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HENDERSON COUNTERS.

He Doesn't Propose to Let Plutarch Do All the Talking.

EVENTFUL DAYS OF HIS YOUTH.

They Prove Him to be No Coward— True to his God and to the Church his Motto.

Editor of the Plaindealer:— That Plutarch should resent the advice I gave him a few weeks ago is not surprising either to me or others who have become acquainted with his style but that he should seek to evade all discussion of the points I made against him by trying to prove that I am in earnest seems foolish. After all what does his entire argument so far as it related to me show when boiled down? Merely this, that Plutarch doesn't want to argue with Henderson because he becomes earnest and doesn't sit down easily. Suppose I did steadfastly oppose certain men and measures and as steadfastly urge others at the national conference does that prove me to be incorrect when I advised Plutarch to moderate his attacks upon me?

Plutarch refers to my "early days" without very clearly pointing out the period intended. I am not yet aged and can scarcely admit that any period of my life belongs to antiquity. Here I am at thirty-two an apparently perfect health, able to lose a week's sleep and become fully refreshed by one night's rest. Would that be true if any one who in his "early days" was so wild and daring as to drain the cup to the dregs? At the age of twenty I entered the university. Those twenty years were fully and well occupied as is plain when I state that during that time I was in school from the age of six until the age of nineteen and besides attending the high school and college of my native town during that same time I learned a trade by means of which I paid my expenses during part of my high school and college life. Possibly I did travel a little during some vacations and saw something of the world, yet I never failed to be on hand at the opening of every term and to be well provided with funds. What is there wild and daring about that?

Plutarch has evidently heard from some old acquaintance of my boyhood a rehearsal of the opinions a few simple minded old rustics entertained of my youth who had the hardihood to travel a few hundred miles from the burg. When a boy I used to love to ride the wildest horses, climb the highest trees, swim in the deepest water and fight with the most noted bullies of the town. Such tricks were delightful if for no other reason than the pleasure of starting timid folks and hearing them go on. But I seldom failed to stand at or very near the head of my class. Although the only Negro student at the college, I was president of its leading literary society and had no back seat in the affairs of student and social life. I scarcely think the period of youth thus spent could be properly styled "drinking of the cup to its dregs." If there are grave errors and great follies recorded against me they are to be found during the "early days" of my ministry, not before. I entered the ministry without having seen the inside of but two churches of our race, and with but six months acquaintance with our people.

I had been born and raised in a Jewish family and where there was nothing to make me know of the meaning of race prejudice. In the Southern city where I held my first appointment were a number of old school fellows, and when there were but a few social acquaintances whose treatment of me in my new capacity was so far different from the good fellowship of olden days as to open my eyes to the truth. From that day until the present minute I have refused to enter into cordial relations, social or otherwise with any member of the white race. Some of my old friends have visited me at my home and I have visited them in return, but between us there is a barrier I will never climb over or crawl under.

But to return to the point. During these early and bitter days when I was learning, now and terrible trials, I was reckless and unsettled for months. If I got shot in the leg and had a dozen other contusions with the whites, it was because I had not yet learned to fall in with the practices of prejudiced sections. I am a Negro and I would rather hold up my head as such and possess but a slice of bread and a pair of overalls than to be high and rich by seeking to hide one single fact pertaining in anywise toward my blood, my conduct, or my character. I am as proud of my father and mother, of my grandfather and mother, and of their ancestors for generations back as any white man as of his and I have as good reasons. I have never, and I never will shrink from any contest, contrast, or combat, with a white man that duty may just-

ly or even excuse. It is one of the ambitions of my life to contribute my part in forcing the world to respect my race. I don't think we can win the world's respect by bragging and blowing or by empty pretence. If we did it would be valueless. We must be able to stand the severest comparison with all other races. I regret the tendency of many to prefer titles to knowledge, showy garments to wealthy, moonshine to substance, but these weaknesses are among those we must overcome. Plutarch or no Plutarch, I am going to follow the path my conscience approves and my judgment indicates.

I would no sooner flatter Jove for his thunder than I would bow to Satan for his kingdom. There is but one law, and one Supreme Sovereign, all else are minor. I have never sought honors, or high places, I never will. Nothing shall interpose to hamper or fetter the freedom of my course or the independence of my thought. I would no more think of voting for a man to be Bishop whose character was decidedly that I would sit still while others mistreated a Bishop whose character is noble and whose life has been great and good.

I strive to deal with other men as I deal with myself. God knows I despise and daily seek to destroy the mean, and little, as well as wicked things I find in my own heart; nor would I look with less severity upon others. Plutarch with all his bitter language could not condemn any sin of my life as severely as I have already done; nor need he hope that the fear of his dragging any skeleton out into light would cause me to hesitate one minute about doing that which I have enough moral perception to behold to be right. A cowardly scoundrel tried just such a threat at General conference, oh how contemptible he appeared. At the bar of my own conscience I try to face every truth good or ill, just as I will have to face it at God's bar. Single handed and alone, I contended for my rights with a raging mob aboard a Mississippi steam boat and fought back even as I was being tossed into the waters. I remember once of having been dragged from the cars to a jail for having taken the part of an old lady of my race against a ruffian train employe. I have lived to see the miscreant discharged and one of his relatives a servant in my home. I know I will not be less true to God and my church than I have ever tried to be to myself and my race, so Plutarch or no Plutarch, I am going on to the extent that you are in the right. Mr. Plutarch, to that extent I say "God bless you," but when you are in the wrong you had better heed advice and seek to be right. I don't care how many correspondents you have, or how many men in high places back you up and help you, you can do good only by doing right.

John M. Henderson.

Samples of Southern Election.

To the Editor of the Tribune:— Sir:—I have just investigated the election frauds in Dallas county, Dallas county has 1,840 white voters and 6,000 Negro voters. The returns of the election show that Captain R. F. Kolb, the opposition candidate, received 1,500 votes, and Jones the nominee of the regular Democracy, received 7,500. The returns show more votes cast by 1,400 than there are voters in the county. Besides this wholesale stuffing of boxes I find that Kolb has the affidavits of men showing that about 700 white men voted his ticket, and the Negroes were practically sold for Kolb. The Kolb challengers kept tally sheets and these show that 6,440 voters cast Kolb tickets; yet the returns show that the Kolb majority has been reversed and given to Jones. In Berkin precinct only 25 votes were cast, yet the managers return 111 for Jones. In Mitchell's precinct 30 votes were polled, yet 445 votes were returned, 5 for Kolb and 440 for Jones. Selma precinct had only 1,600 votes, yet the managers return 2,429 for Jones, and 213 for Kolb. Kolb challengers swear that there were 600 votes for Kolb, in Martin's beat only 40 votes were cast, yet returns show 740 for Jones and 13 for Kolb.

The above are but samples of the frauds in Dallas county at our last election. In Perry county the Jones men intimidated and drove away from one polling place 240 Negroes, who refused to vote for Jones. The Jones men had a large number of rifles and other arms and threatened and drove the Kolb men away from the polls. Kolb has safely carried the State by at least 50,000 majority. Contests will be filed in every county where this swindling has been perpetrated. Jones is claiming the State by about 5,000 to 10,000 majority, and this majority is a fictitious Negro vote that was never cast, but was stuffed into the various boxes by the Jones managers, who had control of the election and the machinery. It is safe to say that this new party formed in Alabama will never again go with the "organized Democracy," but will fight them from this time on. It is thought a fusion electoral ticket will be put out by the Kolb men. It is believed (Cleveland does not stand the ghost of a chance of getting Alabama's vote.

Alabamian. Selma, Ala., Aug. 8, 1892.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments Thoroughly Discussed.

FINE SPUN THEORIES DEMOLISHED.

The Advocates of the Divine Right of Crime and Lawlessness Strike a Foeman as Keen as They.

Not a little effort has been made by the advocates of the divine right of crime and violence to rule and of lawlessness to override, evade, and nullify the law, in the attempt to break the force of the Bystander's conclusion that the government of the United States has the constitutional power to remedy the neglect or failure of any State of the Union to provide protection for their persons or rights of citizens of the United States.

Not daring to question the universal principle that citizenship implies protection on the part of the government as well as allegiance on the part of citizens, the advocates of the modern theory of "nullification" insist that the rights of the National Government to intervene for the assertion of the rights or redress of the wrongs of a citizen of the United States residing in any State of the Union is restricted to the exercise of the judicial power of annulling or unconstitutional any law of a State which may in terms impair the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States or deny to him the equal protection of the laws and does not extend to positive relief from the actual infringement of denial of such rights by citizens of such States in defiance or evasion of law.

In other words, while it is admitted that the Supreme court of the United States has the power and authority to restrain the operation of any statute adopted by any State which impairs the privileges and immunities of any citizen of the United States or denies to him the equal protection of the law or the right of free speech, public assembly, or the inherent rights of man, the Congress of the United States, it is claimed, has no power to pass, nor the courts of the United States any power to enforce, any law to protect the rights or secure the privileges of any citizen of the United States or redress their wrongs unless impaired or denied by legislative enactment or judicial assertion.

Even if this position be correct the fact does not conclusively, or even materially, affect the question now at issue between the two great parties as to the right and duty of the National Government to supervise and regulate National elections, since the power to assert and maintain the rights to the citizen is only one branch of the authority vested in Congress to regulate elections.

If the position of those who are disposed to deny the Bystander's conclusions be correct, however, it does follow that the Government of the United States has no power to prevent or punish any violation or denial of any citizen's right, or the usurpation of any State's authority, unless the same result from the action of some statute or ordinance of such State.

For instance, if any State should repeal all criminal statutes, and the people, or a part of them, should organize to subject by violence, intimidation, murder, and torture a specific class of citizens of the United States residing in said State, so that they should not dare insist upon the payment of their wages for their labor, or resist any invasion of their rights, such a course would evidently constitute—

- 1. A practical re-establishment of slavery.
2. A clear impairment and denial of the rights of citizens of the United States.
3. A denial of any protection of the laws to persons resident in the State.

All of these things the amendments of the Constitution prohibits, but if this modern theory of nullification be correct, the Nation has no power to prevent them.

In order that there may be no doubt about the question between the Bystander and his critics, it may be well to cite in full the provisions of the constitution on which he relies for support and state exactly what he contends that the National Government has the right to do because of them. This is all the more necessary because the people of the North seem to have generally adopted a foolish notion that the outcome of the war of rebellion obligated all further necessity or obligation on their part to study or understand the Constitution of the United States, so that the proportion of even intelligent men who have any distinct knowledge of its provisions or their meaning, is very greatly less than it was forty years ago when the necessities of the slavery agitation compelled every citizen who pretended to vote intelligently to be something of a constitutional lawyer no matter what his party.

In those days it would have been impossible for a man to falsify the language of the Constitution, as the

Bystander heard a public speaker in the employ of a National committee do in 1888, without his assertions being questioned and denied by more than one of his auditors. Instead of questioning, however, the audience accepted the mythical excerpt as a solemnly as if it had been backed by "proofs from holy writ."

Perhaps there is no method of political deception more brazenly employed than this very agency of misquotation. For ten years at least Judge Story has been extensively and triumphantly quoted by certain political economists as the author of a specific principle of political science to the effect "where there is no protection there can be no claim to allegiance or obedience."

This is so startling a statement to put into the mouth of a great jurist that, despite the fact it had been sanctioned by numerous authorities, the Bystander was impelled to consult the original opinion in which it was said to have been used. The result was that he there found another, and very different statement, to wit: "where there is no protection or allegiance there can be no claims of obedience."

It is well to study the sources of information, and in all discussions of the constitutional powers of the government the very words of that instrument should be cited.

Those portions of the Constitution which directly sustain the view taken by the Bystander of the Constitutional power of the National Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens, not only against the hostile legislation of individual States but against the consequences of neglect, conspiracy, usurpation, or any unlawful force, against a mob unrestrained by the State, as well as against the legislative action of the States are the following:

Thirteenth amendment. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

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More Southern Methods.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 8.—(Special.)—The news of another fatal shooting affair, growing out of the result of the recent State election, reached here to-day from Greenville, a town south of Montgomery, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. A crowd of Kolb men were passing down the street hurrahing for Kolb, the Alliance candidate for Governor, when an Afro-American began hurrahing for Jones. The Afro-American was pushed off the sidewalk by the crowd. He picked up a brick to throw, but the crowd passed on. Afterward "Gus" Hicks, son of a former tax assessor, met the Afro-American, and the quarrel was renewed, the Afro-American drawing a knife and illicits using a pistol. The Afro-American was shot three times, dying almost instantly. A large crowd of Afro-Americans at once collected around Hicks, hustled him out of the crowd, and put him in jail. There is a great deal of feeling in the community growing out of the shooting, and further trouble may be expected, the Jones men taking the side of the Afro-Americans and the Kolb men that of Hicks.

Increase in Number.

W. C. Anderson, a graduate of Hampton, Va., Institute, also of Fickett's business college of Philadelphia, who has been teaching the colored school at Salem, N. J., for the past three years has been elected teacher of a mixed school in Salem, the white teacher having been discharged because he was not progressive enough.

A Burly White Brute.

At Charlottesville, Va., July 26, Mrs. Mary Pleasant was kicked down a flight of steps by a big burly white brute, and died from the effects. Cause, demanding wages due her for services. The burly brute was arrested on a charge for murder, was sent to the Grand jury and requested to give bail only for the sum of \$500.

Georgia Convention.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10.—(Special.)—The State Republican convention meets in Atlanta to-morrow, and the proceedings of the convention will be of unusual interest. A meeting of the State Executive committee was held to-day and a proposition to coalesce with the People's party in the approaching State election was warmly discussed. Quite a number were in favor of the combination for the purpose of defeating the Democracy, but the opposition, led by Colonel W. A. Pledger, considered it a compromise for the Republicans to vote with a party so closely allied to their enemy, and the proposition was overthrown.

It was decided not to put out a State ticket, but to content themselves with voting for Congressmen only. The convention will only confirm the committee work yesterday.

Camden, Ark., Aug. 10.—Robert Jordan an Afro-American prisoner, while being brought to this city by Constable Wright last night for lodgment in jail, was taken from the officers by a party of masked men and shot to death. He was charged with kidnapping a white woman.

BISHOP H. M. TURNER.

A Character Sketch of this Indomitable and Unique Man.

OF HIS LABORS FOR METHODISM.

A Man Who Fears a Tear Drop More than a Cannon but Whom Few Can Understand.

Special Correspondence.— One of the most noted men of the race is Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., L. L. D., now presiding Bishop of the 12th Episcopal District. Sketches of his life together with his likeness have appeared in such periodicals as Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Fowler's Pictorial Journal and many other prominent journals.

Bishop H. M. Turner is the imitator of no man, he possess an individuality at once unique and well defined. He is of German and African descent. His German blood comes through his father whose mother was a German. The Bishop's moth-

er was the daughter of Daniel and Hannah Greer. He was born of house, South Carolina, Feb. 18, 1833. He would have grown up in ignorance and died in obscurity had he been a creature whose life is shaped by environment, but through a dream God awoke in his soul the aspiration for knowledge and a life of usefulness.

To ardently desire and firmly determine upon a thing means constant and unrelenting effort toward its attainment with those of sterling character. Young Turner never relented in the pursuit of his ambition for knowledge, although he was several years learning to spell, so great were the difficulties he encountered in procuring instruction. At the age of fifteen he was providentially employed as chore-boy around the offices of several lawyers at Abbeville court house. His desire to learn and marvelous memory so won upon these lawyers that in defiance of statutory laws forbidding it, they taught him to read well and acquainted him somewhat with the rudiments of arithmetic, geography, and astronomy. With this start he pushed more rapidly onward, gathering and reading books of every description, until 1857, when while visiting New Orleans he met Rev. W. R. Revels, M. D., a former pastor of Bethel church, Detroit, whose advice caused young Turner to transfer his membership from the M. E. to the A. M. E. church. Thus God had provided away and the strong minded young man had followed it until with a good start in knowledge he became a member of the A. M. E. church. He was soon after made a member of the Missouri conference. Among those who examined him was Rev. John M. Brown, now a Bishop. Bishop Payne took him in hand and appointed him to a small mission in the Baltimore conference. There he was brought in contact with a number of more cultured people than he had been accustomed to. Being thoroughly sincere in his desire to learn, instead of denouncing culture as a humbug, he sought to benefit by it. He was a fair scholar in most respects, save grammar. But a severe criticism of his bad English made by Rev. T. Watkins, D. D., father of Rev. John S. Watkins, at Grand Rapids, caused young Turner to study grammar. He at that time also began the study of Latin under Dr. Watkins, and for the next four years continued in the study of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German and theology under such able men as Professor D. M. Rowland, A. M., S. S. D., president of Trinity college, and Rabbi Grinsburg, professor of Hebrew.

In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln, to the chaplaincy of the First United States colored troops. After passing through thirteen battles and many skirmishes he was mustered out with his regiment in 1865, but was re-commissioned chaplain in the regular army by President Johnson, being detailed to the Freedmen's bureau, and assigned to Georgia. He soon saw that he could be more useful to his people by engaging in the straight-out work of the ministry and therefore resigned his commission and began to organize churches.

The three Georgia conferences have grown out of his labors. He extended his work from Georgia into Alabama and Tennessee. During these labors he received into the church 12,318 persons and at the age of thirty-nine he had taken in more than thirty thousand members. In 1867 he was appointed by the National Executive committee to organize the colored people of Georgia. In the fall of the same year he was elected member of the constitutional convention. In 1868 he became a member of the legislature and was re-elected for the second term.

In 1869 he was appointed postmaster of Macon, Ga. Afterwards he was appointed by President Grant coast inspector of customs and United States government detective. In 1876 he was elected general manager of the Publication department of his church. As an author he compiled a hymn book of the A. M. E. church, wrote a catechism, and the widely circulated "Methodist polity."

His contribution to the religious press have been voluminous and his public utterances that have found their way into print would make several large volumes. Bishop Turner has made his personality felt in every part of this land. Of late



BISHOP H. M. TURNER.

years he had sought to promote the development of the missionary work of his church in Africa, to the bold and stupendous project of which he has conceived he has steadfastly and the ripened powers of his sturdy manhood and indomitable will. The great things for Africa is he who has already conquered such great odds. He has already crossed the ocean and visited Africa. He who forty years ago planted the seed of African Methodism in the Southland, last year raised the banner of his church on the sunny shores of Africa. None but great minds and great hearts have yet come to realize the vast significance of that African trip. Possibly it was Providence which overruled the actions of those who assigned Bishop Turner to the Missionary District, but it certainly was God talking through man when a stenographic voice rang out, saying: "Give me Africa, too!"

Right here in the State of Michigan and this section the way is open for Bishop Turner personally and alone to raise more money for the African work than his church has been able to contribute since its birth. He is a man of Napoleonic nerve, iron constitution, Pauline zeal, and Augustinian faith.

In manners Bishop Turner is variable, his mien is sometimes that of a chieftain, sometimes that of a king. At one moment you can easily fancy him to resemble Caesar on the throne, and at another moment he seems like Anthony in the field as the head of his heroes.

To hear him talk at one moment you would think him reckless and devoid of sympathy, but in the next moment he reveals a warm and generous heart. In short he is a man that none but those of broad mind and heart can understand. He fears a tear drop more than a cannon; he stoops to brush a flower from his path while he would tread dauntless over a serpent. The only instance of his being put to flight is to be credited to a drove of ants met with in Africa.

Strange, unique man that he is, behold his record. An army of 40,000 gathered by him under the banner of African Methodism in this country and the ensign of his church planted by him on the shores of Africa.

Of Course. New Orleans, La., August 10.—(Special.)—The proposition submitted to the League of American Wheelmen to admit Afro-Americans to membership is meeting with violent opposition in this section. The South constitutes a large number of members to the League, and it is in the sense of the Southern branches to oppose the admittance of the Afro-American.

Hopkinsville, Ky., August 10.—(Special.)—News has been received from Sinking Fork to the effect that Augustus Bowling was shot and fatally wounded by John Ricketts, colored, during a game at that place Saturday. The shooting was the result of card playing. Ricketts made his escape, and is still at large, though officers are on his track.

FROM MANY STATES.

News Items of Interest Gathered by Wide-awake Reporters

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

MATTOON, ILL.

Mattoon, Ill., Aug. 15.—Elder Davis, of Champlain, filled Bro. J. Stephenson's pulpit Sunday.

Rev. Wilson is here to settle matters about the repairing of the Baptist church.

Mr. H. Williams has been to Chicago to see the Republican Central committee.

Mr. George Ferrel died the 8th. He was born in Tenn., and was aged 55 years.

There is considerable talk of leaders amongst Afro-Americans in the United States. But the best leader is thrift and intelligence. The Negro wants to flow, rather than to be cowed, he has been driven and led for two hundred and fifty years, so that his second nature is suspicious. He needs to have confidence in himself and that by knowing the history of the race. There are some young men who say the last war is the only war the Negro participated in.

IRONTON, OHIO.

Ironton, Ohio, August 16.—Rev. T. E. Knox has returned from Ashtland, Mrs. Charlotte Dickerson, of Portsmouth, 1, in the city visiting her grand son.

Homer Murphy is in the city visiting City Craig.

A large crowd of excursionists from Huntington were in the city Sunday evening.

Miss Mamie Ward arrived home Sunday evening on the Cogo from a pleasant visit to friends in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Huntington boys played the Ironton a grand game of ball Tuesday. Sir Knight John Delland of Huntington is in the city.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Mr. Sherman Seward, Charles Hedgepath and Eddie Bunch of Chillicothe were in the city, last Sabbath, the guests of Miss Birdie Mayo of Washington St.

Mr. Robert Stokes of Baxter St. is mourning the loss of his little two year old son, Earl.

The watermelon party, given last Saturday evening by Miss Ida Hawkins of Louis St., was quite a lively affair.

Miss Jackson of Wilberforce addressed the Christian Endeavor Society, last Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Clay of Sprague St.

Mr. Willie Cunningham of Washington, C. H., is in the city.

Mr. G. Banks and Col. White, of Portsmouth, Ohio, were in the city for a couple of days last week.

Miss Johnson, Payne, Hilliard, of Xenia, were the guests of Miss Bettie Mitchell of Perry St. last week.

Mr. H. Howell and wife, of New Westville, Ohio, have moved to Dayton, where they will make their future home.

Miss A. Beeler of Detroit, Michigan, is the guest of Miss Luella Finley of Mead St.

Mr. Alfred Lewis and Clara Duncan were quietly married last week.

The infant son of Mr. J. H. Wilkerson is quite ill with lung fever.

Mrs. Frank Moore and Miss Alice Rollins of Chicago are in the city for a few weeks.

The family of Mr. W. Jones of Mound St. is heart-broken on account of the death of their son Willie. He was born, June the 24th, 1877. He took sick July 24th, 1892, and died Sunday, Aug. 14, 1892, at 4 A. M. Funeral services were held Tuesday, at 2 P. M. at the family residence.

Miss Ida Dempsey of Chicago was the guest of Mrs. C. Boone last week.

Miss Gracie Mergerson, of Columbus, Ohio is expected to be in the city in the near future. She will be the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Buckingham.

Miss Dora Leach, Edith Moser and Bessie Finley and Mrs. Hattie Anderson attended the Conclave at Springfield, last week.

Mrs. M. Yoter of Cincinnati, en route to Springfield, spent last Sabbath in our city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. M. White.

Mr. John Wilson of Portsmouth, O. was the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Wages of Mound St. a couple of days last week.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

Springfield, O., Aug. 14.—Miss Nettie Wilson, of Columbus, O., Miss Lida Roberts, Miss Carrie Brown, (sister of Cleveland), and Misses Julia and Elmore Owens, of Detroit, Mich., were the guests of Miss Joanna D. Brown, 84 E. Euclid Ave., during the past week.

Mrs. H. Newby of 7 E. Euclid Ave. entertained at early breakfast Thursday morning, Miss Joanna Brown and guest.

Mr. Cottrell, of Columbus, Ohio, (Chas. E. Gordon, Cleveland, T. W. Dorsey, Washington, Pa., Miss Evans, Mansfield, O., Mr. C. Reynolds, and Mr. Hillmore of the city, Messrs. Freeman and Tucker of Cleveland, Miss Emma Linden, Amornett, and Rosa Smith of this city.

Miss Florence Tolbert, of Yellow Springs, was the guest of Mrs. Mollie L. Wilkins, of 127 Pearl St. during the past week.

Miss Carrie Brown, who spent the past week with her sister, returned to her home, Cleveland, Monday, accompanied with her.

Miss Jeannette Amornett of 312 S. Galligher entertained twelve couples, Friday evening, at lunch, in honor of Miss Carrie Brown.

Miss Joanna D. Brown, (modiste) of 84 E. Euclid Ave. will visit Miss Cora Taylor of 28 Webster St., Cleveland, O., the first of Sept.

A. J. J.

A Visit From the Royalty.
New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 12.—At Morris Cove, in East Haven, Prince Mensar Giraldo de Lima, the third son of the King of Congo, is spending the summer. He is visiting this country with Lieutenant Strensch, of the German Army, who is a well-known African explorer. Five years ago the King of Congo made the lieutenant,

THE CHAMPION CITY.

Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 15.—At the annual convocation of the Grand Commandery, of Ohio, K. of T., which opened Tuesday morning, more than three hundred knights were in attendance. The duty of receiving and entertaining fell upon Wilson Commandery, No. 2, of Springfield, and they are to be highly commended for the course adopted by them. The head quarters of the visiting commanderies of the Grand Commandery were at the St. James hotel.

The Grand officers present were, Sirs: Alex. Morris, Louisville, Ky., M. E. G. C.; W. T. Boyd, Cleveland, D. G. C.; Andrew George, Springfield, G. G.; Charles A. Cottrell, Toledo, G. G. G.; Rev. T. H. Jackson, Wilberforce, G. P.; C. E. Gordon, Cleveland, G. S. W.; B. M. Shook, Cleveland, G. J. W.; Otis G. Fields, Toledo, G. T. J. A. Brown, Cleveland, G. R.; W. H. Pern, Zanesville, St. B.; Willis Jones, Cincinnati, S. W. B.; John W. Stanley, Cleveland, Warden A. Singleton, Springfield, sentinel.

Tuesday afternoon session many knights having already arrived, business was begun at once and the afternoon was devoted to the delivery of the annual address of the Grand Commander, Sir Knight Alexander Morris, of Louisville, Ky. Before the address the Grand Commander, Sir Knight Boyd, Edward Warden, C. E. Gordon, Finance, Thomas W. Walker, J. A. Washington, Samuel O. Buckner, Returns, C. A. Cottrell, C. W. A. Johnson, H. C. Williams, Appeals, John W. Stanley, Horace Moore, J. W. Shilry, Correspondence, W. T. Boyd, Pay Roll, Otis G. Fields, A. R. Guy, A. Singleton, Jurisprudence, Rev. Thomas H. Jackson, W. H. Starr, Joseph G. Vines, New Commanderies, B. M. Shook, A. D. Black, Samuel Brooks, Grievances, W. H. Pinn, Joseph Washington, N. N. Newman.

After the Grand Commander's address the convocation was adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday. On Tuesday evening the parlors of the St. James were the scene of an informal reception, given by the Red Cross Commandery, No. 7, K. of T., of Cleveland and the Big Four of the same place from 5 p. m. to 7 p. m. The guests were received by Eminent Commander C. E. Gordon, Captain General T. H. King and Ass't Eminent Commander W. T. Boyd, Archie Singleton and Charles W. Fillmore, of the city acted as ushers. Sir Knight J. G. Taylor, of Malta Commandery, of Zanesville, escorted the ladies. After being received the guests were escorted to headquarters, where the dearest of refreshments were served. The committee on arrangements were, John M. Stanley, Eli I. Lucas, James Rice, H. M. Shook, S. W. Dorsey, C. A. Cottrell, and K. Bohlen. Sir George A. Myers acted as master of ceremonies. The music was furnished by Scurry's orchestra. Between 200 and 250 were received, comprising the Grand officers, the visiting Sir Knights and their ladies, and the elite of the city. Red Cross commandery proudly sustained her reputation as the banner commandery of Ohio.

The last hours spent in the city by the Knight Templars, were devoted to pleasures, banquets and balls, to feasting and merrymaking. The last session of the Grand Commandery of Ohio, was held Thursday morning, but was not formally closed until Thursday evening, at the public installation. The parade and drill at the fair grounds was an entire success.

The banquet was most elaborate affair, followed by a ball which was given in honor of the Grand Commandery, by Wilson Commandery, No. 2, K. of T., of this city. The guests came upon the installation hall and formed a procession in the council chamber, from which place they marched to the banquet hall. Upon coming into the hall, Archie Singleton, E. C. of this city made a hearty and cordial address of welcome.

Miss Annie Arnett, of Wilberforce, is the guest of Miss Lucy Gazaway.

Miss E. Moore, of Dayton, is the guest of Miss Alle Bass.

A party from Columbus, of young ladies, consisting of Miss Arnetta Weston, of Oak street, Miss Roberts, of Cleveland, the Misses Elmore and Julia Owens, of Detroit, were the guests of Miss Joanna Brown, of the city, Thursday.

Miss Maggie Boyd, of Urbana, was the guest of Miss Mattie Allen during the convale.

Miss Annie Beeler, of Detroit, and Miss Lorelia Finney, of Dayton, were the guests of Miss Lucy Gazaway Sunday.

Mr. Charles Washington, of Chicago, visited friends here.

Miss Carrie Brown, of Chicago, who has been in this city visiting her sister, left for that place Monday morning.

The Big Four, of Cleveland, O. composed of C. E. Gordon, S. W. Dorsey, C. A. Cottrell, Sir George A. Myers, spent the day (Friday) calling in a style (out of sight).

Miss Carrie Boyd, of Urbana, was the guest of Miss Diana Hackley, during the convale.

All persons owing Mr. Wilborn for the paper, will please hand it to Miss Effie Allen, our agent and correspondent.

The concert which was given was a grand success those who took part were, Mrs. A. B. Robinson, Mrs. E. Coats, Lucy Jackson, Lizzie Greek, Mrs. George Bailey, Misses Diana Hackley, Logan, Mrs. F. D. Hale, pianist and H. V. Logan, director.

The week ending August 14th, from a social standpoint was one of unusual social brilliancy.

The K. of T. met here in the annual convocation and brought many visiting knights and their ladies, and a host of strangers.

On Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 9th, from 5 to 7 p. m. "The Big Four," Sir Geo. A. Myers, Sir C. E. Gordon, Sir Charles C. Cottrell and Sir J. W. Dorsey, assisted by the Cleveland Knights, gave an elaborate reception in the parlors of the St. James hotel, which was attended by the leading society people of this city. The reception throughout was characterized by elegance in menu, service, floral decorations, and well as by the genial welcome given by the knights, which placed the "Big Four" upon the tidal wave of popularity.

The concert on Wednesday evening

was well attended and the local talent who participated acquitted themselves with credit. The banquet on Thursday evening, was a "crash" and brought out society here in full force, and the visiting strangers in the city, the ladies costumes without exception were handsome, many of the gentlemen were in evening costume. Dancing was continued until 4:30 Friday morning.

On Friday the "Big Four" in company with Sir Archie Singleton and M. C. W. Reynolds, called on the ladies and were hospitably entertained, some of the "spreads" being near the nature of a feast.

The Elite Club, composed of the leading society ladies, gave a "swell" reception and dance in honor of Messrs. A. Myers, Charles E. Gordon, Charles A. Cottrell, and J. W. Dorsey, Friday night, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dent. Society was out in full force, to attest the popularity in which the above events are held. Dancing was the feature of the evening and held full sway until 1:30 in the morning, when many kind good-byes were spoken, and a feeling manifested that should the "Big Four" ever come our way again they will be assured of a hearty welcome. Among those present were the following ladies and gents: Misses Gay Bell, Otilie Reynolds, Mamie Jackson, Effie Allen, Jessie Page, Abba Harvey, Alle Bass, Diana Hackley, Elvira Gregory, Susie Dent, Elizabeth Anderson, Rosa Dent, Amanda Finch, Lucy Gazaway, Eva Gazaway, Ophelia Harris, Laura Harris, Lucy Piles, Mary Gay, the Misses Ludo, Hattie Allen, Sadie Allen, Lizzie Corner, Lourena Bowdler, Rachel Hoke, Maggie Woods, Anna Arnett, Wilberforce, O., Edith Moore, Dayton, O., Carl Boyd, Urbana, O., Cladie Pleasant, Mansfield, O., Moxie Franklin, Toledo, O., Miss Evans, Mansfield, Miss Grant, Massillon, O., Miss England, Birmingham, Ala., Miss Ella Craig, Xenia, O., Mrs. Viola Rudd Tacoma, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hall, Messrs C. W. Fillmore, C. W. Gazaway, C. W. Reynolds, C. W. Powell, Harry Thomas, Wm. Smith, Charles Washington, B. H. Hunter, Walter Carbin, Sir Stephen Freeman, Fairville, O., Sir H. W. Tucker, Cleveland, O., Sam Harris, Joseph Bailey.

Mr. C. W. Gazaway, Miss Lucy and Eva Gazaway, entertained at dinner Sunday, in honor of Miss Anna Arnett, Wilberforce, O.; Miss Anna Beeler, Detroit, Miss Lulu Finley, Dayton, Mr. Henry Arnett, Wilberforce, Mr. Henry Steptel, Misses Gay Bell, Otilie Reynolds and Messrs C. W. Fillmore and C. W. Reynolds.

Mr. John Rudd, of Cincinnati, was in the city Tuesday.

The Misses Owens, of Detroit, Miss Roberts, of Cleveland, took in the

Roston has another Afro-American policeman. He makes the fourth one for that city.

Shilry and Murphy's horse, Hero, won two races with ease at Chicago Aug. 5th.

Jockey Britton has again met with a pretty serious accident. He was thrown from his mount at St. Paul Saturday, Aug. 6. He says that if he recovers this time he will not ride again.

Sheriff Burchfield of Denver, Colo., has five Afro-American deputies.

Deputies of South Carolina want a state orphanage.

Lightfoot and Brother are dealers in groceries and boots and shoes at Bothwell, Va.

Mr. J. W. Floyd, one of our most energetic colored men, has secured the contract for carrying the mail and passengers from Guthrie to Langston City and back. Mr. Lloyd intends to keep a first class outfit on the road all the time.—Langston City Herald.

The Afro-American waters of Hyde Park Hotel struck Saturday against the employment of a white man as head waiter, and were all discharged. Cincinnati has a Colored Young Men's Union in Indianapolis, last week while Sydney Kirk, a small colored boy of this city was walking along the street, a white man deliberately opened his pocket knife and thrust it an inch or more into the little boy. The act, so far as known was wholly unprovoked. The man was pursued, but made good his escape.

The Coney Island Athletic Club will hang up a purse of \$5,000 for a fight between Van Heest and the winner of the Dixon-Skelly contest.

Company E, Fourth Infantry, went to Indian-Idaho Friday night, Aug. 12th, and arrested Jack Lacy, colored, and four other union miners, who are wanted on a charge of blowing up the "Frisco" mill.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 12.—Balt Magree, a Simpson County Afro-American was found on Tuesday night under the bed of a highly respected woman, living near Westville. He was arrested and carried to jail. That night a mob captured the jail, took the man and hanged him.

Mr. J. C. Stewart, of Brooklyn, N. Y., recently died. He was a prominent member of the G. E. O. of O. F.

At Oberlin, Ohio, John Lane died recently, aged 77 years.

At Newburg, N. J. Aug. 4th, Abram T Cook, an old and highly respected citizen died. Age 76 years.

Harvest of Deaths.

At Petersburg, July 30th, Mrs. H. A Brown, passed over. Aged fifty four years.

A very sudden summons to join the great majority came to Mrs. Fanny Sharp, colored, Friday afternoon, last week, about 2:30. She was preparing to go to the races, and was putting on her clothes, when she fell to the floor unconscious. She gave a few gasps and expired.

At Key West, Fla., Mr. Henry Wiggins, after a lingering illness, died on the 30th ult.

At Des Moines, Iowa, Miss Ida Hampton has departed this life after a lingering illness. Miss Hampton was a universal favorite and prominent in literary circles.

Mrs. Rose Hazel, an old and respected citizen of St. Helena Isl., S. C., died on the 30th of July, 1892. She was born on the Ben Chaplin Place, St. Helena Island, April 18, 1817, making her at the time of her death 75 years, 3 months and 12 days old. She was a devoted Christian, a loving mother and a dutiful member of the Alliance.—The New South.

Mrs. Fountain Howard, of Staunton, Va., died Aug. 9th, aged 49 years.

G. U. O. O. F.
DISTRICT OF OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Last week proved a great day at the Hooper capitol, amongst the Odd Fellows, it being the sixth triennial convocation of the Patriarchies. Several hundred dollars were offered for prizes to the Patriarchies that would contest. As early as the 1st day many were there on the ground ready to drill. The committee that had charge of the meeting, are to be commended on their work, and the people in general for the hospitably manner in which they entertained the visitors. Patriarche, No. 26, Columbus, Ohio, left for Indianapolis, on Thursday morning, at 5:40. They arrived at Indianapolis in the afternoon, (late) being delayed by an accident. They were not so fortunate as their friends anticipated. They won and they lost. Their drill was perfect, the close inspection they underwent was satisfactory, but they lost in not having a full set of line officers. It is almost impossible for any company to execute commands with but one officer, and that is all No. 26 went to Indianapolis with. It would be a very good idea to have several trained to these positions so that in case of emergency they can be called upon to take command. It is to late now to grieve over the loss, but just prepare hereafter for these rainy days.

Now on for Washington, D. C. in October, at the meeting of the B. M. C. All delegates from this district should attend.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Last Friday evening, the residence of Mrs. Frances Wilson, was the scene of one of the happiest occasions of the year. The "F. D." Club gave a reception in honor of Miss Wilson's guests. The Misses Elmore and Julia Owens, of Detroit, and Miss Roberts, of Cleveland. The house was brilliantly illuminated, and by 9 o'clock those few that had received an invitation, were present and dancing to the sweet strains of music, by Professor Howard's orchestra. The guests numbered thirty, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. During the evening a dainty collation was served by Mrs. Wilson and daughter. All tripped the light fantastic until the early hours of morn. after which they departed with the tender recollections of that happy evening.

Misses Owens, after two weeks of pleasure in the Capitol city, the guests of Miss Arnetta Wilson, returned home Monday.

Mr. Charles A. Cottrell was in attendance of the Masonic order at Xenia, the past week.

Miss Hattie Hall gave a 5 o'clock dinner, in honor of the Detroit young ladies. The Misses Owens and Miss Roberts, those present were, Misses Owens, Miss Roberts, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Brown, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Davis, Messrs N. R. Tate and Dr. J. A. Tyler, Mrs. Trapp, sister of Mrs. John Roney, died Monday evening, after a month's illness, at the residence of her sister, No. 278 E. Gay street. She leaves three children, one daughter and two sons.

Mr. Chas. Williams gave a dinner Sunday, at his residence, E. Long street, in honor of the Big 4, Messrs Dorsey, Penn. Myers and Gordon, of Cleveland and Mr. Charles Cottrell, Col.

Mr. Gilbert, head waiter at the "Anderson house," Pittsburg, was in the city Monday on his way to Urbana, O. Mr. Gilbert was a resident of Columbus for a few years, and his many friends were glad to meet him. He will return East with a wife in a few days.

Mr. Radford Ellis accompanied Mr. Gilbert on his trip to Urbana.

One week hence and company B. will spend its first week in camp life, it being the yearly encampment of the 9th Battalion on G. All the boys are looking forward for a pleasant time in camp. It will prove a rather rough life for some of them, for they have never experienced any life in camp.

URBANA, OHIO.

Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Rev. Smith of Lexington, Ky., was the guest of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nooks, recently.

Miss Eliza Roberts, of Cleveland, O., is visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. John T. King, attended the B. M. C. at Indianapolis, Ind., last week.

Mrs. Eliza Dickerson on the sick list, also Samuel Hunter.

Mr. Benson, of Muncie, Ind., has returned.

Mr. Robert Myers and daughter, Maggie, attended the K. of T. banquet at Springfield, last week.

Mr. Thomas Shelton, of Cincinnati, was the guest of Mr. John Anderson, this last week.

Messrs Crowder, Boyd, Johnson, Jackson, Brow and Mrs. Newsome, of Bellefontaine, and Mr. Adams, of Gearyville, attended camp meeting here last Sabbath.

On last Saturday evening a grand reception was given Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shelton, of Cincinnati, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Anderson, on Kenton street. The occasion was a very swell affair. Mr. Anderson is our worthy councilman of the second ward, who extends to all a hearty welcome.

William St. Clair Jones, porter on Pullman palace car, returned home last Sunday, from Chicago, having been injured by a viaduct.

Miss Mattie L. Harris is very sick at her uncle's, Mr. Samuel Hunter. While you are attending the fairs and camp meetings, don't forget to subscribe for the Plaindealer.

P. B. R. H.



OUR LODGE DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION OF OHIO.

Grand Chancellor—Sam B. Hill, 339 Court street, Cincinnati, O.

Grand Vice Chancellor—Jas. H. Weaver, Portsmouth, O.

Grand Prelate—A. J. Means, Kendallville, O.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal—George W. Hartwell, Dayton, O.

Grand Master of Exchequer—Levi R. Moore, Ironton, O.

Grand Master of Arms—Jas. E. Benson, Cleveland, O.

Grand Inner Guard—Jesse M. Sears, Gloucester, O.

Grand Outer Guard—Elihu Morren, Xenia, O.

Grand Lecturer—J. T. F. Carr, Cincinnati, O.

Grand Marshal—George S. Bowles, Piqua, O.

Supreme Representatives—A. J. Riggs, Cincinnati, O.; J. R. Scurry, Springfield, O.

L. H. Wilson, Cincinnati, O.

Past Grand Chancellor—GARNETT LODGE NO. 8, MEETS every first and third Tuesday night in each month. H. M. Higgins, C. C.; Harry Lewis, K. of R. and S.

POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 1, meets every second and fourth Tuesday night in each month, Louis Wharton, C. C.; A. J. Riggs, K. of R. and S.

EXCELSIOR DIVISION, NO. 7, meets every fourth Thursday night in each month. E. B. F. Johnson, Com.

WILSON DIVISION, NO. 2, MEETS every third Thursday night in each month. C. R. Sneed, Commander.

Garnett Lodge will at an early date confer the Third Rank Amplified. A team will be organized and committee has been appointed to purchase the necessary outfit. Garnett can well afford to take the lead in this matter on account of her superiority, both financially and intellectually.

In Memoriam.

Castle Hall, Diamond No. 4, K. of P.

Springfield, O., July 1st, '92.

Whereas God in His infinite goodness and mercy, has seen fit to call from his earthly labors our well beloved brother knight, Andrew Knox, a charter member of Diamond Lodge No. 3, K. of P., on the 26th day of June, 1892; therefore,

Be it resolved, That in the death of Bro. Knight Andrew Knox, Diamond Lodge has lost one whose vacancy will be ever felt, and our beloved brother was quiet, unassuming, always ready to alleviate the sufferings of a brother, true to every sacred obligation, a devoted husband and a most conscientious christian gentleman.

Be it resolved, That we extend to his bereaved wife our most sympathetic condolence, and we ask the Just One in His infinite mercy, to give her such assurances that her loss shall be his eternal gain.

Be it further resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of the Supreme Being, who has called our lamented brother to the Gate Hall of every true and valiant knight.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions of condolence be furnished the bereaved widow, to be spread upon the minutes of the lodge and published in the Plaindealer.

C. W. Fillmore, F. H. Gunter, B. F. VanHarter, committee.

CASUALTIES

At Brooklyn, N. Y., last week, Jesse Jackson, employed at the Mutual Steam Laundry, and his right arm caught in a revolving wringing machine. Before the machine could be stopped his fore-arm was torn off. He will recover.

Rose Pritchard, known as a "black detective," met with a serious accident a few miles below Paw Paw, Va., on the morning of the 3d, in a needless attempt to amputate his right leg above the ankle.

George Henderson of Lexington, Ky., lost a leg at Covington, Aug. 14th. He was walking on a railway track and was struck by an engine, and was run over below the knee.

Hayti at the Fair.

Charles A. Preston, World's Fair commissioner from Hayti, is in Chicago with the plans and specifications for Hayti's government building, which he will present to the directors of the fair for approval. Incidentally, too, he will ask for more space, as he is increasing his interest in the fair, he says, is increasing very rapidly in the gulf island, and the present space is far from adequate for the exhibit contemplated.

Hayti has never exhibited at any world's fair, and is particularly anxious to appear well here, because as a republic she looks upon the United States as an older sister. Hayti having been the second country in the new world to shake off European rule, and because her commerce with the United States is more than twice that of all other countries combined.

Their building, it is hoped, will be the second foreign structure to be started. It will cost about \$2,000,000 and contain products of her agriculture, forestry and mineral wealth, also a historical display to show the steps of her fight for freedom from France.—The Appeal.

—If you fail to receive your paper next week you will probably remember that your subscription has not been paid for the coming year.

534 Winder street.

A celluloid hand looking glass was on the Detroit Social Club excursion to Put-in-Bay last Monday. Person finding said glass will please return to owner, Mrs. Jno. B. Anderson.

P. B. R. H.

CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT

W. S. TISDALE - MANAGER.
SAM. B. HILL - EDITOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers not receiving the Plaindealer regularly should notify us at once. We desire every copy delivered promptly.

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W. S. Tisdale, 158 West Sixth Street,
John Darnell, 119 1-2 W. Sixth Street,
Johnson's Delmonico 13 W. 6th Street,
White's Hotel 297 W. 5th Street.

Church Directory.

First Baptist Church, Second and Elm
Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Monday night. Wilding Workers, Tuesday night.

First Methodist Church, Park Avenue and Chapel
Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. Rev. Charles Bundy, Pastor. Joseph L. Jones, Superintendent Sunday school.

Allen Temple, A. M. E. Church, Sixth and Broadway
J. W. Gasaway, Pastor. General prayer meeting, 6 a. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m. Evening service, 8:30 p. m. Y. M. C. A. meeting, 8:30 p. m. Class meetings, Sunday, 1 p. m. and Tuesday at 8 p. m. Official meeting, Wednesday, 8 p. m. General prayer on Tuesdays, 8 p. m. Public generally are invited to attend.

South Baptist Church, Ninth Street, near John Street
Rev. A. W. Fuller, Pastor. Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p. m. Literary society, Monday, 8 p. m.

Cincinnati has the largest Zoological gardens in the world. Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years 10 cents.

DO YOU WANT

The Plaindealer continued to your address? We have carried quite a number of subscribers, whose subscriptions have long since expired. We can do so no longer. If you desire to continue to receive the Plaindealer, and are in arrears, you must remit at once. This is the last copy of the Plaindealer which will be sent to subscribers who are not paid up.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Geo. W. Hayes was in Xenia and Wilberforce with his family.

—William Monroe, the popular letter carrier, left last Thursday for Atlantic City to spend a few weeks.

—L. H. Wilson spent last Sunday in Portsmouth, O., circulating among the Pythians.

—Mrs. Riley F. Barnett Williams, of Columbus, spent last Saturday and Sunday in the city the guest of relatives.

—Mr. Claude Reynolds and William F. Gliding, left last Sunday night for Chicago. Mr. Reynolds had been in the city a week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Boone.

—Miss Orlean Byrd is sojourning among friends in Hamilton, O.

—Misses Dora Dean and Elvira Anderson, of the Sam T. Jack's Creole Burlesque company arrived in the city last week and will remain until the season of the company begins.

—Miss Ida B. Liverpool, a very popular society lady of our city will leave next week for a brief visit to Columbus, O., the guest of relatives.

—Mrs. A. H. Henderson, of Barr street is enjoying a stay of a few days in Chicago, Ill.

—Andrew Brackenridge, of Versailles, Ky., passed through the city last week en route to his home in Xenia, to attend the bedside of a dying sister.

—Messrs E. B. F. Johnson, Harry L. Lewis and John Thomas, captain and lieutenants of Excelsior Division No. 7, K. of P., gave a delightful luncheon to their friend and brother Pythian last Sunday afternoon.

—Miss Erminie Harris left last Saturday for Shepherdsville, Ky., via Louisville, where she will spend a few days visiting friends.

—Miss Emma Stewart is visiting in Middletown, Ohio, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Grafton Stewart.

The picnic to be given by Polar Star Lodge, K. of P., at Woodside Island next Wednesday, promises to be a gala affair. Johnson orchestra will furnish the music.

Editor Dan A. Rudd and Prof. C. W. Bell are in New York city in the interests of the American Catholic Tribune.

P. A. Stamps, of Lebanon, was in the city last Sunday on a business trip.

—Misses Lizzie Allen and Bette White of New Port, Ky., are visiting in Mt. Sterling.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O. Bannon will move to Hartwell, their home, in a few days.

—Mrs. Eliza Bramlette, of Beech street Walnut Hills is visiting Miss I. Towles of Xenia, Ohio.

—Mr. Henry Brown left last Monday accompanied by his family, for Chicago, which place he will make his future home.

—Mrs. Rebecca Thomas has returned from a pleasant stay of two weeks among friends in Springfield, Ohio.

—Mrs. A. E. Jackson and Miss Mamie Hartwell, of Ripley, Ohio, are in the city, the guests of Mr. James Cowan of Webb street.

—Mr. Edward Netherland, of Nashville, Tenn., who has been in the city for some months, returned home last week on account of ill health.

Hon. George H. Jackson has joined his family in their stay of this month at Atlantic City.

E. I. Watson is attending the meeting of Grand Lodge of Masons at Xenia, Ohio.

Prof. Isiah Mitchell is spending this week with his brother, President S. T. Mitchell of Wilberforce.

—Miss Mollie Clark, of Ripley, O., who has been spending a few weeks in the city left last Tuesday for her home.

—Mrs. Amelia Johnson, age 55, died last Saturday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lucy Johnson, of Chicago, of hemorrhage of the brain. Her remains were brought to the city for interment. Mrs. Johnson was for many years a well respected citizen of our city. The funeral took place from Allen Temple, of which she was a member. Rev. J. W. Gasaway performed the last sad rites.

—Professor Charles Turner, a classical graduate of the Cincinnati university, was recently appointed as assistant in Biology, in this institute.

—The midsummer musicale at Allen Temple was opened last Wednesday evening, at which time the beautiful cantata of Joseph was presented to a fair sized audience. The cantata, however, under the direction of Professor Joseph H. Benson, was well rendered. Last Friday Ruth was presented. On next Wednesday and Friday evening the same program will be repeated.

—There will be a grand game of base ball at Cincinnati league park, corner Findlay and Western avenues, Saturday, September 3rd, between the amateur professional base ball club, known as the Eels, and the famous club, known as Gaines high school nine, for the benefit of the Colored Orphan asylum. Mrs. L. D. Easton, of the board of lady managers is assisting in making this a grand success.

Walnut Hill Notes.

—Despite the rain which fell in torrents the day of the picnic given by Young Lewis Lodge, was quite a success.

The Dairy Maid's supper cleared thirty-five dollars and twenty-six cents.

—To-morrow is missionary day at Brown chapel. A very interesting program is promised. Professor A. J. DeHart, Miss Dora Buckner, Mrs. Lucy Utes and Miss Rebecca Earley, will participate.

—Mrs. Mattie Whitlow and daughter, Lula, after a very pleasant visit to Xenia, have returned home.

—Mrs. America Hardin is on the sick list.

—Miss Letitia Coles, of Lexington, Ky., spent a short while with Mrs. Belle Hardin last week.

—Mr. P. M. Hardin assumed charge of the Colored Orphan asylum last Monday.

—Mrs. Sarah Taylor, who was accidentally hurt last week is improving slowly.

—Rev. Harris, of Boston has been called to the pastorate of Bethel church.

—Andrew Frye, who was injured at the U. B. F. picnic, last week is much improved.

—Mrs. Maude Bradley spent a few days on the Hill last week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot.

—Walnut Hills school building is now an ornament to the Hill having been treated to a coat of paint.

—Miss Edna Smith and Mrs. R. J. Johnson, returned from quite an extended trip to Chillicothe, Frankfort and Washington, C. H.

—Mr. Wm. Ferguson and family will move to Evansville, Ind., in a few weeks where he has secured a position.

The unfortunate results of the Young Lewis U. B. F. picnic last week can in no way reflect upon the order or committee having the picnic in charge. They regret very much the disturbance and made every effort to preserve peace throughout the day.

—Mr. Thomas Brown and Miss Althea Younger, were married last Monday evening. This will be quite a surprise to Miss Younger's many friends at her home in Kentucky, who will now await her return to offer congratulations and wish the young couple a long and happy life.

—Eld. Charles Bundy, after due consideration has decided to move to the far West, and make California his home. He will probably locate in San Francisco. We much regret to lose such an able and eloquent minister from our midst. May much success attend him while laboring in his new field.

The annual conference of the A. M. E. church convenes at Lancaster, O., September 9th. The Plaindealer ventures the prediction that the Rev. Artope, of the Pittsburg conference, who now has charge of Wheeling, W. Va., church will fill the pulpit of Brown chapel. Rev. Artope is a graduate of Yale college and possesses the qualifications which to make up the successful minister financially as well as spiritually.

—The Jennie Jackson concert company are homeward bound, laden with honors. Within a few days, they will arrive and enjoy for a brief while a much needed rest.

—The Joint Stock company to be known as the Commercial Association company, went into permanent organization last week. At next meeting Monday evening 8 o'clock, the business to be entered into will be decided and board of managers elected. Every body has the privilege of attending these meetings. The capital stock is \$10,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$5 each, 10 per cent payable upon subscription, 10 per cent in thirty days, 40 per cent in sixty days, and 40 per cent on delivery of stock. The meetings are held at White's hotel, No. 297 W. 5th street.

—Mrs. Anna Meyers, of Georgetown, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Pepton, of Avondale.

—Rev. Washington, of Memphis, Tenn., preached at Brown chapel, last Sunday evening.

—Misses Clara and Mamie Strange, of Montgomery, visited our Hill last Sunday.

—Mrs. Thaddeus Brandette is spending a few weeks at Xenia, the guest of Miss Ida Towles.

—Elders Puller and Harris, and Rev. Bundy preached at Bethel church. Rev. Bundy preached at Bethel church last Sunday on the occasion of their

rally. Large audiences were present at each service. \$188. were realized.

—Master Willie and Miss Clara Buckner, of Portsmouth, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Buckner, were seen on the hill last week.

—Miss Kate Carroll will teach next year at Burlington, Ky.

—Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. Harvey Smith entertained Mr. and Mrs. Benton, of Chicago.

—The following are the officers for Brown chapel Sunday school for the ensuing year: Superintendent, Miss L. E. Armstrong, assistant superintendent, J. L. Jones, secretary, Essie Washington, assistant secretary, Alice Parham, treasurer, Mrs. Laura Webb, chorister, John M. Owens, organist, Assistant librarian, Wm. Washington, Teachers, Elders Bundy, Miss Minnie Armstrong, Miss Rebecca Earley, Mrs. Eliza Armstrong, Miss Anna Hogan, and Mr. J. H. Smith.

—Mrs. W. T. Peyton and family, are spending the summer at Rev. Wm. Peyton, of Avondale.

—Mrs. Laura Webb entertained quite a galaxy of singers last Tuesday evening, among whom were the Harper sisters, Mrs. Edmonson, Rugsley Bros. and Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Webb, Jr.

About Ones Self.

Few people there are who appreciate the vast importance of knowing something of their own bodies. They know that they move, live, breathe and have their being, but as to the means for all this they do not know even the first principle. What engineer could run his engine with success if he did not know the minute structure of it, or how steam is generated, and how the expansion force of the same drives the ponderous piston to and fro. The simple fact that his opening and closing the throttle will start or stop the engine, does not in any way explain or prove the theories of the motive power of steam. What navigator could sail the ocean without a knowledge of his compass. How much more then should man know relative to his own economy, for of all God's creatures man stands at the head.

It will be my aim in the series of letters which I will write, to explain as fully as I can in plain terms those things which I think will be instructive as well as interesting. I cannot say any thing new or any thing which many of my readers do not already know, but may be by my calling attention to some few points it will make you more observant. Man is subject to certain laws and rules which we should all know and understand. If a person is well acquainted with anatomical and physiological nomenclature, he will then on account of his understandings of the subject be able to account for divers ills which the human body is heir to. We cannot all be doctors, but we can all acquaint ourselves with the more common things of life. Years ago when primeval men fought and slew each other with the thigh bones of their ancestors and when the popular idea was to keep the masses in ignorance, then the excuse might have been given. We do not have the opportunity to learn these things. But now the scene has changed and brain has taken the place of brawn. The anatomical and physiological structure will be first dealt with because it will be necessary to know the structure before we can understand the relation of one organ to another. Every part of the human economy has a specific action. In the language of the poet Longfellow (as to the bow the cord so is one part of the body to the other). We will first commence with the skeleton as that is the framework on which the rest of the body is built.

The human skeleton is a collection of bones so arranged and articulated to make a strong frame and over which the muscles are stretched. These bones are so accurately fitted one to the other and so smooth particularly where motion or movement is required. We might say a few words with advantage here in regard to the structure of bone, for we may have occasion to allude to it hereafter. Bone is a combination of tri-calcium phosphate and cartilage. Two divisions are found in bone. One which is the outside, or compact, the other the inner or cancellous tissue. These surround the medullary portion of the bone which contains the marrow or fatty substance. That bone is composed of two separate and distinct elements. One organic the other inorganic can be shown by calcination. On the one hand and hydrochloric acid on the other. In the former case we have a white residue, which is very friable and crumbles on pressure. In the latter case a tough elastic substance which can be bent or twisted in any shape. Bones contain blood vessels and nerves, which traverse a ramify through their tissues in divers directions. Enveloping the osseous system is a tough shining membrane, called periosteum, which serves also to nourish the bones and helps when from fracture or other violent injury the reparative process is necessary. The repair of bones is a question of much importance and it is sometimes asked how does a bone knit together or in case of a solution of continuity. How is it again repaired. The repair is brought about by a pouring out of bone cells from the periosteum and endosteum which first forms a temporary and then a permanent callus. But this process is modified in different people the line being particularly drawn on account of age. In old people the inorganic matter predominates and in young the organic, so we see that the bones of young and middle aged persons will unite sooner than in the old. Well so much for bone its composition and structure. Now we will again take up the skeleton which in the adult contains 246 distinct bones. They are arranged as follows: Head eight Occipital and six Face fourteen. Teeth, thirty-two. Vertebral column including sacrum and coccyx, twenty-four. Os-hyoidei, Sternum and ribs, twenty-six. Upper extremity, sixty-four. Lower extremity, sixty-two. Sixty bones are taken making in all a total of 246 bones. These when articulated bestow individual character on the body. In the limbs they are hollow cylinders admirably calculated by their conformation. Structure is to resist violence and support weight. In the trunk and head

they are flattened and arched to protect cavities and provide an extensive attachment for muscles. It would be very tiresome as well as useless for me to enumerate the names of all the bones in the body, so consequently I will not tire your minds with them. But there are a few points about the bony structure to which I will call your attention. The first point will be the anatomy of the skull, which I might say is the house we live in. Here is shown forth the handiwork of the creator, for the brain has a bony case capable of resisting great force. Strange to say many people do not know that the head is formed by the union of eight bones. They are sutured together so nicely that we cannot detect the connection. But by the sutures and the arched shape of the bones, they act as a kind of brace to themselves, and while fractures are quite a common occurrence it requires some considerable force to break the skull. Another point of interest is the number of bones in the hand and wrist, also in the foot and ankle. In the former we have twenty-seven bones and in the latter twenty-six. The last point I will call attention to in regard to the skeleton, is the marked difference between the male and female. This may sometime serve a good point, for sometime in life you may be called on to say whether a given skeleton which has been found hidden away in some secluded place probably to hide a crime is that of a man or a woman. The points of difference are many to one who is acquainted with the anatomy of the osseous structure. The male skeleton is usually larger and stronger made. The pelvis is narrow and the bones thick and heavy, the clavicle, or collar bone, short and thick. The points for muscular attachment on the bones well marked and numerous. Head large and shoulders broad. Now the female will be almost the opposite. Wide pelvis, small bones, throughout the body as a usual thing small head and while the thorax normally should be the same shape as the male, it will be found to be more or less compressed, as to the compression of the chest and ribs, we will say more about in a subsequent letter. We have now come to a part of the subject where we can leave you until our next letter in which we will go on and take up some matters which are closely connected with anatomy and then we will start on the more interesting part of our subject.

Dr. Frank Johnson.

HERE AND THERE.

—Mayor Mosby still continues to refuse to grant charity passes to destitute Afro-Americans, who apply for them. He may live long enough to repent toward the poor despised Negro.

—Governor McKinley made no mistake in the selection of James E. Benson, of Cleveland, O., as trustee of the Ohio university at Athens. Mr. Benson is a well educated and highly respected, polished gentleman who well deserves any compliment the Governor might bestow.

—The People's Commercial association looks like a go. The prospects are that before six months shall have passed, the association will have fastened in some business that may tend to concentrate the trade in that particular line of the Afro-Americans of this city.

—The number of Negroes in the United States according to the last census, is 7,470,000 of which 956,989 are mulattos, 105,135 are quadroons, and 69,936, are octoroons. 580,000 of the whole population live in the North.

—The World, of Indianapolis, has declared itself an independent race journal. Years ago independence with colored newspapers meant Democracy. It may not mean so much to Messrs. Christy and Christy now, but unfortunately for race journals they are compelled to get off the fence during presidential campaigns and they usually find their independence among the Democrats.

The Commercial Club

Peoples' commercial association. —The meeting of the temporary organization for formulating and organizing the People's Commercial association was held at 297 W. Fifth street, and affected a permanent organization last Monday evening. A goodly number of citizens were present and a large number of subscribed for stock. The committee on ways and means made their report which was as follows adopted: First. In the event of organization that a feeling of brotherly love and perfect unanimity be a perfect rule of order. Second. That our business name be the People's Commercial Association of Cincinnati, Ohio. Third. That our capital stock be \$10,000 divided into 2,000 shares of \$5 each 10 per cent of which shall be payable upon subscription; 10 per cent of which shall be payable in thirty days; 40 per cent of which shall be payable in ninety days and the balance upon delivery and subscribers be limited to forty shares each. Fourth. That September 1st, '92 shall be the date fixed for the opening of the books and sale of stock. The hour being late the adoption of the remaining portion of the committee's report postponed until next Monday evening.

Montreal and Return.

\$12.50 Montreal and return. The Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton R. R. announce grand and cheap excursions, leaving Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Thursday, September 8th, via Detroit and Ottawa, to picturesque Montreal and historic Quebec. The rate from Montreal or Indianapolis will be \$12.50 to Montreal and return, and \$15.00 to Quebec and return. Corresponding low fares are announced from all points on the C. H. & D. its branches and connections. Tickets will be good to return until September 28th, and will allow stopovers returning at all points East of and including Toronto. Secure your sleeping car berths, tickets, etc., early. Call on or address any C. H. & D. agent, or E. O. McCormick, G. P. and T. A., Cincinnati, O.

For Coal and Coke, Cigars and Toba, co, Laundry, all kinds of Printing, Houses and Rooms, and The Plaindealer at \$1.00 a year,
W. S. TISDALE,
158 West Sixth Street 158

FOR PURE DRUGS
At Reasonable Prices go to
LINNEMAN'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Park Avenue and Chapel Street. Next to A. M. E. Church.
Fine Cigars and Tobacco a Speciality.

For Quick Service and the Best
DINNER
—GO TO—
Saint George Restaurant,
ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY
94 Longworth Street,
Thos. McKee, Proprietor.

Miss E. V. Ramsey,
(Late with Dr. Carey.)
CHIROPODIST & MANICURE
Beautiful finger nails and hands. The hands beautified, nails shaped, preserved and polished to the highest condition of beauty.
Corns, Ingrowing Nails, Frost-bitten Feet, Chilblains, Bunions, Callosities, Fleshy and all Diseases of the feet successfully treated without pain or drawing blood and without any inconvenience to the patient.
Surplus hair permanently removed.
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DR. FRANK JOHNSON,
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"RISING SUN"
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Oysters, Fish and Game in Season.
Board by the Day, Week or Month.
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All Kinds of CANDIES, CIGARS, and TOBACCOS. The Plaindealer also on sale.
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Candies, Bread
and Laundry Office.
Give her a Trial.
Miss Rosa Johnson,
265 W. 8th St. CINCINNATI, Ohio.

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DRESS MAKING.
BUDDINGTON SYSTEM.
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267 W. SIXTH STREET.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

WILLIAMS HOUSE
N. C. WILLIAMS, PROP.
233 Huron Street, Toledo, O.
Special Attention to Local and Traveling Public. Having recently concluded to continue and extend my present business, I am now prepared to accommodate the public generally, with Boarding by the Week, Day or Meal at the most reasonable rates.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
PENINSULAR SAVINGS BANK
AT DETROIT, MICH.
At the close of business, July 12, 1892.
RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts \$2,250,525 07
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc. 471,150 47
Overdrafts 8,976 21
Due from banks in reserve cities 642,374 00
Due from other banks and bankers 9,071 07
Banking house and lot 142,120 10
Furniture and fixtures 7,284 80
Other real estate 1,736 31
Current expenses and taxes paid 800 25
Interest paid 96 76
Exchange for clearing houses 27,111 42
Checks and cash items 12,877 09
Nickels and pennies 430 00
Gold coin 54,253 00
Silver coin 19,651 98
U. S. and national bank notes 252,285 00
Total \$3,882,265 64
LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in \$500,000 00
Surplus fund 50,000 00
Undivided profits 29,236 98
Dividends unpaid and taxes paid 2,403 27
Individual deposits 1,832,956 74
Certificates of deposit 6,377 41
Savings deposits 945,589 58
Certified checks 397 52
Cashier's checks outstanding 585 21
Due to banks and bankers 541,641 08
Total \$3,882,265 64
State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss:
I, Joseph B. Moore, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1892.
EDWARD J. DUNN,
Notary Public.
CORRECT—Attest:
A. CHAPOTON, JR.,
JOHN M. DWYER,
SIGMUND SIMON, } Directors.
4 PER CENT Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Commercial accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe banking.
JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier,
40 West Fort Street

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
Wayne County Savings Bank.
AT DETROIT, MICH.
At the close of business, July 12, 1892.
RESOURCES.
Loans on collateral \$1,290,227 95
Loans on real estate 1,025,121 77
Invested in bonds 2,431,552 95
Discounts 168,000 00
Due from banks in reserve cities 671,127 40
Banking house and lot 110,000 00
Other real estate 97,067 09
Current expenses and taxes paid 397 52
Premium paid on bonds 8,814 74
Checks and cash items 10,482 40
Nickels and pennies 411 96
Gold coin 60,915 00
Silver coin 5,415 00
U. S. and National bank notes 82,800 00
Total \$6,045,473 29
LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in \$500,000 00
Surplus fund 160,000 00
Reserve fund 150,000 00
Undivided profits 125,678 08
Savings deposits 5,469,795 20
Total \$6,045,473 29
State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss:
I, William Stagg, Asst. Treas. of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM STAGG, Asst. Treas.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1892.
CHARLES F. COLLINS, Notary Public.
CORRECT—Attest:
FRANCIS ADAMS,
W. S. GREEN,
S. DOW ELWOOD, } Directors.

FIRE INSURANCE
AND REAL ESTATE
GOODRICH BROS.,
Walker Block
26 West Fort Street
DETROIT, MICH.

GRAND EXCURSION
To The
Only Colored Fair
In the World.
LEXINGTON KY.
Thursday Sept 15th
Via C H & D
Fare for the round trip from Indianapolis \$4
Fare from Cincinnati \$1.50 over the Q & C
Tickets good until the 17th inclusive.

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers not receiving THE PLAINDEALER should notify us at once. We desire to have our papers delivered promptly.

THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at the following places:
 Lapp, 436 Hastings street.
 Williams, 411 Crogan road.
 Brock, 441 Antoine street.
 and Brewer, 229 Antoine at
 and Thomas, Brush street.



G. W. Anderson of Chicago, spent a few days in the city, visiting friends.

Mrs. James French and family, returned to her home in Montreal, last week.

Master Charles Walls paid a flying visit to Toronto last Sunday.

Daniel A. Rudd, of the Catholic Tribune of Cincinnati, is in the city on important business. He will leave the last of the week for Toledo, O., and Milwaukee, Wis.

E. P. Harper has returned home after a very pleasant visit to Cincinnati and Louisville.

Miss Dole Fitzbutler, of Louisville, visited Niagara Falls and Toronto the past week.

James Craig, of Grand Rapids, was in the city last Sunday en route to Hamilton, Ont., to attend the K. T. convocation, Aug. 16 and 17.

Mrs. E. P. Harper and Miss Emily Harper, left Tuesday for a few days visit to Toronto.

Miss Lulu Owens will visit Niagara Falls this week.

Miss Estella Owens and Miss Fannie Anderson, returned home Thursday after a very pleasant stay at Sandusky Springs.

Miss E. Azalia Smith and Mabel Hill returned home after a pleasant visit to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Handsome invitations are out for the Mykiki Social Club moonlight excursion on the Sappho for Monday Aug. 22.

Alb. Dorothy, of Toledo, was in the city the past week en route to Lake Superior, on his return he will make Detroit his home for the winter.

Mrs. India Deming will visit Chicago the coming week.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Anderson left last Monday evening on an extensive trip East, they will visit Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Portland, Me., Boston and other eastern cities.

Mrs. S. B. Hill, Editor of the Cincinnati edition of the Plaindealer, is in the city for a few days visit.

The Silver Leaf Club gave a moonlight excursion Tuesday, Aug. 6th, on the Steamer Sappho.

No evening services will be held at St. Matthews church this month. Many non-regulars were disappointed last Sunday.

Miss Gertrude Franklin, of Beaubien street, is ill with pleurisy.

Miss Franklin has returned home to stay a few weeks.

The Misses Eleonora and Julia returned from their Central city trip last Tuesday.

Miss Edith Mirault and Mr. Chas. Mirault, leave for a short outing at Algonac, to-morrow.

The annual sermon to the Good Samaritan order, will be preached by the Rev. John M. Henderson, at 3:30 p. m. Sunday, Aug. 21st.

Miss Hattie Barrier and Meta Ferguson, left for a few days at Pelee Cove, Thursday.

Miss Lulu Archie, of Mattoon, and Miss Belle Jones, of Chicago, are the guests of Mrs. Julia Carter, of Hastings street.

Mr. Daniel Cole has been appointed to a clerkship in the receiver's office, by Albert Stoll.

A small party of society people had an enjoyable ride to Put-In-Bay, last Friday.

Miss Lulu B. Gregory has been appointed a regular teacher and has been assigned to the Johnston school.

Miss Annie Beeler left Friday for a visit to Dayton.

Band parties are a delightful mid-summer diversion. They are cheaply arranged and if the crowd is small thoroughly social. Learn to use and appreciate the people's park.

JACKSON, MICH.

Jackson, Mich., Aug. 4.—The Episcopal mission gave a very pleasant picnic last Wednesday at Vandercook's lake. The picnic was largely attended and all reported a very pleasant time.

The A. M. E. church is making great preparations for conference, at the rally last Sabbath, the sum of \$100, was received.

Mrs. C. Steward and Miss Elizabeth Madison are among the city ladies, who ride the wheel.

Miss Lillian White is visiting in Ypsilanti.

The young people of the Baptist church are organizing a Y. P. S.

Mr. T. Jones has recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. William Hall has returned from Canada.

Last week Master Frank Thurman received a bicycle from Detroit as a present from Mr. D. A. Straker.

O. M.

William Nelson has opened a confectionery store at Petersburg.

Most of the large cities of the South offer extra inducements for first class drug stores, and confectionaries that will deal out summer drinks, without discrimination to Afro-Americans.

The Alpha Life Insurance company is doing a good business.

Efforts are being made by the Crusader publishing company of New Orleans, to sell enough stock so as to be able to issue a daily paper.

Geo. W. Bragg is the proprietor of a paying steam laundry at Farmville, Va.

Detroit Exposition.
 The preparations already made for the Detroit International fair and exhibition, which is to continue from August 23 to September 2, furnish a guarantee that this year's exposition will be far superior to any of its predecessors. All of the standard features have been retained and several new ones, which cannot fail to be popular, have been introduced. Prominent among the latter is the amphitheater, an immense structure with tiers of seats, rising one above the other, and inclosing a track a fifth of a mile in circumference. Within the track is an arena having a band stand in the center. On one side of this arena will be judged and on the other draft horses. All animals entered for competition will be brought to this arena, so that visitors comfortably seated may see them all without following the judges about from ring to ring. On the track driving horses will be judged. Here also there will be a great variety of unique and novel races, including dog, mule, pony, chariot, moose and elk races. Notwithstanding the great expense incurred there will not be any extra charge for admission to the amphitheater, but 30,000 people a day can find comfortable seats and without extra charge view the varied attractions. Another feature of great interest will be the exhibit of working machinery in the main building. Manufacturers of the following articles have already been secured: Boats and oars, pins, pearl buttons, clothing, cigars, glass, candy, harness, gloves, paper balls, boxes, etc., paper flowers and brooms.

In addition to these there are three exhibits connected with manufacturing that are of great magnitude. The first of these, the electrical exhibit, will occupy a section of the main building 200 feet long and will include every variety of electrical machinery and appliances shown by about 25 different firms in Detroit, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. The second is the exhibit of steam engines by the noted firm of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., of Philadelphia. This will include one engine of 360 horse power, which will furnish power for the other machinery. The third is an exhibit of printing and book binding by Winn & Hammond, of Detroit. They have a section 150 feet in length, in which they will have in operation a printing press and every kind of machine used in binding books.

The opening day of the Exposition Tuesday, August 23, will be children's day, when the admission fee for children will be only ten cents. One of the features of the day will be a procession to the grounds of 3,500 newboys, with the newboy's band and drum and life corps numbering in all 62 pieces. A series of games, races and athletic contests in the amphitheater will follow.

Wednesday, August 24, will be Wheelmen's day, when there will be a grand parade, of several hundred wheelmen in line. This will be followed by ten bicycle races, in which the prizes aggregate \$1,000, and in which some of the foremost wheelmen in the country will participate.

Saturday, August 27, will be Athletic day. Under the direction of the central association A. A. U., there will be one of the best series of athletic contests ever had in the country, and prizes to the amount of \$1,000 will be awarded.

Other days when the exercises and decorations will be appropriated to the occasion will be Ladies' day, Political day, when there will be speeches by men prominent in each of the political parties, International day, Musical, Agricultural and Military days.

The entries of stock are coming in very rapidly, and there is promise of the best display of live stock ever seen in the country, while the races on the regulation track will call together some very fast horses.

Other attractions are a daily balloon ascension, three concerts daily by Liberal's celebrated military band, a Wild West show in the amphitheater every evening, and many others which will be announced in due time.

Of Local Interest.

It does a man good to go away from home once in a while, rub up against other people and have his ideas enlarged. One who never moves out of a rut is apt to become narrow and selfish and this is about the condition of a great number of the Afro-Americans in Detroit. Several persons who have been away from home recently have bewailed to the Plaindealer the lack of unity and organization among Afro-Americans in Detroit, and cited instances where harmony in other cities has resulted to great material advantage in employment and obtaining political recognition. The Plaindealer would suggest to such people that the cure for narrowness, and discord lies in each individual, and it is only necessary for them and others to agree to be harmonious for the general good, become interested in public affairs, and unite with some organization whose purpose aims to bring about the very things they see the need of. There was the local Afro-American league established here two years ago for just such a purpose, and it has been unable, just because of a lack of interest and narrowness on the part of individuals, to obtain a quorum for over a year past whenever a meeting was called, no matter how worthy the object. Said some of these people to the Plaindealer: "In other cities they have Afro-Americans in banks, stores, on the streets. They are united, and when they want a man for any position they push him and get it, and there is no discord or tearing down." Let the people consider the remedy herein pointed out by the Plaindealer, and they will acknowledge that what has been said by the Plaindealer is pertinent and to the point. Then let us have a revival in the things of public interest, and however divided we may be in our deliberations, let us agree to agree and present a solid front in the status of the Afro-American.

There ought to be an active organization among the Afro-Americans of Detroit, whose chief business should be to look after the interests of the people. This one fact is certain in these days of push and enterprise,

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Opens Tuesday, Aug. 23. Closes Friday, Sept. 2.

4th ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE.

PREMIUM LIST and FULL INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

D. M. FERRY, President. T. F. B. SOTHEM, Secretary.

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 Lyceum Theatre Block.

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when only the hustlers secure the good things of earth, when competition in business and fields of labor is brisk, a man must be active and a hustler if he desires to be anything but a plodder, for the reason that the Afro-American in Detroit is not a hustler is due the fact that no move of their number have what may be called good positions in mercantile houses and factories. In St. Paul an organization exists, that appoints a committee to wait on the various enterprises to see if an opening can not be made for an Afro-American youth. Two weeks ago, partly through their efforts an Afro-American was made a salesman in the leading grocery of the north-west. In Cincinnati there are three Afro-Americans employed in the banks, twelve of them are messengers, and one is an assistant bookkeeper. Their salaries range from \$40 to \$75 per month. In the suburbs clerks in grocery stores are not uncommon. In Columbus they are quite extensively employed in railway offices and receive fair salaries. Cleveland has several men on her motor cars. In some cities the special feature seems to be their employment in the shops at good living wages. Leaving out Chicago, which does not stand in the same category with any other Northern city, if a general mean be struck Detroit will compare, however, favorably with any city. But this average is too low and ought to be raised, hence the need of an active organization such as is spoken of in this article. There is a case in point to illustrate what the Plaindealer has in mind. Since Henry Meridian went out of the wood and coal business, and James Brown left their employ, in which he was engaged as bookkeeper and general manager, there are no Afro-Americans engaged in it except as common laborers. Our trade is large and worth catering to. If we had an active organization we could concentrate our trade and by it no doubt secure more than one position above the common laborer for our intelligent youths in that business. We are sufficiently numerous, and our trade so large that the proper effort being made situations could be secured for our girls and boys as clerks in the different stores of Detroit.

The Plaindealer would like to see such a movement inaugurated. In local affairs that was the prime purpose of the Afro-American League, but it failed of support. Come gentlemen put aside your grievances, and some of you who see the need and want to see the condition of the people bettered make a step. They who have been prominent in this line of work, and were unsuccessful in arousing you are willing to stand aside and let new blood lead, and they will cheerfully follow. You who have observed the success of such a movement in other cities and know what it has done should take the initiative. You know your duty and it lies before you. Come.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Aug. 16.—The musical given by the young people of the M. M. B. Society, was a grand success. The singing was perfect, and the music was charming, the skirt dance by Little Alice DeHazen and Bessie Merchant, pleased the audience very much. The instrumental trio by Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Ann Arbor, and Miss Stella Ambrose and Mr. Brown, was delightful.

Mrs. L. McCreann is better. Mrs. S. B. Row entertained Miss Rosie Ambrose and sisters with her guests on Friday evening.

On Monday the Misses Ambrose entertained a few friends in honor of Mrs. Griffin and Miss Chandler, of Chatham. Miss Griffin, of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Adams, and Mrs. Phillips, of Lima, Ohio.

Sunday was rally day, and a large number were down from Ann Arbor, among them were Messrs Wm. Thomas, Z. Simmons, Charles Fox, Thomas, Mrs. J. Davis, Mr. O. Jones. A large collection was received.

Miss Lida Woods has returned to the city.

Mr. H. H. Scrips paid us a flying visit the ladies were all smiles upon his return.

There will be a grand concert and drill, the 25th, for the benefit of the church.

R. M.

SAGINAW, MICH.

Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 15.—The A. M. E. church held their rally Sunday. Rev. Mrs. G. T. Thurman presided morning and evening. Her sermons were effective and interesting. Subject of morning, the Bible, our

Those Tired Feet

ARE MADE EASY BY WEARING OUR FOOTWEAR.

"YOU FURNISH THE FEET. WE DO THE REST."

AND WE WILL DO IT RIGHT

SO YOUR FRIENDS WILL SAY "WHAT A FINE MAN MATH YOUR SHOEMAN MADE YOU."

EISMAN & MAY

FOOT TRAINERS,

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HENRY TEIPEL,

DEALER IN

COVERING AND REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

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 Worthy to rank among the great singers of the world.—Portland Oregonian.
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 Her progress through the country has been one continuous triumph.—Denver Rocky Mountain News.
 All her numbers were sung without effort—as the birds sing.—Mobile (Ala.) Register.
 A voice of great range and of remarkable depth and purity.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.
 The sweetest voice that ever charmed a Virginia audience.—Lynchburg (Va.) Advance.
 Her articulation is so perfect her renditions seem like recitations set to music.—Kansas City Dispatch.
 A highly cultivated mezzo-soprano, of great sweetness, power and compass, and of dramatic quality.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.
 No other singer has ever drawn such audiences in New Orleans so many (seventeen) successive nights.—New Orleans Standard.
 The indescribable pathos of her voice in dramatic and pathetic selections wrought a wondrous effect.—The Colonist (Victoria, British Columbia).
 She scored a complete success as a vocalist of high ability, and fully justified the favorable criticisms of the Eastern press.—San Francisco Examiner.
 Her voice showed a compass of three octaves, from the purest clear-cut soprano, sweet and full, to the rich round notes of the baritone register.—Pittsburgh (Pa.) Commercial Gazette.

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ABUSED PRISONERS.

The Harsh Treatment of Convicts—Legislative Mistakes.

Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 8.—It is not to be presumed that the State of Mississippi is above her sister States of the Union in the morals of her people, especially when we take into consideration the large colored population that each day seems to be increasing, and while the Negro as a race is a peaceably disposed people, and prefers a life of quiet and ease to one of excitement, there are many trivial acts which some of their number commit from day to day not in keeping with the law, and thereby calling for some adjustment before a legal tribunal.

But this same outstripping of the bounds of the law is applicable to the whites, many of whom are found on the convict farms, and in many instances the crime for which they are tried—merely ending in being sent to the convict farm—are trivial affairs, and often the result of ignorance or unintentional wrong, which nevertheless does not excuse them from the mandate of the law. And many of this class of people are poor, and often have no money or no friends, or in many instances too remote from the latter to obtain their assistance, in paying the cost or fines that often, in addition to a short sentence to the county jail, are imposed upon them. And for the purpose of devising some means whereby these amounts, though often only a dollar or two, falling due to the county as fine or cost, could be collected, the legislature passed an act hiring out such as could not pay to some reliable person, and thus sprang up the convict farms that now promise to drag the name of Mississippi into reproach, and leave on her a lasting stain that will go with her down the endless road of time, an apt reminder of the dark ages and the barbarous rule.

And it is not to be supposed that this act of the legislature was intended by the makers for the purpose it serves, a business matter. It was an enactment out of which some good might come by hiring out these delinquent victims to some responsible person, human like themselves, who would follow that part of God's commandment, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," and clothe feed and care for them like they were ordinary human beings while working them, but the fact is established beyond a doubt that none of those in keeping with the commandments of the Bible can be found on a convict farm, unless it may be some poor convict who has accidentally slipped and landed there. And if the honorable members of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi who enacted this convict lease law thought of naught else than the good that would result from its passage or foresaw the evil results that would rebound from it, it reflects on them as credit.

It is against the law to imprison one for debt, but here you can stand on the street or at the railroad depot or steamboat landing, and often see marching along, or up from a couple to a dozen poor and helpless human beings chained together like so many oxen, probably shackled, all on their way to a convict farm for the want of a few dollars to pay a nominal sum for cost or fine. And if the expression made us of by those at the sights of this kind, that have ceased to be a novelty, and come under their observation, could be heard by the lawmakers it would surely start men's thinking apparatuses to work on the convict lease system in another direction.

The idea of a man or woman, or often a child torn out of its teens, being given over to penal servitude for a small misdemeanor, or the usual cost of the fine that however so small is usually imposed, is an outrage on decency and a disgrace to the state that allows it. And many of those, sent to the farms for a short time only, remain there for months or years as will be shown by subsequent letters from your correspondent. Once within the stockade, guarded by brutes in human form and the blood-hounds, which no stock farm is complete without, and your doom is sealed, with no way to communicate with the outside world, no friends allowed to see you, and under the power of the authorities, to use you as the please. One's life must be terrible, and here is a clipping from the Appeal-Avalanche, landed your correspondent by a leading lawyer of this city to-day:

Kosciusko, Miss., July 12.—A horrible murder has just been unearthed by Sheriff D. F. Love, which occurred on the farm of Contractor Sam Horton. Some weeks since a Negro prisoner named Woods was missed from the farm by some of the neighbors who made inquiries about him and were informed that he had escaped, but it had become known to outsiders that the Negro had been unmercifully whipped, so much so that he fainted, and that one of the convicts remarked that he would never be in the guard house again as he was done for. A prevalent rumor to the effect that something was wrong about the prisoner caused the board of supervisors to have Horton summoned before them, and the cause after partial investigation was deferred for future consideration. In the meantime Sheriff Love had been hard at work on the case and yesterday found the body of the dead man in a sink hole with a grape vine around his neck in Horton's field not more than 300 yards from his house, in a decomposed condition. About the time the Negro was first missed one of the guards named Simmons also disappeared and his whereabouts were still unknown, but Alex Horton, father of the contractor, and his son-in-law, Robert McNeil, have been arrested and the sheriff is in pursuit of the contractor, Sam Horton, who fled as soon as he heard the body of Woods had been discovered. The coroner will hold an inquest at once and it is hoped that the investigation will bring to light the guilty parties.

Here is a case of the evils of the convict system discovered, but how many are there of the same kind that are forever hushed in the stillness to rest in oblivion, and the life of

some poor individual taken, the body laid away, no one knows where, and it may be, no one cares. Is this in keeping with the progress of civilization in its onward march to improvement? The best class of people are opposed to this and denounce the leasing of convicts, and the Evening Post, a fearless and leading daily published in this city, never loses an opportunity to show up the evils resulting from leasing out convicts, as do some few papers in the State. The only remedy is in repealing the law, for so long as gain from working these convicts by private parties is the motive so long will the abuses continue. Some years ago your correspondent was at Martin, a little village in Claiborne county, this State, and while there saw a contractor by the name of Mathews come in from Port Gibson with a lot of prisoners whom he had hired from the authorities of Claiborne county. Among them was a well known colored man who lived near the village, and some one had left at his house a saddle which had been stolen. As a customary, he was tried, and, though not convicted, had that evening cost and fine to pay. The trial ending the day only previous to the contractor visiting the town for the purpose of getting what prisoners he could, this man, among others, was leased to him.

On his arrival at Martin, and it became known that he had this man, some dozen prominent white men in the place set to work to raise the money and release the man, but to their surprise, when they made known their wishes to the contractor Mathews, he informed them that it would take an amount far in excess of what he represented for the county, or about as much as some Negroes could have been purchased for in antebellum days.

This instance is not an uncommon one, and it is only a short time since John Babers, a white man, and a member of the late Grand Army post of this city, appealed to the post to pay his fine and release him from the contract farm of Charley Smith, in Washington county, this State. The said Babers for some misdemeanor was tried and convicted before the proper officials in this city, and was fined \$142.32, and sentenced to serve three months in the county jail in this city, which latter sentence was carried into effect here. On the 4th day of October, 1891, in default of the payment of the \$142.32, he was sent to the convict farm of Charley Smith, in Washington county, this State, and owing to bad treatment, on the 2nd day of May, 1892, he wrote to the Grand Army post of this city, requesting them to pay his fine and release him from the farm. The proper party wrote to the proprietor of the farm to know the amount still due by Babers. He wrote that it was \$160.85. After being at the farm seven months, lacking two days, he was in debt \$18.53 more than when he went there and so his sentence virtually amounts to one for life. Many cases of this kind have come under the notice of your correspondent, showing the evil results of the lease system, more of which will be written in the future.

That Alabama Election.

New York, August 10.—(Special).—There will be an aftermath of the election in Alabama. Jones, the regular Democratic candidate for Governor, claims to have beaten Kolb, the Alliance and Republican candidate, by 10,000. This majority is said to have been obtained in the so-called "black belt" of the state. No one who understands the situation doubts that Kolb was elected by 30,000 majority. He polled seventy per cent of the white vote of the State and carried every white county save two. Jones' majority represents the fraudulent counting of the votes of Negroes who never approached the ballot-boxes on election day. Honest voters of the North will be furnished with evidence of the glaring frauds perpetrated to save Alabama to the Democratic party. This evidence will be obtained by a contest in the Alabama courts, and possibly to the United States courts. A gentleman connected with the management of the National campaign said to a reporter this morning:

"Southern Democrats are shrewd and desperate, but they have overreached themselves at last. This election will be carried into the courts, and we will prove that Jones was beaten. We will not have to do this by the testimony of blacks alone, but by the evidence of the test white men in Alabama, and the testimony will be appalling to the voters of the North. Kolb's plans were well laid. When he asked for Republican assistance it was granted. It was understood that the black belt would be the scene of the Democratic fraud. Recognizing this, the Kolb men and the Republican leaders requested the Negroes to refrain from voting, to stay away from polling places entirely, for if they voted they would be counted for Jones.

"All this was done quietly and it worked effectively. Not ten percent of the Negroes voted, but we did not guess the extent to which the Democratic managers would go. Returns from the 'black belt,' as furnished by the Democrats, show an increased vote over the previous elections. Now this will all be brought out in the courts of Alabama. We hardly expect a favorable or fair decision there, but the fight will be made anyway. Eminent lawyers believe that a technicality can be introduced at the trial by which a writ of error can be brought in the United States court. Presumably this would be based on the section of the United States Constitution guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government."

AND SO THEY MARRIED.

At Flournoy, La., July 26th Miss Annette Antoine, daughter of Col. F. C. Antoine, was married to Mr. D. Min-ta.

At Petersburg, Va., Aug. 10th Mr. George Gray of Boston and Miss Roberta Hammock were married.

At Houston, Texas, July 25th Miss A. E. Fairchild was married to Mr. Tony Colbert.

At Syracuse, N. Y., Miss Jessie De-Pew is now Mrs. George Hall.

PLUTARCH'S MISTAKES.

A New Correspondent Essays to Point Them Out.

Editor of the Plaindealer:—I have been a close reader of the articles of Billy Smith, Plutarch, Veritas, etc., and have cheerfully commended their work of criticism upon the church and ministry. I have been made to shudder at the truth told, but the agony of heart has been more at the fact that such things were true than at the fact that some one was cautiously exposing them. I say "cautiously," for I can not commend them for "intrepid bravery," as some have termed it, while they are afraid to allow their identity to be known. I have seen brave men in the very conferences which they criticize.

Some of the mistakes of Plutarch are so serious that I feel it my duty to at least seek to correct this unknown personage.

In the Plaindealer, of August 6th, Plutarch repeats a previous slur on the Iowa conference, by saying that it will whitewash Elder Knight and send him on his way to despoil other homes. Now if Plutarch really desires to purify the ministry and is not a mere scandal-monger, he should be more careful of his insinuations. He should be wise enough also to see that such charges hinder, rather than help the faithful in the conference in the discharge of their duty.

When Elder Knight is prosecuted, his friends will charge those prosecuting the case with seeking to please Plutarch and the Plaindealer. And as Plutarch is but human, and has already proven himself susceptible of influence that lead him to shield some and expose others, how easy it will be for Knight's friends to claim that every one against him is seeking favor of Plutarch. Plutarch should remember that in many cases the desperate efforts of newspapers to convict a man, has led to his acquittal. Again, it is unjust to thus prejudice the action of the conference without knowing what opportunity the conference will have to convict Elder Knight. If he is not expelled, of course you are prepared to say: "I told you so, those preachers are all alike, and will not condemn one of their number for any crime." When the truth probably was, the preachers were more willing than the people. I hope this will not be the case in the Iowa conference, but I have seen it just so in other conferences, when the fault was not with the conference, but with the people. Now let us suppose ourselves assembled in the city of St. Paul, at St. James A. M. E. church in the annual session of the Iowa conference, which sets August 31st. The order of business in "examination of characters." Rev. R. Knight, P. E., is called. "If any one has anything or knows anything against the moral, religious or official character of Elder Knight make it known by a show of hands." A dozen hands are raised. Secretary takes note of who arrests his character. Bishop asks: "Brother A, what have you against Brother Knight?" Well says Brother A, "I read an article in the Plaindealer accusing him of very improper conduct, resulting in the separation of a man and his wife." The objection comes in the complaint. The Bishop calls Elder Knight to answer. He denies the whole story and pronounces Plutarch an unmitigated liar and a malicious slanderer. The Bishop refers the case to a committee with the injunction to make the most searching investigation. The committee calls the accused and his accusers together. The latter bring the Plaindealer as evidence. But the chairman rules out newspaper evidence, as it is not admissible in any court unless the newspaper is a party to the case. Well, no member of the conference knows anything about the matter and the case must be dismissed "for want of evidence."

Then Plutarch is ready to brand the conference as a set of adulterers, or connivers at adultery, because the accused was not expelled on the state-ment of some fellow whose identity is enshrouded in mystery. He may be a saloon keeper for all the conference knows.

Now I say if Plutarch really has the interest of the church at heart, let him see to it that the Friday letters and all other evidence in his possession are sent to the secretary of the Iowa A. M. E. conference at St. Paul, Minn., by August 31st, and my impression of the ministers of that conference leads me to believe that there will be no cry of whitewash when it has adjourned. All conferences are accused of this I know, but it is generally because the people, who know the short comings of certain ministers, fail to appear against them at conference. Yet I expect them to be excommunicated on heresy anyway. Now I am one who has sought hard to drive out evil doers from the ministerial ranks, and while I acknowledge that there is often lack of moral courage on the part of members of the conference, and sometimes favoritism on the part of the Bishop, yet in a majority of cases in which rascally preachers escape punishment, it is because the people fail to furnish evidence upon which the conference can work.

Another mistake Plutarch makes as he calls the attention of Bishop Wayne to his duty in Knight's case, is in saying that Bishop Brown carried his conferences as far as he was allowed to. Such talk is nonsense to those who know Bishop Brown. Unless he has greatly changed in the last eight years he does about as he pleases in his conferences. No Bishop is more arbitrary. Yet few men are ever punished under his administration. If Plutarch were not biased in his criticisms he would see many reforms needed in his jurisdiction.

A word for Veritas. He also claims to be quite solicitous for the purity of the pulpit. But he quickly brings in a plea for tolerance for the young man who has taken a sip of wine," while he pours his anathemas upon the seducer. Now my friend be honest both with God and the people. The one who "takes a sip of wine" as you say, is more a regular toper, as in the particular case mentioned, in which the "good and eloquent" John M. Henderson won such laurels. It is just such slick fellow as this, that work

both seducers and drunkards out of the toils of law and cause the conference to be accused of "whitewashing." The drunkard, the seducer, the fornicator, are all excluded from the kingdom of God, and should be expunged from the records of the ministry to say "I would rather be a drunkard than a seducer," nor vice versa. It is a disgrace to the conference that you should be either and retain your membership. It is a disgrace to the cause of Christ that you should allow either to remain in the pulpit if you have any reliable evidence of their guilt. As Veritas claims to be of the laity, I wish to say that the clergy had better conduct the cleansing process if the laity are going to let the drunkards escape.

Again, Veritas speaks very carelessly when he says that a preacher occupying one of the leading pulpits of the northwest seduced a girl in Okaloosa, Iowa. Now the colored preachers in the northwest are very few. They can all be counted on the fingers of one hand. Hence for such a charge as this to be made against one of their number and the guilty one not specified, is a great injustice to the others. I think Veritas is, at least, mistaken, or he makes his northwest embrace more territory than is generally included in that term when speaking of church matters.

I don't think there is a minister in any leading pulpit of the northwest who has ever served in Okaloosa. Now come, name your guilty man or take back your slanderous charge.

If your gentlemen are laboring honestly to reform the pulpit, I am with you in aim and have fought many battles upon the conference floor where only brave men dare to stand alone. I hope to see your work from ambush accomplish much good and pray that my declining years will see the pure gospel preached by pure men with less Judases, and a pure church sustaining these holy men of God, and not allowing them to be pushed to the woods for righteousness sake. War Horse.

BLOODY RECORD.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 10.—There was great excitement in the town of Jessup about fifty miles south of Savannah, today. The sheriff was compelled to order out the military to prevent the rescue of two white men held under arrest for the killing of an Afro-American. Some time ago an Afro-American was found dead on the railroad track with several bullet wounds through his body and on his breast a placard reading: Death to South Carolina Negroes. Jessup shall be rid of us. Several prominent citizens of Jessup offered Sheriff Ellis a purse of several hundred dollars to find the perpetrators. Monday two Afro-Americans were arrested and sent to Brunswick jail for safe keeping. To-day, Charlie Warren and Burton Austin, two Savannah, Florida and Western railway engineers, living at Jessup, were arrested charged with the murder. Other arrests will follow. When the arrests became known a mob gathered, led by a man by the name of Broadwater, and attempted to rescue the prisoners. The mob was armed with Winchester rifles and pistols, and was only held back by the loaded rifles and pistols in the hands of the sheriff and his deputies. By request of Sheriff Ellis, Governor Northern ordered out the Wayne Light Troops, of Jessup, yesterday, to guard the prisoners. Aided by the military, the sheriff took his prisoners yesterday to Brunswick for safe keeping. An assault was made by the mob at the depot and two of its members were beaten into insensibility.

Birmingham, Ala., August 10.—(Special).—Rockford, the county seat of Coosa county, is in a condition of panic, and the Kolb men claim to have caught the Jones Probate judge and sheriff tampering with the boxes after they had been returned to the court house, by which their majority was reduced, and probably some local result changed.

To-day one hundred armed Kolb men marched into the town and declared their purpose to kill the Probate judge, sheriff and Circuit judge, who constituted the returning board, and declared vengeance on all Jones men. The Sheriff summoned a posse, and a riot was prevented. The mob dispersed, but declared their purpose to return Monday next prepared to execute their will. Similar occurrences are looked for in more counties than Coosa, where the returning boards threw out boxes and changed results. The Coosa mob was led by Dr. J. J. Coker.

—Mr. Martin Malloy is clerk in the grocery store of Yexra Bros., St. Paul the leading retailers of the northwest.

—While Burk's circus was parading last week at New Brunswick, N. J., an Afro-American employee named John Lucas made a savage attack upon three little boys, biting them severely. Lucas says the boys threw stones at him and that one of his teeth was knocked out. Lucas attempted to escape, but was captured and put in jail. Blood poisoning is feared in the case of one boy.

—A state Afro-American league has been formed in New Jersey, with Mr. William H. Furney as president.

—Brooklyn's Afro-American policemen appear to be in hard luck. Officer Overton's escapade is not yet forgotten and now Officer Cobb is in trouble. Capt. Dyer, of the Twelfth precinct, has made a charge against Cobb. The roundman who covers Cobb's beat, says that he found his off of his post sitting on a step of the stoop of the house, No. 1647 Pacific street.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 13.—At Tracey, Tenn., to-day 150 miners fired the stockades belonging to the leases of the convicts, seized the guards, burned the building, and called out the prisoners at work in the mines, marched them to the depot and started them off to Nashville. On the way to Nashville thirteen of the convicts cut the train in two, and jumped. They were fired upon by the guards and two of them were killed, one of whom, Thomas Smith, was an Afro-American. Most of the rest were recaptured.

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Culn's Story.

Commercial Gazette:—Every body knew Culn on board the ship. Per- haps this was because no one had seen an uglier colored man or one who was more obliging. I have seen Culn tumble out of his berth at a quarter to the morning to see a burton for a sailor who was sick enough to pour water in his mouth at an early hour. By the way, this was the only manner by which the sailor's terrifying snoring could be stopped. He was always afraid of not being enough and had the poorest opinion of himself. I was talking with him once, and he said: "Ye know, Mibs's Dale, de parson, says good Lord ain't made nuffin for nuffin, so I guess Culn's got some'n in de dress de lamb if I kin find it out."

and holding his mane gently guided him toward the shore, which he slowly reached utterly exhausted. Camp's horse ceased swimming and commenced churning with his hind feet. "Let go his head and when he starts catch his tail," cried Oglesby from the shore. Camp still held his revolver in his hand; his face was by this time white with horror. The other convicts and guards now lined the shore. Oglesby arose to his feet and shouted: "Men, I am hurt and strangled. I am past swimming. Save Will Camp and I will pay what you charge."

IN THE COURTS.

At Bridgeport, Conn., Alfred Johnson will enter a suit against Mr. Chas. H. Stevens, keeper of a restaurant, for refusing himself and wife a meal. Cincinnati, Aug. 11.—The civil rights question was brought up at "Squire Hauser's" yesterday in a rather peculiar manner. Antonio Cordano is a rather prosperous Italian who owns property on Ninth and John streets. Some time ago he rented a store-room on Ninth, the second door East of John street, to Jesse Fossett, the well known colored messenger of County Auditor Hagerty's office. Fossett opened an ice cream saloon and confectionery, which he placed in charge of his two daughters.

OF INTEREST.

While calling gentlemen are supposed to be capable of disposing of his hat, stick and coat without the aid of his hostess. The white glove kid gloves are less extravagant than they look for they may be cleaned several times and still look well. The white chambray gloves are cleaned by washing them in warm water, using plenty of soap. Wash clean and squeeze dry. Do not rub them, rub soft between the hands when dry.

LEXINGTON KY.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 16.—The colored fair begins on Sept. 14th, and continues four days inclusive. There are many new and interesting features in the exhibits, and from the manner in which the directors are working leads your correspondent to believe that the 24th annual fair of the colored agricultural and mechanical association of Fayette and other counties promises to surpass any previously presented to the patrons of the association. Many persons who had derided the countenance of the fair, by reason of the late enactment of the Kentucky General assembly in legislating the separate coach bill, are now satisfied that said bill will not affect the success of the fair, for they are convinced that such a fair is essentially necessary to show not only to the Kentuckians, but others outside of the State that the colored people are still to the front and making vast strides in developing their agricultural, mechanical, etc. abilities. With reference to the separate coach bill the directors are working indefatigably as if no such bill was enacted as it will not go into operation till ninety days after the final adjournment of the General assembly, and therefore the directors earnestly hope that all who are anxious to bring into prominence the advancement of the race, will heartily, cheerfully and manfully sustain the directors in their laudable efforts to establish the accustomed success of the exhibition. The directors entertain great hopes that the anti-coach bill convention will have the effect of repealing the bill and it was from this consideration that the directors did not listen to the objections of those who thought the fair would have been unsuccessful. There is no particular change of the board of directors with the exception of one name added, Mr. A. I. Hardin, who has served faithfully in the capacity of secretary for twenty years past, speaks in the highest terms of the coming fair, he further states that favorable reports from other States have been received, and the constant application for catalogues, bids fair for a good attendance. Visitors can reach the fair ground either by means of carriages, cabs or electric cars.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 16.—On Wednesday evening a party of thirty five couples, enjoyed themselves with a dance at O'Brien's hall. Many strangers were present. A surprise party was given to Mrs. Walter Lightfoot and Mrs. Susan Henderson on Friday. The evening was enjoyable. Bert Johnson gave a fine parlor reception at his home on Monday evening, in honor of his friends. Mrs. Thomas Alexander moved to her new residence on Cleveland street, Tuesday. Miss Maggie Anderson, of Meads-

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 15.—What's the matter with the wide awake committee? They are out of sight. The moonlight excursion under the management of the Never Ready Club, Monday evening, August 5th, was a failure. On Tuesday evening a pleasant reception was given by Mrs. Ida Jackson. Games, music and delicious refreshments, served to while away the hours of the evening. At its close, Messrs Hutchinson and Harrison, of Nashville, expressed in fitting language the obligations of the guests to their hosts, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Clark for a delightful evening. For the first time a successful union mass meeting of Afro-American citizens was held during the past week. Addresses were made by Messrs W. T. Green, S. W. Minor, J. B. Buford, S. H. Scurry, Samuel Anderson and others. The following officers were elected: W. T. Green, president; L. T. Bryant, first vice-president; Rev. George Brown, second vice-president; Jacob Ford, third vice-president; recording secretary S. M. Minor; corresponding secretary Owen Howell; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. Washington Scott, executive committee: S. B. Bell, chairman, Stephen A. Robinson, L. H. Palmer, A. J. Burgess and Charles H. Bland. The officers of the marching committee are capt. Samuel Rice; first lieut. J. B. Buford, second lieut. John Berry, orderly sergeant, Samuel Anderson, assistant orderly, Dr. D. P. Redd, sergeant, Mayor, William Hutchinson, H. E. Dickerson, of the Fourth ward, W. T. Green and H. J. Sullivan, of the 11th are delegates to the State convention. J. J. Miles is a member of the Fourth ward committee. The first copy of the Wisconsin Echo, a Republican paper, edited by Mr. Shelton M. Minor made its appearance Saturday. Mr. Minor is one of our brightest young men, and we sincerely desire its success. Dr. D. T. Cotes will soon occupy his new bath rooms under the new theater. The locality is a fine one, and both he and his patrons are to be congratulated. Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of Houston, Tex., en route from Waukesha to Chicago, spent some time in the city. Mrs. Sadie White, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Mathews. Mrs. Brown, of Omaha, is the guest of Mrs. Henry Bland. Mrs. Julia Hall, of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. J. J. Miles. Miss Mary Berry, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, of Memphis, are guests of Mrs. E. Bryant. Mr. Samuel Watkins, A. Boyd and George Bland, are recovering from their illness. J. B. B.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 15.—The Rev. G. B. Pope held communion services last Sunday. Much disappointment was felt at the absence of the presiding elder, who was advertised in the daily press to preach afternoon and evening. The Baptist association of Michigan, will convene here on the 25th. The committee is working hard to make it pleasant for the visitors. The G. U. O. of O. E. F. will give their third annual picnic on the 24th. A pleasant time is expected. Miss Allie Gault is very ill, her recovery is doubtful. The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Mitcheson died on the 13th. Their friends sympathize with them in their affliction. Observer.

FINDLAY, OHIO.

Findlay, Ohio, Aug. 15.—The new church will be completed and ready for use in sixty days. Harry Nutson returned home today, after spending a week with his aunt, Mrs. C. H. Scott. Mrs. T. A. York arrived home today from Canada, where she has been to see her mother, who was very sick. Miss Minnie Woodson arrived here Friday from Washington, D. C., where she has been visiting her sister. Miss Minerva Woodson who has been visiting her brothers here, will leave Thursday, to visit friends in Southern Ohio. Mrs. Sarah Williams and daughter Maud, of Dunkirk, spent a few days here visiting her son, Mr. C. D. Williams. Mrs. Williams will make Findlay her home in the near future. Mr. and Mrs. O. Cooper took advantage of the Oak Point excursion rates, and went as far as Bellevue, accompanied by Miss Lulu Hopewell. They were the guests of Miss Allie Day. Mr. H. C. Cooper is head cook at the Marvan house. Miss Minerva Woodson, of Nashville, Tenn., addressed the Sabbath school Sunday. T. A. Y.

GLENDALE, OHIO.

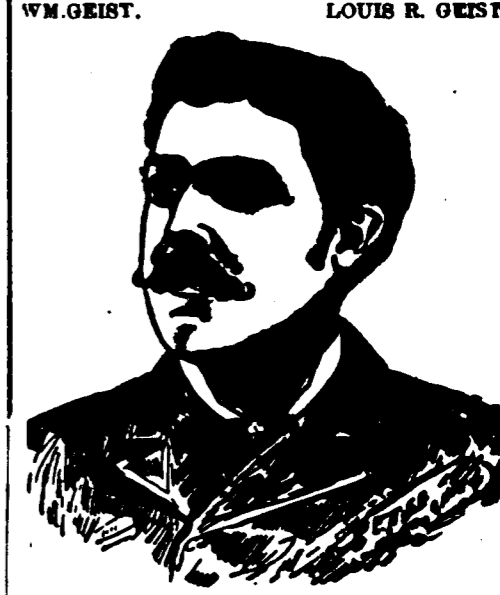
Glendale, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Sarah Grubbs started Aug. 9th to Mt. Sterling, Ky., visiting friends. Miss Ada Norman is the guest of Mrs. J. W. Saunders. Miss Mamie Hughes, of Dayton, is visiting her cousin, Miss Eva Ramey. The colored Baptist had a festival Thursday, Aug. 15th, a large crowd was present. Rev. J. R. Riley, of Knoxville, Tenn., and Rev. Puller, of Cincinnati, took tea with Mrs. M. A. Young, Aug. 11th. Elder J. P. Stephens, wife, and baby, arrived safe, Aug. 5th. B. T.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

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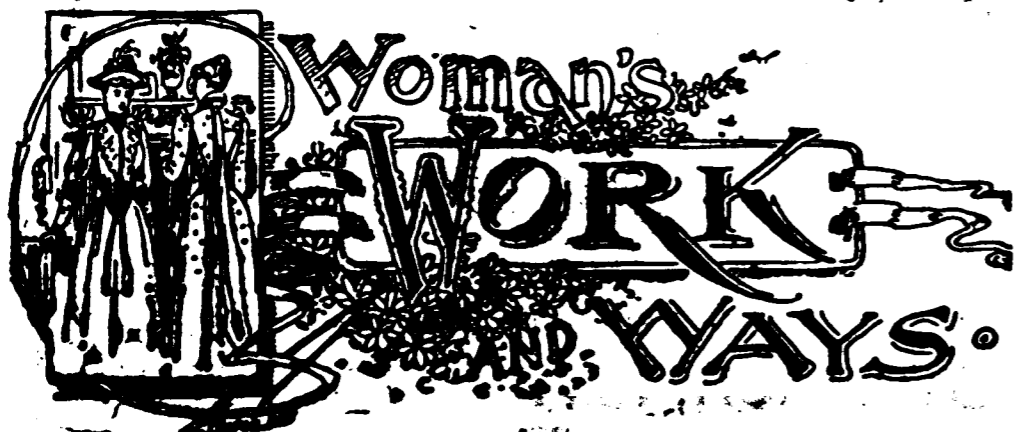


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er who did not know as much as some of his side waiters. But the side waiter always does what he is told, let it be right or wrong. The bystander who asked this question, said: What a grand thing it would be for every proprietor alone to sit down for a few minutes to himself, and think of how important it is to have a good waiter in his dining hall. Why do you not know, that the success of a hotel fully depends on the service and the servants, and how the guests are treated at the table, especially if the guests makes a kick at the dining hall table, then declare that they will never come back again, do you not see?"



At fifteen she dreams; at twenty, she sings; at thirty, she talks; at forty, she lectures; at fifty, she retires into seclusion; at sixty, she nurses her campaigns.—Mme. G. Girardin.

Victoria Earle has a story in the July number of the A. M. E. Review.

Daudet does not object to women writing, and asks how should he not approve when my own wife has always written, and when much that is best in my literary work is owing to her influence and suggestion? A woman can so often say things that we rougher natures cannot express in just language. And then Mona, Alphonse Daudet, tells his visitor in a few eloquent words all that his heart and most subtle descriptions of French child-life ever written, has been to him. "I often think of first meeting with her," he says, smiling. "I was quite a young fellow and had quite a prejudice against literary women, and especially against poetesses, but I came, saw and was conquered," he concludes smiling, "and have remained under the charms ever since."

The girl who wishes to appear well in public should learn—

To seat herself without touching the chair and to rise from the chair without using her hands.

To handle a goblet by its stem and not by its bowl.

To make a pretty bow.

To introduce a gentleman to a lady and never a lady to a gentleman.

That it is bad form to congratulate a bride at a wedding. One congratulates the groom and wishes the bride happiness.

That it is the worst of bad taste to appear thoughtful or absent minded in company.

When at table she should dip her soup from her fork, use her fork only for fish; lay her knife and fork aside when she passes her plate; eat out of the side of her spoon and fold her napkin neatly if she is in a private house.

And lastly she should remember that ignorance is no more excusable for breaches of etiquette than for breaches of law. She should have the rules of polite society and knowing them should scrupulously live up to them.

Mrs. Ricks, the venerable negro woman from Liberia, who recently shook hands with Queen Victoria, attended a Salvation Army meeting in London a few days ago, made a speech and danced a jig to the great delight of the army.

Miss Catharine Impey, of England, editor of Anti-Caste, and one of the best, most unselfish and devoted advocates of humanity, was in New York, the past week, in company with Mr. Terwilliger, a relative. After an extensive trip in Canada she will return to the United States for the season. While here she will confer with Judge A. W. Tourgee at Mayville, N. Y., Mr. George W. Cable at Northampton, Mass., and with others conversant with the interests of Afro-Americans.—New York Age.

Philadelphia.—Laura G. Noble, an Afro-American, seventeen years of age, indentured as a servant to Miss Mary D. Irvine, is heiress to a fortune amounting to over \$60,000. Becoming dissatisfied with her work at Miss Irvine's, Laura ran away in April, just as lawyers were hunting her up to place her in possession of the money, and was only found again on the 25th ult. The fortune comes to her from her grandfather, who was a naval officer and a white man.—The Gazette.

Miss Pauline Powell, of Sixteenth and Jefferson streets, is the latest claimant for musical honors; and she supports her demands with substantial attainments. She began her studies with the late lamented Professor MacDougal, later with Miss DeGomez and her mother, and now for some months she has been hard at work with John W. Metcalf, who speaks highly of her abilities.

Miss Powell was one of the principal attractions at the recent Chautauque Assembly at Pacific Grove. The San Jose Mercury writes of her as follows: "She interprets classical music with fine taste and exquisite finish. She has made a happy success here by her refined and cultured performances, and all Chautauque and their friends have generally bestowed their congratulations, and prophesy for her a brilliant future as a pianist.—Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer.

Miss Valette L. Winslow was born in Chicago, Illinois, and has been a resident of Oakland for the past eight years, a pupil in the public schools. She has made a special study of elocution and Delsarte under Miss Carrie True Boardman. She has in all her public performances here shown most remarkable power, especially as a Delsartian, carrying her audiences by storm. Her facial expressions were a constant surprise, expressive of the various passions and emotions of the soul, while every movement was grace and beauty. The Misses Powell and Winslow have made, without a doubt, a fine record at this assembly, and their future will be watched with increasing interest by the host of Chautauque and the friends in attendance on these unusually attractive exercises. It is to be hoped that they will be engaged for the assembly next year.

The colored women of Minnesota have offered to assist in the decoration of the state's building at the

World's Fair, and the offer has been accepted.

The Colored Ladies Club, Women Building, World's Fair, of Gainesville, Florida, have increased their treasury to the extent of justifying a donation towards the expense of preparing the marble column for the Women's building, the original draft of which is the work of Miss Phillips of this city.

Miss Lizzie Weaver, of Des Moines, Iowa, is studying dentistry.

In a hall in Glasgow, a few weeks ago, there was a lecture on "Marriage and After." The lecturer said that men should kiss their wives as they did when they were a year or two married.

When the lecture was over an old man went home, put his arm around his wife's neck and kissed her. Meeting the lecturer next day he said: "It's no go."

"What isn't?" said the lecturer.

"Weel," said the man, "when I kissed my wife she said, 'What's gone wrong wi' ye, ye auld fool, ye?'"—Boston Globe.

Half the discomfort of these warm days is annihilated by undressing and sponging the body with two parts warm water and one part alcohol. It soothes the nerves, especially if a little clear alcohol is inhaled, and is altogether the best investment that can be made in an uncomfortable day. If the sponge bath can follow a little sleep so much the better.

A half hour's watching of a throng of people will show the majority skurrying along as if shoved from behind by some fierce monster and the balance with few exceptions getting over the ground as if their will power had oozed into the clothes which themselves had no self-respect left. Nobody can carry her clothes well who does not walk well. The air of self-respect which is neither egotism nor unjustifiable pride adds more than anything that money can buy to the completeness and perfection of the toilette.

Being conscious of one's clothes is fatal to elegance and nothing will give the desirable unconsciousness so easily as the feeling when the toilette is made that every detail is as it should be. A knowledge of the art of ebaudy is worth more than the possession of actual beauty. It is not a simple compound this knowledge and cannot be bought in the lump. It is a complex product of "know why, and know how." Some people, fortunate above their fellows, are born with it, others must acquire it by acute observation and constant attention to small things of the toilette, but once acquired the result will amply pay for the labor.

Things more than people bring women to the verge of despair. The endless round of imagined duties, the small economies, the social demands and family cares cause chronic overwork and perpetual fatigue, and what is more to be dreaded than a thoroughly exhausted woman? No amount of personal comfort can reconcile one to the frowning, aching, irritable woman, who in laboring for your personal comfort, has destroyed all the pleasure of companionship with her. The better part of life calls for warmth and tenderness but the women who should give it are blindly wasting themselves on material things, polishing the outside of the cup without a thought of the wine within.

A jaunty and useful conceit for your dearest friend is a well made, made of two bits of linen, eight inches square. The piece to be used for the cover has traced upon it in your own hand writing this sentiment: "Filmy veils for Her Dear Face," and violets scattered about daintily worked in violet silk. Violet silk lines each of the linen pieces, with a tiny sheet of sachet cotton between. The edges are bound with narrow violet ribbon. The two pieces are tacked together at the back and tied in front like a handkerchief case.

Summer is sadly destructive to even a good complexion and nothing is more soothing to irritable skins than oatmeal used in the bath in the following manner: Cut a yard of cheese cloth to form bags four inches square. Stitch the bags twice on the machine carefully so that the contents will not escape. Then make a mixture of the following ingredients: two and one-half pounds of fine oatmeal, four ounces of powdered castile soap and eight ounces of Italian orris root. Stir all well together; fill the bags loosely with the mixture; sew up the opening in each, and lay the bags away to be used as required. Dip a bag in warm water, and apply it like a sponge in washing the face. It will make a thick jelly. In the morning it will be found softening and whitening for the complexion, while the orris root will impart a pleasing fragrance.

A man should always precede a woman on ascending the stairs, unless the width of the latter will permit him to walk beside her. A woman precedes her escort in going to their seats at church or the theater.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

(Continued From Page 1.)

Fourteenth amendment, section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they shall reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Fifteenth amendment. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Each of these amendments is supplemented by the following provisions: "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The real question, it will be seen is simply, What is such "appropriate legislation?"

The contention of the Bystander, reduced to its simplest terms, is that the Congress has the constitutional power by virtue of authorization:

1. To provide means whereby the citizen may be secure in the enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and immunities specified in these articles or fairly inferable from them.

2. To provide adequate remedies for any infraction or abridgment of the same.

3. To provide adequate tribunals by which such rights may be asserted and their infraction punished.

The position of those who take issue with this view, stated in the most comprehensive terms, is that the Congress has no authority by virtue of these provisions to secure to its citizens the free exercise of such rights or privileges unless they are expressly contravened, impaired, or denied by some statutory enactment of such State.

In other words, the Bystander contends that the Congress has power to provide tribunals and remedies for the assertion of such rights and the redress of such wrongs, whatever may be the way or manner in which they may be impaired or denied, while the position of his critics is that the Nation has no authority to protect its citizens or redress their wrongs unless the impairment or denial of such rights or privileges results from the legislative action of the State, and then only by the Federal courts declaring such statutes to be unconstitutional.

It should require only the statement of these contrasted views to satisfy any candid mind of the true and reasonable intent and effect of these provisions. But the people of the United States have become so accustomed, because of the long conflict over "State sovereignty" and the demands of slavery, to regard the Constitution as a verbal Chinese puzzle by which the rights of the individual seem to be secured, but are actually denied, that it is difficult for them to realize that it should be construed according to the plan and reason of the import of its provisions. It may be well, therefore, to consider these contrasted views a little more in detail.

Under the thirteenth amendment, the Bystander's opinion is, that the Congress has not only authority to provide means by which slavery, as a statutory condition, may be prevented; but also to define as a fact, constitute it a crime, provide adequate punishment for the person guilty of imposing it upon another, and a civil remedy for the person enslaved. Slavery is not only a legal institution but a personal fact. A citizen may be enslaved not alone by operation of law, but by unlawful restraint. The object of this amendment and its logical effect is not merely to abolish the legal condition but to prohibit and secure the punishment of the personal wrong.

So with regard to the sixteenth amendment, the Bystander's contention is that it authorizes the Congress not only to provide means by which the validity of the State law impairing or denying the rights and privileges maintained therein may be tested, but also to provide means by which the lack of necessary laws on the part of the State or a failure to enforce them were enacted may be remedied. In other words, that the prohibition of power to the State to enact or enforce laws which shall impair or deny certain rights and privileges of citizens of the United States is equivalent to a direct authorization of Congress to secure the rights of the citizens against a lack of State legislation, for their assertion, the neglect of the State to enforce its laws in its behalf, or the infringement of those rights by individuals regardless of State laws.

According to this view, it is competent for the Congress to give concurrent jurisdiction to the United States courts of such acts as may be calculated to impair or deny the rights of a citizen of the United States residing in any State, or to provide for the transfer of cases involving such rights to the Federal courts for trial whenever, by reason of prejudice or neglect of the State authorities, there is reason to believe that such right can not be enforced or adequate remedy secured therein.

It is unnecessary to consider the fine spun theories in regard to the import of the terms "rights," "privileges," and "immunities" in this connection, since the definition of National citizenship carries with it the National duty to secure to every citizen the free exercise of his "rights" as a man, of which life and liberty are the chief. It is evident, also, that "freedom of speech" is a "right" of the citizen, since Congress is prohibited by the first amendment from abridging it, as also "the right of the people peaceably to assemble." These "rights" it is absurd to suppose that the National Government can not assert, and enforce by legal remedies because they may not be strict-

ly considered as embraced by the terms "privileges and immunities." They are an essential part of the legal relation established between the individual and the Nation by the term "citizen of the United States." A nation can not have a "citizen" whose inalienable "rights" it is not bound to protect, nor one who has not a right to demand the legal assertion and protection of his inherent rights by the nation to which he owes allegiance. The real wonder is that legislation of this character has not long since been provided for the protection of all citizens of the United States.

It was no doubt a neglect of this fundamental fact, coupled with a determination to prevent discrimination in regard to race or color in the electoral power, which led to the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. In this case the term "right to vote" may mean either the right to be made an elector without regard to race or color, or the right of the elector to exercise the function of a voter, or both.

There are still to be found people who do not realize the distinction between the duty of the elector's right to cast his ballot and the demand of one not so authorized to be granted that privilege. Only a few weeks since one of the most distinguished lawyers in the country distilled several pages of lucid nonsense in the sly attempt to prove that "there is no such thing as a right to vote"—that voting is simply "a privilege!" The whole article is an elaborate rehash of familiar professional learning, apparently but half comprehended by the writer. The extension of the suffrage to one not having the existing qualifications of an elector is indeed a legal "privilege." Thus the demand of women to be recognized as voters is a claim of "privilege," and its extension to them would be a grant of "privilege." But a man having the legal qualifications of an elector has the legal "right" to exercise the power of one. In this sense there certainly is a "right to vote," and the power to secure that right is vested in Congress.

1. By the fourteenth amendment, because the elector is a "citizen of the United States," and this right having legally vested in him, it is the duty of the government to see that he is not unlawfully barred of his free exercise.

2. Because the power to secure and protect this particular right is specifically vested in Congress by the fifteenth amendment. Even this double authorization by no means comprises the entire grant of constitutional power nor does it include the entire obligations of the National government to supervise elections and to punish fraud, violence or intimidation in their conduct. That authority was complete and undeniable under the old Constitution as will be seen hereinafter. The effect of this amendment is only to perfect and extend the claim of the individual to be protected in the exercise of this particular right.

But the Bystander recently pledged himself to demonstrate that the principle underlying the claim of authority granted by the fourteenth amendment to the government of the United States, to protect the rights of citizens in any State of the Union, the rights of citizens in any States of the Union, had been recognized and admitted by Congress and by both the old Whig and Democratic parties, without material objection for more than half a century. This was done in respect to more than one matter, but in the particular instance the Bystander referred to, it was done at the special demand of the most ultra wing of the "States-rights" party, for the benefit and advantage of the institution of slavery. In other words, the very principle of construction which the Democracy insisted on when the purpose was to rivet still closer the bonds of the slave, it now denies because it is likely to be applied to secure equal rights to free men.

The Constitution of 1879, provided, article IV, section 2, as follows: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

How close the resemblance between this provision and the fourteenth amendment is in form, we shall see if we try to adapt it to the same grammatical construction. Of course, the term, "held to service or labor" was merely a circumlocution for "slave."

Paraphrasing this provision therefore, we have as an evident and fair equivalent the following: "No State shall pass or enforce any law to defeat the right of the master to reclaim one held as a slave under the laws of another State, who has escaped therefrom, but the same shall be delivered up on the claim of said master."

It will be seen that, like the first section of the fourteenth amendment, this is in terms a provision that "no State shall enact or enforce certain laws." In terms, it does not authorize or require the general government to do anything. If the fourteenth amendment does not authorize the United States to protect by National laws the rights of its citizens in the several States of the Union, then certainly this provision did not authorize the Government of the United States to use the Federal courts, the army and navy to hunt up, catch, and return fugitive slaves to their masters. If the United States had a right under this provision to impose duties and obligations upon State officials and the individual citizens of the different States, and enforce the same by fines, forfeitures and imprisonments, then, certainly, the right of the Nation can not be denied under these amendments, to require the officers of the various States to perform their duties honestly in conducting an election on the results of which the National policy depends, or to provide and enforce penalties for depriving the qualified elector of "the right to vote." What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander, and what was good enough authority to make the General Government the servant of the slave power, should certainly be sufficient

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A JOURNAL OF TO-DAY.

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to justify it in protecting the rights and redressing the wrongs of the free man who is its citizen, not by virtue of citizenship of one of the States, but by express provision of the Constitution.

Yet in 1793, on the strength of this authorization in the Constitution, the First Congress passed the fugitive slave law, which authorized and directed "any magistrate of a county, city, or town corporate," to surrender upon one claimed as an escaped slave, upon the "parole testimony" of the master or his agent, without giving such pretended slave any right to testify or granting even a trial by jury to his claim of right to be free!

Fifteen years afterwards a more specific and emphatic statute was passed, and fifty-seven years later an even more stringent and detestable law was enacted by Congress resting on the same authority. This law, which has gone down to eternal infamy as "The Fugitive Slave Law," expressly required all the powers of the government to be used to return a fugitive to his master; doubling the commissioner's fees if he found against the pretended slave; compelling every citizen under pain of imprisonment to aid in his rendition and making him who gave the fleeing fugitive from bondage so much as a glass of water to aid him on his way to freedom, liable not only to imprisonment but to a statutory penalty of \$1,000 on suit of the owner. The farther we get from this infamous statute, the more terrible its provisions seem. It gave to the judges to hear and decide finally the question of a man's right to be free without a jury and without permitting him to testify, and practically denied the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus, by making the commissioner's certificate of rendition conclusive evidence of bondage. The wonder is, looking at it now, that a Christian people calling themselves free, submitted to it even for a day. Yet it was not repealed until 1864.

This statute with all its horrible, revolting invasions of personal liberty was proposed by the Democrats and approved by the Whigs in Congress. Daniel Webster pronounced resistance to its provisions to be "high treason." The President (by demand) used the army and navy without issuing the customary warning, and the president of the United States made voluntary proclamation that he would use the whole power of the government whenever necessary in its enforcement. And all of this array of National power against the right of man to be free, the court

sustained and the people submitted to, because the Constitution contained a provision prohibiting the States from passing or enforcing laws to release a slave from subjection to his master and requiring fugitives from bondage in another State to be delivered up to those claiming them as slaves.

Now, the Constitution contains a provision defining National and State citizenship and forbidding the States by law to restrict the "privileges and immunities" of National citizens, or to refuse to any one "the equal protection of the laws." The question is, does such a constitutional provision justify the grant of jurisdiction to the Federal courts to protect the rights and redress the wrongs of the National citizen as they were proposed by the Democrats and approved by the Whigs in the parallel provisions required to promote the interests and subvert the infamies of slavery?

Is it true of our new Constitution, wrought from the bitter experience of the slave Republic and written in the blood of half a million of American citizens shed to maintain the "right" of one race to oppress another, as was truly said of the old one, that "it is always strictly construed when liberty is at stake and liberally interpreted when oppression desires its aid?"

Albion W. Tourgee, Mayville, N. Y., Aug. 12 '92.

DO YOU WANT

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Ottawa, Iowa, has a new band called the Afro-American Coal Palace Concert Band.
Afro-Americans at Navolota, Texas, are to have an educational and industrial fair.
Houston, Texas, has two Afro-American bands.