

The PLAIN DEALER. An Inter-State Weekly Journal.

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DETROIT MICH., SEPTEMBER 2, 1892.

WHOLE NO. 486.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Shall This Nation be a Government or a Mob?

CAMPAIGN TACTICS OF DEMOCRACY.

Whatever is Done by Authority of the Constitution, the Federal Courts Should Have Jurisdiction Only.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean:—The power of the National Government to legislate for the protection of the right of a qualified voter to cast a free ballot and have it fairly counted and truly returned in any State of the Union is two-fold in its character.

1. To provide appropriate legislation by which all citizens of the United States may be secured the free exercise of all their rights and given an adequate remedy for all wrongs, under which authority is included the power to protect "the right to vote."

2. It is also given authority to supervise and regulate National elections in the various States, because the National policy, legislation and administration, depend upon the proper conduct of such elections.

As has already been stated, this power was complete and perfect under the old Constitution, both in terms and by undeniable intent.

1. That there is no such a thing as a National election in the United States and never can be. The very idea of a National election he declares absurd.

2. That the States have the sole right of determining whether the elections held within their borders are fairly conducted or not, and that the principle is recognized by the United States law which prescribes the method and procedure by which a contest in regard to the choice of electors in any State may be determined by judgment of the Supreme court of that State.

These are the three strongest points in the Democratic position. The weakness of its opposition to the rights of the citizen as a voter and also as a man, it seeks to hide from the general view, by an infamous appeal to the barbarity which underlies slavery.

A NOVEL PLATFORM.

Is the One Upon Which Candidate Williamson is to Stand.

Washington, August 23.—John H. Williamson, a mulatto, who prizes himself greatly upon his white ancestry, and who is certainly a sharp politician, has done something absolutely novel.

A Wilmington Afro-American, a Federal officer-holder, laughed at Williamson and at the platform. Williamson, however, declares that it will prove a vote getter, and that he has many indorsements as to his plan for white and black people, some outside the State.

What is the strength of the Afro-American vote in North Carolina? Generally 115,000 is named as the figure. This will leave only 20,000 for the white voters of that county.

The Columbia Company. The directors of the Columbia Cotton Mill company, of Chicago, held their annual election on last Thursday, and the following officers were elected: Edward L. Morris, president;

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 26.—Congressman Tom Watson is creating race prejudice here to such an extent that some alarm is felt among the whites. The Afro-Americans are in the majority in this district.

Alabama Politics. Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 26.—It is said that a deal has been perfected between the Third party or Kolb men of the State and the Republican men, whereby the Kolbs will name the Federal supervisors of election in the State, and they will be appointed, and in return the Kolb men are to vote for Weaver and Field.

MR. TUCKER CRITICISED.

Prof. Straker Reviews the Action of the Bar Association

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

For Reasons That are Utterly Unsound Sovereignty is Given Victory as Against Justice and Law.

To the Editor of the Plain Dealer:—At a meeting of the American Bar Association, recently held at Saratoga, N. Y., the Hon. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, in his annual address, spoke on the question of suitable legislation by Congress relative to the New Orleans lynching of Italians, which so threatened our government with international complications.

Addressing himself to this topic Mr. Tucker has in his address declared such legislation undesirable and unpracticable for the reason in substance that if jurisdiction was given the Federal courts over said offenses, co-ordinate with the jurisdiction of state courts and co-extensive with the same, a person charged with such an offense, viz. the killing of an alien, would be subject to be tried by two courts and if convicted in one, could plead former jeopardy or twice in jeopardy for the same offense.

Now although, but a humble member of the legal profession, I offer some criticism to the legal conclusion of even so eminent a lawyer as Mr. Tucker, I deem his reason given against a law providing for Federal protection to aliens when injured in their limbs, lives or property as untenable, and springing solely as I believe from the Southern trend of thought as to State sovereignty, rather than from the rights of man in a civilized country.

The true aim and purpose of seeking protection by act of Congress in such cases as the New Orleans lynching is not to destroy State jurisdiction, but rather to give action to State laws when in existence, and to provide against State evasion and subterfuge. What objection would there be to an act of Congress which provided that an alien resident in any State, against whom an offense has been committed by a citizen of any State, should, if a remedy is secured him by State action within thirty days from date of offense, seek his remedy in a Federal court? Does not this offer to any State the privilege or rights of a State, save that of refusing to exercise said right to the injury of any citizen of the United States or any person whom the National Government is bound by treaty or international obligation to protect?

Atlanta, Ga., August 22.—(Special.)—Three white men were taken out by thirty-five White Caps last night, carried several miles into the woods, tied to trees, and given thirty lashes apiece. The men had been taking part in an Afro-American dance.

Chicago, August 26.—A meeting of Afro-American citizens was held Monday evening, the 23rd, to form an association for the purpose of aiding colored people in moving from the South to secure good sites for locations in the North West. The associations formerly organized with the following corps of officers: Lawyer John G. Jones, president; Emanuel P. Jackson, first vice-president; W. G. Anderson, second vice-president; Dr. J. N. Croaker, treasurer; J. L. Fleming, secretary.

South. Instead of Congress enacting a right of action, let it give legal remedy to existing right of action. I had hoped that the National Bar Association would have marked out the way for some legislation against the right of any State to permit murder done within its borders against an alien, a naturalized citizen or a native and refuse to protect the same, and at the same time deny the right of the National Government to do so.

Montgomery, Ala., August 24.—(Special.)—The cry of the organized Democracy in Alabama during the late campaign was the "Force" bill, and in his speech in Birmingham Monday night, Congressman Herbert laid down the "Force" bill as the issue. "The Alliance Herald," the organ of the Jeffersonian Democracy, Kolb's side in the late campaign, says editorially, in reference to this issue, "The weakest 'nambly pambly' nonsense that can be invoked to frighten an Alabamian is the 'Force' bill."

Newark, O., August 29.—(Special.)—Camp McGrew, of the Ninth Battalion, colored troops, will break up and depart for their homes tomorrow. The camp was inspected this afternoon by Adjutant General Poole, Lieutenant Johnson and Captain Hiestand, of the U. S. Army. It was satisfactory. The battalion was this evening tendered a ball in the Armory by local gentlemen of the race.

New York, Aug. 30.—When the United States warship Kearsarge was about to sail from this port the public was given to understand that the old vessel was bound for Honduras. Instead of going there however, she went to Port au Prince. She has been ordered to proceed from Port au Prince to San Domingo and thence to La Guatra, Venezuela. She is to make this trip for the purpose of conveying Minister Durham on his visit of inspection to San Domingo. It is rumored, however, that Minister Durham is going there to close negotiations for the purchase of Samana Bay as a coaling station.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 29.—(Special.)—The Indiana A. M. E. conference, which has been in session here a week, closed to-night. A great deal of important business was transacted. Bishop Wayman read his appointments to-night. Rev. Alex. Smith is Presiding Elder of the Northern District, and Rev. Jesse Bass of the Southern. Among appointments are the following: Richmond, J. M. Townsend; Muncie, J. Bandy; Kokomo, P. M. Lewis; Logansport, S. Ratcliffe; Lafayette, James Simpson; Crawfordsville, Lewis Pettiford; Indianapolis, M. Lewis; Jasper, Siler; Johnson Burder; Vincennes, J. W. Staunton; Evansville, T. E. Wilson; Bloomington, Martin Coleman; Jeffersonville, C. C. Townsend; New Albany, J. A. Davis.

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Newark, O., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The Ninth Battalion of Colored Infantry arrived in this city at noon to-day, and marched to the permanent encampment grounds, where they will encamp until August 31, inclusive. The battalion is in command of Major Scott Martin, of Springfield, O., and consists of company A., of Springfield, commanded by Captain Smith, 50 men; company B., of Columbus, Captain J. B. Johnson, 53 men; company C., of Xenia, Captain Wm. Foster, 47 men. The band consists of 12 men, all of Springfield, and under the leadership of H. Moore. Field music will be under the leadership of E. F. Tyler, the principal musician.

FREE TRADE HIT HARD.

Labor Commissioner Peck's Report of Wages in New York.

THE MCKINLEY BILL VINDICATED.

The Best Statistics Yet Adduced Why Laboring Men Should Vote for Protection.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Commissioner of Labor Statistics Charles F. Peck's annual report has made its appearance. Had a bombshell dropped from a clear sky it would not have caused greater consternation than this report sent into the hearts of the Cleveland democrats. The period covered by the investigation of Mr. Peck was the years prior to and succeeding the McKinley bill becoming a law. Sixty-seven industries are covered and it appears that there was a net increase of wages of \$6,377,925 in 1891, as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and a net increase of production of \$11,315,136.62 in 1891 over that of 1890.

With the exception of a limited number of the great industries carried on in our country, no state in the union offers a field so varied or extensive within which the statistician can carry on his work with greater assurance of intelligent success than is presented by the state of New York. Whatever the statistical data collected and tabulated may prove relative to the effects of protection on labor and wages in New York may justly be taken as fairly representative of the conditions throughout the whole country.

The period covered by investigation includes the year immediately prior to the enactment of what is termed the 'McKinley bill' and the year following its becoming law—that is, the data upon which the report has been made was for the year commencing Sept. 1, 1889, up to and including Aug. 31, 1890, and the year commencing Sept. 1, 1890, up to and including Aug. 1, 1891. Some 8,000 blanks were addressed and mailed to as many separate establishments throughout the state, and of this number 6,000, or 75 per cent, were returned fully and correctly answered. The figures contained in the following tables are based entirely upon returns furnished this bureau by over 6,000 substantial and representative and leading business firms of the state.

It is needless to comment upon the several figures or the totals included in the table. They tell their own story simply and with absolute truth. A simple analysis of this table further demonstrates the interesting fact that of the sixty-seven industries covered, 77 per cent of them show an increase of the wages or products, or both; and that there were no less than 89,717 instances of individual increases of wages during the same year. Of the sixty-eight industries included, 75 per cent of them show an increased average yearly earnings in the year 1891, while the total average increase of yearly earnings of the 285,000 employees was \$23.11. The average increase of yearly earnings of the employees in the fifteen trades showing an increase was \$49.96 in 1891 as compared with 1890.

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Secretary Smully said he was glad the report had come out so early in the campaign. There did not seem to be much doubt, he added, that Mr. Peck's purpose was to do the democrats all the the injury possible. Still the document did not seem to be as able as Senator Aldrich's report, although it had been issued subsequently. "It may be," said one prominent Cleveland politician, "that Hill has had this issued to hurt us. It may be that he has had it issued in order to fashion an opportunity to define his position. Anyway, he must come from under cover soon, and we mean to carry the state anyway."

"The universal query in political circles under these circumstances naturally is: 'Who wrote the report?' There are few well-informed persons who do not admit that Mr. Peck would never have ventured to send forth such a protective tariff document without the sanction of his friend and counselor, Senator Hill. The latter declines to say anything about the document. So do all the Hill democrats. The Cleveland men, however, are enraged at what they term Hill's duplicity, for they, one and all, charge the senator with having inspired the report for the sole purpose, they declare, of embarrassing Mr. Cleveland's candidacy in this state.

Secretary Charles Foster declared Commissioner Peck's report to be a complete vindication of the republican position on the tariff. Mr. Foster said it would take the wind out of the sails of the democratic orators. "Naturally," Mr. Peck's report will help Harrison," said Chairman Hackett, of the republican state executive committee, "as it is a thorough indorsement of all that we have claimed for the McKinley law."

FORTUNE'S FREAK.

The Ups and Downs of the Fickle Jade. —A Generous Convict

Indianapolis, Ind., August 27.—(Special.)—An interesting story comes to light to-day of which old Bob Chism, a keeper of an notorious fence, several times a convict, and constantly under police surveillance, is the hero. Chism was born a slave and was the property of J. F. McFarland, a big plantation owner of East Feliciana, Louisiana. McFarland had a daughter, Miss Mary, who was famous for her beauty. McFarland died before her maturity. His plantation and slaves were sold, and Miss Mary became the ward of Squire Boyd, at Lancaster, O. She with her fortune, were wooed and won by Milton Clark, who after squandering the latter, entered the Union army and was killed in 1862, leaving his widow in poverty.

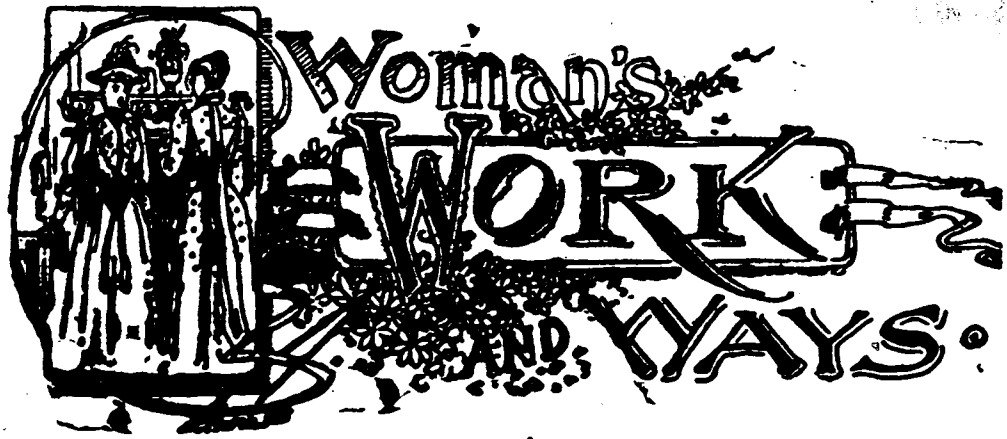
When the slaves were freed, Chism came North, and finally located in Indianapolis, where his career has been of the quality already designated. How it came about is not known, but a few days ago Bob went to the Marion County Poor house, and there, grown wrinkled and gray, found the woman who, forty years ago, reigned as beauty and mistress when he was a slave. It is related that the old man, hardened by years of crime and contact with prisons and police, was deeply affected at meeting with the daughter of his former master, and wept like a child. Mrs. Clark, who is suffering from an incurable disease, has been placed in comfortable quarters by Chism, who declares he will see her provided for the balance of her days.

Blaine is Confident.

Washington, D. C., August 29.—Mr. Blaine is confident of Republican success this fall. If he has not made public a statement to that effect, he has talked it to Senator Hale, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, the Senator yesterday said: "Mr. Blaine is regaining his health, and getting in good spirits. If he is well enough to make the effort of speaking, he will make two or three speeches in Maine before the clubs of the State, beginning two weeks from Monday. If not, he will write a ringing letter to the voters of the State, which will serve as a keystone to his friends over the country as well. Mr. Blaine is just as full of the enthusiasm of Republicanism as ever, although bowed down with parental grief. He says the Democrats will be defeated in the Presidential contest, and Harrison re-elected.

This is the logical result of the political situation as he views it, and the Republicans should win the National fight. Maine and Vermont will lead the skirmish line of the November conflict by their September State elections. Maine will give 10,000 to 12,000 Republican plurality for Henry B. Cleaves for Governor, and Vermont will roll up an old time vote.

As to the Congressional delegation from Maine, we shall elect four Republicans. Reed's plurality will be 1,500 to 2,000—maybe larger. He received nearly 5,000 plurality two years ago, but the Democrats were apathetic then. They are all well organized now, and probably better organized in the State than ever before. "Mr. Blaine will address the Maine Republicans when he addresses them in the stirring words and thoughts with which he is so pregnant and we shall have a noble victory all along the line."



Apropos of the well grounded fears of a cholera epidemic in this country...

Mrs. Martha Annie Rex, the aged Afro-American who recently went all the way from West Africa...

Miss Rachel Houston, of Pittsburg, Pa., will display a fine collection of etchings and pastels at the World's fair.

Mrs. Mattie M. Todlock, of Danville, Ky., a prominent school teacher, is making quite a hit in landscape painting.

Miss E. Moore, of Edgeworth, Pa., has recently built with her own hands a neat cottage...

You read often about girls who looked so "simple and plain" attracting attention and winning all the eligibles...

One of the prettiest and most unique entertainments is a "fern tea." The invitations should each bear a small spray of pressed ferns...

Rare Ben Johnson, not especially noted for his chivalry to women pretty or otherwise...

Fashion's Concepts.

Gentlemen's Magazine:—The Revolution era, being essentially the age of "the dangling knee fringe and the bib cravat..."

King William III., notwithstanding his iron-phlegmatic constitution, entertained a genuine Dutch taste for lace...

at \$42.50, \$3.315." The expenditure for six new lace razor cloths amounted to \$1,350...

King William's consort, the handsome Mary of Modena, approached, but did not quite reach her husband, in lace expenditure...

Why Right Handed?

—Science: Why are a few left-handed? These are questions which have puzzled all physiologists...

A Sudden Death.

Walton, Ky., August 22.—(Special.)—Old "Aunt Bob" is dead. Mrs. Martha Smith, better known as "Bob," an old and highly respected colored lady...

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

telligent men and women were in open day, forcibly dispersed by a mob headed by the most influential...

the willing upholders of the white man's right to oppress the colored man. There is no luxury that costs as much as the seemingly inexpensive one of injustice to a subject people...

Just now these same people, whose servants we of the North have so long been, desire the American Republic to take in their new forms of "Niggerism."

Let us consider for a moment what is necessary in order to constitute an election "National." It must, of course, be an election for the choice of a National officer...

Are there any such officers? Let us see. The House of Representatives is a National legislative body. The functions, prerogatives and privileges of its members are exclusively National.

Whatever is done by authority of the Constitution the Congress has power to give the Federal courts jurisdiction over; and it is its duty to do so whenever the personal rights of its citizens or the collective interests of the people are infringed...

But lest there should be any mistake on the subject it may be well to cite the Constitutional provisions in regard to the choice of Representatives. At a time when a great party asserts that the country has no right to guard against violence or punish fraud in the choice of National legislators...

Article 1—Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Sec. 2—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the United States...

4. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. Sec. 4—1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof...

the place of choosing Senators. Sec. 5—1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, etc.

A moment's inspection of these provisions will show that the constitutional power of the State over the election of Representatives is restricted to two things:

- 1. The Governor of a State has a right to call a special election in case of a vacancy. 2. The electors of Representatives must have the qualities of electors for the most popular house of the State Legislature.

Aside from these, the whole matter is within the control of the National government. The Legislatures of the various States were it true, authorized to prescribe "the times, places and manner" in which Senators and Representatives should be chosen...

Of course, whatever power or authority the people of the United States might confer upon the legislature or people of any State by the Constitution, that same power the people of the United States had a right in the same manner to take away from them. And this very thing they at once proceeded to do by declaring in the most emphatic manner that "the Congress may at any time make or alter such regulations..."

- 1. The qualifications of the voter, and 2. The place of choosing Senators. All the rest—the manner of voting, the form of the tickets, the registration of voters, the appointment of inspectors, the making of returns, the punishment of fraud or misbehavior—are all within the jurisdiction and control of the Nation.

In other words, though the Constitution gives the State the right to prescribe the qualifications of the electors for Representatives it expressly reserves to the Congress the right to prescribe the way and manner in which the voter's fitness shall be determined...

Both the fact and the exception are natural, indeed almost unavoidable, results of the attempt of the fathers "to form a more perfect Union." It was evident that if the government was to have any power of self-perpetuation it must not be dependent on the voluntary action of the State to select its own officers...

The explanation is simple. The Congress was authorized to fix the ratio of representation. Suffrage in the States was variously conditioned. The Southern States demanded representation for their property as well as for themselves. In order to protect itself, slavery demanded for the States the right to name the electors who should represent the power of their people in the general government...

The exception was a natural one. Those who framed the Constitution were neither demi-gods nor fools. They were simply men—men of strong common sense and a determined purpose "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty..."

These men had not much experience with self-government and history offered them no model on which to shape the new republic, but they had common sense and knew it would be the sheerest of follies to leave the government they were about to institute at the mercy of the various States whose governments might be usurped by fraud or violence...

Because of this, they carefully provided that the Congress should have power to enable "the people of each State" to elect Representatives in Congress, whether those in control

Brightest. Cheapest. Best. SUBSCRIBE FOR The Plaindealer. A JOURNAL OF TO-DAY.

THE PLAINDEALER PRESENTS AN APPEARANCE IN MAKE-UP AND TYPOGRAPHICAL EXCELLENCE THAT FEW, IF ANY, AFRO-AMERICAN JOURNALS IN THE COUNTRY CAN BOAST. THE WHOLE SHEET IS CLEAR-CUT, NEWSY, AND IS AT ONCE A PAPER OF WHICH THE RACE CAN FEEL PROUD.—FROM THE FLORIDA SENTINEL. Clean. Cheery. Compact.

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of the State authority were willing or not; and, in case the Presidential electors of the various States should fail to choose a President, the House of Representatives thus secured by National authority against rebellious or inactive State officials, was authorized to elect the Chief Executive. Thus, simply and sensibly was the general government secured against dissolution or obstruction through the concerted action of the various State governments. Experience has abundantly shown the wisdom of this provision.

upon the subject. It has been entirely by permission and not of right that State Legislatures have prescribed the "times, places, and manner" of holding such elections and State executives been allowed to certify the results. And permission is just as much an act of authority as direction. Not only this, but the power of Congress to regulate and supervise such elections has been expressly recognized by the courts of the United States over and over again, and there is little doubt that if slavery had not insisted on the recognition of State authority in order that its claim of "State sovereignty" might be made to excuse the act of secession, National elections would long ago have been regulated by National laws in all the particulars necessary to secure the election of Congressmen without the use of State machinery. It is more than probable, indeed, that had this been done secession would never have been attempted.