

THE PLAIN DEALER.

VOLUME VIII. NO. 41.

DETROIT, MICH., FEBRUARY 27, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 403.

"BILLY SMITH'S" TALKS.

THE A. M. E. CHURCH THE ONLY ONE TO TAKE A BROAD VIEW.

In the Rev. Billy Declares Himself—Feels Complimented—The Beginning of the End.

ARTICLE VIII

Christian Recorder, your are mistaken when you suppose that the A. M. E. church will suffer harm because it is the only one among the organizations criticized by Prof. Washington that has answered back. It was the only one that dared to boldly defend itself, and right nobly has it done so. The first clear note of defense was sounded through the Christian Recorder by one of its contributors, Rev. John M. Henderson, who followed it up with ringing letters in several secular papers, THE PLAIN DEALER being first in the list. Soon afterward Prof. Washington published his reply accompanied with Bishop Payne's letter. Prof. Washington's reply was called forth by Rev. Henderson's assertion that the Professor was not widely enough posted to be good authority—hence Bishop Payne's letter was given. The sermon of the Rev. Dr. C. S. Smith came weeks afterwards. Dr. Smith's text was the same as appears at the head of the VI chapter of "American Methodism" by Scudder.

Thus far over eighty articles have appeared in the papers from A. M. E. ministers each of which sets up a defense. Not more than ten of these articles contain any argument whatever, the others are entirely devoted to abuse of Washington and flings at Bishop Payne. The most masterly defense was produced by the editor of the Christian Recorder in reply to the Chicago Conservator. The result of the whole discussion has been of great benefit to the A. M. E. church. It has caused the church organization to show its strength as well as to realize its importance. "Billy Smith" has devoted most of his talk to this church because he soon discovered that it was the only one among them all that had awakened the indignation of the truth that its future is to be affected by outside opinion. The other churches fail to take so broad a view and are still sunken in the narrow rut that shuts them out from touch with the great thinking public.

Those writers who undertake to deny that there is wonderful ignorance among the colored ministers forfeit confidence, the fact is too patent. Those who have undertaken to show that there is also great and general intelligence and a growing tendency upward, have accomplished good. Any man who would say that Bishop Gaines is a scholar shows that he is either an incompetent judge or a sycophant; but any man who says that Bishop Gaines is not a great, useful, preacher and Bishop shows either ignorance or prejudice. Why should Bishop Gaines want to be called a scholar when he knows he is not, why should he not stand out in his own true and masterly character and be content with honest praise?

Right now is a good time for "Billy Smith" to declare himself. The reason for his writing was this, he recognized the good that might be accomplished by a free and fearless discussion, he saw that Dr. Lee, Bishop Gaines, Rev. John M. Henderson, Dr. Bryant and others who were doing most of the talk were not inclined to come out boldly, so he concluded to do so. In a humble and obscure individual, he chose a non de plume. That his words have been so widely read is a gratification, that his identity has been so variously guessed is a compliment.

Some have hinted that "Billy Smith" is none other than Bishop Brown, Dr. Jenner, C. S. Smith, Prof. Scarborough, John M. Henderson, or a member of THE PLAIN DEALER staff. But let it be now settled "Billy Smith" is no one but humble William Smith, once in Alabama, now somewhere else.

Was not "Billy" living at Baltimore nearly fifty years ago when Bishop Payne, through the A. M. E. magazine edited by Rev. George Hogarh published a series of articles on an educated ministry? Was not the excitement then as high as it is now and were not the denunciations of the ignorant as rabid and wild?

In those days arose the scholarly Rev. John M. Brown, who most valiantly defended what the good Payne had said. His whole subsequent career has been emphatically in favor of an educated ministry and he has accomplished as much in producing one as any man of his church.

"Billy" does not deny the force of Rev. John M. Henderson's letter last week but admits his lack of ability to view the question from the goody-goody standpoint indicated.

Next week these articles we begin to close by discussing "The Great Men of the A. M. E. church." WILLIAM SMITH

Excursion

For the State Encampment G. A. R. to be held in Muskegon March 9th to 13th, 1891. The Chicago & West Michigan Ry. and the Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R. will sell from all stations, round trip tickets at one and one third fare or two cents per mile. Tickets will be sold March 9th and 10th, good to return until and including March 13th.

The lines offer the best service to and from Muskegon. 408

BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

A New Correspondent Takes Hold at the Cream City.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 22.—The Afro-American League was most ably represented before the judiciary committee at Madison, Tues. Feb. 11th, by a delegation composed of some of the leading colored men of the state. The delegation at the capitol was in the interests of the Civil Rights Bill now pending before the legislature. Mr. W. T. Green of Madison, Vice President of the National Afro American League was spokesman for the delegation. Mr. Green's speech was forcible, concise and most eloquently delivered, he so interested the committee that the one hour allotted to the hearing of each delegation, was doubled to enable Mr. Green to finish everything favoring the passage of the bill which will come up at an early date.

Mr. J. J. Miles represented the league for Milwaukee. Too much can not be said in praise of this gentleman's efforts in the behalf of his race, a few more enterprising and live colored citizens such as he would be a great credit and benefit to this community.

The Rev. Williamson, pastor of the St. Mark's A. M. E. Church preached a very interesting sermon to Colored Knights of Pythias on Sunday eve. (Feb 15th) After the Services Supreme Chancellor Carwright was presented with a gold watch by the lodge he has recently organized here.

The regular monthly meeting of the Carpe Diem was well attended last Thursday eve, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by those present. A resolution was passed to change the club to a literary organization, with a regular program prepared before hand for each meeting.

A little unnecessary excitement was shown by one or two white Knights of Pythias because of the organization of a colored lodge of that order here they had themselves interviewed and was reported as having said the white Knights were going to bring an injunction against the colored order to prevent the using of their name which they were doing illegally, and other things equally absurd. These white brethren merely make a display of their ignorance in the matter and should either further inform themselves or keep quiet. We are glad to see however that sympathy of the majority of the white Knights is with the colored lodge.

Mrs. Julia Bell and Mrs. Henry B. and, have just returned from a very sad trip to La Grange, Tenn. to attend the funeral of their mother Mrs. Lucy McNamee, they have our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, they bring some very discouraging reports of the treatment of Afro-Americans in the South.

We desire to say that the Milwaukee correspondence has changed hands, and it is our hope to make the Milwaukee letter of general interest to our patrons and not use it to carry on a personal quarrel of no interest to anyone except the participants. J. B. BUFORD.

KEPT THE DAY.

News Notes of Interest to Society People of the Windy City.

THE PLAIN DEALER always for sale in Chicago by Charles J. and J. H. Harrison at W. H. Moore's office, 117 N. La. (Chicago 23) or at J. C. Graham 456 36th st. T. J. B. Richter, 724 State st. E. J. Quinn 281 29th st. M. Martin 211 North Clark st. and by Edward Ross, general agent, 113 Illinois st.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The great auditorium building was the scene of a brilliant assembly on the occasion of the celebration of Washington's birthday. Many colored citizens were among those who kept the day.

The famous Autumn club gave a grand masquerade ball in commemoration of their 11th anniversary Wednesday evening at Central hall. Over 150 couples were present. The music was excellent and the exquisite costumes of the guests and the brilliant calcium light presented a charming picture.

Mr. Leroy Taylor of Beloit college spent his vacation with his parents.

The concert given by the North Side Zion church was quite successful though many billed to appear were not present.

It is said that an appropriation will be made by Congress for the appointment of Afro-American assistants during the World's Fair.

Miss Belle Hocker, who has been very sick is slowly improving.

The benefit concert which was to have been given by Prof. James Johnson was postponed on account of unreasonable weather.

A calico dress ball will be given by the Independent social club Monday evening at Central hall.

The entertainment given by the Household of Ruth at Central hall proved very enjoyable to those present.

Mr. Adolph Robinson is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia.

The concert to be given by Madam Preston at Central hall Tuesday evening promises to be an even' social interest.

Subscribe for THE PLAIN DEALER, the best of them all.



HON. JOHN R. LYNCH, FOURTH AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

HOW SHALL WE ENTER?

LETTERS FROM PROMINENT MEN ON THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Pushing Soldier's Claims—The Relief Bureau—Wise Teachers—The Plaindealer Receives Cais From Newspaper Men.

THE PLAIN DEALER can always be found in Washington at the office of the Correspondent at Mr. T. J. Calloway, 93 F. street N. W.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—It seems now an assured fact that the World's Fair at Chicago is to be a grand success. Chicago will once more show the spirit that brought her through two fires and the world will come and drink in at the shrine of the Lake City. Inspiration and stimulus for more inventions and greater achievements in the arts and sciences. With Chicago, America will feel proud, and Americans as Americans will be honored for the grandness of the celebration.

As Afro Americans the question arises how shall we enter the celebration? Individually as Americans or collectively as Afro-Americans? As the leading men should be heard from on all such questions, a letter was addressed to three or four gentlemen whose opinion always carry weight with them, and they were asked to answer the following questions.

"Should the Afro Americans have a distinct and separate exhibit at the Columbian World's Fair to be at Chicago?"

The two following expressions are from gentlemen who need no introduction to the American people except it may be well to say that Lawyer Hewlett is the one whose National reputation as a barrister was won in the celebrated case of the Englishman who married a colored lady in Georgia and employed Mr. Hewlett as his attorney.

Hon. John R. Lynch says no.

Thos. J. Calloway, Correspondent and Agent for THE PLAIN DEALER.

Sir:—Your letter of February 17th. was duly received.

I am on record as being opposed to a separate colored corner or department at the World's Fair. I think there would be as much sense and reason in having a separate Irish or German department at the World's Fair.

We are Americans citizens, and should claim for recognition only upon this ground, in all places and under all circumstances.

If the colored citizens in Mississippi, for instance, have anything to exhibit (and I hope they have) those exhibits should be placed with others from that state. In saying this however, I do not wish to be understood as asserting that the colored race should not be recognized in an official capacity at the Fair. To the contrary, I believe that our people of both sexes should be officially recognized in an appropriate manner.

I hope and believe such will be the case. Very truly yours,

JOHN R. LYNCH.

Mr. Hewlett takes the opposite view. Webster Law Building, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—In reply, to the question, "Should the Afro American have a distinct and separate exhibit at the Columbian World's Fair to be held at Chicago?"

I say, emphatically, yes. While I am unqualifiedly opposed to the drawing of a color line to the detriment of the Negro, as when drawn in schools, churches or State. I am equally in favor of following that line which is always drawn by the dominant race, when it tends to benefit the Negro. We have had the best, or partial benefits of freedom for a quarter of a century, only, and during all of that time, in spite of the wonderful progress made by us in every walk of life, we have been paraded before the world, as an ignorant, shiftless, and worthless people.

The opportunity now presents itself, at the Columbian World's Fair, for us to stamp, forever as false and unjust, these too oft repeated slanders upon our race, and prove to the world that the color of a man's skin is not the measure of his mental

capacity. The question then is, how is this to be accomplished? Can it be accomplished by sending our exhibit, with nothing to indicate that they are the product of the Negro? NO: because our skill would be considered the work of the dominant race. Will it be sufficient to simply tag each article "this is the product of a Negro?" NO: because our skill would be shown to a great disadvantage: A piece here, and a piece there like so many specks in a sea of milk. There remains then but one other way, that will do us credit, and that is to have a distinct and separate exhibit. I know that some will say it is keeping up the color line, but if they will pause, and think for a moment, they will see that this line, they talk of was never drawn by us, and that it is simply silly for us to object to the drawing of the line in this particular case. It will be a lasting benefit to our race, and do more to destroy this mean prejudice that exists against us than aim at anything else.

That our exhibit will be a wonderful success is assured. In no more than seventy working days did the colored people produce an exhibit at the exposition held in New Orleans a few years ago that astonished all who saw it. And with one year to prepare we can furnish an exhibit at the World's Fair ten times as large and varied. Let us have a distinct and separate exhibit. E. MOLYNEUX HEWLETT. Feb. 20th, 1891.

Hon. E. M. Morrill, Representative in Congress from Kansas, deserves much credit for the worthy manner in which he has pushed the claims of the First Kansas Colored Volunteers, and also the bill for relief of Capt. W. D. Matthews. While it is now a foregone conclusion that neither of these bills will be passed, it being so late in the session, yet Mr. Morrill's efforts should command for him a hearty respect for all lovers of justice. Gen. J. M. Williams who commanded that regiment is now located in the city and speaks bravely of the discipline and courage of his colored troops. The Committee on War Claims in reporting the bill for relief of these soldiers gives interesting matters of history, among other things the following important facts.

"It is a part of the accepted though unverified history of the time that the project of enlisting colored troops during the first years of the civil war was purely experimental. For the purpose of such experiment, Kansas, which has been the center of the slavery convulsions preceding the war, was naturally chosen as the locality, and General Lane, a man of scant system but of vast enthusiasm and force, became almost of necessity its leader. The discipline acquired and the courage displayed by the First Kansas Colored Volunteers in camp and on field during the last months of 1862 influenced the action of President Lincoln in issuing his proclamation of New Year's Day, 1863, which put in force the provisions of the act of July 17, 1862, and fore-casted the freedom and citizenship of persons of African descent.

The Educational and Relief Bureau is making noble efforts to establish a home for orphan and destitute children. In behalf of this cause a musical and literary entertainment was given on Monday evening 16th inst. to a small but appreciative audience. Dr. Townsend opened with prayer and was followed by Hon. John R. Lynch with remarks urging the attention of Washington people to so deserving an enterprise. A musical and literary program then followed with which all present seemed highly entertained.

Prof. W. S. Montgomery read a paper before the Bethel Literary and Historical Association on Tuesday evening subject "Relative Mortality of the Negro." He presented statistics to prove his assertions and fortified himself behind a strong array of facts. Messrs. T. R. Holmes, John K. Rectoo and others continued the discussion.

Senator Everts from the Judiciary Committee reported favorably an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$8000 for the Law Dept. of Howard University.

Mr. R. C. Edmondson of Texas, will in the future, represent in this city several extensive land companies of his state. He has opened up a nice office on F street where he will point out the resources and

advantages of Texas, to those wanting homes or seeking a profitable investment.

Miss Flora Eaton will sing in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church Thursday night of this week.

The Teacher's Investment Company is a recently organized association here which should be an example for teachers everywhere. It is composed of teachers in the public schools. The shares are \$50 and each member pays \$5 per month, thus paying for a share during each scholastic session. The directors recently purchased a lot valued at \$5000 making a \$1000 cash payment. It is reported that an offer of \$700 advance over purchase price has already been offered.

Mr. H. E. Coney, associated with ex-Serg. at Arms, Col. W. P. Canaday as Pension Attorney has been very sick but is now convalescent. Mr. Coney is brother of Hon. M. W. Coney, Collector of the Port at Galveston Texas the most important position in the South held by an Afro-American under the present administration.

Prof. J. C. Price was in the city during past week and made some very interesting remarks at the Bethel Literary on Tuesday evening.

Elaborate preparation on Emancipation day April 16 that being the day when slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, Marshals, aids &c. have been appointed and all lovers "Monkey shows," are to have the usual grand treat.

Mr. Henry E. Baker, cashier of Capitol Savings Bank and assistant secretary of the Industrial Building Association, was called to his home in Mississippi last week to the death bed of his mother, but returned Friday and is at his desk again. In the loss of his mother he has the sympathy of his many friends.

The Afro-American Press Club of this city is thinking of opening an office in which each member will have a desk, that's business. Go ahead gentlemen.

H. Price Williams, Esq. of the Pilot goes to Texas in a few days on business.

Treasury Department, Fourth Auditor's Office, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21st, 1891

Mr. Clement Williams of New Orleans, La., a clerk in the war department, died yesterday after an illness of three weeks. During the last few days of his life his mother was present to care for him. Being the only child his parents will find it a lifetime struggle to overcome their grief for their loss. Mr. Williams was a young man of such sweetness of temper and cultured habits that to know him was to love him. No young man ever came to Washington and made as many friends as Mr. Williams has done in the period of four months. The Plymouth Argumentative Lyceum of which he was a member meets tomorrow evening to pay respects to his memory.

Among the callers at THE PLAIN DEALER office this week were, Gen. Williams, L. M. Hershaw, of the Atlanta Times, C. A. Johnson of the Appeal, E. L. Thornton, of the Age, C. E. Bruce, of the Gazette, W. T. Andrews, W. L. Houston and J. H. Henderson. 936 F St. N. W. T. J. C.

An Eloquent Tribute.

Mr. Philip A. White a well known citizen of Brooklyn died last week and the funeral services which were held at his late residence last Thursday was attended by many prominent men of both races of his own and New York city including the Superintendent and Secretary of the Board of Education of which he was a member. Dr. De Costa of New York who delivered an eulogy paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead man said: "In the present times there were many people, but few men. Those were men of character. Mr. White was an extraordinary man and a man of character. In the face of prodigious prejudices against his race he had built up a large business and had forced respect. During the terrible riots of 1863 Mr. White's place of business was the only store owned by a colored man which was not wrecked by the mob and his person was the only one which the mob respected and refused to threaten."

Knocked Out by a 'Negro.'

John L. Sullivan may or may not accept Jackson's challenge to fight with him but he will never again be able to boast that he has not been knocked out by a "Negro." The other day while John L. in company with other members of the company with which he is traveling were seated in the dining hall he had a little controversy with one of the waiters about some red pepper. Another waiter named William Miller attempted to explain matters when the mighty John L. began to swear big oaths, Miller reminded him that gentlemen refrained from swearing in the ladies' dining room. Sullivan then proceeded to do the thrashing act but Miller objected to be thrashed and met Mr. Sullivan with a pot of warm coffee and a chair. He succeeded in landing two safe blows before the mighty puglist could guard himself and then made good his escape. When he takes his walks abroad now the small boys regard him with wondering as the fellow that knocked out "Sullivan."

The First in Nearly Nine Years.

Mr. James A. Chiles a graduate from the Michigan University and well known in Detroit has the distinction of being the first Afro-American to appear before the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Mr. Chiles argument was in defense of a client charged with housebreaking and he made a great impression on the Kentucky Colored.

A FEAST OF REASON.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS ONCE MORE
RENEW THEIR COVENANT.

Elaborate Decorations—An Admirable
Menu—An Evening With the "Negro"
—Eliguent Speeches.

The sixth annual banquet of the Michigan Club, last Monday night will like the five which have preceded it, pass into history as a successful gathering of the flower of the Peninsula State. In the matter of decorations, service, and the excellence of the menu, the club surpassed any former effort. The program differed from that of any previous occasion, in that in some manner or other the "Negro" and his wrongs was the text of every speaker as if the awakened conscience of the Stalwart Republicans of Michigan wished in this era of post-feminist stiffness and treachery to put life on record, as acknowledging the party vows and desiring to redeem them.



[ALBION W. TOURGEE.]

The speeches were all good but naturally interest centers in two of them "The New Trinity" by Judge Albion W. Tourgee and "The Race Issue" by the Hon. John R. Lynch. Mr Lynch in the course of his speech said that the state of Mississippi had declared a new constitution without the ratification of the people, which would permit nobody to vote but a Democrat. After Jan. 1, 1892, when the constitution goes into force, no man be allowed to vote unless he can read any clause of the constitution, or understand it when read to him. Mr. Lynch illustrated how the election officers would run it at the polls. A white Democrat would come up and would be asked the question: "Do you understand what the constitution means when it says: Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the state, except as a punishment for crime," to which the white Democrat would answer yes, and he would be allowed to vote.

But when the black man came forward and on being asked: "What does it mean when the constitution says that no ex post facto law shall be passed?" Of course he must say, "Dunno, esh." And his vote will be refused. This convenient loop hole was left because an unlimited educational qualification would have disfranchised about 20,000 white Democrats beside the 100,000 black Republicans.

JUDGE TOURGEE'S SPEECH.

The New Trinity—A Clearer Reading of the Old.

Mr. Russell referred to the sad task that events had imposed upon us. The Michigan club, he said, desired to pay a tribute to William Tecumseh Sherman. He then spoke eloquently and feelingly of the services which Gen. Sherman had rendered to the country, of the sincerity and sincerity of his character, and of the entire absence from his mind of any political ambition or intrigues. He called upon the assembly to stand and sing "Marching Through Georgia."

Mr. Russell spoke of the absence from this banquet of ex-Senator Palmer and Gen. Alger, who had been in attendance at previous similar occasions, and referred feelingly to the recent family affliction of Gen. Alger. He made a graceful allusion to ex-Gov. Baldwin, who was upon the platform, and who on Sunday last celebrated his 77th birthday. He then made reference to the literary and political work of the next speaker. He quoted the sentiment, "A New Trinity," with the added line of Carlyle's, "The true bible for every nation is its own history." He spoke of the book by the next speaker was best known, "The Fool's Errand," remarking that "we had the fool with us," and introduced Judge Alton W. Tourgee of Mayville, N. Y.

There are probably few men better known than Judge Tourgee through his writings, and few men prominent in public life who are so little known to a Detroit gathering in personal appearance. He has not lectured here in recent years, and his portrait is not often seen in the magazines or illustrated papers. Judge Tourgee is about five feet ten inches tall and robust but well proportioned in form. His head is large, his face full, his complexion dark and his hair and heavy mustache black. His utterance is deliberate and his voice has a tenderness to downward inflections.

At the opening of his remarks he took up Mr. Russell's fanciful reference to him as a fool, acknowledging that he was the man, and raised a laugh by calling the audience his kindred.

Judge Tourgee's address was the longest of the evening and would fill several columns of newspaper type. After his introductory remarks he spoke substantially as follows:

"Our political trinity, the great first trinity of liberty in our land, meant one thing to the ears of its framers and means another to us. All men, endowed with these trinity attributes, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are inalienable. Ah, no. To tell the truth Jefferson did not believe it. He did not know what it meant. Only the thrill of patriotic rapture in his heart gave answer to it. He did not analyze its sentiment. He did not realize its force. I doubt if in our whole land there were a thousand people at that time who believed that all men were entitled to those inalienable attributes. There was a man with a black skin, you know. He was not entitled to it because he was black. That inalienable right, that trinity of right which our fathers almost blindly wrote, under the inspiration of that great time, impelled by the experience of the American colonies, that did not include the colored man. We

know it did not. We may regret that we can not say that it was so intended, but we have to come to the fact, to recognize the fact that it was not within the full scope and thought, at least of the very few of these. But somehow it touched the heart of a people. And when the echoes went abroad through the land it was the great spring that put in action the energies of that unborn people who with the first breath claimed for themselves and for humanity the inalienable Christian, political, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It went so far that even the colored man who was without its range felt the thrill of it, and from every one of the Northern colonies he pressed into the service of the new country, of the new land, and offered his blood for our liberty [applause].

"But when the new Nation had passed through that first chaotic stage of its existence, when we had tried to realize this new trinity under the federation, we found that there were elements lacking, and that first of all things it did not respond in its guarantee to the individual of those rights which it had promised to him. We had a people without a Nation without coherence, government whose promises were a mockery, a government that in the very hour of its birth was disgraced with dishonor of repudiating the promises made to the heroes to whose heroism its liberty was due. Nay, when our first President had entered upon the discharge of his duties a new phase of this question met him at the very threshold. A number of those men whom common consent in that day excluded from all men who were clothed with this right, a number of those men of colored skin and strangely white parts, who had followed him and left their blood upon the snows of Valley Forge, sent to him a petition asking whether this declaration applied to men with black skin or not. We are not in Wisconsin, and I may speak of the public schools without offense. [Laughter.] I suppose we do still teach in the public schools of the politeness of the father of his country, who lifted his hat in reply to the salutation of the old colored man, but we shall search in vain in our history for any reply which the first President of the Republic made to this appalling petition. He could not answer it. Even his great pupil and friend, that great chief justice, on whose mighty intellect rests the pillars of our Nation, even he, when the question came before him as to the right of one man to hold another in bondage, ah, he said, in that most pathetic opinion that ever was found in any law book, there is nothing in philosophy, there is nothing in jurisprudence that can justify slavery, but slavery has existed in all the ages and it must be recognized.

"The government of the United States, founded upon this record, this trinity of liberty, by its own interpretation as meaning that the consent of the governed is necessary to the rightful exercise of power, and we have seen in our history the development of that thought away beyond the limits that it was expected by the wisest then to reach. We have seen the time when almost over the grave of the great chief justice, swept on to victory, under the starry banner, a gallant host of dusky skins with bright steel bayonets glancing in the sun. [Applause.] And every hour from its utterance, that great doctrine, the trinity of liberty, has been working in the mind of the American people. We carried it with the sword and with the wisest of our cannon upon the earth. We carried with the keels of our war ships upon the sea. We painted it with the bright banner upon the sky. [Great applause.]

"Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, unquestioned, inalienable rights of the white man. Ah, ply, wasn't it pity that right was white so long, and yet in the minds of our people was working always this great problem why white? Why shall we say all white men have these rights and men of dusky skin shall not have them? And over from across the sea come back the cheers of monarchy that the Republic was the greatest oppressor known in the history of man. [Applause.] Ah, it was a terrible inconsistency, and it was impressed with terrible lessons. One of the memories of my youth is of a veteran who stood upon one wooden leg and one fleshly one, who had left his Dexter supporter in that great battle almost within sight of your city, where the Northwest was redeemed from recapture by England; and I remember when a lad, standing by his knee and looking into his sweet and blessed face as he told the story of that fight, and I remember always when I read the story that he used to say: 'And my son, never forget, never forget that almost half of the crews of Perry's vessel were colored men.' [Cheers.] Said he, when he lay bleeding on the deck of that flag ship, and one of them himself wounded as bad as he, helped him to a sip of water, he swore before God that he would help to give to that race the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. [Great applause.]

"It was a terrible inconsistency. 'I jested upon our nerves. It wounded our feelings. It entered into all our lives. Every Jack-legged lawyer at the smarry cross-roads had an opinion about it. Every minister stood up in his pulpit and proclaimed either that the love of God maketh free, or else that slavery was a divine institution. It made a straddle in every family. Some were on one side of the fence and some on the other. It racked the church in all its timbers. I am not a very old man, but I remember when a good minister had been silenced by his ecclesiastical superior, he came back to his little country church, and because he could not preach in favor of liberty he preached for a while in the street, ending his petition with the words which seemed wonderful to my boy ears [and now we thank thee O God that the synd of northern Ohio has had no deliverance on the subject of prayer.] [Laughter.] But on the other hand the Christianity of the South was just as earnest. Do not smile. I mean just what I say. The Christianity of the South was just as earnest, just as true and just as simple-minded in its translation of this trinity, in its construction of liberty. It meant always, whether it fought for the flag upon the sea or the land, it meant that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were the inalienable qualities of white manhood, and it meant that God had ordained bondage to the colored man. It made the drunken patriarch's curse more potent than the Lord's anointment, and it declared that it was a divine and Christian duty to enslave the colored man, first because he was black and then because he was a heathen. Let us not shrink the truth. Only 30 years before the declaration of independence, one of the greatest Christian authorities of all our land declared that slavery had been ordained in order, first, that the colored man might be brought from Africa and Christianized, and secondly, that having thus been brought, he might relieve the white man from something of the burden of life and allow him to give more attention to the contemplation of the duties and glories of our divine religion. You see the chief Christian sentiment of the South was in favor of importing the negro that he might be Christianized. Now the same sentiment

is in favor of deporting him that no may be heathenized.

"Words come to mean different things, and our great free thought of the North had reached finally that point that there came a new prophet to translate to our ears the original deliverance, and tell us what it meant. Eighty years after Thomas Jefferson had written this initial declaration of the trinity character of American liberty, there came another prophet, and when Abraham Lincoln stood among the 30,000 graves at Gettysburg, and again proclaimed the trinity of our liberty, it was in a new and broader form. The history of the past had ripened into a richer present, and then his thought of it was a government of the people, by the people and for the people. [Great applause.] We had leaped the great gulf that the king governed for the dynasty, that the noble governed for the nobility, that the aristocracy governed for the aristocracy, and that the white man governed for the white man. And then we had learned that the only security of liberty was to enter into our trinity a broader definition, and say that the government for the people must of necessity be of and by the people. [Applause.]

"We went further. We learned, when this second revelation came, that there was still something to do growing out of the past, something to do in the present, along the lines that the past had shaped to a fuller liberty. We still did not forget that the colored man was good enough to fight for liberty. In our utmost need we asked him to give us his strength and his blood, and 242,000 of the doomed race responded to liberty's demand. [Cheers.] Perhaps there are some of you, my comrades here, that were in battle with them. If you were you can recognize with distinctness and clearness an appreciation the fact that the records bear out that there were a greater number of men killed in battle than of any other 242 regiments in our service. After that was done we could not add white to right any longer. It was an impossibility. The soldier who has seen his blood mingled with a comrade's can never be guilty of injustice to that man. [Applause.] The birthright of blood and the brotherhood of blood is sealed by common danger, and impelled by that very largely we put into our constitution the first element of a new trinity.

"The first great right of any American citizenship, of you or me, is the right to go wherever we choose in all this broad land, and proclaim our political views, and just as long as you cannot cross the Ohio and be a Republican you are only half an American citizen. Just as long as no man can stand in the state of Georgia and say to the citizens of Georgia or to the citizens of any other state, come and measure with me and discuss the liberty, the rights, the political conditions of the American, just as long as he cannot do that without danger to his person, without peril to his business, without impairing his social relations, just as long the citizenship of every white man in the United States is a farce. [Applause.]

"I say the first thought to be written upon our banner is that which is written in the hearts of American people, and can never be effaced from them, a protected citizenship. What is the idea of protection? We have given it a limited significance. I wish to call your attention to the second element of this trinity, a protected labor. You will see in this that I do not say protected industries. The time was in our history when the protection of particular industries, for the development of those industries, for the general good of the buyer perhaps, was a controlling motive, but we have a broader motive now. Our American liberty has established a new measure of political economy, which is manhood, and that nation, and that people is good and great and successful politically which raises good men and strong men, and gives to labor the protection it demands, the protection it must have. We hear the phrase, 'the voice of the people is the voice of God.' It is. No question about that. It is not the voice of God when it declares for the monopoly, but it is the voice of God when it declares the disease. The man that wears the shoe is the fellow that knows where it pinches; he may not know how to cobble it. He very probably does not, but just where it pinches he does know, and knows better than anybody else. Two million six hundred thousand men are today in the employ of the railroads of the United States, and their lives, their opportunity for self-support are in the control and under the dominion of perhaps half a score of men that shape the destinies of an equal number of great states. We must learn that the Republican party, following the lead of that great public conscience which declares a disease, must look upon these facts, and in the regulation of interstate traffic it must take steps in the regulation of interstate opportunity of the laborer. [Great applause.]

"While we look for lessons of wisdom in the past they are worthless unless we apply them to the facts of the present. So we take the second number of our trinity for tomorrow, that finds its abode and declaration in the sentiment and hearts of our people, the protection of the white man. A good deal of it, protection is the assertion of Americanism, and we have done something to tell the world. Aye, today the building of the great exposition of '93 is going on in Chicago with no alien hands touching the blocks of stone, and an eight-hour day. [Cheers.] I do not say that we are to make ourselves the slave of any blind clamor, but we are to listen to the complaint of where the shoe pinches, and shape it as better we may.

"So we put the second number of our trinity a protected labor, protected by the ballot, protected by citizenship, protected by law, giving a protected opportunity.

"And now we go one step further and we include these altogether in one, a protected currency. The first lesson of the American Republic, the first lesson of American nationality was that degrading followed a bad currency. And let me tell you, gentlemen, that in the heart of the American people there is no sentiment that wants a bad currency. We find all through the land dissatisfaction with the financial conditions. We find all through the land a most widespread clamor for some new distribution of the money. What does it mean? It simply means that there is something wrong, that the past tendencies have contained some evil forces, and the mission of the Republican party is not to accept one or the other foolish principle patent remedy, but to say we give our hands and hearts to the remedies of evil that are within reach, that we are to be the advocates and champions of a government of the people, and by the people and for the people, and that we are going to measure a nation's prosperity not by the billions of dollars of paper money, but by the amount of gold and silver. We are not going to measure it by averages nor aggregates. The lesson of our past written in the great broad leaves of that bible of our history is that a good government is not that that adds millions to millions, but that adds man to man, free and brave, and endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

THE "BLACK REPUBLICAN"

Shows the True Inwardness of the "Race Issue."

The next musical selection was omitted. The president of the evening quoted the toast, "The race issue in politics," and added the sentiment from Edmund Burke, "Justice is the great standing policy of nations." Mr. Russell said the fifteenth amendment to the constitution was a dead letter and always would be so long as the attempt was made to enforce an election law through trial by jury, because in the South, where the enforcement of such a law is most needed, you cannot get juries who will convict for violation of the law. He then introduced Hon. John R. Lynch of Mississippi as one who had had some experience of Southern election methods and some knowledge of the race issue as it exists in the South.

Mr. Lynch is somewhat above medium height, slender in form, with thin face and prominent cheek bones. His color, though very dark, is by no means black. His hair is nearly straight and his heavy mustache is slightly touched with gray. He read his address from manuscript, which he held with both hands, and in his little attempt at gestures, his voice is clear and strong and he read with good expression. Mr. Lynch's address, after a few opening remarks, was to the following general effect:

"I want to speak of the race issue in politics. I know something of it from experience. I know where the shoe pinches. [Cheers.] There is not now, never has been, and never can be such a thing as social equality even among people of the same race and blood. No intelligent person will assert that all white people, because they are white, are equal. There are classes among all civilized races, among white people and colored people. Those who claim that to accord to American colored people equal political rights with white people would break down the race barriers make a ridiculous proposition. There are white as well as colored people whom I would not condescend to invite to my table or introduce to my family. But when it comes to political rights, social distinctions must not be made, otherwise it might be said that all those who occupy seats in our crowded street cars are the social equals of one another.

"The colored people do not contend for social equality. They do not complain of the unjust, unreasonable and unfair treatment to which they are subjected because of race prejudice. Do not accuse us of illiteracy when many public institutions of learning are closed to us because of our race. Do not accuse us of idleness when many channels of industry are closed to us for the same reason. We simply ask equal rights in public places and on public occasions.

"I assert most positively that there is not now, has not been and never will be such a thing as a political race issue in the United States between the whites and the blacks. Southern Democrats have tried, and with some success, to impress the public mind with the idea that there is an antipathy between the races, and that in some districts, if the black man had an equal right at the ballot-box, none but black men would be elected to office. Therefore they resort to violence and fraud and perjury at elections. They further assert, and some of you believe them, that corruption in politics would run riot if the blacks were permitted free access to the ballot-box in those Southern sections where the blacks outnumber the whites. There is not an intelligent white man at the South today who does not know and privately admit that these are groundless assumptions and false assertions. There is not the slightest reason to believe that black men would be elected to the exclusion of whites if elections were fair and ballots were properly counted at the South. The colored people not only vote for white men, whenever they can do so without voting the Democrat ticket, but they do not even discriminate against those who were slaveholders and confederates.

"It may be true that all colored men are not Republicans; it is equally true that they cannot possibly be Democrats. If they were treated by the Democratic party with kindness, consideration and respect then it might be possible for a colored man to become a Democrat without being false to his race, but when the day comes that sees such treatment generally accorded to the colored men the Democratic party will have ceased to exist. Whatever the Republican party does for the colored man is done as a matter of right and justice, not as a matter for which the grantees are expected to be grateful. If we had free, fair and honest elections in the state of Mississippi we would have a large preponderance of white men elected to office, and by colored votes, but the Democratic Republican whites and not Democrats as they are now.

"The Democrats of the state know that, and the fact explains why they refuse to permit honest elections to be held and refuse the colored man the franchise to which the constitution of the United States declares him to be entitled. To maintain Democratic corruption and incompetency in office at the South you gentlemen at the North are asked to give your assent to the rotten state of affairs that exists in regard to Southern elections. You are asked to countenance a criminal suppression of the popular will, to maintain corrupt governments in Arkansas, Tennessee and all the other states controlled by the Democratic party, which is rotten to the core, from its head to its feet."

Mr. Lynch continued with a clear exposition of the provisions of the so-called force bill and fully explained the new constitution of Mississippi as it affects the rights of colored citizens. The peroration of his address was eloquent and he resumed his seat amid much applause.

Is the Color Fast?

READING, Pa., Feb. 14—A very interesting surgical experiment is now being tried in this city by Dr. John Ege, one of the objects of which is to determine whether the skin of a colored man grafted upon a white man will remain black or turn white.

Joe Saul, a white man, has been afflicted with a large sore on the calf of his leg for the past two years, which could not be healed. On January 10 Dr. Ege planted on the sore 30 pieces of skin taken from the arm of a white man. Ten of these have grown and they were each at first about the size of a pin's head, but they have now grown to sizes from an inch to nearly two inches in diameter.

There were still some vacant spaces, and the doctor last night, assisted by Dr. E. Z. Schmucker, planted 18 pieces of black skin in the vacant places. The skin was taken from a colored man 24 years of age, who came from Boston.

The physicians of this city are awaiting the result of the experiment with great interest. It is the general opinion that the grafted skin will retain its original color.

The Twenty-eighth street wall of the Fifth avenue theater at New York, fell Monday, but no one was injured.

The Plaindealer is always for sale at the following places:

- LANSING.—Crotty Bros. and F. F. Russell, newdealers.
- SAGINAW.—Miss Hattie Butler, 636 Sherman ave.
- BOSTON, MASS.—W. L. Reed, 93 1-3 Cambridge st. and J. W. Sherman, 115 Cambridge st.
- KALAMAZO.—Hiram Wilson, 717 Michigan ave.
- MILWAUKEE, Wis.—S. B. Bell, 789 8rd. st.
- MARION, IND.—Mrs. Anna Julius.
- SOUTH BEND, IND.—C. A. Mitchell, 836 West Thomas st.
- BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—W. H. Moss, 1908 4th ave.
- FT. WAYNE, IND.—Rev. J. H. Roberts, 205 Calhoun st.
- NILES.—Miss Mabel Bannister.
- YPSILANTI.—C. W. Rogers.
- BAY CITY.—W. D. Richardson.
- ANN ARBOR.—G. F. Gruber.
- CLINTON.—F. Kirchgauer.

ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

Brooklyn is to have an Afro-American policeman.

Mrs. Mathews living near Blue River Idaho, recently gave birth to four healthy well developed male children.

Mrs. F. F. Cline of Philadelphia by the will of a former employer has been left \$10000 and a quarter section of land.

Robert G. Still who was a candidate on the democratic ticket for the common council of Philadelphia was defeated last week.

The quarter centennial jubilee series of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society will be held in Cleveland March 1st and 2nd.

No Afro American soldier need fear scalping. Nothing would induce an Indian to raise the hair of a "colored man" as it is considered bad medicine to do so.

Councilman Nelson G. Gaskins of Boston Mass. delivered an eloquent eulogy on the late Gen. Sherman at the Special session of the common council of that city.

The legislature of West Virginia has under advisement the making of an appropriation for an agricultural experiment station for Afro Americans near Charleston.

Miss Maggie McDonald of Bellevernon, a town near Sandusky, O., has begun suit against Eli McDonald an Afro-American of means for \$5,000 damages for alleged malicious assertions made against her.

Amos Matthews of Baltimore, Md., died last Monday at the age of 113 years. In spite of his advanced age his general health was good and prior to his last illness he was able to walk ten miles without fatigue.

An Afro-American of Athens, Ga., who runs a rabbit ranch, has mapped out plans for enlarging his unique enterprise. The rabbits are of all species and varieties, and it is said that he realizes quite a sum from them.

Charles Smith of Philadelphia who accidentally killed his friend James Foster Dec. 9, while fooling with a pistol was sentenced last Friday to imprisonment for one year, the penalty for wantonly pointing a pistol.

W. H. Green, a well known politician and ex-secretary of the state senate of Louisiana, died Saturday before last at Galveston. He was secretary of the Louisiana returning board after the Tilden-Hayes campaign.

Ed. Merryweather of Falls Township, Pa. boasts of the ability to whip any bull dog he has ever seen. He recently gave an exhibition of his skill and won a bet, completely conquering a fierce bull dog by burying his teeth in the dogs snout until he whined like a small cur.

The Afro-American Union League.

FLETCHER, Ont. Feb. 24.—The convention which was held in Victoria Hall, Chatham for the purpose of effecting an organization for the benefit of the race closed Saturday. At the afternoon session that day, after the meeting was called to order, the report of the secretary and the committee on constitution was read and adopted. A very able paper was read by the secretary after which the delegates went into a committee of the whole and organized a league which will be known as the Afro-American Union League. Its object is to secure to the Afro-American all civil rights granted British subjects by the law. The following officers were elected: J. C. Richardson, pres.; Mr. Wilmore, . . . M. Garel, vice-pres.; J. W. King, secy.; P. F. Chase, treas.; also an executive committee of 14 persons. The best of humor and harmony prevailed throughout the session and business was quickly dispatched. The convention adjourned sine die and the delegates left in bright spirits to report results to their respective school sections. Branch leagues will be organized in every district and it is hoped that every person of African descent will do all in their power to insure the better protection of their rights. Of course there will be some kickers, some "Judais" who will betray the race to their enemies but we hope that both of these classes will be very small and that the number who come out boldly for justice and right will be great. We hope to see neighboring counties alive to their interest and working with us. J. M. G.

Stephen Lavorini of Butte, Mont., while delirious Sunday night, fatally wounded the proprietor of his boarding house with a cleaver.

NEGRO AGENTS WANTED

To Sell Our Royal Book,

"The Black Phalanx."

The history of the Negro Soldiers and gives a full account of their service in fighting for freedom and the Union from the Revolution to the present time. SILENT PICTURES of the Negro Troops. All any it is the grandest book ever written. Piles of money to be made selling it. Every body wants it. You Can Make Money. One man has already made \$100,000.00 on 300 books. Don't fail to send at once for circular and our Special Terms to Agents. Address: AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct., Boston, Mass. and St. Louis, (Insert the Post)

DRIVEN OUT.

Birmingham Aid of a Great Evil.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 25.—The A. M. E. church gave their annual concert Thursday and Friday nights for the benefit of the organ fund. The program was nicely arranged and everything was carried out in good style.

The Rev. R. Donald pastor of the Rising Star Baptist church at Pratt Mines, is erecting a fine church at the cost of several thousands dollars. Mr. Donald is proving himself the right man in the right place.

Harris Brothers, the popular grocery firm are enlarging their store which is at present too small for their trade. They now propose to open a fruit and produce department. Their business now amounts to \$3,000 per month.

A very desirable work of reform has been commenced here by W. H. Moss who presented to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen a petition requiring the keepers of improper houses for the convenience of white men to close up and to compel the inmates to earn an honest living. The Mayor ordered the chief of police to require the women to leave town in 24 hours which some of them failed to do. They were fined \$33 and the order repeated and the city, for the present, at least, is freed from a great evil. W. H. M.

The Merry Sleigh Bells.

BAY CITY, Feb. 23.—Friday the jingle of sleigh bells could be heard from morning until night. It was the best sleighing the city has seen this Winter. Every person in the city who could procure a sleigh was enjoying himself.

Sunday was quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. church, Presiding Elder Henderson of Detroit preached a most delightful sermon in the evening. He is certainly a very fine speaker and one our people should be proud of.

Rev. N. N. Phares of Detroit, has been here for a week assisting Rev. J. P. Coats with a series of meetings and we hope in the future to see the church more prosperous.

Mr. Edward Carter is home from Chicago visiting his parents. He looks very pleasing.

Mrs. T. A. Demont is on the sick list. Rev. N. N. Phares and wife are the guests of Rev. J. P. Coats.

Mr. W. French Morgan who has been ill is around attending to business.

Mrs. West from Flint is visiting her sister-in-law Mrs. G. W. McClarran, and is accompanied by her daughter Nonie, who has been visiting her grandma at Flint.

On the 23rd will be a donation for the benefit of Rev. J. P. Coats.

A masquerade ball will be given by the Mystic Social club Feb 27th. E. H.

In Memory of Gen. Sherman.

FT. WAYNE, Feb. 23.—Mr. Simon Gates is very sick with lung fever, and Mrs. Rhoda Jones is slowly recovering her health.

The Matchless Court held a social at the residence of Mr. Moses Moten last Tuesday night. It was very enjoyable and a complete success.

Miss Georgia Guise left last Wednesday for her home in Macon, Ga., where her parents reside.

Elder W. H. Brown goes to Cass county, Mich., to take charge of that circuit. Rev. John McSmith having resigned on the account of sickness.

Mr. Thomas Batt of Allegan, Mich., has taken a chair in Robert's barber shop.

George Haines, a cook on the Wabash dining car, last Sunday morning had a fight with a white man at the depot in which the white man was very badly cut in the hand for which Haines was fined \$20.50. He paid the fine.

The committee on arrangements for the Masonic musical entertainment to be given March 10th are progressing nicely. It promises to be a mammoth affair, the greatest Ft. Wayne has ever witnessed.

Mrs. Amelia Pleasant of Paulding Co., Ohio came last Monday to wait on her daughter Mrs. B. Branion who is very sick with the grip. Mrs. J. Bradshaw was in Edgerton, Ohio last week on a visit. Mr. William Hargrow of the Wayne Hotel who has been on the sick list is able to be around again. The Anniversary of General Washington's Birthday was observed by the G. A. R. Post of our city also memorial services for General W. T. Sherman were held at the Masonic Temple, almost every order in the city turned out in uniform headed by the city band, paraded the street and marched to the temple where the services were held. J. H. R.

Tom Thumb Wedding.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 23.—The Eastern Stars gave a grand entertainment last Tuesday night in Masonic hall, consisting of tableaux of Queen Esther and Jephtha's daughter and a "Tom Thumb" wedding which was carried out admirably by the little folks.

Mrs. Farmer, Miss Carrie Jones and Miss Blanche Snodgrass, of Battle Creek, took part in the singing. Miss Blanche Snodgrass was greeted with applause by the audience and Miss Eva Fowler and Mr. Chas. Lewis rendered a pretty duet.

Mr. John Scott is very sick with pneumonia and pleurisy.

Mr. Ford Jackson spent Sunday with his wife.

A reception was given at Mrs. Byrd's House Friday evening in honor of the Eastern Stars. L. F.

One More Resumed Her Pen.

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 23.—Lottie is on hand again. We have been taking a vacation, combining business with pleasure. A great deal has happened since we were away, but will write the latest news.

Mrs. Wright of Saginaw has been visiting Elder Cotman family and Mrs. Jerome Freeman.

Elder Scruggs visited Detroit a week ago Sunday, preached there Sunday night, returning home last Thursday, much pleased with his visit.

WINGED MISSILES.

The road from Jaffa to Jerusalem will be completed next year. Tarsus, St. Paul's town, has had a railroad for several years.

Self conceit may be a good thing to have but a man should try to be modest about it and keep it to himself as much as possible.

The crawfish are so numerous at Ramos, St. Mary Parish, La., that they stopped a train there recently by crawling on the track.

The British caisson system has been adapted in the barracks of Germany, with a view to keeping the soldiers away from the liquor shops.

Dr. Schaffraneck, of Palatka, Fla., has recently sent to Europe a handsome bouquet, composed of wild flowers, the handle being an alligator's tooth.

It would be difficult to maintain a theater at the ancient village of Williamsburg, Va., at this time. But the first theater built in the United States was in Williamsburg in 1750.

A squaw man, a white man who marries an Indian woman, is defined as a man who wants a wife who will work for him and allow him to go six months without changing his shirt.

The committee appointed last September to inquire into the causes of the abnormally high mortality in Madras has reported that the water supply and the drainage are defective.

In Germany they are making coffee from linseed meal roasted to a dark color and mixed with some glutinous substances before passing through machines which form it in the shape of beans.

The Rev. John Elliot, missionary to the Indians, wrote a letter in 1673, which was sold at auction a few days ago in Boston for \$500. At the same sale a letter of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards brought only \$11.50.

The Pittsburg Dispatch asks the following: Now that the government board has made up its mind that Bering will not please give us official information whether its first syllable rhymes with "bear," "fur" or "err"?

The funeral of Mrs. Catherine Whalen of Gaines township, the mother of Rev. Fr. Whalen of Bay City, was held at St. Andrew's church, Grand Rapids, Friday, Bishop Richter officiating, assisted by 13 priests.

How a Cure! We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Cataract that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Cataract Cure.

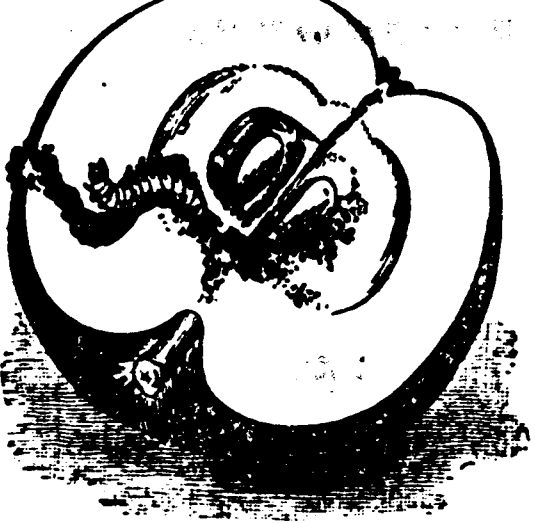
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Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle Sold by all Druggists.

Notwithstanding the many and most positive proofs of the great benefit resulting to fruit and grape growers from spraying, they are thus far slow to avail themselves of this almost certain method of saving, increasing and beautifying the product of their orchards and vineyards.

It will not be disputed that the necessity for spraying, for the destruction of insect pests that attack tree fruits, is much greater than for the protection of grape vines, whose worst enemies are fungus diseases, but where these are very prevalent, as in some seasons and sections of the country, it is "spray and save the crop or refrain from spraying and lose it" — as the rots and mildews cannot be prevented by any other means yet known.

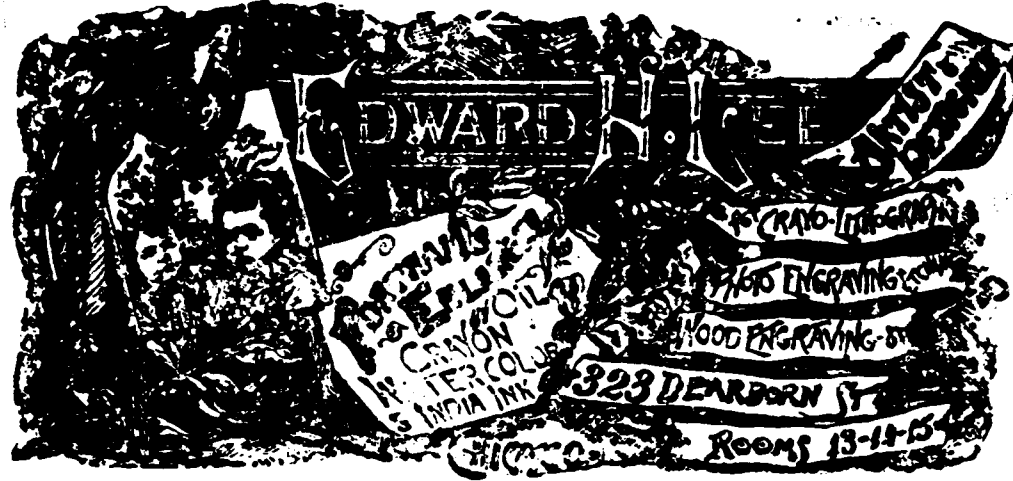


Worm of Codling Moth in the matured Apple.

The Department of Agriculture, during the past three years, has devoted considerable time to the study of fruit tree and vine diseases. This division was the first agency in this country to introduce the use of fungicides for grape diseases, and it is estimated as a result of its work that nearly five thousand grape growers, in nearly all parts of the country, treated their vineyards for mildew and black rot, in 1900. Probably in no part of the United States was the spraying of the grape vines and fruit trees put to more of a severe test than at Nauvoo, Ill., the past season. Nearly \$,000 was invested there in spraying outfits and material. The results have proven so satisfactory that this coming season almost every vintner and orchardist in that section of the country will have a spraying outfit; in fact the spraying outfits have become as much of a necessity as the plow on a farm.

It is estimated that the extent of damage done to the fruit trees and vines in the United States by insects and fungus diseases each year will reach four hundred million dollars; in which event it is time some method was devised to avoid it, heavy loss which is most felt by the growers in years of scarcity. The scarcer the fruit is the more we have to contend with insects.

Mr. Wm. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill., has made a special study of how to prevent the ravages of insects and fungus diseases and will send to anyone interested free of charge, a full and descriptive treatise on this subject.



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Over 300 Pages. Several hundred Illustrations.

At a great expense the publishers of this book prepared a vast number of recipes from practical housewives living in every part of the United States, and out of 20,000 Recipes the best were selected by competent ladies, and over 300,000 copies of this cook book were sold. The edition for 1901 has been greatly improved by adding the newest, best and most practical recipes of progressive cooking schools. Several hundred illustrations have also been added, at great expense, making it the most complete and best illustrated cook book ever published. The result is an admirably condensed volume of recipes for every day, arranged for practical use.

Among its points of excellence are the following topics:
Practical Suggestions to Young Housekeepers, Necessary Kitchen Utensils, Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catsups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuits, Pies, Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Desserts, Cookies, Fritters, etc. Also for Preserves, Beverages and Candies; Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, Parties, Picnics, Teas, Luncheons, etc. A Table of Weights and Measures; chapters on the Various Departments of Household Management and Work.

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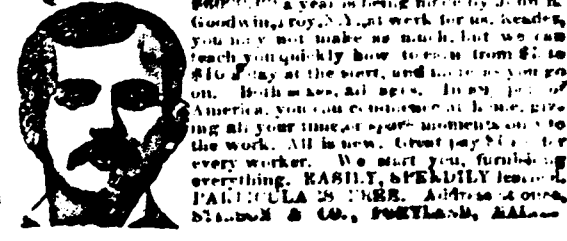
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SHERIFF'S SALE—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, in favor of Christian H. Joosten, against the goods, chattels, and real estate of John Krumholz, in said county, Michigan, do hereby sell, on the 27th day of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock, noon, upon all the right, title and interest of John Krumholz in and to the following described Real Estate situated in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, to wit: All that part of lot 18, section 19, of the Township of Farmington, Range 16 E., T. 36 N., R. 16 W., of the 3rd P. M., containing 12 acres of land, more or less, lying along the westerly line of said lot 18, and extending to the center line of superior street, thence running Northerly along said westerly line one hundred and thirty (130) feet to the point where said superior street intersects the center line of the Alley in Fisher's subdivision of out lot twenty (20) of said Lieb Farm, thence westerly along the center line of said alley extended to the westerly line of out lot, thirteen (13) acres, more or less, lying along the westerly line one hundred and thirty (130) feet to the center line of superior street, thence easterly along said center line of superior street to the place of beginning, being the southerly one hundred and thirty (130) feet of the westerly line of the corner of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne aforesaid, on Wednesday, the eighth day of April, A. D. 1891, as witnessed, at Detroit, Michigan, this 23rd day of February 18th 1891.
LOUIS B. LITTLEFIELD, Sheriff.
By **BENJAMIN P. BRISCOE, Deputy Sheriff.**
W. H. WOODBURY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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The Detroit Plaindealer.

Published Weekly Friday.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Six months, .75
Three months, .45

Entered at the Post Office at Detroit, Mich., as second-class matter.

THE PLAINDEALER COMPANY Publishers Tribune Building, Room 1115

Address all communications to THE PLAINDEALER Co., Box 99, Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, '91.

In Kentucky this week an Afro-American for the first time appeared as a practitioner in the court of appeal.

Shallow souls are easily flattered, while sippant ones court encomiums that are not of the heart, on the other hand nature has supplied this demand by a liberal supply of toxicists.

The times are broadening, progress steadily marches on and opportunity is once thought to be insurmountable are gradually opening up to the Afro-American. Their danger now lies in their contentment of the present.

The state convention of the Afro-American League this year is to meet in Lansing. Is there enough of interest among the Afro-Americans of the state in their own condition to make it a successful meeting and to inaugurate such measures as will better their conditions materially?

If the present temper of the Afro-American continues it will not do for the Republican party to nominate in 1892 any man who was instrumental in defeating a national educational measure or who voted against or was instrumental in delaying the passage of a National Electoral measure.

Despite the desires of those who would have it otherwise, if we may judge from the utterances of the sentiments at the Michigan club banquet and the applause that greeted them the Republican party while it prepares to meet the new issues does not intend to neglect the old. The old friends are not to be discarded for the new.

More than two thirds of the Bourbons now so loud in their declarations of the inferiority of the Afro-American, have immediate descendants among the members of the race he decries. Debasing one's own children is not a noble occupation. Few Northerners know what they are applauding when they approve the utterances of such men.

Some of the bishops of the A. M. E. church who have denounced the assertion of U. T. WASHINGTON and Bishop PAYNE without argument ought to know that such a course will not aid the church or bring to it new friends. The very fact that so many of the intelligent members of the race hold aloof from the church who are otherwise interested in it should be argument enough that there exists some great faults within that must needs be corrected and that their efforts had better be used in discovering and eliminating them than by spending their time in useless denunciation that neither disproves nor adds new converts or friends to their cause.

It cannot be doubted that the Republican party in Michigan has renewed its strength, its enthusiasm and is ready and well prepared to meet its political opponent in the Spring election. The State convention was harmonious and spirited. The candidates selected are men of probity and ability. The resolutions broadcast the true spirit of Republicanism and by their adoption alone condemned those traitorous Republicans who sold the great principle of the party for a dishonest money measure and to the other Republicans who in the first session of the present Congress by their votes delayed the consideration of the most vital issue before the American Republic—namely pure elections.

Bourbon papers of the South and their Northern allies are continually repeating that the "election infamy" as they term it, is dead and buried. There is not one of them that makes the assertion honestly. They know that the spirit demanding free and fair elections is stronger today than ever before. No one can read the signs of the times better than the Bourbon. He may repeat one hundred times a day in consoling mood that the Election bill is dead but he knows better. The reports from almost every village and hamlet in the North, shows the question is being discussed and a verdict on the side of right and justice reached. Before the war the South shut its eyes to evident tendencies and cried louder and with more assurance, "the abolition movement is dead." They maltreated and killed the advocates of freedom but the cause flourished and brought forth fruit. In this instance instead of

killing, they have bought those who clung to the skirts of the Republican party and got into office thereby. Republicans will repudiate such men at the first opportunity. The idea of fair and free elections is a fundamental principle of our government and principles never die while civilization progresses.

The Afro-American may search high and low far and near among the members of his own race or among those of other races and he will not be able to find a more consistent and eloquent advocate of the rights of the oppressed than Judge ALBION W. TONGEE. Full well did he vindicate the assurance the Afro-American has in him by the eloquent and convincing speech he made at the Michigan club banquet on the 23rd of February. Other men waxed eloquent on the subject of free and honest elections, our own JOHN R. LYNCH produced convincing arguments on the race issue, wherein he clearly showed that the Democratic party of the South made it a bug a boo to win support for their party but above all must be paced that earnest plea for equal opportunity for the oppressed made by Judge TONGEE in his speech "The New Trinity." The great services rendered by the Afro-American to the Republic in the most trying times of its existence wherein his valiant courage, tenacity and kindly interest in the welfare of others under the most critical and in the most dangerous situations formed the ground work upon which he built a strong plea for protected liberty. Even as the elision of Christ is becoming more clearly understood and hence is becoming a greater power for good so, through the revolution of war and the evolutions of peace, liberty, at first but imperfectly understood and placed upon such a basis by the fathers to bring upon it the jeers of monarchical Europe, is becoming more perfectly understood. Why but surely also the tendency is to grant to all of the oppressed equal liberty with all that it conveys.

Under another branch of the new trinity protected labor Judge TONGEE enunciated some convincing arguments that had not occurred before to THE PLAINDEALER and without doubt too, to the rest of the American people. Over Secretary BLAINE's masterly achievement in statesmanship the people are all agog with excitement and admiration. Reciprocal relations with the South American republics open up new markets for our surplus wheat, flour and other agricultural as well as manufacturing products and in return the masses of the American people are to have free sugar, coffee, etc. This is no mean triumph to the Republican policy of protection, the consummated reciprocal relations in trade with the countries whose labor does not enter into competition with the labor of our own country. But while the Republic is in search of new markets abroad there is a market at home as yet unopened. If the South be emancipated from its political thralldom, if the freedman be granted all political equality and equal opportunity with the rapid progress he will make a new market will be opened that will over reach and far exceed all the trade that will be gained by opening up reciprocal relations with the South American republics.

The protected currency formed the third branch of the New Trinity wherein the Judge made an argument for an honest currency.

All through his long speech Judge TONGEE was listened to with rapt attention many a time eyes were moistened with tears as he related the devotion and the injustice done to the Afro-American and his speech was many a time loudly interrupted with cheers of applause.

THE PLAINDEALER feels that it voices the sentiments and feelings of all Afro-Americans when it wishes to him a long life full of years and honors and that his grand and noble efforts for the oppressed will meet the full consideration that they deserve.

THE Afro-American press is somewhat circumscribed in its circulation and influence, but it is doing a great work. It is registering imposters and shams to the rear and is bringing the far seeing able readers into prominence. Beside it is making invaluable race history. Some day in the future when historians shall be looking minutely for the facts and elements that have entered into the race's progress, as they are now seeking those same facts from the "early history" of other races, they will find a fruitful field in the Afro-American journals.

The Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway are now running an elegant day coach through to Saginaw and Bay City over the new Saginaw and Bay City line, on train leaving Detroit at 4:30 p. m., which arrives at Saginaw 8:45 p. m. and West Bay City 9:35 p. m., the train leaving Detroit at 6:50 a. m. arrives Saginaw 11:05 a. m., and West Bay City 11:53 a. m. over an hour ahead of other lines. This is the short line to Saginaw Valley via C. B. & M. R. Y. Give it a trial.

Seth W. Thomas, a porter of New York City was shot and it is thought fatally injured in the Mt. Plaza hotel last Tuesday by a former boarder, whom Thomas charged with insulting his wife.

THE FARMER'S ALLIANCE AGAIN.

Nothing to be Gained by a Continuation of the Discussion.

To the Editor of THE PLAINDEALER.

Sir:—Kindly allow me through your paper to reply to your Toledo correspondent who would place me in a false position on a simple matter of fact:

He insists on it that the Farmer's Alliance is a white man's party and then in his own quotations from its bylaws proves himself mistaken. "No person shall be a member of this order except a white person 16 years of age, etc." Again, according to his own quotation, it is "provided that each state and territory shall have the right to prescribe the eligibility of applicants for membership in reference to color within the limits of the same." Now, if the ninth article of confederation was binding there would be no need of the above provision for the ninth article entirely excludes colored persons from membership and without said provision would make it a white man's party. It was doubtless intended by our savage persecutors—the Bourbons—to make it such—but that cup of bitterness was pushed aside by those who heard the plaintive cries of an outraged people, "My God, why hast thou forsaken us."

As well designate the National Republican party a white man's party because a colored man is governor of a state; his rejection as a candidate is implied if not expressed but it is not a white party for the reason that colored men are connected with it. I beg to inform your correspondent that I did not intend to excuse the Alliance for any act of omission or commission but merely wished to present the order in its true light, as I understand it, if it is beneficial to the white farmer, why not to the colored farmer.

The latter needs encouragement as well as the former but this is not a sufficient cause for any farmer to embrace Alliance politics *sans souci* for much of its national platform as at present laid have to be discarded by those not interested in the prosperity of the government but as it advances in years it may acquire wisdom and demonstrate its utility but were I to follow your correspondent's advice I would close my eyes on its progress and with a prejudicial mind proclaim the appearance of a new enemy on the field.

True I see moving objects in the distance, what are they? A relief corps, or fresh recruits for the enemy? I appeal to the great ruler of the universe and the noble instincts of civilized and enlightened humanity to make it the former.

The gentleman seems interested in the League movement, has he any original plans, practical and business like, that would meet the present wants of the race and be accepted as such by fifty persons of average business sense? I venture to say if he thinks he has such a plan he might fill every column of THE PLAINDEALER in describing it and still it might be a blank failure. J. J. RICHARDSON, Bay City Feb. 20th.

WORK AND WAIT

John Brown Jr's Letter to the G. A. R. Post of This City.

Last week the Ladies' Relief Corps presented the John Brown Post, G. A. R., a stand of colors. The Post having invited the venerable son of John Brown to be present on the occasion the following letter was received by them:

PUT IN BAY, Ohio, Feb. 10.

Samuel Smith, Esq., Detroit, Mich.

Dear Friend and Comrade:—Yours of the 5th inst. I received on the 7th. I do indeed wish that I could consistently promise to be with you and the other comrades of the John Brown Post, G. A. R. of your city, in accordance with your kind invitation; but for two years past I have been circled, afflicted by an obstruction to heart circulation, which increases with my age, now nearly 70 years. On this account I am advised that it is not prudent for me to be absent from home. Often in walking no further than to the bay, I am compelled to stop several times for normal action of the heart to be regained, and for breath. I regret exceedingly that I am compelled to forego the great pleasure it would afford me to meet the comrades of your Post, who, in the hour of their country's greatest need, magnanimously forgave the wrongs they had suffered and bravely faced death in her defense. No country ever had more gallant defenders, and no government ever before was laid under such profound obligations to secure to its people the enjoyment of every natural right. In spite of all discouragements, we may possibly yet see that:

"As round and round we run,
Eve 'till 'right comes uppermost,
And ever 's Justice done."

At any rate we can perceive more truth now in the above poetical quotation than we could 80 years ago; therefore let us hopefully work and wait.

As I cannot reasonably expect to be with you as requested I will send by tomorrow's mail as a present to your Post, an excellent photograph of my father, with his autograph attached to the picture. The photograph is a copy of one which he gave me at West Andover, Ashabula, Co., O., June 18th, 1859, when he was on his way to Harper's Ferry. On that occasion, which proved to be our last parting, he said to me: "I have learned the secret of happiness. It consists in living to promote the happiness of others."

This signature I clipped from a letter which he wrote to me in May 1851, nearly 40 years ago.

Please give to the comrades of John Brown Post, the sincere regards of
Theirs in F. C. and L.
JOHN BROWN, Jr.

An effort is being made to carry Afro-American miners to Wyoming and Colorado. Those interested say if the Afro-American would endure the rigorous climate there is an excellent chance for success there.

WORKING AMONG BUCKEYES.

A "Plaindealer" Visits Toledo—What He Saw and How It Struck Him.

TOLEDO, Feb. 28.—One views a city like the attainments of men, by comparison. To one who is open to impressions, a strange city presents many sights that attract and interest. The character and energy of its inhabitants, their thrift, their prospects, and the substantial evidence of their success—these are of more interest to an Afro-American journalist than the city's broad streets, beautiful parks, or stately and costly buildings.

I find many evidences in Toledo that many of her inhabitants are abreast of the times. They have more men working in stores than we have in Detroit and the number of home owners are increasing. They are represented in the Post Office department and two of their number patrol the streets of this city. The police board here must be far in advance of our own board at home.

Sunday I visited the churches. In the morning the Baptist, Rev. Dyer pastor. They are not so pleasantly located at present but are considering plans to build a new church. In the afternoon I was at Warren Chapel, the Methodist church. Rev. Ross, the pastor, is away on a trip South seeking health, but the young men interested in church work are keeping up the interest quite successfully. The moral worth of any people in a community is its proportion to those interested in church work. I was both surprised and pleased to see so many young men engaged in the Sunday school here among them two Detroit boys, Will Ernest and Albert Jackson. Mr. W. E. Clemens is superintendent of the Sunday school and seems devoted to the work. Sunday was observed as a missionary day and a program had been prepared for the occasion. It was commendable in every respect. Before I leave the subject of church news I must mention the dream drill to be given by the Baptist church in the near future.

Toledo has taken a step which has been successful and which I trust Detroit will soon emulate. I know the matter has been talked of but never accomplished. There is not a barber shop open Sunday in all this city. As a consequence there are more of that trade at church, beside the rest one gets on the day set apart from beginning to be a day of rest. The shops all close at eight o'clock sharp every night also.

Had I the opportunity to do the question justice I would speak of some of Toledo's successful business men, and of those holding responsible positions with business firms. As it is I will leave the matter to the regular correspondent or some future visit.

A visit to the Warren Chapel Literary society was the occasion of a very pleasant evening spent. A number of young people were out and the exercises consisting of essays, select readings and music were very creditable. Mr. Highwarden, the president has many ideals that he expects to introduce during the present year.

When leaving Detroit I thought its streets were in a horrible condition for mud, but I was forced to the conclusion after plodding around Toledo a little that there are comparative degrees even in muddy streets. However the esteem in which THE PLAINDEALER is held here well paid me for all the inconveniences under feet. The verdict on a band is, it is the best Afro-American journal published. This appreciation is shown in a substantial way as more PLAINDEALERS are sold here than of all the other race journals taken together.

Last Tuesday evening I visited the first annual entertainment of America J. Ross Lodge of Old Fellows, No. 3208. The lodge has just been organized one year and has a membership of 27. It is in a flourishing condition and is well officered. Mr. W. E. Clemens, who seems to be the busiest man I have met since I came here is N. G., Mr. S. A. Carter P. S., Mr. J. C. Luddy E. S., Mr. John Canon Treasurer and Mr. A. M. Clemens P. N. F. The program for the entertainment consisted of 13 numbers, its range showing versatility of talent. Many of the numbers were exceptionally well rendered, while all were fairly good. Space will not permit me to review the exercises in detail I will speak only of those numbers best received by the large audience. Mr. A. Vaughn's baritone solo was well received and heartily enjoyed as was the solos by Mesdames E. C. Rigley and D. Brown, Mrs. Brown responding to a recital. Miss Gertrude Brandon also has a sweet voice and did excellently. Miss Sadie Ackley appeared three times, once in a trio with Miss Mattie Kemp and Mrs. J. B. Connor which was fine, with her sister Mrs. A. Allen in a duet which was also well rendered and in a solo. Mr. C. W. Thomas has a future before him as a cornetist. He made a good impression. The annual address delivered by Mr. Charles Scott of Lima, O., was not what it might have been. He resorted to the old exhorting chestnut of "this time and next year you may be gone." Although death and judgment are certain, when every mental repeat is flavored with it, it becomes stale.

I left THE PLAINDEALER in good hands, Master George Dyer, under the direction of his most estimable father, acting as agent and Mr. Max McDonald as correspondent and the people have promised them substantial support.

The Military Entertainment.

The entertainment and military drill given last Monday evening by Ebenezer church was a grand success. The military drill and other exercises showed that the children had been carefully trained by Misses Estella Alexander, Mattie Lancaster and Mrs. J. Parker who deserve great credit for the happy result of their efforts. Their work was highly appreciated by the society and the audience who desire a repetition of the exercises. This effort to increase the church fund will close by a rally, Sunday March 1st, at which time there will be services morning, afternoon and evening.

Advertisements in THE PLAINDEALER.

A VARIETY OF THINGS

The following shows that one man at least believes in making a practical use of what most people are content to theorize about. It was just before the close of a revival at Vienna, O., and the pastor had asked for testimonials of the Lord, when John Smith, a farmer owning 120 acres of land worth \$300,000, arose and said: "Brothers and sisters, you all know me. I have lived with you for years here. Let us do right. I want to always follow the narrow path. If I have offered any one here let him speak, and I want to make reparation, and for reparation, I want to pay all my debts. If there is any one here that I owe let him step forward and I will pay him." Five young men headed by Roy Carly and Noah Jones stepped up to him and demanded pay for work they did for him six months previous. The audience looked on in amazement. Smith pulled money out of his pocket and paid each man what he claimed as due him.

The Daily Reporter is the name of a new race paper published in Richmond. As its name implies, it is published daily and like good wine promises to grow better with age.

Salth the Native who is travelling with Stenley finds many things to condemn in the civilized world, his latest unpleasant experience was a visit to a Boston theater from which he returned with disgust. He was marked on his exit by a resolute constable. The delicate costumes and tight dresses were a surprising and unpleasant revelation to him. "I go to theater," he said, "it makes me sick to my stomach. Take me ten years to learn Mohammedan religion. No want to lose it all in one night so I come away."

The secretary of the State Board of Health Henry B. Baker, has issued circulars to the health officers calling attention to the need of increased precaution against the small-pox.

It shows that the disease is now prevalent in different parts of Texas, and cases have appeared in other Southern states and in all the states bordering on Michigan except Indiana.

The circular recommends general vaccination and the revaccination of all persons who have not been vaccinated within five years. The suggestion is timely and as prevention is always better than cure each person should take all precautions possible to prevent the dread disease from entering the state.

Citizens of Detroit who grow indignant at the unsatisfactory state of the streets of Detroit, should visit other cities, and learn to properly appreciate their own. In Pittsburgh the mud is so plentiful that Arthur Henry after found his shoes for some time after he found himself gradually sinking into a mud hole from which it was impossible to extricate himself.

Three or four hours afterward he was discovered but the tram and horse sent to liberate him were stamped. He was finally pulled out and carried to Dr. C. C. Booth where he was restored to consciousness.

Stabbed His Teacher.

CASSOPOLIS Feb. 23.—James Owen died on the 23rd, age 65 years.

Ellen Scott went to Lansing Monday to live with her grandmother, Mrs. Leeson Grady and to attend school.

Lee Waldron of Kalamazoo, was the guest of Grant Waldron Monday.

Thomas Christopher secured a position in Jackson for 15 months for larceny.

Oscar Copley, a lad of 15 years, stabbed his teacher, Mr. Camel, in the muscle of the left arm with a pocket knife while resisting chastisement. Fainting and much bloodshed on part of teacher. Trial for great bodily harm March 3rd. W. B.

Burned By Fire Works.

Last week Wednesday evening the Tories one of the political parties in the Dominion of Canada were celebrating on a large scale in Hamilton Ontario. Fire works, torches, decorations, illuminations were the order of the evening, and enthusiasm ran high. A crowd of half a dozen on wharfs, without brooms or fire-works, actually turned their stock in trade to help in the general display. Each one contributed his stock of Evening Times, and dividing them up they marched along, holding aloft the burning papers and yelling for St. John.

But there was a more serious feature of this grand display of fire, and a feature that is to be regretted. Three serious accidents were reported and among those injured was Fred Slaughter well known in Detroit. He was in the procession at the corner of Gore and James street. In his breast pocket were several roms in candles. The candle became ignited from falling sparks and began shooting off in the poor fellow's face. He threw himself on the ground and endeavored to put out the fire, but before he was relieved his chest, arms, hands and face was terribly burned. Dr. Leslie attended him, and he was removed to his home, 53 Mulberry street. He is employed in Tuckett & Son's tobacco works. At latest reports he is in great danger.

St. Matthew's Lyceum.

Probably the most pleasing and interesting program presented this season at St. Matthew's Lyceum, was given on Monday evening by a party of ladies and gentlemen from Windsor under the immediate direction of Mr. Richard Harrison. Several vocal selections by the quartet, Messrs. Haglins, Harris, Simms and Vincent were highly appreciated, while the readings of Miss Sarah Long and Miss Sarah Harrison gave exhibitions of the ladies' marked ability, especially in the reading of "The Pilot's Story" by Miss Harrison. The cause of Canada was defended by a paper on the great question of the day "Unrestricted Reciprocity" by Mr. Harrison, which was ably responded to by Mr. T. L. O. Lambert. Altogether the entertainment was an enjoyable affair.

Met Mr. Lynch.

Robert Pellam Jr. entertained the Hon. John R. Lynch at dinner, Tuesday afternoon. Covers were laid for 18, and an eight course menu served. The afternoon was pleasantly spent by the gentlemen present in discussing the questions of the hour and reminiscences of former pleasant occurrences.

Read THE PLAINDEALER

CITY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers not receiving THE PLAIN DEALER regularly should notify us at once. We desire every copy delivered promptly.

THE PLAIN DEALER always for sale at the following places:

Aaron Lapp, 496 Hastings street.
John Williams, 51 Croghan street.
Cook and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
Jones and Brewer, 322 Antoine street.
W. H. Johnson, 489 East 10th street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Local notices of all descriptions one and one half cents per word for the first insertion, and one cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No notice taken for less than twenty-five cents. Wedding announcements, etc., two cents each description. Display advertisements 50 cents per inch for one insertion. Special terms for contract advertising. All advertisements and subscriptions are payable in advance.

Advertisers, Attention!

All reading matter notices and transient advertising payable strictly in advance.

MERE MENTION.

Mr. Archie Thomas is home from his trip to Virginia.

The Rev. John M. Henderson went to Jackson, Wednesday night.

Mr. Walter Stowers spent Saturday, Sunday and Monday in Toledo.

Miss Minnie Henderson of Chicago is visiting her brother the Rev. John M. Henderson.

The Willing Workers will meet at the residence of Mrs. Robt. Blakemore next week.

Prof. Straker left for Jackson Wednesday evening to speak before the "Woman's Thursday Club."

Mrs. Sarah Caroway of 327 Macomb street left the city last Tuesday to visit her aunt in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Geo. Ovens who is employed in the capitol building at Lansing spent Sunday and Monday in the city.

Mrs. George Hillman, who has been quite ill, is getting much better. The little son is also getting along finely.

Mrs. A. J. Barrier who has been visiting her son Mr. Geo. A. Barrier left the city Saturday morning for her home in Brockport N. Y.

Mrs. John A. Loomis who went to California week before last to attend the grand reunion of her musical class will return home tomorrow.

Mr. Aaron Bryant who has been away on an extended trip through the South spent a few days in the city this week. He leaves tonight for Cincinnati.

Mrs. Robert Pelham gave a pleasant luncheon party for thirty ladies Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. A. J. Barrier and Mrs. John M. Henderson.

Mr. Robert Robinson of Saginaw was in the city Tuesday and called on Mr. Lynch in the interest of his son who is a government employe at Washington.

The members of Ebenezer church are very grateful to the young men of the church who assisted in decorating and serving at the table last Monday night.

Mr. William Franklin has returned to the city after a delightful visit with old friends at Nashville, Tenn., much improved in health. He expects to take another trip soon.

Mr. William Johnson has just returned from a trip to Tennessee where he has been visiting relatives. He is looking well and says he is well pleased with what he saw of the progress and possibilities of the race in the South. He was especially interested in the Colleges of Nashville and the number of useful men they are turning out.

DIED ON THE STEPS.

Mrs. Griffin of Hastings Street Expires Suddenly.

Mrs. Jeannette Griffin left her house 195 Hastings street, Wednesday morning in apparent good health. She was quite fleshy, weighing over 170 pounds, yet her husband and friends did not know that she was bothered with any heart trouble. She visited the Association of Charities on east Congress street and had just ascended the stairs when she was attacked with faintness. She was so close to the steps that she fell as far as the middle platform before she stopped. The Emergency hospital ambulance was called but life was extinct before it arrived. The body was taken to Blake's undertaking establishment, where a post mortem examination was held. It was then taken to her home from which she will be buried Saturday afternoon. Harry Griffin, the husband seems inconsolable at his grief coming so sudden. He has no family save an adopted son seven years old. He wishes to correct the impression that he thinks his wife has been poisoned. Mrs. Griffin was 35 years old but was not connected with any church.

Printing.

Persons wanting printing done can be assured of courteous treatment, prompt service, good work and low prices at the W. L. Smith Printing Co., 95 Woodward avenue, wedding cards, invitations, tickets and calling cards at reasonable rates.

The ladies of Bethel Helping Hand society will give an Apron social on March 17th. All persons buying a ticket will be entitled to an apron. The aprons will be given out that evening and that evening only. Admission 15 cents. 405.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot. New two story frame with all the modern improvements—cellar, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, with barn and vacant lot adjoining on Windsor avenue near Central School, also house and lot on George street. Address, Box 194 Windsor, Ont. 403.

Read THE PLAIN DEALER and get all the news.

Glances Here and There.

EVERYTHING in these times tends toward something new or uncommon. That which has no novelty about it is not in it, that's all. We have had in succession, a Japanese, a gypsy and a rainbow concert. What character the next entertainment will take probably has not yet been solved from the fertile brain of the Poob Bah of concerts. Most of the entertainments given are for one of three purposes, for charity and churches, to introduce and swell the treasury of some social organization or for money. Notwithstanding all previous efforts and the ingenuously displayed conceiving and executing them, the most novel entertainment ever seen in Detroit will soon be announced. The Gleaner merely slipped into the secret by accident, and that the people may not be entirely surprised, he will give the details of this coming wonder. Having once received the cue as to what was in the wind, he visited one of the promoters of the scheme, and by feigning to know the whole matter, he received the following information: "Yes," said the fair one interviewed, "We widows don't get a fair show. Just because we have tried our luck once there seems to be a sentiment that we have no rights that single girls must respect. In the struggle now being waged for woman's rights we are going to see that widows' rights are not neglected. The misses of today think they have a corner on all the beaux collectively while we claim they should be satisfied with a corner on the individual. When there is a little competition you have to pay a high price for a poor article, husband getting is no exception to the rule. The sway of the single girl has become so great that some day the eyes of us widows will be regaled with this consoling spectacle on printed signs. Beaux to let, 25 cents an hour, I require of such and such a belle. It may appear ridiculous, but many things that were ridiculous to our fathers and mothers are matters of fact with us. Now we propose to check this sort of going on. It has gone far enough." "How do we propose to do it?" "I'll tell you. When a young girl is to be put into society, papa and mama follow the promptings of society and give her a party to formally introduce her. All the fellows invited are gently reminded that the host has placed this bid on the market. Now there is where we are at a disadvantage, so we have organized a society on defensive and offence lines.

WE are going to give a widows ball to introduce ourselves in society, and all the boys that are eligible will be invited. It will be quietly understood, not openly stated you know, that all the widows present are willing, it will relieve our guests of a good deal of inherent delicacy, especially in matters of love. With this mutual understanding pervading the room, matrimonial suggestions will be facilitated considering the large variety to pick from. Whenever we have an acquisition to our numbers we will give her a reception to be known as admitting her on the carpet. No we shall give no special favors to bachelors and widowers, but they will stand a better chance with us if they possess any commendable qualities that is if they have any money or prospects or are not too bald, gray or decrepit." "What becomes of a rejected proposal?" "Well, we haven't found it necessary to consider this phase of the question. There will be few actual cases to trouble us I suppose though in such a case the application would be received and placed on file and if the applicant isn't particular, some of them are not you know, we would canvass the club if a widow was found who would take him he would be notified. If no one would have him the news would be broken to him gently that his case is hopeless. It is best to be frank you know. If you will call at our next meeting we will see that you have every facility for laws as to our objects and aims, although you will be the only man present. The Gleaner accepted the invitation and will give the readers of THE PLAIN DEALER next week, what he heard and saw at the first meeting of the "Widows Club."

A REGULAR hour for meeting and a carefully prepared program were two of the points emphasized at the Sunday school convention last week as being essential to the prosperity of the school. That which is not deemed of sufficient importance to call for previous preparation on the part of teachers and superintendent is not likely to impress the scholars as having any deep significance. And schools which meet at one hour one Sunday at another hour the next, and then skip a Sunday will fail to inculcate a reverence for God's Word and a systematic study of it. Among our churches the schools have such an uncertain existence as to make it impossible to execute a previously prepared program every week. The communion service is a perennial interruption and besides there are big meetings and funerals which are allowed to interfere at any time with the routine of the Sunday school work without even the grace of previous notification. In the matter of funerals the convenience of the undertaker and friends of the family are consulted but never that of the pastor or officials of the church, and it may be inferred from the liberality displayed in setting aside the hour which should be sacred to the little folks, that the stranger who has died as he has lived unknown to the church is of more importance than the lambs of the fold. Until it is understood that the school meets every Sunday at the same hour the attendance will be irregular and there will be no abiding spiritual work.

IN STRIKING contrast to the mean petty stings which have disgraced the race journals recently was the Rev. John M. Henderson's eloquent tribute to Bishop Payne last Sunday night. When as a race we have learned to differ from a man without abusing him and to allow an difference of opinion to obscure ability and merit in our opponents we will have made a lengthy stride towards that goal which some of us claim to have already reached. Abuse is the weapon of small minds and generally reacts on the wielder while a generous opponent wins the admiration even of the adversary.

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THE
HEARSE
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