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J. W. CROMWELL.

SOWING THE TARES

The history of the following exquisite lines we gather from the Baltimore *Age*, to wit: A prisoner in the prison in the penitentiary, who heard Mr. Moody's remarks last Sunday, retired after the discourse to a cell, and soon emerged with verses hastily written in the meantime, which had been suggested by the discourse, and handed them to Mr. Moody, who, in the afternoon, had them read at Maryland Institute, as follows:

Sowing tares, when it might have been wheat,
Plucking the bud of life's wreath all complete;
The night sinks down, amid darkness and fears,
While we are so cruelly sowing the tares.

Sowing the tares of malice and spite,
Words of black import—Plutonian night;
We might have sowed roses amid life's sad cares,
But we turned from their beauty to sowing the tares.

Sowing the tares—how dark the black sin,
Mingling a curse with lie's sweetest hymn;
Heeding no anguish, no piteous prayers,
While we are so cruelly sowing the tares.

Sowing the tares to bring sorrow down
That robs of its jewels life's fairest crown;
Turning to silver the once golden hairs,
That grew whiter and whiter as we sowed the tares.

Sowing the tares under cover of night,
When we might have sowed joys cherry and bright.
Oh! heart, turn to God, with repentance and prayers,
And plead for forgiveness for sowing the tares.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THAT FIFTY-DOLLAR BILL—JUSTICE OTTERBOURG'S DECISION.

To the People's Advocate:]

For months past the annals of our New York Police Courts have not presented a more interesting and yet intricate case than the one which came up for final decision before Justice Otterbourg in the Tombs on Friday of last week. Few cases ever gain such widespread notoriety, and seldom does the defendant secure such a demonstration of popular sympathy. I refer to the case of Leonard Williams, (colored,) against Clifton A. E. Merritt. Williams entered the Metropolitan Hotel some time since, and, proceeding to the cashier's desk, so reads the testimony, desired to have a fifty-dollar bill changed. Merritt, the cashier, took the bill and offered in change four silver quarters. To this the boy Williams stoutly objected, in fact, as any one naturally would who had given a fifty-dollar bill to be changed and received only one dollar in return. He made a disturbance, and of a kind that finally led to his arrest for disorderly conduct, but not until he requested that the cashier's draw be searched, declaring that if his bill was not there he would go peacefully away. His request was pre-emptorily refused, and he was hustled off to the station-house like a common rascal—*the man who had apparently been wronged was thrown into a cell—and the party who ought to have been arrested continued to smile serenely as guest after guest registered their names on the hotel blotters, while presumably fifty dollars of William's money was mentally placed to his credit.*

The bandage sometimes falls from the eyes of justice, and "the best laid plans of mice and men oft gang a-glee."

In due time Williams was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg who listened to his story, told in an honest, straightforward way, and, placing some confidence in the sailor lad, sent an officer to make inquiries concerning the truth of the story. Suffice it to say, enough information was gathered to cause the arrest of Mr. Clifton A. E. Merritt, the cashier of the Metropolitan Hotel, and he was brought before the magistrate. His side of the story was heard, a large number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and while every particular of Williams's story was corroborated, there were many contradictions found to exist in that told by Merritt, and the fact that he refused to have the draw searched in the presence of witnesses when Williams requested it stood out like a black mark against him.

Leonard Williams accounted for the possession of the fifty-dollar bill by stating he had just returned from a voyage on one of the U. S. Naval Supply Ships, and had just been paid off. Officers of vessel hearing of his trouble came to his rescue, and testified to his excellent character for honesty and trustworthiness, and the Paymaster took the trouble to come on from Washington to testify to his having paid Williams a fifty-dollar bill. Clifton A. E. Merritt, the cashier, is highly connected in this city, and is a nephew of Collector Merritt of this port. Taking the surroundings of the case into consideration, circumstantial evidence was strong against the

lad Williams, but still they could not break his statement nor overcome the fact that a refusal to search the draw in the presence of witnesses was made. On Friday morning of last week the Tombs Police Court was crowded to excess as Justice Otterbourg was to render his decision, having carefully studied the case, and also observed a plot concocted by the defendants to destroy the weight of Williams's testimony. And if the magistrate had not been very liberal minded he could have found a statute that would have sent the implicated parties to jail. Among those present were Mr. H. H. Rice, counsel for the defendant, General Palmer, John Graham, the son of Judge Barnard, and Justice Wendell, also Superintendent Adams, of the Metropolitan Hotel, Collector Merritt, Commander McCook, Mr. Price, counsel for Williams, and his client. There was also a large delegation of colored people present.

Justice Otterbourg's decision is too lengthy to give in full, but I append the most important parts. After reviewing the remarks made by counselor Rice, he said:

"My duty is marked out. I am to find, on examination, if there is probable cause to hold the accused. What is the present case? One that people have been greatly interested in, but after all a very simple case, of which there are 100,000 similar ones in court each year. When the complainant, Williams, was brought to court under a charge of disorderly conduct I found that the charge was unfounded and unjust, and dismissed the complaint and discharged the prisoner. Williams then made a statement that he had gone to the Metropolitan Hotel at eleven o'clock the night before to have a fifty-dollar bill changed; that he had presented it to the man behind the counter, expecting to get change for a fifty-dollar bill, but that when he found change for one dollar was proffered he refused to take it and cried out that he was being cheated. Upon hearing this statement I felt it to be my duty, as Wil-

(Continued on second page.)

The Study of History.

So many subjects crowd themselves upon the time and attention of thinking persons in this age of books and reading, that one is often well nigh bewildered.

The writer desires to consider one of these subjects, with the hope that some one may be induced to give it that attention which it so eminently deserves.—It is the reading and study of history.

An ignorance of important events in the world's history, is almost inexcusable in the part of a person of ordinary intelligence; while a comparatively short period of inattention to passing events, results in one's getting "behind the times," and appearing at a decided disadvantage, in the presence of a reading and thinking company.

God has evidently not intended that we should remain in ignorance of what occurred in the earliest times. Observe the care with which through the early centuries of the world, that sublime book of history, bearing the stamp of the Divine mind—the Bible—was preserved for the use and instruction of man, in the face of all that human effort could effect for its destruction. Look still farther back at the indelible "testimony of rocks," when, through countless eons the earth was made to record truthfully a history of itself—noting down those operations in nature that occurred unobserved by the eye of man.

Can we mistake the mind of the Creator, in thus providing such a record, and in the dullness of time; cultivating a desire in man of translating the records, and with such evident success?

To many the reading of history is distasteful and seldom attempted; to some, it is a pleasure; to all if properly followed, it is of great benefit. It gives breadth of thought, stimulates the imagination, and opens up a field of information, affording an abundant stock of illustration, particularly valuable to the writer or speaker.

History should not be studied as a pastime, but for the real benefit it secures; and it should be pursued only to such an extent as it can be retained by the memory, and understood by the reader. The record of events should be studied, also, with reference to the subsequent effects on men and nations, their religious and intellectual conditions. Parallels should be noted, causes and effects, also, that disaster may be averted by a knowledge of other experiences, and success secured by the story of their conquests.

The vast and increase amount of history forbids the reading of it all, without neglect-

ing other sources of information; hence the necessity of discriminating wisely before entering upon a course. Decide what will probably be of the greatest advantage, or of what you stand in greatest need.

One valuable aid to the reader of history is a memorandum book, in which a short outline of the portions read is written from memory after the book is closed. It thus aids the memory and accustoms the reader to habits of systematic thought.—*The Normal Reporter*, Marion, Ala.

The Army Unpopular to the South.

Neither reconstruction, the decrease of the debt, a promised and progressing exodus of the colored race from before the bull-dozers, nor control of Congress, seem to satisfy Southern dislike of the Army. For some occult cause the Army, small as it is, has all the efficacy upon the average Southern minds that red rag has upon a wild bull. The New Orleans *Picayune* thinks that "the trouble about the Army appropriation bill may make it expedient to dismiss all the soldiers not stationed at Northern watering places, and kill the Indians by contract, or with 'Peace Society Whiskey.'" It might; and perhaps, they who fought against keeping the Army in an efficient condition had forecast this result; but the artillery named might not be effectual against other opponents versed in and defended against both of their arms. Those very journals which cry most loudly are the ones which decreed most before the war, and left Major Anderson with a handful of poorly provisioned and equipped men to defend Charleston against great odds. The Northern states have come out of that trial with some new ideas. They accept more readily than even Washington's injunction—"In time of peace prepare for war"—and having from the necessity of a trained army to defend the country, will readily pay to maintain that defence perfect and ample. But why is it that the South, which has reduced, is so anxious to destroy the Army?—*The Graphic*.

What Whiskey Will Do.

Young man, if you could but look into the intoxicating cup and read there the sorrow, misery and crime that it contains, you would never let it touch your lips, but would shun and fear it more than you would the most deadly reptile that ever crawled upon the earth. Listen to the warning of one, who, for years, has felt its blighting influence. Listen to one who has heard the serpents that coil unseen in the glass hissing in his ears. Listen to one who has seen them in his wild imagination winding their cold and glittering folds about him, as if to crush his life away.

When the demon of intemperance enters a home, smiling happiness droops and dies, and dark despair reigns supreme. It blights the lives of all who come in contact with it, and want and poverty follow in its course. It causes innocent children, ragged and starving, to wander the streets in search of food. It fills our penitentiaries, our poorhouses, our insane asylums and our graveyards. It does all this, and more. It closes forever against its victims the golden gates of heaven, and opens wide the doors of burning hell.

To-day intemperance throws its dark shadow over many a once happy home. Misery and despair have entered many a dwelling, and peace and happiness have fled forever. Many a fond mother, with pale and care-worn face, listens at the hour of midnight for the staggering steps of her ruined son. Many a loving wife, with tearful eyes and wildly beating heart watches and waits for the coming of her inebriate husband, and when at last he slowly, unsteady step-breaks upon the stillness of night, her cheek blanches with fear and dread; and little children, who have never known a father's love, shrink away from him who should have been their kind protector. This is a dreary picture, yet a true one of the drunkard's home, and devils mock, while pitying angels weep o'er the mournful scene.—*Hendrick's County Union*.

A Radical Migrationist.

While we sympathize deeply with the emigrants in their suffering and privation, yet we hail the movement with much joy, and believe it to be the dawn of a brighter epoch in the history of the colored American. Our hope is that the exodus may continue westward, eastward and northward, until the entire 5,000,000 of these hitherto oppressed and ostracised Americans, may be assimilated among our entire population. When the colored American, like Ephraim, has mixed himself among the people, it will be said of him as of Ephraim, "let him alone." This migrative movement is the royal road to the practical acknowledgment of his manhood and citizenship. There can be no peace, nor liberty, nor national prosperity, until his rights are protected in all parts of our country in common with other citizens.—*Boston Co-operator*.

The Home of Our Forefathers.

His excellency Edward Wilmot Blyden L. D., Liberian Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, arrived in this city from Sierra Leone in the S. S. "Biafra." He was met on the wharf by Vice President Warner, who with His Excellency, John H. Smyth, U. S. Minister Resident and Mr. King walked with him to the residence of the Secretary of State, the Hon. G. W. Gibson. Dr. Blyden is in good health, excellent spirit, and hopeful with regard to the future of Liberia and the Negro race. On Wednesday and Thursday after paying his respects to the President, he remained at home receiving his friends many of whom called to see him. We understand that a public reception will be held in his honor to-day.—*Liberian Observer*.

Inevitable to the Sting.

It is said that the victims of yellow fever never show any signs of fear or death. Even the constitution timid, when stricken, view the approach of the grim destroyer without any expressions of regret or any manifestations of terror or apprehension. The terrible phantoms, the heart-rending exclamations, so common on death-beds, are rarely witnessed in this disease. The patients seem to welcome death, and most of them as in the case of other diseases, are attacked at night, and generally die in the night.—*Southern Intelligencer*.

Too Tender for the Man and Brother.

One thing the Negro exodus has demonstrated beyond all doubt, and that is, that the Negro will embrace the first opportunity of getting away from the Sunny South, as well even undergo great suffering to attain that end. There is something singular in this, considering how tender the Louisiana and Mississippi whites uniformly are toward the black men.—*Cleveland Herald*.

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We print, this week a very large Edition containing a condensed account of the proceedings of the Conference, together with a supplement containing the report of the committees adopted at the Conference. Single copies 5 cents, 25 for one dollar.

Marshal Douglass says "we need a strong paper here, one that will take a strong and decided stand on all public measures." He might have added, "one that regards public measures from the Douglass standpoint, so to speak."

If the Washington correspondent of the "Louisianian" would only confine wisely to legitimate news and not gush and slop over with nonsense about matters which have no foundation, he would doubtless please the readers of his paper. "Don't draw so much in your imagination."

We welcome to our office, the "Eastern Review," a new journal, devoted to the interest appertaining to the Negro-American. The paper is issued weekly at Providence, R. I., and edited by John H. Ballou, with W. C. Lane as business manager. We speak for the "Review" much more than we can say.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE CONDENSED ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

FIRST DAY.

At 1 o'clock, ex Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback called the Conference to order and requested Hon. J. R. Lynch to preside.

Mr. L. on taking the chair made a speech which was fully reported in the Associated Press dispatch.

J. W. Cromwell, of Va., was then elected Secretary, and F. L. Barnett, of Illinois, elected Recording Secretary.

Prayer by Rev. G. W. Le Vere, Robert Nicholas, of Ind., was elected Vice President. The Conference here took a recess until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of J. D. Lewis the following Committee on Order of Business was appointed: J. D. Lewis, of Pa., J. D. Kennedy, of La., Richard Allen, of Texas, Rev. C. O. H. Thomas, Tenn., and R. R. Wright, of Ga. The roll of delegates was then read.

The Jubilee Singers, who were present, were introduced by J. B. Burritt and requested to sing one or two of their songs. They sang "Steal Away to Jesus" and "The Lord's Prayer" in fine style.

They were requested to give an entertainment on motion of Rev. J. T. Jenifer, of Ark. Resolutions were offered and referred.

The Committee on Order of Business submitted their report which was adopted.

They recommended the appointment of committees on Migration, Education and Labor, a Permanent Organization, Resolutions, The Colored Press, Address and Resolutions.

An invitation to visit Central Tennessee College was read and action thereon deferred.

SECOND DAY.

Conference called to order promptly at 9 o'clock. Rev. J. T. Jenifer offered prayer. Corrections made in the minutes as reported. The names of T. W. Henderson, of Kansas, and J. R. Taylor, of Texas, were then enrolled.

Invitations from Central Tennessee, Nashville Institute and Fisk University were then read and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Under the regular order resolutions were offered from a large number present, when on motion of G. M. Perkins, of Ark., further reception of resolutions was postponed.

The paper of Dr. A. T. Augusta, of Washington, D. C., on the Sanitary Condition of the Colored People of the United States, was read by the clerk.

W. B. Council, of Ala., and J. H. Rainey commended the paper.

The Secretary next read a paper written by J. C. Corbin, of Ark., on the Political Status of the Colored People.

On motion of Rev. J. T. Jenifer the Committee on Finance was respectfully requested to propose some plan to the Conference for the publication of the proceedings in pamphlet form.

A strong desire was then manifested to discuss the papers, but by decision of the then presiding officer it was declared out of order. Pending the consideration of an appeal the Conference adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The list of the committees was then announced. Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, chairman of that on Address; J. W. Cromwell, of that on Education and Labor; Hon. J. H. Rainey, on Resolutions; J. D. Lewis, Permanent organization; F. L. Barnett, Colored Press; Hon. J. T. Rapier, Migration. A communication from the Charleston Colored Western Emigration Society was then read. Further communications were referred to the Executive Committee. The next paper read was that from Wm. Stewart, of Bridgeport, N. Y., on the Necessity of a National

Review. Another attempt was made by C. O. H. Thomas to discuss the papers presented but it was decided out of order.

A motion to refer the papers to follow to a committee on the subject was laid on the table. The reading of the next paper, on the Moral and Social Condition of the Negro, by Bishop Miles, was deferred, that gentleman not being in the room at the time.

The next paper on the programme was one by William Still on the Opponents and Capabilities of the Educated Negro which was read.

Resolutions were then offered under the call of States and referred. Among them one by J. J. Bell, of Illinois, relative to the Labor Convention held in Vicksburg.

A motion of Governor Pinchback to adjourn until 12 m. next day was lost.

A resolution was then unanimously adopted denouncing and condemning the incident and lynchman manner in which the Jubilee Singers were treated and a committee of three appointed to secure legal counsel to bring suit in the Federal Court against the railroad. Adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

Resolutions offered and referred.

By unanimous consent immediate consideration was obtained for a resolution by W. F. Yundley, asking of Congress \$500,000 to aid in the removal of people from the South to the West. After a glowing speech by T. W. Henderson, further consideration was postponed until 3 p. m.

Other resolutions were read and referred, among them one by G. W. Parker, of Kentucky, saying:

Resolved, That we pay no heed to such men as Fred. Douglass and his accomplices, for the simple reason that they are well-to-do Southern men who will not travel out of their way to benefit the suffering Southern Negro, and who care not for the interests of their race.

Immediate consideration was given by a resolution by B. F. Williams, of Texas, to set apart June 19 as a national holiday for the colored people as the anniversary of the Emancipation of the race. Amendments fixing the time at September 22, and June 1 were voted down, also one to amend by substituting March 30, was not entertained. Pending the consideration of the subject the Conference adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A motion to table the resolution of Mr. Williams was rejected, and the original motion prevailed.

Resolutions read and referred. The Committee on Education made a report which was adopted, (see supplement).

The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted a plan of a Constitution which was adopted with an amendment providing for a State Executive Committee of one from each Congressional district. (See Supplement).

Here the resolution of Mr. Yundley, asking an appropriation from Congress, was called up and an extended debate ensued which was participated in by several, among them by H. V. Robinson, of Ark., who opposed it.

The previous question was called and the resolution adopted.

The rules were suspended and Mrs. D. C. Wylie read the paper of Rev. B. T. Pomeroy on The Theory and Practice of American Church Unity.

A vote of thanks was rendered, the author and the reader.

At night session \$11.50 was raised.

FOURTH DAY.

Papers were read as follows: The Necessity of Industrial and Technical Education for our Youth, by J. W. Cromwell, of Virginia.

Race Unity and How to Promote it, by L. F. Barnett, of Illinois.

The Elements of Future Success, by T. V. Greene, of Miss.

They were recorded to be printed. Reports of Committees on Address, Civil Rights, Migration and Press were adopted after long discussions. Adjourned *in die* at 12:30 a. m. Saturday.

SUFFER THEM TO COME UNTO ME.

WELCOMING NEW CONVERTS TO CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: THE EFFICIENT CHURCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Last Sunday was a great day in the history of the 15th Street Presbyterian Church and in the annals of christian development in this community. It was the occasion when the converts of this church to the number of ninety were admitted into christian fellowship and made their first communion.

The beautiful edifice was filled at an early hour with an immense congregation which filled every inch of room from pulpit to vestibule. Among whom were many gentlemen of high official standing: Attorney General Devens, Marshal Douglass, Hon. John L. French, Hon. M. Ketchum and not a few visitors from our sister city, Baltimore.

The platform and pulpit were exquisitely adorned with the rarest flowers and their arrangement was most beautiful and unique. There was an abundance of cut flowers loosely arranged, calla lilies, &c., baskets and bouquets. Below was a basket of the rarest flowers from which rose a calla lily, and behind it were two magnificent specimens of that greenliest and stateliest of blossoms, contrasting beautifully in their spotless purity

and whiteness, with the dark wood of the pulpit, white alone and crowning all was imbedded against the pulpita mass of the loveliest white flowers, rose buds, lilies of the valley, phlox, &c., from the centre of which gleamed in glowing scarlet blossoms, the word, "welcome."

THE PASTOR'S ADDRESS.

The pastor, Rev. F. J. Grimké, began his remarks by saying: "We have met this morning for the purpose of commemorating the dying love of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. In participating in this sacred feast, we acknowledge that Christ is to us, all that he is here represented to be, our Savior, and that we are grateful to Him, and that it is our purpose to consecrate ourselves, heart, soul, mind and strength, to His service. In a word, we profess to be His disciples, we proclaim to the world that we are Christians. The disciples, we are told, were first called Christians at Antioch, as a term of reproach; but since that time a wonderful revolution has taken place. That name, once despised, a by-word and a reproach, has now become the grandest and most glorious of titles; so that to be called Christian, is greater than to be called king or emperor. These titles do not necessarily represent moral and spiritual worth;—a man may be a king and yet a Nero. Not so however with the title Christian. It stands for highest manhood and womanhood. It implies sublime hope and noble aspiration, a manly resolute breaking away from all that is low and mean and groveling; and allying itself with all that is pure and beautiful and good.

But more than this, it is not only a little glorified in what it implies, but also as a designation of the people of God—the royal family of Jesus Christ; a family which includes all the great and good names in history. Glorious company! How they lay down upon us out of the centuries!—apostles and prophets and martyrs, and an innumerable company, which no man can number, cut of every kindred and tribe and tongue; a family from which have gone forth the grandest influences that have revolutionized the world, and given a glory and beauty and worth to its civilization, before unknown. And into this family, with its long line of illustrious names, wit its glorious memories and associations, you enter to-day. Don't forget that the title you bear is not only the most glorious of titles, but it allies you with the grandest names in history and the mightiest influences for good that the world has known.

But let us not forget that it not only a title of honor, but one that carries with it the grandest responsibilities, for it implies a character and a life that are in harmony with the grand and godlike life that lies behind it; as represented in the lives of the immortal ones who speak to us out of the past. What Christianity has been it must be. The glory, the honor, the character which comes down to you in the name which you assume must be kept pure and unsullied. Napoleon said to the French soldiers on one occasion 'forty centuries look down upon you.' It was an appeal to glory, and the picture was a grand one. Before them was the enemy, and above them those who had lived during forty centuries,—the great soldiers of the world, Alexander and Caesar, Hannibal and the Scipios, Miltiades and Cimón, Themistocles and Leonidas, with the noble three hundred were the spectators, and the thought inspired them with a daring and courage that rendered them invincible. Nelson said to the English at Trafalgar,—'England expects every man to do his duty.' It was an appeal to patriotism; it was a reminder to them that they had a country; but more than that,—it was a reminder to them that they were Englishmen. England had made a name which the world had learned to respect, and of which every Englishman was proud. They were to prove themselves worthy of that name, worthy of the history that was behind them. And so I say to you: Christianity also has a name, a history and a character. See to it, that you prove yourselves worthy,—worthy of its grand memories, worthy of its illustrious names, worthy of its great founder.

The same love that went about doing good, seeking to save that which was lost that suffered long and was kind, that envied not, that vaunted not itself, was not puffed up, did not behave itself unseemly, sought not its own, was not easily provoked, thought no evil, rejoiced not in iniquity, but rejoiced in the truth loved all things; and that love and wis-

dom which is first pure, then peaceable gentle, easy to be entreated, full of good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy, must become the great and prominent characteristic of your lives. You are to glorify God in the profession you make of Him, and to-day, in assuming His name, you solemnly pledge yourselves to such a life. Just what He was to His Father, you are to be to Him. He came to glorify His Father, and He lived ever in the consciousness of that fact; wherever we see Him, whether in the immediate society of the Twelve, or at the marriage-feast in Cana, or with publicans and sinners, or in the temple with the doctors and lawyers, every influence that emanated from Him pointed men to God. As some one has said, "Every thought, word, and act of that blessed life was the translation of God's infinite love into forms visible to the mortal eyes that saw Him." And so every thought, word, and act of your lives should be the translation of the infinite love of Christ into forms visible to the mortal eyes that shall behold you. The world will see Him only so far as you reveal Him, and it will feel His influence only so far as he is the living, active, controlling power in your lives.

In the profession you make to-day, therefore, the honor of Christ, the progress of this glorious gospel, and the salvation of immortal souls are entrusted to you. Go from this table then in the full realization both of the honor and the responsibilities which your profession implies. The circumstances of the one will lift you above all that is low and mean and groveling; the consciousness of the other will lead you to pre-empt yourselves living sacrifices to God, and send you out on missions of life and light to the perishing classes about you. So live that when life is over you may receive the plaudit "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord."

Following the address, the adobe of which is but an outline, was the admission of the unity to church membership, and as they rose to take upon themselves the obligations of Christianity it was a sight most solemn and impressive and one which will not soon be forgotten. The administration of the body communion followed, which was also participated in by Christians of all names, Methodists, Episcopalians and Baptists.

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Yours Respectfully, T. W. PAIGE, JR., PROPRIETOR. May 17, 1879

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