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but there in the traines of others-thear, h.g. -Mr. J. B. Contins proposed and Mr. B. Jurner seconded the following resolution: -- This meeting, having beard the recital of deeds of injustice and inhumanity systematically practised by the white population of the population of those States, hereby records its abhorence of such deeds, and resolves that a branch of the Society for the 'Furtherance of the Brotherbood of Man 'shall be formed in this city, with the view partiau-larly of enlightening public opinion in Great Britain, America, and elsewhere on conduct so opposed to the first principles alike of Christianity and civilisation ;" and in supporting it, Miss IMPET explained the objects of Man," which she said had been started since Miss Wells came to England. The organisers wanted the basis of the society to be broad enough to deal with race projudice wherever it might crop up. There was a deal of this prejudice in the English Colonies-in South Africa, India, and Australia-and the society wanted to bring influence to bear wherever race hatred existed.-The resolution was carried, and after a pro-visional committee had been appointed, the meeting terminated. an SO

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LYNCH LAW IN AMERICA.

LYNCH LAW IN AMERICA. A meeting was held yesterday, at the Young Men's Christian Association Assembly Room, Needless Alley, to hear addresses upon the treatment of the negroes in the Southern States of the American Union. (In the absence of the Rev. F. S. Webster through a severe cold, Councillor S. Lloyd presided.) Amongst those present were several ministers, members of the Society of Friends, and ladies and gentlemen interested in local philanthropic work. The Kev. F. S. Webster wrote: "Thave read with deep sorrow of the flagrant injustice shown to the blacks in the Southern States, and trust that public Christian sentiment will be sufficiently aroused to protest effectually against the inhuman practices which prevail." Alderman White, who was away from Birmingham, wrote: "I have full sympathy with the good work you are doing, and sincerely hope our Birmingham meetings may be very satisfactory.".-Mr. R. L. Larer briefly introduced Miss Ida B. Wells, an American negro lady, and expressed sympathy with her object in coming to England. Miss WEILS, in a quiet, but effective address, said it had been asked why she should have come 4,000 miles to tell the people of Bir-mingham about something that could be dealt with very properly by the local authorities in America. She thought her story would answer that question. Miany of those in this country who had interested themselves in the anti-slavery agitation seemed to have thonght that the freeing of the slaves gave to the negroes in America all the liberties which others enjoyed tomake men and women of therselves. Unfortunately that was not true. The resentment of the southern white people about the taking away from them of their slaves had never ceased to show itself against the negro at any and every oppor-tunity. For the first ten years after the war it was the crime of using the ballot that formed the immediate 15 w 18 y 10 10 or n do ve In g-11to show itself against the negro at any and every coppor-tunity. For the first ten years after the war it was the crime of using the ballot that formed the immediate reason for murdering the negroes. Those massacres would leave upon the Southern States of the Union a stain that could never be wiped away. Since 1875 the Southern States had been in possession each of its own State Government, and the privilege had been y used to make laws in every way restrictive and proscrip-tive of the negro race. One of the first of these laws was that which made it a State prison offence for black and white to intermarry. That was on the statute book of every Southern State. Another of those restrictives had only been adopted within the last half-dozen years—it was one that made it crime punishable by fine and imprisonment for black and white to ride in the same railway-carriage. (Shame.) The general tendency of these laws were only passed last year, so that the recollections of the civil war could not be pleaded as an erailway-carriage.

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The Dirmingham Daily Poal of the same date also carried a column of report of the same under the capition of i is received in a railway car with the wind Methods of the second s in it to 10 al 10 i.) Southern States for the higher education of the race, and this provision was woefully insufficient. The doors of the churches, the Young Men's Christian Associations, the temperance halls, and every avenue to influences tending to the higher development of men and women were closed against the negro. The administration of the law was entirely in the handle of the white people, so that there was no fear of a negro guilty of a crime being able to escape the penalty. In proof of this Miss Wells gave prison statistics, showing that for offences ranging from mere fighting to ordinary larceny sentences ranging from mere fighting to reach the machinery of law and government in their hands, should take a black man out of caol and hang him to the nearest lamp-post or bridge in a town, or the nearest tree in the country; and, not satisfied with that, amuse themselves under the body, and were photographed, and a copy of the picture was sent to a prominent advocate of the negroce's cause. Among those thus photographed were boys of four years old. Only one paper throughout the length and breadth of the United States had the courage to publish articles denouncing these crimes, and that was the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*. (Applause.) Since 1832 over a thousand black men, women, and children had been lynched. (Cries of "Abominable.") The vilest charges were made against the victims, ofter. without any ground whatever, in order to shut of the sympathy of the world, and as the papers and the telegraph were in the hands of the whites it was impossible to contradict these statements. One third of the victims had been charged with assault on white women : the remainder with all sorts of crimes, ranging from murder to that on which a man was hung in Tennessee-manely, that he was "drunk and 'sassy" to white people." (Shame.) Having given some par-ticulars showing the f e s, 0. 15 he re 85 m te

it was the class of person accused. The white man of the South forget that is the war when their fothers as d

Party the second id to ke 3.) sr, n-10 m 10 of 10 1g se an J. ıd or names and the fullest details in a paper that went to press at three, showing that everything had been most carefully planned. And yet the verdict at the inquest was that the doceased met with their deaths and the hands of persons unknown to the jury. Articles on lynching appeared in the *Free Speeck*, with the result that after an announcement in the leading paper of Memphis her office was wrecked, her manager was driven out of the town, and, with hear self (she being in New York at the time), forhidden to return on pain of being shot. Xone prominent citizen had yowed to shoot her if sherefurned any time within twenty years, and a well known Christian woman, though she had disproved of the lynching, of the bern taken with regard to hersalf. (Shame.) Having provide the victims had been burned to death, and showing that the anti-shvery agitation that bern taken with regard to hersalf. (Shame.) Having provide not interfere, Miss Wells argued from the result of the anti-shvery agitation that betties used to the anti-shvery agitation that betties howing that the anti-shvery agitation that bettis hould of the santi-shvery agitation that bettis hubit of the santi-shvery agitation that bettis hubit of an end to these in America who were an dowing that appeared in the paper." "Ecological and showing that appeared in the paper." "Ecological and the age agod of Christian worshippers, assembled in Covering that dappeared in the paper." "Ecological and more casecially by the white population against their coloured follow-itizens is in dhage of howering the high and deserved esteen in which the prose sheet has a steing than deserved esteen in which the add milling to refress any practice which is in-most of the splendi tradition of the Republic, the vasi multitude of whose high-minded citizens we balieve to workly of a mighty and just people." (Applause.) The bound willing to refress any practice which is in-the desined but without success. by representatives of the sheet sheet has a short time ago to consider howere the 18 8,

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