"I expect to pass through this life but once. If there is any kindness to show or any good thing I can do to my fellow-beings let me do it now. Let me not defer nor neglect it. I will pass this way but once."—New York Herald.

14, GROSVENOR ROAD,

BIRKDALE, SOUTHPORT.

Miss Ruby M
Ida B Wells -

I am across the Atlan

23. VI. 94.

IDA B. WELLS ABROAD.

The Bishop of Manchester on American Lynching.

ITS HORRIBLE CRUELTIES.

England Sympathizes with the African Race.

Attitude of Moody and Miss Willard to the Negroes — Description of England's "Big Ditch."

MANCHESTER, England, April 4.—*Special Correspondence.*—Until the first of this year Manchester has been an inland town, thirty-five miles from the sea. By means of the ship canal she is now in direct communication with the sea, and therefore independent of Liverpool, her great rival in point of size, wealth, etc. Liverpool has few manufacturing interests—her importance is derived from her situation as a seaport; her life is purely commercial, and her wealth derived from handling the produce of other towns and countries, so the citizen of Manchester will tell you. Manchester, on the other hand, is an enormous manufacturing center. There are near 500 cotton spinning firms in and around the city and these own over 18,000,000 spindles, more than one-third of all those in Great Britain. There are chemical works and great engineering factories, and the export and import trade of these industries is of great magnitude. Liverpool and the railways made their burdens too grievous to be borne, besides diverting this trade from Manchester, and the ship canal is the result.

The largest ships bringing produce, cotton, and iron to the markets and mills need not now wait in vexatious delay outside Liverpool to be docked, but steaming up the canal, reach Manchester as quickly as they can be unloaded from the vessels and into the railways at Liverpool. In return manufacturers can ship machinery and cotton goods to all parts of the world, direct from Manchester factories, and at far less cost and delay. Manchester is jubilant over its emancipation, and Liverpool consoles itself for the loss of this great trade by speaking contemptuously of the "Big Ditch."

The Great Canal.

It is more than a big ditch, as will be seen by the most skeptical person who takes a ride along its thirty-five miles of waterway and observes what engineering skill and patient plodding have accomplished. Where there was formerly a small stream of water winding in and out toward the sea there is now a broad, deep channel, twice the width of the Suez Canal, and any two of the largest vessels afloat can sail together abreast along its waters.

This canal, which has been open to traffic only three months, is the realization of an idea nearly 180 years old, for it was first sugested in 1710. The plan came up for consideration from time to time, until in 1877 it assumed concrete shape, and in 1882 a bill was laid before Parliament by a committee of merchants and manufacturers for permission to construct the canal. The bill was bitterly opposed by the dock and railway companies of Liverpool. It took three years to overcome opposition and secure the grant from Parliament; it required another three years to secure sufficient capital to undertake the work and the remaining five years in which to actually do the work and realize the dreams of the promoters. Not only is the canal dotted with ships bearing freight from all parts of the world, bnt passenger steamers also. The America and Australia go up and down its length, and when the smell is less suggestive of the Chicago River the ride on this artificial waterway will be much more pleasant than it is at present.

The Queen to Open the Canal.

Her gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, appreciating the success of this, one of the most gigantic of modern undertakings, will come to Manchester in June to formally open the canal. Manchester people are making huge preparations to celebrate the completion of what has cost them $75,000,000, and the celebration promises to be the success so magnificent an undertaking deserves.

The city proper of Manchester claims nearly 600,000 inhabitants. Her immediate suburban towns, especially Salford, give her a population of a million and a half souls. Though each one maintains its own city government, one cannot easily tell where Manchester ends and Salford, Rusholme, Ancoats, and Ashton begin. The main streets are named after London, for Piccadilly and Pall Mall are as familiar Manchester localities as London. Her public buildings, like those of most English towns, have stood for years and are black with the century's smoke and dust; and very few know the use of paint. Her art galleries are so arranged that the frame of every picture is plainly seen, and one has no need of a catalogue to pick out name [illegible] which other art galleries,

which shall be nameless, might copy to advantage. To her treasures of art Manchester has lately added Mr. Watts' latest picture, "The Good Samaritan."

American Lynching Condemned.

The feeling which developed in Liverpool during the American civil war was shared in large measure and for the same reasons (the injury to the cotton trade) by the people of Manchester. In this city also Rev. Henry Ward Beecher fought one of his hard-won battles on the lecture platform with the mob of pro-slavery and secession sympathizers. But that is all past. The freedom of her public halls, church platforms, and the press is cheerfully granted to those who speak for justice and fair play to the oppressed.

From the Bishop of Manchester, the Society of Friends, Unitarians, Methodists, and Congregationalists, American lynching has received not only strong words of condemnation, but earnest resolutions have been passed in a spirit of Christian love, calling upon the people of the United States to remove the blot upon their good name and put a stop to our "national crime."

A Letter to the Christian Register.

The following letter addressed to the *Christian Register*, the leading Unitarian organ of the United States, was published in a daily paper here this week:

Dear Sir—Last Sunday evening, after our usual service, Miss Ida B. Wells told my congregation the story of the lynchings in your Southern States. My church is the historic Church of James Martineau and William Henry Channing, and we believe that we were on the line of our best traditions in giving the platform to a lady who told us that she wished to plead for justice and for mercy. She spoke with singular refinement, dignity and self-restraint, nor have I ever met any other "agitator" so cautious and unimpassioned in speech. But by this marvelous self-restraint itself she moved us all the more profoundly. When she sat down we resolved with solemn unanimity—"That we, who are this evening assembled in Hope Street Church, learn with grief and horror of the barbarities of lynch law as carried out by white men on some of the colored citizens of the United States, and that, in the name of our common humanity, we call on all lovers of justice, of freedom, and of brotherhood among our kinsmen in the States to determine that these things shall no more be." We know, dear New England brothers and sisters, that remonstrance addressed by members of one nationality to the people of another can only be justified in the rarest cases, and that there is always danger that such remonstrance will rather stir up resentment than achieve its purpose. Yet in the face of the terrible facts we cannot do other than plead with you to bestir yourselves to save the good name of your nation. When I think of the strong men and the gracious ladies I met in Boston, and their generous culture, of their wide and noble views on social problems, of their high and pure Christianity, of their devoted lives, I am bewildered to be told that people such as these will not listen to the pleadings of those who are denied the ordinary securities of law, that they are passive in the view of sickening brutalities, that they are silent when their fellow citizens are scourged and flayed and burnt without trial or appeal. I know well what you of the North have suffered for the slave. Was it for this that with so supreme a courage you carried through your colossal war? I know, too, the jealousy with which State rights are guarded and your wise reluctance to interfere with the domestic usages of sister States. Yet can I not believe that free murder is among those State rights with which the national legislature cannot concern itself or the national conscience be aroused. What are you doing, men and women of Boston? Are you so busy laying wreaths on the tombs of Channing and of Parker, of brave John Brown and your immortal Garrison, that you have no time to head the seizure of untried men and women, their execution with every device and torture, and acquiescence of all the guardians of the law, the instilling into the boys and girls of the United States of the lust of cruelty and callousness to murder? What meant the marvelous parliament of religions at Chicago with its astounding manifestation of a world-wide human brotherhood if the negro on your own soil—nay, the mulatto in whose veins flows as much Anglo-Saxon blood as African—can find beneath your national flag no security against the brutality of lawless mobs and the nameless horrors of the amateur scaffold, the branding iron, and the stake? In great disturbance of soul I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

RICHARD ACLAND ARMSTRONG.

Liverpool, March 21.

Twelve Lectures in Ten Days.

The same matter will be brought before the national conference of Unitarians, which meets in Manchester next week. I have spoken twelve times during my ten days' stay in Manchester. Three of these were drawing-room meetings in the homes of as many of Manchester's wealthy citizens; one was in the town hall, three in churches, and five in public halls. There were accounts of recent lynchings in the afternoon papers, which were read at two of my meetings as emphasis to what I had told them. I had seen the account of the colored woman who was found hanging to a tree in Little Rock, Ark., about which nobody, as usual, seemed to know any-

[illegible] but I had not kno
case of the woman in Sa
who had been boxed up in
nails driven through the sides a
down hill till she was dead.

A gentleman who was principal
city school rose and read the accou
my address. He had bought the a
paper to read on his way to the r
and this lynching was the first th
saw as he opened the paper. And
there as if turned to stone, with th
rolling down my cheeks at this n
dence of outrage upon my people a
athy of the American white people.

Mr. Axon Speaks of Slavery.

My first big meeting in this city w
sided over by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, c
the editors of the Manchester *Guard*
visitor to the World's Fair, and de
to the vegetarian congress last
He is my host, and had
sad confirmation of all I said
here last year, when he was in the S
At the next important meeting the
was taken by Rev. S. A. Steintha
known in Boston as the friend of Ga
and a member of the Anti-Slavery So
He was a delegate to the Parliament
ligions at Chicago, and in his addr
introducing me, he told how surpri
was to find people in the North exc
and condoning lynching; that he wa
railway station called Winetka, a few
out from Chicago, when a fresh lyn
was being discussed, and he was asto
to find every white man present app
of it! So much so that, stranger a
was, he was compelled to express hi
to those advocates of lawlessness, an
to them that nothing justified such law
ness.

A Leader in the Guardian.

The Manchester *Guardian* of Marc
contained the following significant l
on the encroachments of the mob on N
ern territory:

Lynch law has long been an enviable
acteristic of the Southern States of Americ
it appears to be infecting the North also.
were lynchings in Illinois whilst the Ch
Exposition was inviting the attention
world to the products of American civiliz
In the present month not only Tennesse
Pennsylvania has shown the ghastly spectac
human beings put to an ignominous death
out any form of trial. The victims of these
rages are usually persons of negro blood. A
whole machinery of law and justice is i
hands of the whites there can
no pretense that there world
any likelihood of the escape of
whose guilt could be reasonably estab
These ghastly murders are, in fact, the ou
of the race prejudice which has survived
the days of slavery. The average Am
protests that all men are "born free and e
but denies in practice the commonest rig
humanity to all American citizens who hav
negro blood in their veins. How the matt
pears to the intelligent and educated
Americans may be seen from the public
ances of Miss Ida B. Wells, who is now
second visit to England. Her indictm
the more telling from the absence of rhe
The negro race has made great progress
the war in intelligence, refinement, and w
but everywhere the brazen wall of
dice shuts him out from the co
inheritance. The "color line" is sharply d
in the churches, the professions, the trades
industries of America. In the South he ma
enter the white man's church, school, colleg
even railway carriage. There is perhaps a
temptuous kindliness for him so long as he
mains a hewer of wood and drawer of wa
with no aspirations or with aspirations care
suppressed, but so soon as he claims th
of a citizen of a free country the whol
social pressure is exerted to keep h
The hangings, shootings, burnings of
who have not been convicted of any cri
discredit upon the American Nation, and
who take part in these murders or condone
are the deadliest foes of those free institu
of which America claims to be in a special
the home.

The Voice of the "Bystander."

Will the American Nation heed the
utterances made by those who love her, a
are proud of her achievements? It is e
nestly to be hoped so, since I can point
nothing which has been done heretofore
this score save the voice of the "I
star[illegible] which has been heard so lo
th[illegible]he columns of THE INTER O
ife[illegible] insisted on justice full an
to e[illegible]rican citizen.

I h[illegible] asked as to the attit
Rev[illegible] L. Moody and Miss F
E[illegible] both well known in
Bri[illegible] this subject of the n
rig[illegible] have been compelled j
in[illegible]est [illegible] truth to say that the
g[illegible]n the weight of their influence
S[illegible]uthern white man's prejudices.
Moody has encouraged the drawin
color line [illegible]rches by co
preach on[illegible] day and
church to[illegible] peop
rough[illegible]
gs W[illegible]

Inter-Ocean
April 9, 1894.

B. WELLS ABROAD.

king in Liverpool Against Lynchers of Negroes.

ITISH SENTIMENT.

w the Chicago of England Learned a Lesson.

Photograph Sent Out by Lynchers Brought Up in Evidence Against Them.

IVERPOOL, March 24.—*Special Correspondence.*—Liverpool was the center of slave erests from the days of good Queen Bess he abolition of slavery by the British in 7. More than half the slave ships which rried human merchandise from Africa to a West Indies and America were built in Liverpool docks and owned by Liverol merchants. The triple voyages of ese ships brought enormous wealth to e owners and to the city. There was st the voyage to Africa, where hundreds slaves were captured or bought for a w gewgaws; thence to the West Indies, ere the cargo was sold at 100 per cent ofit, and the ship's hold stored with sugar d rum; this at Liverpool brought as eat profit as had the slaves in the West dies. The opposition to the abolon of the slave trade as a tter of course came from those who ofited most largely by it. Right finally evailed, and Liverpool in 1806 returned its member of Parliament a man who d written the first philippic against very thirty years before. William Rose aided materially in the passage of the l for the abolition of slavery.

In 1861, fifty-five years later, the strongt sympathy evinced for the pro-slavery rty in the United States was found in verpool. After the cessation of its own ve trade the shipping merchants and ton mills had gradually built up a flourishing trade in the cotton produced by ave labor in the Southern States. The Southern ports were blockaded and o more cotton could be obtained. The ips were idle and the looms empty. gain self-interest pointed the way, and iverpudlians gave their support to the outh. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, a native of iverpool, whose wealth had come from lave labor on a West India plantation, and ho was then leader of the House of Commons, said concerning secession: "Jeff Davis has created a nation." In the Liverpool docks were built the gunboats Florida and Alabama, which saw such active service in the Confederate cause. Here it was hat Henry Ward Beecher met the greatest esistance to his attempts to speak in behalf of the Union in 1863. For nearly three hours the mob at the Philharmonic Hall yelled, hisses, hooted, and interrupted him when he began to speak, but he managed little by little to get his address all out at last.

What Liverpool Has Learned.

But Diverpool has learned that she can rosper without the slave trade or slave oor. Her docks are crowded with shipng from all parts of the world, and the y, with its population of 600,000 souls, is e of the most prosperous in the United ngdom. Her freedom-loving citizens not ly subscribe to the doctrine that man beings, regardless of color condition, are equal before the law, but practice as they preach. To a colored who has been reared in the peculiar here which obtains only in free (?) is like being born into another welcomed among persons of der of intellectual and so rone of themsely here a "colored" person can ride in any sort of conveyance in any part of the country without being insulted, stop at any hotel, or be accommodated at any restaurant one wishes without being refused with contempt; wander into any picture gallery, lecture-room, concert hall, theater, or church and receive only the most courteous treatment from officials and fellow sightseers. The privilege of being once in a country where "man's a man for a' that" is one which can best be appreciated by those Americans whose black skins are a bar to them receiving genuine courtesy and kindliness at home.

I have spent two weeks in Liverpool, and have delivered by invitation ten addresses on "Lynch Law in the United States." These meetings have averaged 1,000 persons each, and though I grieved to have to do so, yet truth compelled me to say that lynch law is spreading in the States. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Pennsylvania have each had lynchings within the past nine months, and nothing more has been done to punish lynchers in these States than in the States south of Mason and Dixon's line. I take the statistics of lynchings and prove that according to the charges given not one-third of the men and women lynched are charged with assault on white women, and brand that statement as a falsehood invented by the lynchers to justify acts of cruelty and outrage. I find wherever I go that we are deprived the expression of condemnation such hangings and burnings deserve, because the world believes negro men are despoilers of the virtue of white women.

A Picture.

Unfortunately for the negro race and for themselves, Miss Frances E. Willard and Bishops Fitzgerald and Haygood have published utterances in confirmation of this slander, and the magazines of my country have printed this libel on an entire race to the four corners of the earth. Whatever is lacking in these articles is supplied by the white American individual abroad. He draws a picture of the isolated districts in the South where great hordes of ignorant and dangerous negroes swarm, of the inadequacy and delay of the law, and then asks: "What would you do if your wife or daughter were so assaulted?" And the person for whose benefit this picture is drawn finds himself relenting in his judgment and he remains silent when he meant to condemn burning and hanging.

Finding that such a picture is drawn, I am thus forced to draw another and show (1) that all the machinery of law and politics is in the hands of those who commit the lynchings; they, therefore, have the amending of the laws in their own hands; and that it is only wealthy white men whom the law fails to reach, in every case of criminal proceedure the negro is punished. 2. Hundreds of negroes, including women and children, are lynched for trivial offenses, on suspicion, and in many cases when known to be guiltless of any crime, and the law refuses to punish the murderers because it is not considered a crime to kill a negro. 3. Many of the cases of "assault" are simple adultery between white women and colored men. The Society for the Furtherance of Human Brotherhood hopes first to arouse public sentiment by making known the facts of the lynching infamy, then to appeal to American honor through the various Christian philanthropic and temperance organizations of this country to remove the stain against its Christianity and civilization by putting down mob law and establishing it as a fact as well as a theory that every man shall be tried by law and punished by the same agency for any crime he commits.

The Sympathetic Audiences.

I spoke in Pembroke Chapel the first Sunday night of my stay in Liverpool, and the pastor of the church, Rev. C. F. Aked, presided. Last Sunday afternoon to an audience of 1,500 men in the Congregational Church. Sunday night at the Unitarian Church, after service, Rev. R. A. Armstrong presiding. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool is a member of this congregation, and consented at first to preside but was prevented from so doing. At a monster meeting in honor of the ninetieth birthday of General Neal Dow Tuesday, March 20, I spoke again, and the storms of applause convinced me of the sympathy of the audience. Every newspaper in the city has contained full accounts of the meetings and several strong editorials have been written. When our own newspapers in season and out do so, lynch law will soon become infamous. Not only have the daily and weekly [illegible] given much space to the subject, [illegible] the editor of the *Daily Post*, Sir Edward Russell, presided over the large meeting held at Hope Hall Thursday night, March 22. This gentleman is the most prominent and influential citizen in Liverpool today, and his time is fully occupied with his literary, social, and political pursuits. Yet he has taken deep interest in this question ever since he saw a cut of the photograph of a lynching sent Judge Tourgee nearly three years ago by the Christians of Clanton, Ala. It will be remembered that a negro was lynched in that town, August, 1891; that the mob ranged itself under the body of the man as he hung and was photographed; and that photograph was sent to Judge Tourgee, with the following message on the back: "This —— —— was hung at Clanton, Ala., Friday, Aug. 21, 1891, for murdering a little white boy in cold blood for 35 cents in cash. He is a good specimen of your black Christians hung by white heathens. With compliments of the committee."

Lyncher Against Lyncher.

This photograph represented boys from 10 years old upward standing under the ghastly object. An English lady, who published a little journal called *Anti-Caste*, had a cut made from this photograph and reproduced it in her paper. When Sir Edward Russell saw a copy of it he wrote an editorial protesting against it as an illustration drawn from the imagination, and was horrified to be told that it was a photograph taken from life and sent out by the lynchers themselves. From that moment dates his interest in the subject. He thinks it the one subject upon which the sympathies of the world need arousing.

The following account is taken from the *Daily Post* of next morning, and it is submitted because the full text of Sir Edward Russell's address is given, together with the resolution which was passed by the meeting. This resolution is the same in tenor as those passed at other meetings:

Last evening, in Hope Hall, Hope street, Miss Ida Wells, colored editress of *Free Speech*, lectured to a large and enthusiastic auditory on the subject of "American Atrocities."

Sir Edward Russell presided, and in introducing the lecturer, after devotional exercises, said it was the function of those who, like himself, were not specially informed upon the subject to hear rather than to speak. They were present to listen to the testimony of a distinguished lady. [Applause.] It was important to know whom they were to hear, and why; and when they heard Miss Wells he hoped they would say that she was adorned by every grace of womanhood, and justified by her abilities the public duty which she had undertaken, having been provoked into appealing to the public opinion of this country by acts which they must all deplore, and of which they should be glad to make some people ashamed. [Applause.] At the outset they were confronted with the objection that it was scarcely a fit thing for the people of one country to pronounce upon the misdeeds of the people of another. He was afraid, however, that it was rather late in the day for English people to stop short at such an objection as that. [Hear, hear.] We had our own faults, but it had never been one of these to hold our tongues about the iniquities of other peoples. [Laughter.]

England's Sacrifice.

We had an honorable pre-eminence in this matter of the war of the races, because this country made an unexampled sacrifice by a heroic declaration, expression, and enactment of its will which had entitled Great Britain to speak on the subject of the colored races wherever their liberties were interfered with. They were glad to believe, also, that they had many friends in America, and that there were many consciences in that country which were not unwilling to listen to the testimony of the English race when directed against things which had an iniquitous aspect in reference to the colored race. For many, many years the sympathy of the English nation for those who wished to emancipate the colored race was the one great strength of the abolitionists of America [hear, hear], and now that the old days of slavery had passed away, but had left behind them habilities to injustice and even to bloodshed, they might fairly step into the arena again, so as to see if they could not yet accomplish something for the good old cause. They had in this matter two things to consider. The first was the existence of lynch law in a civilized country, and the second the especial application of it to the colored people of America. Either of these things was a very fair subject for protest. For his own part, he would say without qualification that he could not imagine a crime so great that it need be avenged by lynch law in any country in the world (hear, hear); and, what was more, he did not believe that crime ever was avenged by lynch law without a lowering of the moral tone of the community, and without the introduction of worse evils than were attempted to be suppressed. [Applause.]

The Worst Phase.

The worst of it was, too, that lynch law was directed against persons very largely defenseless, and more or less under a social ban, afflicted by disabilities, and always under a very fatal disadvantage of race prejudice. It would, therefore, be a very great thing if everybody in that ha[illegible], and those who ca[illegible] ceedings, were to form a fe[illegible]ion now to the day of their death any founded upon prejudice against race sho[illegible] dismissed from the mind as being beneath tempt (hear, hear); as consistent with Christian character, and even incompatibl[illegible] civilization. [Applause.]

Miss Wells, who was very cordially rece[illegible] narrated in her own quiet and unimpassio[illegible]ed earnest and forcible way her tale of ly[illegible]ich atrocities perpetrated in recent years agai[illegible] the people of her race in America and the ope[illegible] tion of the social prejudices directed again[illegible] them. In the course of her address she paid Chicago the tribute of being the freest city America in expression of opinion in favor of t[illegible] negro. [Applause.]

Rev. C. F. Aked moved: "This meeting, ha[illegible]ing heard from Miss Ida B. Wells, with t[illegible] deepest pain, a recital of the wrongs done to t[illegible] colored people of the Southern States of Ame[illegible]ica by lawless mobs, and having in mind ti[illegible] confirmation of Miss Wells' story supplied wi[illegible] lamentable frequency by the press of the Uni[illegible] States and Great Britain, expresses the opinio[illegible] that the perpetration of such outrages, u[illegible] checked by the civil power, must necessarily r[illegible] flect upon the administration of justice in t[illegible] United States and upon the honor of its people [Applause.] In advocating the cause Mr. Ake[illegible] said that lynching, however bad for the negr[illegible] was still worse for those who did it.

The Results of War.

Mr. S. J. Celestine Edwards, a colored man seconding the proposition, maintained that [illegible] had never ended anything so as to permanen[illegible] satisfy both the conquered and the conquer[illegible] [Hear, Hear.] The Southerners of America h[illegible] never been satisfied with the defeat they [illegible] sustained at the hands of the Northerners [illegible] the loss of their property in negroes. This [illegible] been a thorn in their flesh for years, and he [illegible] that they would never succeed in ameliora[illegible] the conditions under which his race labo[illegible] until the remnant of the old Abolitionist[illegible] America began the work where they [illegible] left it off when the civil war began. [illegible] Northerners, he acknowledged, had [illegible] been tolerant of negro [illegible]ion, [illegible] the Southern whites could never abide it. [illegible] an instance of the prejudice existing agai[illegible] his people, he said that when a well-to-do neg[illegible] took his invalid wife to Louisiana the white ci[illegible]zens demanded his expulsion, his only crim[illegible] being that he was the richest man among the[illegible] They had white friends working in their cau[illegible] in America, and British sympathy would great[illegible] strengthen them and hasten the time when t[illegible] negroes would be properly emancipated. [illegible] argued that whatever might be said about t[illegible] laziness of the negro, he was not nearly so vicio[illegible] as the European.

Rev. W. W. Howard, in supporting, spoke [illegible] the Liverpool *Daily Post* as having first take[illegible] up the questions of temperance and soci[illegible] purity, and now it was taking up another gre[illegible] question.

The resolution was carried with great enthu[illegible] siasm.

The Liverpool *Mercury*, which is the othe[illegible] leading daily of the city, contained a stron[illegible] leader of more than a column on the su[illegible] ject. From Liverpool I go to Mancheste[illegible] where large meetings have been arrange[illegible]

IDA B. WELLS.