

# The Liberator

Devoted to the Cause of Good Government and the Advancement of the Afro-American.

VOL. III.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 5.

## What Rev. Edwards Saw in Gay "Paree."

### AN AMERICAN SIGHT SEEING IN PARIS.

Leaving London at 8 p. m. after a few hours ride we find ourselves in Southampton, where we take steamer for Havre. The morning light brings us in sight of French soil. Landing, we find ourselves in the hands of the custom officer, who at this port is a woman, who with her assistants go through our baggage in search of cigars, wines, tobacco, matches or whiskey. Nothing being discovered we are allowed to pass. Hastening through the city by transfer, we are soon seated on the "Oust" railroad en route to Paris. About 12 o'clock noon, after a lovely ride up the valley of the Seine we arrive at the depot in Paris. We are conducted to the Wesleyan mission house by a brotherly Englishman, who is in charge of the work. A newly made friend conducts us to the Salvation Army headquarters, where we dined. Upon entering the court which leads to the building we notice the words, "Solut Armie." Although a Methodist and in a strange land, we felt perfectly at home in the hands of the army.

After dinner we are out sightseeing. The Madeleine, a superb classic edifice, was begun in 1764 by Louis XV. It was designed after the style of the Pantheon, but the architect, Courture, who succeeded Constant d'Ivry in 1777, reverted to the earlier Greek order of architecture. After many attempts at work to complete it the building was finally completed in 1842 at a cost of £520,000, or \$2,600,000. The beautifully carved figures over the front entrance represent the Last Judgment, designed by Lemaire.

Upon the bronze doors are groups illustrating the Ten Commandments.

During the civil war, which succeeded the siege of Paris, the Madeleine

was in great danger. A barricade was erected by the insurgents across the Rue Royale, immediately in front of the church, and in the conflict between the troops of the republic and the commune many houses were burned down and many others much injured by shells and bullets. The Versailles army finally prevailed and many insurgents sought refuge in the Madeleine, but were killed on the spot. The musical service is said to be very fine.

Place de Concorde is said to be the finest place not only in Paris, but in the whole of Europe. It is situated between the Gardens of Tuilleries and the Champs Elysees.

From the center of the place, where stands the obelisk of Luxor, sister monolith to Cleopatra's Needle, can be seen the Arc de Triomphe, the Madeleine, the Louvre, the House of Commons and many other fine public buildings. Champs Elysees, a most beautiful promenade, laid out with elms and limes, is a scene of great animation between the hours of 2 and 6 p. m. At the head of this avenue is Arc de Triomphe, the finest triumphal arch in existence. It was designed by Chalgrin for Napoleon I in 1806 and was completed in 1836 by Louis Philippe at a cost of £400,000, or \$2,000,000. It is 160 feet high, 146 feet broad and 76 feet deep.

From the top of this arch may be had an excellent view of Paris. The great avenues, twelve in number, radiate from this center, forming a picture not unlike the spokes extending from the hub of a wheel. A beautiful view of the city and some of its magnificent avenues is enjoyed from the top of a bus or street car as we go east to visit the Place de la Bastille. Here formerly stood the massive castle of the Bastille St. Antoine, which was erected by Charles V. and Charles VI. and was eventually used as a state prison. The fall of the Bastille is one of the most familiar events in the history of France. A few minutes walk from the Bastille brings us to the

beautiful river Seine. Here we cross over Pont Sully and thence to Notre Dame. As much time as possible is spent in seeing this splendid cathedral. Notre Dame, the cathedral of the Archbishops of Paris, was founded in 1163, where a church had been built in the fourth century. This superb cathedral is in many respects unsurpassed by any Gothic building in Europe. The chapels of this cathedral are extremely rich in monuments, while the carving and works of the artist's hand are of the highest class. Among the relics is said to be the fragments of the crown of thorns, pieces of the cross, a nail from the cross and many other curiosities. The cathedral holds 20,000 persons when full.

From Notre Dame we return to the Seine and by a pleasant steamer ride are brought up the river, passing under many magnificent bridges, among them Pont Alexander III; this is said to be the finest piece of work of its kind in the world. Continuing our boat ride, we are soon landed at Pont d'Lena, upon which we cross the Seine opposite the Eiffel Tower. The Eiffel Tower as a monument surpasses anything of the kind ever undertaken. It can be seen from all parts of the city, for there is nothing to be compared to it in height. The highest spire in Paris is but adwarf when compared to the Eiffel. The total height of the tower is 985 feet. It has three platforms; the first is as high as the tower of Notre Dame and is arranged so as to accommodate several hundred people at once. It has restaurants and cafes 145 feet in the air, where you may have a fine meal and while enjoying it look out upon the city and watch the course of the beautiful Seine. An interesting afternoon is spent in visiting Napoleon's tomb, the Pantheon, the Grand Opera House, and a splendid drive over a number of the magnificent thoroughfares.

Perhaps no tourist can successfully withstand the temptation to see Paris under gas light, for it is then that her

gems seem to sparkle at their best. Her avenues are crowded with what appears to be the "creme de la creme" of the city. The dress is well up to what one would expect to find in the city that gives to the world its fashions. The charming beauty of the ladies takes hold of you and compels you to gaze in wonder at their angelic likenesses. The gentlemen, the essence of politeness, are up to date in dress and manners. These mingling together and chatting with their musical tongues, under the soft light of gas and electricity, give the whole scene the appearance of one grand social gathering, in which the whole city is participating. When you have grown weary of beholding beauty and splendor upon the streets and in the great and gorgeous concert halls, you retire to your hotel and in dreamland imagine that you are in Paradise.--(Paris).

#### JUDGE YORK ENDORSED.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 15th.

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir: I read with much pleasure Judge York's masterly plea for law and order and his stinging rebuke of mob law, which he defines as anarchy. I for one appreciate the high, honorable, patriotic position taken by the judge upon this great question. If other public men of a like ability would hold up the majesty of the law, mob law, which is anarchy, would be extirpated and the law re-enthroned. Then, too, Mr. Editor, I have much sympathy for the colored men, for they need it, who attempt to apologize for the administration at Washington for the non-enforcement of the Federal constitution, more especially when they offer the flimsy pretext of state's rights. I notice that state's rights never prevent other than colored citizens from being protected in their constitutional rights. What is the matter with that giant of right, the church? What is the cause of its silence on this subject? Let us have protection for life and without regard to color.

Yours for good government,  
C. C. FLINT.

Get your Thanksgiving dinner at Wesley Chapel, corner Sixth street and Maple avenue. Good program at night. Don't miss the concert.

### Mrs. Grea Lott Tells How Her Family was Slaughtered at Balltown, Louisiana by Cowardly Whites.—Other Colored Families Suffered the same Fate—30 Killed.

#### SHE DESCRIBES THE COWARDLY MURDERS.

After a good deal of hesitation she began talking in a disjointed fashion. She said:

"Well, sir, it was about half-past 3 o'clock Sunday evening when the shooting began. I was so frightened, and my folks were being killed around me so fast that I forgot lots of things that did happen. Yes, sir; it was about half-past 3 o'clock, and my husband, my two daughters—Julie, 22 years old, and Katie, 14 years old, and my old mother, Amy Tony and her grandchildren, were all sitting in the tent. I had just put some meat on the fire for I had to cook supper, when I heard Grea say, 'Sophie, you women get out of the way; those white men are coming.' I looked up from my cooking and I saw a lot of men. I jumped behind the stove and my husband crawled under the bed.

Grea said: 'You women look out; they are going to kill us all.'

"My old mother, who is 75 years old, ran to the door. I heard her say: 'For God's sake, gentlemen, don't shoot.'

"I looked up and when I did I was blinded by a flash of light, a sharp report like thunder. I was not knocked senseless, I guess, for I remember that I heard my mother scream, 'Oh, Lord, have mercy upon me. I am shot.'

"When I heard her cry out I took my hands from before my face, and I saw my mother staggering over towards me.

"The blood was all over her face, and was spouting from her arm. In a minute more she fell over the hot stove, and when I pulled at her she slid off and fell over my knees. My daughter Julie had run over to me, too,

and, stooping down, caught hold of my knees.

"By this time the men were nearly in the door, and when I saw them raise their guns the second time to fire I hid my face in my arms, for I thought they were to shoot me this time.

"I heard the reports and the powder burned my hands, but when I felt nothing hurt me I looked down at my feet.

"Just I did look down I felt my daughter's arms loose my knees and then I noticed her. Blood was pouring from her breast, and she was gasping.

"I stepped over her body and as I did another shot rang out, and if my mother's head had been split with an ax it could not have been more torn to pieces.

"When I saw her lying dead and my daughter Julie gasping I could not stand it any more and I threw a blanket over my head and ran out.

"As I was passing through the yard one of the Seal boys said: 'Don't shoot that woman.'

"The men lowered their guns and I ran over across the branch. As I was running I stopped only once, and when I looked back I saw my daughter Katie fall. The tent was on fire, and out of the cloud of smoke I recognized my husband as he ran out and across the yard.

"I saw him fall, too, just as he was near the gate and then the guns began to pop like firecrackers. Every one of the men seemed to be shooting at him, but it was only when the flames burst out and drove the smoke back that I could see his body, which was lying face down near the gate.

#### "THEY SHOT HER.

"While I was looking back a man aimed and fired at me. The gun was loaded with small shot, and when they struck my arms and breast it felt like bees stinging. This made me realize, though, that if I did not run they would shoot me, too, and I went down into the swamp and lay down with my face in the water and mud. That's all I can tell you, sir."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Read Rev. Edward's Paris letter, published in this edition. You will be entertained pleasantly by its perusal.

## What Booker T. Washington would teach the Negro.

"I want to try to teach the negro youth to take a high and impregnable position. Let us teach him in his sympathies, his actions, to excel if possible even the white man. Let us teach him to dwell away above race hatred and race antagonism. Let us teach him that love is better than hatred, that mercy is better than cruelty, that it is more courageous to receive an insult and endure wrong than to give an insult and inflict a wrong; that if anyone would help push him down he can help push them up. Let us teach the negro youth that any individual or race that cherishes race hatred and practices cruelty is crushing and narrowing the highest aspirations of the human soul.

"Some may call this cowardice. Be it so, but it is the kind of cowardice that the Christ taught and practiced, and is the kind of cowardice that will win our cause.

"What, then, do we glean as to our immediate duty and what is the safe and wise policy for the future? There can be but one answer. On, on, right on, with the work of education—education of the head, hand and heart, in every corner of the South.

"My race needs the help and sympathy of the American people now as never before. I hope and believe the black man will not look to the white man in vain."

### THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE COUNTRY.

The result of the recent elections is not only an unqualified endorsement of the administration, but shows a slight tendency on the part of the Northern voters to give the Democratic party a little while to rest and take a few needed lessons in consistency, especially the Southern wing of the party. Its inconsistency was never so strongly emphasized as its position on the Philippine and Boer wars. While pleading to the American people for liberty for the two countries named its Southern

wing was openly and defiantly nullifying the constitution and laws of this country and denying to nearly ten millions of colored American citizens every right guaranteed by the constitution. Under such circumstances it should not have surprised any one that the American people, the great body of whom being lovers of fair play and honesty, should have decided that the Democratic party under its present leadership cannot be taken seriously. As long as the South, where the great body of Democrats live, is dominated by mobs, under the leadership of Ben Tillman, just so long will the Northern voters confine the operation of the Democratic party to the South. There are many good men in the Democratic party, as good as are to be found in any other party, but the Tillman gang of mobocrats and "nigger" burners have given them back seats. Just so long as ninety-nine per cent of mob violence and lawlessness is committed in states controlled by Democrats, just so long will the people refuse to vote that party into national power. The position of the Southern Democrats on the so-called race problem has been one of fraud and duplicity and their howl about negro domination has deceived nobody. The so-called race problem will be settled just as soon as the Southern people, by the rigid enforcement of their laws, adopt civilized methods. Until then we will have a solid North governed by law and intelligence and a solid South dominated by mobs, ignorant, lawless whites under the leadership of brainless demagogues, who retain their hold on power by appealing to the brutal passions of their ignorant followers. The Democratic tears that are flowing for the Filipino and Boer will arouse no sympathy in the bosoms of the American people until it ceases to pursue a policy of oppression and nullification toward colored American citizens.

### A CASE OF EXPANSION.

The Broadway Department Store, which occupied one store in the block, corner Broadway and Fourth, in 1896, has expanded so since that time that it not only occupies the entire block, but recently had to erect another three story block to meet the demands of its patrons. The new block is a thing of beauty.

### A REVERIE.

I often wonder if Up Yonder  
We'll be free from pain;  
If on the morrow, free from sorrow,  
We shall meet again.

If Over There in that bright sphere,  
We'll reach the shining river.  
If music sweet our senses greet,  
And make our glad hearts quiver.

Shall we find rest among the blest,  
With rosy sunlight streaming?  
'Neath summer skies in Paradise,  
Shall we be sweetly dreaming?

Shall o'er the sea soft melody  
Our days and years beguiling?  
Beyond all gloom 'midst fragrant bloom,  
With beauteous landscapes smiling?

Shall we clasp hands in emerald lands  
Beyond earth's snow-clad mountains?  
Shall we rear bowers with fragrant flowers  
'Midst play of crystal fountains?

Shall joy and song and pleasures  
through  
Where white-winged Peace reposes?  
Will wild birds sing upon the wing  
Amidst the blossoming roses?

There is one thought my soul has  
caught,  
That sometimes brings me sorrow;  
And it is this, perchance we'll miss  
To meet in the Tomorrow.

With ebbing tide we swiftly glide  
Towards the final dawning.  
If heaven is near we shall not fear  
To face eternal morning.

WM. WESTENFIELD.  
Bloomington, Cal.

### ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Miss Sadie Brown was the guest of the Misses Edmunds of South Pasadena on the 16th.

\* \* \*

J. H. Garrott of Montgomery, Ala., is in the city and will remain. He is the guest of his brother, Dr. A. C. Garrott.

\* \* \*

The reception tendered Rev. Edwards on his return from London was a brilliant affair and reflected credit upon all concerned.

\* \* \*

At a regular meeting of the Woman's club on Wednesday, Mrs. J. B. Roan was elected editress.

\* \* \*

The Pasadena school of shorthand, conducted by Miss M. A. Morse, is well attended and its graduates stand high among the business and professional men: Her terms are very reasonable. Address 33 West Colorado street, Pasadena, Cal.

## The Liberator,

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### THE INDEPENDENT VOTER.

The election of Mr. E. E. Schmitz as mayor of San Francisco recently introduces into the politics of this state a new element that will have to be taken into future political calculations. It shows the presence of the in-

dependent voter in a place where he can make his presence felt. His presence at this time and on the eve of an important state election serves notice on the party in power that none but good men must be put on guard. While Mr. Schmitz was nominated by the union labor party, he owes his election to the Republican and Democratic voters who have learned to vote as they please. In the politics of this country the independent voter has played an important part and has been of inestimable value to the taxpayers by smashing machine rule and driving political corruption from place and power. And his presence at this time puts an element of doubt in the result of the next state campaign, and will make the colored vote, which has also become to a large extent independent, an element not to be overlooked. The colored voter has discovered that he can advance his interests better as an independent than as a partisan and is learning to vote for his friends regardless of party. He has also learned that his brethren are lynched and disfranchised and it matters not which party is in power at Washington. To the negro it is of vastly more importance who is governor of his state than who is president of the United States. What the negro needs in common with his other fellow citizens is pure, capable men for public office. In local elections if the men put forward by the Republicans will treat you with the same consideration regarding your rights as they do other citizens, vote for them; if you are convinced that they will do otherwise, vote against them. A good American citizen never votes for a party because he believes it will win, but because he believes it is right.

### WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF NEGROES IN LOUISIANA.

The wholesale slaughter of thirty colored men, women and children at Balltown, La., on the Sabbath of October 27th, while they were holding a camp meeting was a wanton, cold blooded, savage butchery, that would disgrace savages and would not be tolerated in any other so-called civilized Christian country but free America. According to the report of the butchery, published in the New Orleans Times-Democrat,

the negroes killed were not of the idle, shiftshiftless class, but were all hard-working men and women and were the class that make good citizens. Grea Lott, with whom the row was picked, was an intelligent, wealthy farmer and blacksmith, who bought his supplies in New Orleans. His intelligence and prosperity gave offense to the poor whites, who took advantage of the camp meeting to kill the negroes and destroy their property. Defenseless women and children, fleeing from the scene of the slaughter, were shot down with no more consideration than would be given mad dogs. If Lott had traded with the local merchants, paying three prices for his supplies, he would have been considered a good "nigger" and the cold-blooded slaughter perhaps been averted.

The God that reigned over Babylon is the God that is reigning now, and will require the blood of these innocent, defenseless victims at the hands of the whole American people. In their chase for gold the American people have forgotten the penalty they paid for enslaving the black man. The Northern people have forgotten Andersonville and Libby, the bloody field at Antietam, the slaughter of the Wilderness and the corpse covered hill at Gettysburg are faded memories. The war prophecy of immortal Lincoln was fulfilled, and all of the wealth piled up by the slaves, two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil was destroyed in the late civil war, and every drop of blood drawn by the lash was paid for by one drawn by the sword. God knows the full measure of our suffering and oppression in this country. He has numbered every drop of our blood that has been shed by American mobs with the consent of the American people, and He will have another day of reckoning, if there is any punishment for sin. We are taxed without representation, denied trial by jury when charged with offenses and our men, women and children are murdered as a pastime by lawless men, who are not even arrested, much less tried.

While we must remain firm in our faith in God and in our obedience to the laws, let us like Grea Lott, make a Winchester rifle a part of our furniture and when a mob attacks our cabin take one or two with us to heaven's court. The color of the skin will cut no figure there.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 20, 1901.

J. L. EDMONDS, Esq., Editor:

Dear Sir: I have viewed your September number of the Liberator with pleasure and surprise. My opinion is best described by saying that all classes of readers would profit by a study of that excellent production. Yours truly,  
C. H. LEWIS,  
Druggist, Corner Third and Main.

Dear Sir: Please accept my thanks for a copy of the Liberator. I most heartily appreciate the great work in which you are engaged and I sincerely wish it steady advancement and you abundant success.

Respectfully,

JACOB H. FREEMAN,

Principal South Pasadena Public Schools.

September 25, 1901.

Of all the newspapers I receive the Liberator is my favorite. It is an able, fearless champion of right, an uncompromising defender of the negro and his rights. It is a great paper, great because it is honest and fearless.

G. G. BROWN,  
316 Douglas street.

I have put the last number of the Liberator away for safe keeping. It is simply fine. Its editorial on our great dead President was the finest I have seen. You can read and re-read the Liberator with increasing interest.

MRS. C. L. CAMPBELL,

Proprietress of the Ohio House, 125 Vine street.

MR. EDMONDS:

Dear Sir: Why didn't you send me the Liberator—the September number? Through the kindness of a friend I got hold of a copy. It was so fine I wanted everybody to read it, so I sent it to the park, where I think it was read by fully 1000 people. It was kept busy till worn out. Mrs. Brown and I both enjoy reading the Libertaor. Don't disappoint us.  
Yours, etc.,

GEO. S. BROWN,  
419 Burlington Avenue.

DESERVES MUCH CREDIT.

The Liberator of Los Angeles comes to our exchange desk this week in a new dress and considerably increased in size. It is a special number and Editor J. L. Edmonds deserves credit for the neat appearance and general make-up.—Western Outlook.

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

The family of Dr. J. S. Outlaw, consisting of his wife and son, arrived recently from Washington, D. C. This adds another cultured family to the cultured social circle of the city.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Jas. Alexander and Miss Bernice Tolbert were united in marriage a short time ago. The young people have our best wishes.

\* \* \* \*

The reception tendered Rev. C. H. Anderson on his return from the National Baptist Association was a brilliant affair.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. E. L. Ringgold of Sacramento is stepping at the Ohio.

\* \* \* \*

Mrs. Julia Chamberlain is building a \$2250 residence at 1027 West Sixteenth

\* \* \* \*

Mrs. L. B. Lewis returned recently from Seattle, Wash., where she went several months ago for her health. She was greatly benefited by the trip. She says Washington has a great future.

\* \* \* \*

As a sequel to the able address delivered by Rev. F.L. Donohoo before the late conference a lady gave him a check for \$500 to aid colored schools in the South. Rev. Donohoo is doing a great work in the cause of his people and humanity.

\* \* \* \*

For high grade pianos and musical instruments of every description, call and examine Gilbert's large stock before purchasing. It means money saved for you. Seventh and Broadway.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. W. H. Washington has now three shoe shining parlors, 117 and 118 South Spring street and 127½ West Second street. He has quit working for the unions and is now working for himself; so all shines are 5 cents.

\* \* \* \*

For furniture and carpets and house furnishing goods of every description for cash or on time, reasonable terms, low prices, Joseph's is the place, 426, 428 South Spring street. Tel. M. 1345.

\* \* \* \*

Brauer & Krohn will make your clothes to order and make them to fit you. Suits \$15 and up. Pants \$5 and up. 114½ South Main street.

\* \* \* \*

A. G. Gardner rents, repairs and sells tunes, buys and exchanges pianos. Headquarters for low prices. Terms to suit you. 118 Winston street. Phone Brown 1225.

Mr. A. R. Wyche, who is a trusted employe of Dean's popular drug store, has secured a good paying position for the little son of Mr. J. M. Baker. Dean's drug store now has two colored employes. Mr. Wyche regards himself as a member of the firm and looks out for its interest, never failing to solicit the patronage of his friends.

\* \* \* \*

A LEADING JOURNAL—The last number of the Liberator in its new cover is an excellent departure. You are fast bringing it to the front as one of the leading journals.—G. Woodson Wickliffe, Ferry Building, San Francisco.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. J. L. Thornton, one of the leading young men of Mormondom, is in the city visiting his mother and friends. Mr. Thornton holds a responsible position in Salt Lake City and is one of the coming young men of that former home of saints of many wives.

If the lives of some of the officers of the Afro-American league have been such that they feel sore over the Liberator's recent criticisms, they should immediately put their houses in order. If you feel that the Liberator's description fits you, we have made a good beginning and feel hopeful of your case. Honest men are never injured by assaults made upon dishonesty. If you are not satisfied with your past life, make better use of your time in the future.

**IF** YOU ARE LOOKING FOR HONEST GOODS AT FAIR, JUST AND HONEST PRICES

See Our New Fall Stock for Men and Boys.

If you want to trade with a firm that treats every man alike—rich or poor, trade with the

**London Clothing Company,**

HARRIS & FRANK, Props.

119 to 125 North Spring Street.

TWO MISSISSIPPI WHITE MEN  
BURNED.

On the 16th inst. Will Mathis murdered two United States deputy marshals and burned their bodies in Pontotoc county, Miss. Mathis was charged with counterfeiting and making illicit whiskey. The man witness against him in the counterfeiting charge was a colored man, whom he killed or had it done a month ago. For killing the negro witness neither the state or federal authorities were likely to cause him any serious inconvenience. But when the authorities sent two white men to arrest him for making illicit whiskey he gave them a dose of the same medicine that he had given the negro, with a little fire added. Now, if he had been arrested and lodged in jail for killing the negro the lives of the white men would have been saved and the majesty of the law upheld. But public sentiment did not demand it. The real-murder of those two white men is public sentiment, of which they formed a part and contributed to their own undoing.

The white people of this country will yet learn that if the lives of white men and women are to be safe, they will have to make the lives of all men and women safe as far as the enforcement of the laws can do it.

Crime, like the mountain stream, increases in strength and volume as it moves. Mathis, who knew he ran no risk in killing a colored witness, did not scruple to kill white ones, even though they were Federal officers. The public sentiment that condones murder and lawlessness because the victims are black and their murderers are white, is an incubator of crime and a traitor to our religion and free institutions and it is only a question of time, unless changed, before our whole governmental fabric will fall before it.

Elsewhere in these columns will be found a very strong letter from Mr. C. C. Flint, expressing his appreciation of Judge Yorke's great speech on anarchy published in a former edition of this journal. That speech was widely read and Mr. Flint's letter simply voices the sentiment of the many who spoke of its merits to us. One colored lady who read it said: "Judge Yorke ought to be President."

SOME THINGS WE WOULD LIKE TO  
SEE.

We would like to see a law passed by congress that would put an end to all forms of anarchy, the worst features of which is the mob.

TO SEE THE WAR REVENUE  
TAX ABOLISHED.

To see the Nicaragua Canal built, to be owned and controlled by the U. S. government.

To see the government own the railroads, telegraph and telephone lines.

To see the war in the Philippines ended.

To see congress legislate in the interest of the people instead of combines.

To see the British clean up the Boers so that the natives in the Transvaal can walk on the sidewalks of their towns without being treated like the Boers' friends in the southern part of the United States, treat the negroes, whom they butcher and burn for being free.

To see the negroes of this city spend less money for so-called social entertainments and more for homes.

To see a dozen or more of our young ladies and gentlemen acquiring industrial education.

To see the colored people learn to combine their money in building up business enterprises as well as churches.

To see our colored ministers devote a part of each sermon to the importance of moral culture among our young people. That's what Rev. Donohoo does.

To see Ben Tillman "go 'way back and sit down."

To see the idle colored men on the corner of Los Angeles and First streets go to the country, where they can get work at \$1.25 per day and board.

What's the matter with Brother Watkins, the gifted editor of the Pacific Coast Appeal? Has he lost all of his whiskey ads? The Appeal, if we remember rightly, use to carry a very large, attractive whiskey ad. A few weeks ago, however, that journal contained a strong, well written editorial condemning the saloon business. We suspect that Rev. Tilgman Brown threw the ad. in the metal box. We know a Baptist editor who is running a whiskey ad. full blast.

BLOOMINGTON, Nov. 5th, 1901.

J. L. EDMONDS, South Pasadena, Cal.

Dear Sir: I received the September and October numbers of your paper. It seems to me that the Liberator is putting on airs in its fashionable attire. It not only looks stylish in its outward make-up, but its intellectual capacity is a close second to the more pretending and popular monthly publications: The Liberator deserves success for the herculean efforts it puts forth for the welfare of the colored race. May it live long and continue to grow in popular favor until its mission is fully accomplished. Do not consider it flattery on my part when I tell you that you have reason to be proud of your paper, both from a physical and mental standpoint.

WM. WESTENFIELD.

The so-called Industrial School for Colored Youths is dead. The whole scheme was visionary and ill-advised and met with the united opposition of the intelligent colored citizens. Why some negroes will persist in trying to draw the color line here is past understanding. All of the schools of this state are open to the colored children and there is absolutely no necessity for this agitation. The great body of intelligent colored citizens in this city came here to get rid of the separate schools, separate cars and separate enforcement of the laws; which has made life for a colored man intolerable in the south. There they have law for white people and mob law for negroes. Let the negroes who are so eager to enjoy the benefits which comes from drawing the color line go south—go to Balltown, La., where white men shoot down colored women and children with no more compunction than were they squirrels. The white people of California are Christians and treat the negroes as men and not as brutes. The negro who would disturb the friendly relations now existing between the races ought not to live here.

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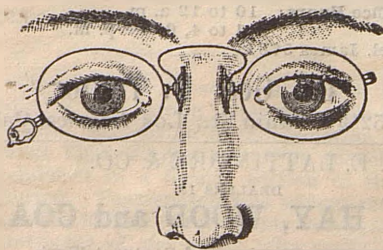
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