

THE PLAIN DEALER.

VOLUME VII. NO. 23.

DETROIT, MICH., OCTOBER 25, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 333.

LET US REASON TOGETHER

A CONSENSUS OF OPINION ON THE LEAGUE BY PROMINENT AFRO-AMERICANS.

THEY FAVOR ITS FORMATION—ALL QUESTIONS WAIT ON THIS—THE "GOOD OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE OUR WATCHWORD"—LET THE GOOD WORK BEGIN NOW.

Under this head THE PLAIN DEALER, in its issue of October 18, published the views of a number of the leading men of the country upon the wisdom of forming a National Afro-American League. The enterprise of THE PLAIN DEALER in securing and publishing, at this time, such expressions from men prominent in business and politics has been warmly commended by members of the race in all parts of the country, and with pleasure THE PLAIN DEALER continues the publication of additional responses to its circular letter of October 4th for expressions on the League idea. With the favor of men like Hon. J. M. Townsend, Recorder of Lands, Washington, D. C.; Hon. H. O. Wagoner, Denver, Col.; Rev. J. C. Price, Salisbury, N. C.; Prof. B. T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.; Prof. W. H. Franklin, Rogersville, Tenn.; Edward D. Jenkins, Ellerslie, Ga.; and J. J. Richardson and Z. Morgan of Michigan, and numbers of others, there should be no question about the early formation of an organization which shall so potently mould popular opinion that the "color question" will cease to be the disturbing element in Church, State and Society which it is now.

BRAVE MEN NEEDED.

Self Must Be Buried Out of Sight and the Welfare of the Race Considered.

To the Editor of THE PLAIN DEALER.

Sir:—In answer to the PLAIN DEALER's circular letter of Oct. 4, '89., calling attention to the Matthews-Langston correspondence. I take the pleasure in saying that for years I have been convinced of the necessity of organization, and never until that is accomplished, will we be able to meet and successfully combat that direst and deadliest of all foes to human progress, and equal citizenship, viz. American prejudice.

Mr. Matthews in calling attention to the "National League" idea evidently hopes to awaken new life, in an organization which has had an existence in certain sections for some time. It is an easy matter to suggest, but an exceedingly difficult thing to carry out these suggestions. I only differ with Mr. Matthews in this; he proposes as the first step leadership. I would suggest first of all organization by communities. Let colored men everywhere band themselves together for mutual help and protection, as they are now doing in many localities. Later on let there be a conference of leading men composed of delegates from these various local organizations, whose work it will be to seriously consider all the questions involved, agree upon some simple and common sense, plan of National compact, and submit the whole to the local unions for ratification. The question of leadership should be settled by those who are to be led. I believe we should lose sight of politics, party, section, class, rank, color, everything, and to a man go in, live or die, sink or swim. My policy is clearly defined, 1st, Organize; 2d, Argue; 3d, exhaust every legal means; 4th, when everything else fails, continue our case at the bar of justice, until the last court of appeal known in human conflict is reached. Brave and true men are needed now. Self must be buried out of sight, and nothing but the welfare of the whole race considered. Those who in the future may lead, must reach down to the lowest depths, and up to the highest heights of our race species, and bring all to a common level in this matter. Let the work of the hour be organization.

Yours for the race at any cost.
J. M. TOWNSEND.
Washington D. C., Oct. 15.

NOT THE MOUNTAIN PEAKS

But the Alpine Range of Humanity Must Be Reached.

To the Editor of THE PLAIN DEALER.

Sir:—I have your communication of Oct. 4th asking my opinion regarding the plan for a League as outlined in correspondence

between Messrs. W. E. Matthews and Jno. M. Langston. An organization of the kind I am sure can be made to serve a good end if it can in some way be made to reach and interest the masses of the colored people. Most of our conferences, conventions, etc., heretofore have reached only the "mountain peaks," leaving "the great Alpine range of humanity and activity below."

Yours truly,

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.
Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 17.

WE CAN SUCCEED.

But Every Thing Personal and Selfish Must Be Laid Aside.

To the Editor of THE PLAIN DEALER.

Sir:—So many and so vain have been the schemes of league organization among our people that all new attempts are viewed with suspicion. Thus far we have failed for want of an able man who could set public interest above personal aims. That such a league as one contemplated by William E. Matthews is needed, none can deny. And to me it is clearer still that just such a man as Hon. J. M. Langston must stand at the front of any such movement to assure its success. Mr. Langston is not exactly my ideal of a race leader, but he is among the very few who could command universal respect and confidence. Let him head off the initiatory steps and when the time comes let him, some other well known man, or some of the able young men who will in due time appear be placed at the head of the permanent organization.

Let ever thing personal and selfish be laid aside and the best interests of the race considered and we can do all we hope to do.

There are 4,000 colored voters in Minnesota ready to join with the best movement that may be put on foot. Minnesota is the portal to the great North-west. In two years past five hundred colored persons have located in the farming belts of the Northwest. REV. J. M. HENDERSON.
St. Paul Minnesota, Oct. 18.

THE NORTHERN PRESS.

Exerted in Behalf of the Negro Will Aid in Ameliorating His Condition.

To the Editor of THE PLAIN DEALER.

Sir:—I have duly received your communications and requests and fully appreciate the consideration which they imply. Age and ill health, just now, will compel me to reply briefly. I have read, with thoughtful attention, my esteemed friend the close companion of my lamented son, Wm. E. Matthews' letter to Prof. John M. Langston. Mr. Langston was an old time friend of the slave, when, to be known as such a friend, even covertly, was to try men's souls. His brave and bold action, on one occasion, is sufficient to attest his old time devotion to the cause of the fleeing fugitive from Southern bondage. Langston possesses natural ability, rare and varied attainments, and, therefore, ought to be well qualified to formulate something which will tend to a union of sentiment and correct action of the various opinions, with reference to the most feasible course to pursue in regard to the outrages and murders of the colored people in the South. The qualities justly ascribed to Mr. Langston eminently fit him to lead in the movement proposed.

No instrumentality could befriend us more effectually than the power of the Northern press, if exerted in our behalf. I am for anything that can ameliorate the condition of the colored people North and South. H. O. WAGONER.
Denver, Col., Oct. 15.

IN FULL SYMPATHY

With Mr. Matthews' Views For Our Proper Protection.

To the Editor of THE PLAIN DEALER.

Sir:—In reply to your circular asking my opinion of the Matthews-Langston correspondence, I wish to say that I am in full sympathy with it. Mr. Matthews is a good thinker and is acquainted with our situation in the South. His views for our proper protection and the maintenance of

our rights as citizens, are in full accord with mine and I am also in favor of Mr. John M. Langston as a leader and hope to see Messrs. Pinchback, Stewart Fortune and hundreds of other thoughtful men lending their best thought and hearty cooperation to this vital movement. Hoping that the masses of our people will read, ponder and act upon Mr. Matthews' letter. I am yours for the welfare of the race.

EDWARD D. JENKINS

Ellerslie, Ga., Oct. 17

A GREAT DEMAND

For a Closer Union and a Definite Understanding of our Condition.

To the Editor of THE PLAIN DEALER.

Sir:—Your circular letter embracing the correspondence between Mr. William E. Matthews and the Hon. John M. Langston has been received. I simply write to say that as a humble resident among the Negro masses of the South, no less in sympathy, however, with Afro-Americans of the country at large, I heartily endorse the spirit and aim of the correspondence.

I agree with Mr. Matthews that "the time is ripe for race organization." As a race we are too much at sea. We do not properly understand our own plans and purposes for good. This condition of things is unfortunate just at the point of our progress, and at a crisis that seems significant if not auspicious.

I think we have listened long enough to well meant, but ill advised utterances against such an endeavor. It is unwise to decry race enterprise and to talk of "peace and safety" through American assimilation when deadly onslaughts are pushed to our door and within our very household, making both life and property insecure in certain sections of the country.

Bacon says "whatever assimilateeth not to flesh turneth either to sweat or fat." So far as the Negro is concerned the assimilating process means his sweat and blood.

The attitude of the so called enemy, judging from recent despicable occurrences, grows more rampant and aggressive; and that of the friend, so called, apparently more indifferent and supine. The time is indeed come for the Negro to think and act for himself, for his best interests regardless of partisan ties affiliating in sections.

Such an organization as is contemplated will bring the people closer together in thought concerning the general welfare and will help perfect a plan to secure this end. I fear we have too long thought that our only salvation was in politics or our chief business was to gratify the aspiration of the politician. But we have too often seen that after securing the places of pelf and power, the politicians have forgotten those whose good they professed to subserve. Leaders we must have, and recognize; but such as are self-seeking and self-constituted we should avoid and renounce. There are men who have the interest of the race at heart and they should have our endorsement and support. There is evidently a great demand for a closer union, a deeper sympathy, and a more definite understanding concerning our condition, our hope and our plan for present and future good.

I am in hearty accord with Mr. T. Thomas Fortune's League idea.

I think Hon. John M. Langston a most capable man for the position mentioned. But would it not be better to call a general meeting for consultation and let the time, place and occasion give us a definite plan of organization as well as the first general officer.

I am yours for the movement.

J. C. PRICE.
Salisbury N. C., Oct. 15.

THE NEED IS GREAT.

Let Us Become a Unit For the Enforcement of Rights.

To the Editor of THE PLAIN DEALER.

Sir:—I am in receipt of your circular letter of the 4th inst. calling my attention to Mr. W. E. Matthews' letter to Hon. J. M. Langston in regard to the League idea and requesting me to give my opinion on the subject. I have read Mr. Matthews' letter with interest. It is a subject of vital importance to the colored race and should and does interest us all as an oppressed people. No colored American can with indifference see or hear of the terrible murders and revolting outrages that are daily being perpetrated upon the Negro of the South without being disloyal to himself and to the race, as the many cruelties and indignities perpetrated against any one Negro is a direct thrust at the whole race.

Any evil that affects a race or people as a whole should be combated by the same as a whole. I believe the League idea as outlined some time ago by Mr. T. T. Fortune and so often advocated by THE PLAIN DEALER a good one, and as Mr. Matthews says, "With such extensions and modifications as would bring under its banner friendly and sympathetic support throughout the world." I cannot see how it would fail to benefit us. It is by organizing and agitating that all great reforms for the betterment of the condition of the oppressed is brought about. By this means the foundation was laid for the final overthrow of slavery. We have but to look around us to see organizations on every hand bet-

ting against the oppression which is through selfish motives constantly showing itself in some form. And there is no race or class of people who are oppressed more than the colored race, and therefore more in greater need of organizing for the betterment of their condition. It's a true saying, "God helps them who help themselves."

Some states and even counties have formed Protective Leagues. That is well. But it would be better to unite in one National political whole, not for the purpose of affiliating with any political party or for keeping any party in power, nor for the purpose of planning how the Negroes might all be shipped off to Mexico or South America or some other place, it matters very little where to these selfish, scheming emigration agents so they get so much per head for all they can induce to go, but that we may better demand and enforce our rights as American citizens with all parties as guaranteed by the constitution, and in so doing we will show to the world and to the American people that the Negro is "here and here to stay," which fact, the sooner it becomes known, the better it will be for both races.

Yours in the interest of an oppressed race,
Z. MORGAN.
Boysie City, Mich., Oct. 12.

THE PEOPLE READY.

Where Shall We Find a Joshua To Lead Them?

To the Editor of THE PLAIN DEALER.

Sir:—Your communication of recent date requesting my opinion respecting the work regarding the race as outlined by Mr. Matthews in his letter to Mr. John M. Langston and advocated by THE PLAIN DEALER for the last four years, came duly to hand. I have read Mr. Matthews' letter with a great deal of interest. I have also read something of the League idea of which he spoke. I do not hesitate to say that the letter is timely, and the suggestion for some organized effort a good one.

My opinion is that the League or some similar organization is absolutely necessary and imperatively demanded. The Negro is impelled to it by circumstances. He must have it for his protection and his wellbeing. He must have it for his own peace and safety. He has done as long as he can without organization and organized effort. The laws of the United States are ample and sufficient for all, but they do not shelter all. The constitution and the statute books of the States contain all necessary provisions for securing the rights, the prosperity and the life of every individual, but they do not apply alike to all. The legislative, the judicial and the executive authorities as well as public sentiment are combined against us. Education, wealth and power confront us and dispute our progress. In our disorganized state we are subject to the whims and the mercy of all. We are exposed on all sides and everywhere to imposition, peril and death. Organized effort only will save us from the insults and the slaughter of the irresponsible, the reckless and the desperate. Organized effort alone will do for us what the laws and public sentiment are unable to do. It alone will give us strength where we are weak, power where we are powerless, and influence where we now have no influence. It will enable us to conquer where we are now conquered; it will be a mighty agency in effecting the repeal of discriminating laws; correcting the defects of existing laws; purifying and enforcing the administration of all just laws. It will greatly aid us to secure due recognition for ourselves and our posterity, and to obtain our proper place in the political, social and religious affairs of the Nation as well as in the commercial and industrial relations.

There was a time when it would have been premature and suicidal to have proposed such a thing; but that time has passed. It was when the centers of population at the South had no educated men and no intelligent leaders. It was when there were no Negro journals and very few papers of any kind ever read by the race. It was when they had little or no experience as freemen, and when they had not learned to breathe freely in the freeman's atmosphere. Those circumstances no longer obtain at the South. The race, especially at the centers, have been qualified by education, by suffrage, by experience and by association to think, to plan, to do and to perform the various duties of their complex life. They are now ripe for movement, for organization and for any action which will bring them release and relief and promote their best interest. They are now prepared to see that in union and in organization there is redemption from a condition which is but little removed from cursed slavery itself. I think that the race thoroughly understand the necessity of one great and grand organization, and stands ready to follow any intelligent and wise leadership. The people are ready, the opportunity is at hand, the great desideration is a Joshua. Where shall we find the man sufficiently strong in character, in faith, in courage, in wisdom and resources to reunite the people, seize the opportunity and to lead us into the Promised Land. May God direct our minds and hearts to Him.

Yours very truly,
W. H. FRANKLIN.
Swift Memorial Seminary, Rogersville, Tenn.

[Additional letters of endorsement will be found on page two.—EDITOR.]

THE CAUSE IS JUST.

LET THE MEANS FOR ITS ADVANCEMENT BE WISELY CHOSEN.

Danger of Injudicious Action—Insist Upon A Complete Concession of Rights—Supported by All Who Respect the Laws of the Country.

From the Detroit Tribune.

This week's issue of the Detroit Plaindealer, the leading Afro American paper of this country, is an unusually interesting number. It contains special contributions on the subject of Negro organization from many able and prominent men, including Judge ALBION W. TOURGEE, Hon. JOHN R. LYNCH, of Mississippi, ex State Auditor McCABE of Kansas, Representative GREEN of Ohio, Prof. SCARBOROUGH of Wilberforce college, Rev. J. M. RIDDLE of West Virginia, P. H. MURRAY of Missouri, Prof. D. A. STARKER, W. Q. ATWOOD and Rev. JAMES HENDERSON of Michigan and many other.

These men substantially agree in their views and opinions regarding the formation of a National League of Afro-Americans, favoring the plan and the object it is intended to secure, viz., the constitutional rights and improved condition of the colored people.

Certainly the colored people have the same right to organize for self-protection and advancement that white people have, and there is no class of people in the Union that needs protection in some parts of the country so much as this class or race.

Much, in fact everything, so far as the good to be accomplished is concerned, depends upon the character, wisdom, careful deliberation and action of those who are to give form and force to the proposed plan. The object is certainly commendable and the means adopted to advance toward it and ultimately reach it should be wisely chosen.

Let the movers keep always in close contact and harmony with that patriotic sentiment of the country which is in sympathy with them, and which with them demands the free exercise of men's rights everywhere in this land, and their cause will be steadily strengthened.

There is always more or less danger of hasty and injudicious action in all new organizations formed for the attainment of certain specific ends. Zeal frequently displaces good judgement and when it does the cause is a loser. The fact has been many times demonstrated in the extreme measures resorted to by other organizations, the results almost invariably being the opposite of those sought. Let our Afro-American friends be wiser than many of their white brethren have been and endeavor, while insisting upon a full and complete concession of their rights, to press their cause in such a way as to win rather than repel fair minded men of all political parties.

This, however, does not mean that they should be less persistent or determined in their efforts to secure the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges accorded them by the constitution and laws of our country. "Thrice armed is he whose cause is just." Their cause is just, and their strength and final success lie largely in the employment of such means as the patriotic sentiment of the country approve.

We do not for a moment apprehend that the leaders of this movement contemplate the use of other than justifiable measures. They will proceed on legitimate lines, and should have the sympathy and support of all men who respect the constitution and laws of our country.

SUCCESS IS SURE

When Humanity and Justice Prevail.

Galveston News: A prosperous colored couple. The Jasper News-Boy says:

Alfred McFarland, an enterprising colored man living northwest from town, says that his wife made 170 bushels of corn besides her potatoes and vegetables, all with her own labor this year. He was working out for wages in order to pay for more land, and did not plow a furrow in the corn.

The News-Boy adds:

There is a larger percentage of the black people who own their homes, are making good citizens and living contentedly in this county than in any other section of the South. There are causes for this condition, the mention of which may be useful to other communities not so favored. In the first place, they have good schools and churches. They have good teachers and good preachers. Land is cheap and sold to them on easy terms. And last, but by no means least, the merchants of Jasper have helped them in times of distress in several instances, advancing large quantities of corn and meat to help them finish their crops.

"I would not live away," said the Psalmist in a moment of poetic furor. "I would not either," says Josh Billings, irreverently. So we say—but then while we do live, let us hold on to our health and spirits. The surest way to do this, is to lay in a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Try it.

Get your friends to subscribe for THE PLAIN DEALER.

FINALLY SUCCESSFUL.

After Two Rebuffs Mr. Credit Finds an Institution Which Accepts Him.

New York Herald: Last June James O. Credit, a young colored man whose home is in Baltimore, graduated from Lincoln University, Pa., after a four years' course of study.

Afterward young Credit sought to enter the Maryland University Medical School, but met with no better luck there.

Credit had been reading medicine with Dr. William Thomas Carr, a colored man and a graduate of the Long Island College in Brooklyn.

Credit's brother is the general missionary of Maryland and the District of Columbia under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society of New York.

A Readable Letter.

CASEPOLS, Oct. 21.—We are in receipt of sample copies of THE PLAINDALER and hope it may reach every Afro-American household.

Windsor Notes.

The marriage of Mr. Anthony Byrd to Miss Ida Banks which occurred last Wednesday evening at the B. M. E. church was one of the grandest that has been seen in Windsor for a number of years.

A poisoning case took place in Windsor last week. The victim was John Thompson, he was attending a questionable dance and states that he drank some whisky which he claims was poisoned.

We are pleased to state that the children of the advanced classes of our Afro-American school who have been without a regular teacher since the school opened in September have been admitted into the Central school.

Got the Pigeon.

BATTLE CREEK, Oct. 21.—The pigeon fly festival given by the ladies of the Marshall street Baptist church on the 17th inst. proved quite a novel affair and was largely attended.

Murdered by Bourbons.

SUPERFICIAL SURVEY.

The best diamond cutters make \$60 per week.

Alaska cost the United States government 2 cents an acre.

Bronson Howard has refused \$10,000 to write a play for a star.

An immense deposit of mineral soap has been found near San Diego, Cal.

Critics accuse Frank Stockton of marrying his hero in his last novel to the wrong girl.

Mrs. Maybrick's mother says she doesn't propose to leave England until her daughter is set free.

There ought to be a field for woman in Australia. There is only one woman's paper in that country.

The daughters of Julian Hawthorne are named Hildegarde, Gwendolen, Gladys, Beatrice, and Imogene.

Mme. Carnot, wife of the French president, is of medium height, with olive complexion and Roman features.

Colored Cadet Flipper, who acquired considerable notoriety at West Point some years ago, is now an officer in the Mexican army.

It is said that thirty-six millionaires reside in the territory between Dobb's Ferry and Tarrytown, N. Y., a distance of only six miles.

A Mrs. Fanny Vertun claims that she holds the deeds for the entire ground on which Minneapolis is built and has begun suit for possession.

Orchids run into money. J. Gould's group, and it is a small one at that, is worth \$10,000. Only the wealthy can indulge in a profusion of them.

Miss Helen Gould always believed she had a mission to teach, and even now instructs four music pupils, members of her church, at her home.

Emperor William says that the Hohenzollerns never let go what they have once grasped. Did none of them ever clutch the lighted end of a cigar?

A clergyman as a rule, doesn't feel complimented when he sees it stated in a paper that there is always a great awakening at the close of his sermon.

Mrs. Kendal tells us in her new book of "Recollections" that, having married an actor, she vowed that she would never play love scenes with any one but her husband.

There are ruins near Gallup, Cal., the foundation walls of which can be traced for two miles, indicating the existence of a large town in the locality in bygone times.

California is trying to become self-sustaining. The state now manufactures nearly all the iron it needs, though only a few years ago it depended on the East for its supply.

Rosa Bonheur, who is over seventy years of age, is making studies of Buffalo Bill's Indians and ponies for a large painting.

Parisian art is willing to give the Wild West a show.

Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer says: "Women live in their houses more than men, what more fitting than that they should design them?" Mrs. Clymer advocates the study of architecture by women.

The artful Disraeli believed in the efficacy of flattery. He said "it was the secret of his success in life. The higher a man climbed the thicker it could be laid on, until, if one could approach the throne, it might be laid on with a trowel."

For every trunk carried 500 miles by rail in the United States, one is smashed to the extent of \$3. There has been no improvement in the matter of handling baggage from the time the first trunk was unhinged and split from top to bottom.

Some men desire to be consistent with their crankiness. Dr. Schlieman is infatuated with old Greece, and he wants nothing not Grecian about him.

Sir Edwin Arnold recently paid a visit to Walt Whitman and pronounces him the handsomest old man he ever saw.

The clay pipe industry is remarkable from more than one point of view. The manufacture is essentially French and its importance is daily increasing.

It is said that the secret of the production of cheap aluminum has been lost by the sudden death of the proprietor of the works, Mr. Seymour. He used some unknown chemical at a certain moment of the action of the fusing and separation.

A steamer arrived at Philadelphia the other day with a cargo of fruit and a number of tarantulas on board.

Aerial navigation has reached this surprising stage of progress: At the late Parisian "congress" on the use of balloons and carrier pigeons in time of war it was resolved that "aeronauts in time of war should be treated as belligerents if they were really spies."

In France there are no public funds for the relief of the poor, and private charity is almost wholly relied upon.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt walks ever in a lane of bowing heads. To be sure she stands for a fortune of a hundred millions, with millions and millions more in the family behind her.

Some of the Vanderbilts.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt walks ever in a lane of bowing heads. To be sure she stands for a fortune of a hundred millions, with millions and millions more in the family behind her.

Some of the Vanderbilts.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt walks ever in a lane of bowing heads. To be sure she stands for a fortune of a hundred millions, with millions and millions more in the family behind her.

The World is Our Field.

Lend us your ear. The demon of Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Constipation invades the bulwark of health, impairs the appetite and distresses the stomach.

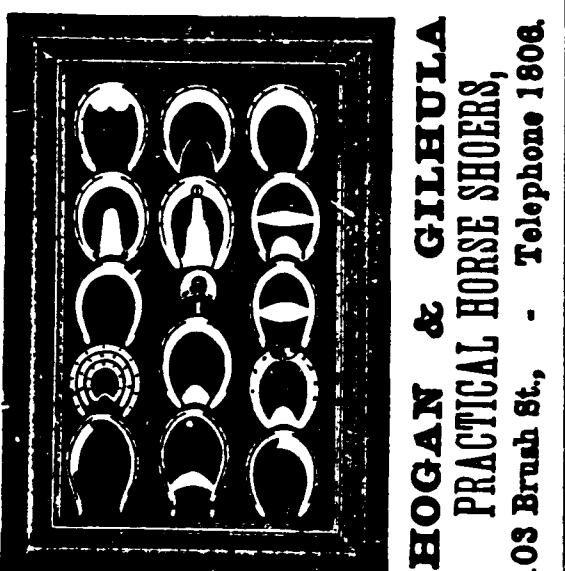
An opportunity is here offered by which one of the best, surest, most palatable, effective and magical remedies in the world may be secured on trial, free of charge.

We will send a sample box costing at any drug store 50c, for 14c in postage stamps, to cover cost of packing and postage, in order to have you give it a trial.

Over 100 testimonials from some of the most prominent physicians and citizens of Europe and America as to its worth as a permanent cure for either of the above mentioned complaints.



Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your Cough at once. Price only 25 Cts. a bottle.



Advertise your entertainments in The Plaindealer.

A Prosperous Chinese Doctor.

A celebrity among the Chinese of San Francisco is their great doctor, Li Po Tai, says the N. Y. Medical Times. He has been in this country nearly thirty years, and has a larger income from his profession than any white practitioner in the city.

Some of the Vanderbilts.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt walks ever in a lane of bowing heads. To be sure she stands for a fortune of a hundred millions, with millions and millions more in the family behind her.

REGISTRATION.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, DETROIT, October 14, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the District Boards of Registration of the several wards and election districts of the City of Detroit under and by virtue of "An Act to preserve the purity of the elective franchise by the registration of electors," and all acts amendatory thereof, and in accordance with the charter of the city of Detroit, will meet on Friday and Saturday, October 23 and 24, A. D. 1886, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 8 o'clock P. M., continuously each day mentioned, at the following places in their respective wards and election districts for the purpose of making a perfect list, as near as possible, of all persons residing in such ward and district qualified as electors under the constitution, and for the purpose of performing such duties as devolve upon them by law.

- First Ward—First District—At Hill's barber shop, 1238 Woodward avenue.
First Ward—Second District—At Kent's livery barn, 238 John R street.
First Ward—Third District—At the barn of S. H. Gillett, 176 John R street.
First Ward—Fourth District—At 99 Brush street.
First Ward—Fifth District—At Steele's livery barn, 44 Larned.
Second Ward—First District—At the house of John Watts, 733 Woodward avenue.
Second Ward—Second District—At the Triangle Drug store, corner Clifford and Cass avenue.
Second Ward—Third District—At the carpenter shop, 57 Montcalm street.
Second Ward—Fourth District—At Kent's livery stable, corner State and Griswold streets.
Second Ward—Fifth District—At Case's livery stable, 41, 43 and 45 Congress street west.
Third Ward—First District—At the house of Charles Mettwer, 21 Congress street east.
Third Ward—Second District—At the store No. 158 Macomb street.
Third Ward—Third District—At the house of Joseph Helfenbein, 418 Antoine street.
Third Ward—Fourth District—At the house of Anton Bauer, 721 Antoine street.
Fourth Ward—First District—At the house No. 171 Woodbridge street west.
Fourth Ward—Second District—At the house of T. T. Collins, 27 Third street.
Fourth Ward—Third District—At the store of James Finn, 344 Grand River avenue.
Fourth Ward—Fourth District—At the store northeast corner of Crawford and Tuscola streets.
Fifth Ward—First District—At the house of Anton Barlage, northeast corner of Franklin and Rivard street.
Fifth Ward—Second District—At the house of Mrs. B. Strockel, No. 274 Rivard street.
Fifth Ward—Third District—At the house of Valentin Hoff, 499 Third street.
Fifth Ward—Fourth District—At the house of Herman Brinker, 645 Russell street.
Sixth Ward—First District—At the house of Dr. Saunders, corner of Seventh and Howard streets.
Sixth Ward—Second District—At the house of Edward Johnston, 208 Michigan avenue.
Sixth Ward—Third District—At the house of John Morgan, corner of Seventh and Locust streets.
Sixth Ward—Fourth District—At the store of L. P. Moffet, No. 583 Seventh street.
Seventh Ward—First District—At the house of W. P. Hill, northwest corner of Larned and Orleans street.
Seventh Ward—Second District—At the house of Christopher Kaiser, northwest corner of Mullett and Riopelle street.
Seventh Ward—Third District—At the house of Anthony Meier, southeast corner of Jay and Riopelle streets.
Seventh Ward—Fourth District—At the house of John Lipke, northwest corner of Eliot and Riopelle streets.
Eighth Ward—First District—At the house No. 421 Howard street.
Eighth Ward—Second District—At the house of Joseph Kavanaugh, 538 Michigan avenue.
Eighth Ward—Third District—At the house of John Culinane, 117 Harrison avenue.
Eighth Ward—Fourth District—At the house No. 782 Grand River avenue.
Ninth Ward—First District—At the store of L. Lovens, 128 St. Aubin avenue.
Ninth Ward—Second District—At the store of Joseph W. Hill, 208 St. Aubin avenue.
Ninth Ward—Third District—At the store of Fred Kerst, 664 Gratiot avenue.
Ninth Ward—Fourth District—At the store of J. Kulwicki, 816 St. Aubin avenue.
Tenth Ward—First District—At the house of Edward Sommerville, 519 Gratiot street.
Tenth Ward—Second District—At the house of Mrs. John Siebert, 402 Seventeenth street.
Tenth Ward—Third District—At the house of Thomas Crowley, No. 491 Fourteenth avenue.
Tenth Ward—Fourth District—At the house of John Filburn, 1001 Grand River avenue.
Eleventh Ward—First District—At the store of James Holihan, 93 Joseph Campau avenue.
Eleventh Ward—Second District—At the house of John Kebl, 581 Clinton avenue.
Eleventh Ward—Third District—At the house No. 465 Second street.
Eleventh Ward—Fourth District—At the barbershop No. 488 Gratiot avenue.
Twelfth Ward—First District—At the house of James Sheedy, 181 Twenty-second street.
Twelfth Ward—Second District—At the house of James Brennan, corner Michigan and Tillman avenue.
Twelfth Ward—Third District—At the house of John Brown, 408 Myrtle street.
Thirteenth Ward—First District—At the house of James Burke, 703 Franklin street.
Thirteenth Ward—Second District—At the store of Theo. W. Todd, 182 Elmwood avenue.
Thirteenth Ward—Third District—At the house No. 1171 Gratiot street.
Fourteenth Ward—First District—At the house No. 1166 Fort street west.
Fourteenth Ward—Second District—At the house corner of E street and Vinewood avenue.
Fourteenth Ward—Third District—At the house of Charles Sullivan, No. 1180 Michigan avenue.
Fifteenth Ward—First District—At the house of Sarsfield McNamara, 1161 Jefferson avenue.
Fifteenth Ward—Second District—At the house of Margaret Cummings, 196 Bellevue avenue.
Sixteenth Ward—Third District—At the house of Ferdinand Klusman, Jr., 1478 Gratiot avenue.
Sixteenth Ward—First District—At the store of William Kasenow, 1444 Fort street west.
Sixteenth Ward—Second District—At the house of Joseph Brinker, 814 Junction avenue.
Sixteenth Ward—Third District—At the house of Henry Kloenhammer, 1758 Michigan avenue.
When and where all electors, not already properly registered, must register their names to entitle them to the privilege of voting at the ensuing election. The following is a true copy of section 1 of article 7 of the constitution of this state, which fixes the qualification of electors:
'In all elections every male citizen, every male inhabitant residing in the state on the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, every male inhabitant residing in the state on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, pursuant to the laws thereof six months preceding an election, or has resided in this state two years and six months and declared his intention as aforesaid, and every civilized male inhabitant of Indian descent, a native of the United States and not a member of any tribe, shall be an elector and entitled to vote; but no citizen or inhabitant shall be an elector, or shall be entitled to vote at any election unless he shall be above the age of twenty-one years and has resided in this state three months and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote, ten days next preceding such election.
'Provided, That in time of war, insurrection or rebellion no qualified elector in the actual military service of the United States, or of this state, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the township, ward or state in which he resides; and the Legislature shall

have the power and shall provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the canvass and return of their votes to the township or ward election district in which they respectively reside or otherwise.
By order of the Common Council,
A. G. KRONBERG,
City Clerk.

Chas. H. Tonak, & Co., [SUCCESSORS TO]

Advertisement for ORIMER'S NEW RESTAURANT. The text reads 'ORIMER'S NEW RESTAURANT! THE MOST POPULAR PLACE IN THE CITY. 38 MONROE AVE. JOHN BREITMEYER & SONS, Florists & Rose Growers, Popular Flowers in their Season. Choice Collection of Tropical Plants on Exhibition. Cor. Gratiot and Miami Avenues, DETROIT, MICH.' There is also a small illustration of a person's head.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER. It is the greatest Blood remedy of the age. It cures all Blood diseases, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful power. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: 'It cured my child of Erysipelas.' 'It cured my child of Erysipelas.' 'It cured my child of Erysipelas.' 'It cured my child of Erysipelas.'

J. B. CLAY, Proprietor. Telephone No. 642. West End Bottling Works, BOTTLER OF POPULAR Ales, Porters and Lager Beer Family Use. 65 GRAND RIVER AVENUE. FARMERS AND HORSE OWNERS HAVE YOU SEEN THE 'RAPID' HARNESS MENDERS PATENTED February 24, 1886. March 27th, 1888.

You can repair your own Harness, Halters, Straps, &c., without expense or loss of time. It will make a nice clean job. NO SEWING OR RIVETING! No special tools. A common hammer will do the work. It is the most simple and handy little device known. Can be applied to any portion of a harness. They are put up, one gross, assorted sizes, in a tin box, handy to carry in the pocket ready for any emergency. Ask your dealer for them. PRICE ONLY 25c PER GROSS. For Sale by Harness Makers, Hardware and General Stores. Buffalo Specialty Manufacturing Co. Sole Manufacturers and Patentees. 67-69 Washington St. BUFFALO, N. Y.

FRIEND AND SPELLMAN. Coach, Coupe, Victoria, Light Livery AND Cab Stables AT ALL HOURS. 24 GRATIOT AVENUE. Telephone 502.

BURNETT'S SHAVING PARLOR. W. E. BURNETT having re-opened and re-fitted his barber shop at 52 Croghan street, desires the patronage of the general public. Competent workmen always in attendance. Give us a Call. The patronage of Visitors to the city especially solicited.

ARMITAGE & MOYLAN. PRACTICAL HORSE SHOERS, Finest Horse Shoeing Shop in Detroit. Forging and Interfering a Specialty. All diseases of the feet treated successfully. Horses called for and returned without extra charge. No. 85 & 87 Larned St., East, Bet. Randolph & Brush Sts. Telephone No. 1952.

The Detroit Plaindealer.

Published Weekly Friday
TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

By mail or carrier, per annum, \$1.50
Six months, 1.00
Three months, .50

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

THE PLAINDEALER COMPANY, Publishers Tribune Building Rowland St.

Address all communications to THE PLAINDEALER CO., Box 92, Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, '89.

It is time now for a master mind to step in at once and assume control of the rising League, else when the present enthusiasm wanes it will be more difficult to gather a solid, compact body. Whether it be LANGSTON or some one else the time is now ripe.

Who would have believed that three men could be found in Wayne county who would stultify their consciences and sell their oaths for \$25? Yet three were found and one mean enough to bribe them. They not only sold themselves but did untold injury to a cripple. Judge GARTNER is entitled to considerable praise for the prompt manner in which he dealt with such tampering with justice.

THE Nashville American is the meanest, dirtiest and most malicious sheet, when the Afro-American is at issue, there is in the country. It never loses a chance to insult and degrade the race in the vilest manner, yet even they found kind words for a little gathering of black Democrats who met in an alley in Nashville. Now let that same bourbon sheet stand up and demand that this squad of black Democrats have their full civil rights and people will believe that they really mean something by abetting this Democratic movement among Afro-Americans.

THE approaching election offers a good opportunity for the voters of Detroit to lay aside party and assert citizenship. Never was an official body so rotten as our present council. Secure in the large majority that insures them election a number of our city officers have followed in the wake of the ward healers and bartered themselves and the people's interest for money. Even nominations are sold by gamblers. What more could be expected of men who become creatures to such a set and purchase office at a set price! Bribery and corruption are so prevalent that jurors are bought for \$25 and aldermen for 10 per cent of the profits. The power behind the grand jury is the people; let them rebuke this malfassance of office and give precedence and effect to the indictments of that party.

WITH all the talk the bourbon press is indulging in concerning the removal of the Afro-Americans from the South, there isn't a respectable minority who would support what they say. Every circumstance points to the insincerity of their professions. Not long since the Hartford Courant suggested that the over-burdened black population of the South be aided to move West where they would become more desirable citizens than the foreigners who are now flooding that territory. It claimed they would be better citizens because they are truly American in every instinct beside being patriotic; better because they are not anarchists or revolutionists, but sturdy toilers who are willing to develop the unbounded resources of the West.

Sub-sequent to the Courant article the Indianapolis Journal supplemented what it had said and combatted the proposed emigration of Afro-Americans to Mexico. Numbers of bourbon papers have asked why the Northern press does not invite their overplus of black laborers to take up homes in the North. Not only has the Courant favored such an invitation, but the Pioneer Press of St. Paul does likewise. We quote from the Indianapolis Journal to show that the North and West is not afraid of the Afro-American:

"The Journal sees no reason why colored people should desire to emigrate from the United States to Mexico. This is a better country than Mexico in every way—better to be born in, to live in and to die in. It is better for the black man as well as the white man. Circumstances have made it the black man's home as much as the white man's. The colored people have done their share towards contributing to the prosperity of the country, and have a right to stay here. There is work for them here as well as in Mexico. There is abundance of room for them here, and more avenues of usefulness and happiness open to them than they would find in Mexico.

The Negroes have not much capital, but they have some idea of enterprise and they possess a large amount of muscle. They are trained to work, and, under favorable conditions, are good workers. They make good farmers, and are fond of becoming land-owners.

The colored people are needed in the South quite as much as they are in any other section of country, and if the Southern whites were not miserably shortsighted they would treat the Negroes well, in order to obtain their services as laborers. But if the colored people cannot get fair treatment in the South they should migrate to Northern and

Western states. This is a much more inviting field for them than Mexico. Hundreds of thousands of them could find homes in the Western and North-western states, where land is cheap and workers are needed. Once let the tide of colored emigration to the North set in strongly, and the Southern whites would soon come to terms."

OPINION is so unanimous regarding the formation of a League whereby the rights, privileges and immunities of the Afro-American may be established and maintained, in common with other citizens, that a serious consideration of the aim of such an association is in order. Of course there will be various opinions, radical and conservative, and it is to be hoped that out of them a useful and wise organization may be formed, patriotic in every feature to country and to race. Of the number of prominent men interviewed by THE PLAINDEALER all but one favored a League, and although no extended plan was mentioned or purposes stated, they were incidentally referred to and indicated. The objections of Mr. J. DALLAS BOWSER are certainly well taken conceding his premises. He probably does not apprehend the situation. If the proposed organization should develop any nihilistic tendencies or calculate to retaliate on the plan of the Klan-gael, THE PLAINDEALER could not endorse it. Violence and reprisal by force should be the last resort. We have too much confidence in the growing spirit of liberality everywhere to believe that such a course will ever be necessary. What we need is that our laws be properly construed and justly but firmly executed. We want our friends to give us a chance in the avenues of trade and business; we want the opportunities of life common to all. Then if we cannot stand before the intelligence of the country, let us fall before the inevitable. Every appeal to public opinion and law should be made with money to prosecute our claims. The old abolition spirit that rises against wrong can be rejuvenated when the long list of unpunished crimes in the South are laid before it. The Detroit Tribune, a staunch friend of the race, together with others, have cautioned us against the excesses which often accompany nursed wrongs. There is danger that protest will be laid aside for vengeance and our cause weakened if not hurt.

A League properly conducted, with selfish ambitions eliminated, could arouse such a healthful sentiment that Southern intolerance, disregard of law and violence would have to go down before it or rebel as in 1860.

JUDGING from recent expressed opinions there seems to be a misunderstanding in the South as to the chances possessed by the Afro-American in the North to find employment. The boasts are frequently made that the Southern Afro-American has the advantage in this respect. Time probably was when such may have been the case. To the superficial observer it may appear so now, when the general employment of the Afro-American, in the different fields or avenues of trade, is noted; but when the relative position of each is taken to the general population, the apparent advantage disappears in the commoner fields of labor, while in the higher branches, requiring business capacity and shrewdness, the advantages are in the North.

With the increased friendliness on the part of labor organizations, it is not now so difficult as formerly for a good mechanic to find employment. The skilled and unskilled labor of Birmingham and Chattanooga are more than equalled in proportion to numbers at Pittsburg and other Northern centers. Where formerly he was discriminated against it is now not unusual to find him employed. His skill is required as machinists in such centers as Springfield, O., South Bend, Ind., and Battle Creek, Mich., and his chances are greatly increasing in large manufactures in Detroit and other cities. The Selma (Ala.) Cyclone is mistaken when it says as mechanics, telegraph operators, engineers, book keepers, clerks, contractors, he has but little if any better showing in the North. Instances are multiplying in our Northern country where the ambitious young Afro-American is winning his spurs in competition with the young men of other races, and is appointed to places of trust and influence. Such a thing, except in politics, if we are rightly informed, is unheard of in the South. In a corner of Ohio, where the population of the race is not to be ever compared with that of Selma, Ala., there are four railway telegraph operators, one of whom has charge of an important station with several operators under his supervision. Look the whole South over and you will be unable to find a mammoth institution like PULLMAN'S that has ever employed an Afro-

American as its accountant, or find a great manufacturing center like another that we know of in a Western town that employs hundreds of men where another is superintendent.

If Afro-Americans had the capital they could succeed as well North as South, as many do. One of the brightest openings that was ever offered to any young man in Detroit, as contractor, was given to one who hailed from a Southeastern city. Incapacity and shiftlessness was the cause of his downfall.

In the professions our men of merit are honored and their practice is wide—confined to no particular race. The few civil engineers we possess compare favorably in their work with others and hold their own. Our inventors—well, every locomotive and stationary engine, North or South, that has the lubricating oil cup, patented but a few years ago, has the imprint of his thought and genius. Our men in business have to rely upon the support of others, and cannot depend upon race, as they can and do in the South. Hence their success depends chiefly upon their business capacity.

These corrections are not made in any spirit of envy or contention; they are not designed to raise any discussion as to the relative merits of the North and South, but they are clearly in the province of a newspaper whose greatest mission is to uncover error and promulgate truth.

THE Casino Tabernacle is doing a noble work among the unfortunates who have been unable to govern their appetites and passions. Hundreds, besides becoming Christians, have become better men and women and citizens. Blessings are certainly in store for Mr. WILLS and Major CAMP for their noble work in giving these people a new and better conception of life and its aspirations. Many Afro-Americans have been benefitted by these meetings, for these gentlemen have made their invitation as broad as that recorded in Revelations, "Let everyone who is athirst come." Those who have accepted the invitation are glad to-day that they went. THE PLAINDEALER wishes that Major CAMP or some of his aids could visit every saloon or place of vile resort visited by our young Afro-American youths who are wasting their time, blasting their prospects and blighting their lives, by vicious practices and associations. We have had many acquisitions to our Afro-American population in the last five years, but few who lend character or give standing to our society by their presence. They are of the thoughtless, heedless character that spend their extra time and money in places of low resort. It is too true there are few counter influences to offset these places of wickedness, and if the Casino Tabernacle makes one or two good citizens its work is deserving and should be aided.

WHAT "SHIRLEY DARE" HEARD

At the Abolition Meeting at Boston—Downing and Bishop Turner.

Detroit Tribune: What is wanted all around for the cure of state and civic troubles is some of that old abolition grit, set, as Summer charged it, against all injustice, all interference with human rights in any shape. Its work, we were reminded, is not ended with emancipation. It is but begun. It takes wider scope from the abolition of convict oppression in Russia and Arab slavery in Africa, to the wide, low breathed but stubborn struggle beginning in our own communities, which is not capital against labor, or nationalism against individualism, or vice versa, but simply of justice against injustice, in whatever bulk it rears or in what crevice it hides. It was good to see that spirit is not dead, and to hear the old Israelites like Increase Sumner Lincoln of New Hampshire, 91 years old, and Fisher of Medway, 80 years and more, and Father Tatton, the witty Methodist, who wear their years so grandly, pass the work on to the younger generation, with fire only excelled by the speakers of color present, born orators, whose eloquence you must look for in the meetings of foreign liberators—not Anarchists—in New York.

"That colored Luther, Bishop Turner of Georgia, the first chaplain of his race commissioned in the army, has the most magnificent clarion voice I ever heard, and his impassioned reasoning held that critical Boston audience delighted till near 11 o'clock at night. In contrast to him was George Downing of Newport, R. I., the friend of Sumner and Phillips, whom I took for an aristocrat of the aristocrats, without suspicion of his race, till reference was made to it, and whose speech was fine as silk throughout. Divest yourself of every popular idea of the Negro in thinking of the educated men of color. Inflated language, pompous airs are found among Boston business men more than with these. In easy, polished manner, natural dignity and their pointed speech they compare to advantage with the best of the American congress today—such strides has a despised race made in self-culture in 28 years. If you want a strong attraction for your lecture course try to get Bishop Turner, not that I know whether he would lecture or not, but any one would forgive his abolitionism for his eloquence. We have no greater natural orator among us.

Communion services at Bethel church were attended by many members of Ebenezer church and the A. M. E. church of Windsor, and P. E. Jeffrey and Revs. O'Banion, Brown and Masterson.

Mr. E. A. Payne of Chicago, has been appointed to a clerkship in the water office of that city.

THE STAR OF HOPE

WHICH HAS ARISEN IN THE EAST FOR THE NEGRO.

Harvard's Noble Duty Nobly Done—Its Influence For Good—The Race Cannot Much Longer Be Trampled Upon.

Chicago Inter Ocean: It was no common chance that brought together in the same budget of daily news the election of a colored man as orator of the senior class at Harvard and the address to the country of the Republican executive committee of Mississippi. Totally distinct as the two items of intelligence are they conspire to emphasize each other. They form, rather, one picture, the disgraceful condition of things in Mississippi of which we catch a glimpse in that address serving as a fit background for Harvard's great masterpiece, for in all its long and eminent career that college, now a university, has never given grander proof of its right to the foremost position which it occupies as an institution of learning. Founded when New England was a babe in arms, it has always sustained toward the best results of American civilization the relations at once of cause and effect. It has never made a point of rebuking the prejudice of race and color, and that very fact gives special significance to this episode in its history.

The present senior class of Harvard is the largest ever registered at any American college, and the election for the high honor of class orator was closely contested, no less than 270 votes being polled. Clement Garrett Morgan won the prize solely upon his merits. During his freshman year he supported himself in part by working as he had time in a barber's shop, but since then his rank as a student has brought him beneficiary money enough from the rich endowments of the college to pay his way. He now stands before the country decorated with the honor of being the best writer and speaker of his class. When it is considered that Harvard draws its students from all over the country, its standard of admission being exceptionally high, one can not but see into this election a declaration that among the more promising young men of our day and land a colored youth is recognized as foremost among his fellows, a peer among peers.

In the entire history of mankind no race has ever made such rapid progress against tremendous odds as the colored people of this country have since the chains of slavery were stricken off, less than a generation ago. Nor did emancipation, followed as it was by enfranchisement, remove their disabilities. The Negro's color has remained, with all its disadvantages. The "Mississippi plan" of shooting Negroes with much the same impunity that a farmer would shoot into a flock of crows prowling on his corn-field prevails quite generally, in a somewhat less pronounced degree, all over the South, and even at the North the colored man is handicapped at every turn by the prejudice of color.

Such a star as Clement Garrett Morgan relieving the darkness is a star of hope for the entire race. By doing him justice his college associates performed a high duty, which can not fail to exert a most wholesome general influence upon the public sentiment of the country, and prepare the way for the enforcement, South as well as North, of the last and crowning amendment to our National Constitution. It will not long be possible to deny and with impunity trample under foot the political rights of a race that has in this centennial year of the Constitution borne off what may fairly rank as the highest of collegiate honors.

ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

The Hon. J. P. Green of Cleveland, O., has been nominated for the legislature.

The Negro Democrats of Nashville have sent their leader, Mr. H. C. Smith, to Ohio to assist their Democratic friends in the campaign.

The Pythian Club, of Columbus, O., has pledged itself to earnestly co-operate with any organization or individual in the formation of a National League.

The Hyers Sisters appeared before a large audience at the Opera house at Saul Ste. Marie last Saturday night and gave a remarkable performance.

Pike Barnes, whose phenomenal success as a rider has spoiled him somewhat, was recently fined \$50 for refusing to ride in a race in which he had promised to ride.

Mr. Z. Morgan, of Boyne City, Mich., has been re-elected to the Board of School Trustees. His daughter, Miss Minnie Morgan, has a large class of white pupils in music, and is organist of a prominent church in that city.

Dora J. Smith, in the Crusader of New Orleans, comments fearlessly on the conduct of some Afro-American ministers, and relates occurrences to which they were parties which are a disgrace to their profession and the people which they are supposed to be guiding.

Charles Van Deeven's wagon wheel bicycle is an object of much interest to the good citizens of Plainfield. It is not quite so gracefully made as some and did not cost very much, but it is a credit to Mr. Van Deeven's enterprise and ingenuity and has carried him over 4,000 miles.

A correspondent from Atlanta, Ga., speaks of the very few Afro-Americans attending the exposition there and the disappointment and surprise of the whites at the lack of this class of patronage and ascribes the absence of Afro-Americans to the "telling effect" of "Pledger's call."

The senior class of Harvard college has elected Clement Garrett Morgan as class orator. The election was hotly contested, but Morgan received a substantial majority, about two hundred and seventy voting. He entered college with little means and during his freshman year worked in odd hours in a barber shop. Since then his rank as a student has brought him beneficiary money from the college. Last year, as a competitor for the Coyleston prizes, he carried his audience by storm and won first prize.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

The citizens of Newport, R. I., held a meeting last Thursday evening at the State House to protest against the outrages committed against Afro-Americans in the South. The meeting, which was arranged by several well known Afro-American citizens, prominent among whom was Mr. P. Downing was attended by a number of representative white citizens. Letters of regret were read from Governor Ladd, Judge Walker, Rev. Father Coyle and Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, who were unable to be present. The meeting was presided over by Mayor Coggeshall, who made the opening address, and recommended that a statement be laid before Congress that citizens in the South were intimidated and forbidden to exercise the right of suffrage. Several other addresses were made and resolutions were adopted vigorously protesting against the wholesale murder of innocent people in the South, and asking that if the power of the Federal authorities to act in the case does not exist it be immediately created.

Editor Grady of Atlanta is not at all disconcerted by his mistaken prophecy of a "New South," but has taken upon himself a new office and is now posing as a historian. A recent issue of his paper contained the startling information that the slaves of the South were freed by the formal consent of their masters and not by Abraham Lincoln, which statement is as worthy of belief as that Jeff Davis is a patriot.

The "colored brother" caused a slight unpleasantness at a session of the Independent Baptist Union which was held at Baltimore last week by demanding to be treated like men and declaring that they were tired of being the subject of special legislation. The white brethren of course stood aghast at such an outburst from his lowly brother in black and charged him with the awful crime of bringing into that harmonious assembly that awful bugbear, the "color question," which, poor soul, had no desire to solve, but coward like, desire to be shoved aside for a coming generation to tackle. Let us hope that those unborn orators of our fate will have the courage of their convictions and prove doers of the word as well as teachers. Meanwhile, dear brothers of the African persuasion, keep kicking.

Our confidence in the Negro as a humane and merciful citizen of the United States has been seriously dampened since we read that there has been one found heartless enough to rob the till of the Washington Be office. Stealing a penny from a dead man's eye is a noble deed when compared with robbing an Afro-American editor's till.

At the closing session of the eighth annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress held in Horticultural hall at Philadelphia Oct. 18, Mr. Samuel R. Lowery of Alabama read an essay on "The Cultivation of the White Mulberry Tree." Mr. Lowery is the senior member of the firm of Samuel and R. Lowery, proprietors of the Academy for the Advancement of Silk Culture at Loweryville, and is an enthusiast on the subject of silk culture in America.

TOOK HIM TO INDIANA

Where He Would Do the Most Good.

"I was in western Missouri on the cars talking to a number of gentlemen," said Hon. Will Cumback, "and just as the train stopped at a little station I was talking about the state of Indiana. A tall, long-haired specimen of a Southern gentleman sitting a few seats in advance of me came back to where I was sitting and said:

"Sir, did I understand you to say, sir, that you were from the state of Louisiana, sir, my native state, sir?"

"I said, 'No, sir, I said Indiana.'

"With a look of disgust he said, 'That's the state, sir, where they went to Kentucky and Tennessee, sir, and got the niggers, sir, and took them up to Indiana, sir, to vote for Harrison, sir, and carried the state in that way, sir.'

"I said, 'Yes, sir, wasn't that all right?'

"All right, sir. What do you mean, sir?'

"I said 'I mean sir, that the constitution has been amended so that the colored man has a right to vote, which I presume you know, sir, and I presume you are equally well aware that they refused to let him vote down South, or if he does vote they don't count his ticket. Now, sir, isn't it the duty of every true American citizen to take the colored man to some place where he can vote and have the vote counted?'

"The Southern gentleman beat a hasty retreat. The crowd roared with laughter."

On Wednesday evening of last week the members of St. Matthews Lyceum met at the residence of Mr. L. Lambert to organize for their winter's work. President Carle was in the chair and after calling to order the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Thos. T. Carey; vice-president, Miss L. Morrison; secretary, Mr. John Ward; assistant secretary, Mr. D. Brown; treasurer, Miss L. Wilson; editor, Mrs. M. E. Lambert; assistant editors, Mr. Will Langston and Mr. Manfred Hill; musical director, Miss Molly Lewis; literary director, Mr. Crum Lambert; president of the Ladies' Monthly committee, Mrs. Will Tomlinson; door cashier, Mr. Pinch. A fine program of attractions for the season will be issued in a few days, and the members are arranging for a pleasing entertainment and house warming the 1st Monday in November. A vote of thanks was returned Pres. Carle on retiring from office which was responded to in his usually pleasing manner.

Dr. P. Brice, president of the state insane asylum at Tuscaloosa, Ala., recently delivered a lecture before the state convention of teachers in Birmingham, advocating the doctrine of evolution. The address created a sensation as Dr. Brice is a pillar in the Episcopal church, and one of the most learned and prominent men in Alabama. The Rev. Harris, the leading Negro preacher of Tuscaloosa, started his large congregation on Sunday by preaching a red-hot sermon from the text: "Are we the Sons of God or Gorillas?" He attacked Dr. Brice severely, and his congregation cheered lustily.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at the following places:

- Aaron Lapp, 495 Hastings street.
- John Williams, 81 Croghan street.
- Smith and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
- Little Herrmann, 341 Croghan street.
- J. L. Smith, 417 Hastings street.
- Jones and Brewer, 389 Antoine street.
- Wm. Burnett, 29 Monroe avenue.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

MERE MENTION.

Read THE PLAINDEALER.
Mrs. Anthony who has been visiting in Bay City, has returned.
Mr. Robert Pelham, Jr., made a business trip to Washington last week.
Mr. Horace Warasaw left the city for a visit to Evansville, Ind., Saturday.
Mr. Birnie G. Chappie has returned from the East where he spent his vacation.
Mrs. A. V. Byrd has returned home from St. Louis after an absence of several weeks.
Miss Gay S. Lewis, of Adrian, visited the city Saturday to attend the two 'home' concerts.
Smoke Geo. Moebis and Co's. celebrated "Ben Hur" and "Glimmstengel" cigars, sold everywhere.
Mrs. Martha Brown of Mullett street, had another severe attack Friday evening but is much better now.
Robt. Blakemore has returned from East Saginaw where he has been visiting his mother for the past two weeks.
Remember when you want a good smoke get one of Geo. Moebis and Co's celebrated "Glimmstengels," sold everywhere.
Mr. Geo. Houston left last week for Cincinnati and will run between that city and Chicago on the C. H. & D. railroad.
Geo. Moebis and Co's great 5 cent "Glimmstengel," Record Breakers" are the most popular cigars sold in the country today.
The Rev. W. A. Meridith, of Gallipolis, O., has been visiting the city and preached Sunday evening at the Second Baptist church.
Mr. William Williams, of Champlain street, has returned home from an extended visit to Parkersburg, Washington and Philadelphia.

\$3-\$3-\$3—That is what you can get pants for at Lewis Golden's—worth \$6. Don't forget the place! Lewis Golden, 28 Michigan avenue.

Persons wishing desirable furnished rooms, with or without board, will find excellent accommodations at Mr. J. L. Martins, 361 Croghan street. Adv.

Mr. John B. Anderson, of Winder street, entertained a number of his young friends Monday evening in honor of Miss Susie Stanley, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Wm. Tomlinson of Adelaide street, entertained a party of sixteen ladies and gentlemen at high tea Sunday, in honor of Mrs. L. Williams and Miss Fayette of Windsor.

Through a mistake of the committee the Bethel church social for October 30th was advertised to be held at the chapel instead of at the residence of Mrs. N. H. Smith, of 78 Congress street.

All who desire to join the Order of the Knights of Pythias, are invited to attend their meeting Sunday afternoon, Oct. 27, at Miner's Grand Opera House. Entrance at the stage door.

Willard Chapter of the Eastern Star order gave an entertaining chocolate social in their hall Thursday evening Oct 17. A large number were present and an enjoyable evening was spent by them.

Look out for counterfeits! See that you get the genuine Salvation Oil! Do not let the dealer sell you some "just as good," but insist upon getting the genuine with the Bull's Head trademark on the wrapper.

Bethel Helping Hand society will give a parlor social at the residence of Mrs. N. H. Smith, No. 78 Congress street, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 30th. A musical and literary program will be presented. Admission 10 cents. Adv.

Having been appointed an agent for the sale of Upright and Square Pianos. Persons wishing to purchase can save from \$10 to \$25 by calling on me before purchasing. Prof. Charles W. Thompson, 809 Macomb street, Detroit, Mich. Adv.

A large number of the friends and members of the Bethel A. M. E. church visited the Rev. and Mrs. Langston in their new home on Winder street, Wednesday evening leaving numerous substantial packages as evidence of their good will and respect.

Those who contemplate getting good pictures for holiday gifts should go to Mrs. Eisenhardt's Art Gallery, 304 and 306 Randolph street, where they can get a large 20x24 crayon picture with elegant gilt or white frame for \$8; regular price \$13. This reduction will be for a short time only.

On Thursday evening 31st inst. "All Hallowe'en's night," the young people of St. Matthews will give an Elfyn party, and Parlor social, at the residence of Mrs. Garrison, Division street. The Sprites will assemble directly at the close of musical programme and delight the guests with their grotesque games. Admission 10 cts. Refreshments for sale. Adv.

The Bethel Lyceum met at the chapel Tuesday night and elected the following officers: President, Mr. Lewis; vice-president, Mr. P. Fox; secretary, Miss Lillian Russell; assistant secretary, Mr. Albert Johnson; treasurer, Miss Veletta Jackson;

editor, Mr. Walter Stowers; executive committee, Misses E. Shewcraft, B. Bibbins, and P. Smith; committee of arrangements, Mrs. M. Lawrence, Mrs. M. Corneal, Mrs. J. Gregory, Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Pearl Sanford.

They Know A Thing or Two.
A Grand Musical and Literary entertainment will be given on the Fourth Anniversary of the I. O. of U. B. and S. of J. under the auspices of True Principal Council No. 1, at their hall room 15 Hilsen degen Block, Tuesday evening October 29, 1889. Some of the best vocal and instrumental talent has been secured for the occasion in order that this may prove one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season. Admission 15 cents. adv.

MADAM KELLOGG.

Ladies, try the French Tailor System of Dress Cutting.

No Refitting No Rebasting System and instruction complete for ten dollars.

228 WOODWARD AVENUE.

Save 25c on the Dollar
By buying OIL CLOTH, RUGS, of which we are closing out a job lot very cheap. Also a lot of Bordered Window Shades on Rollers complete for 35c a piece. Curtain Poles, Picture Frames, etc., at the Wall Paper Store of
C. P. BRANT,
202 RANDOLPH STREET.

THE "LOUVRE,"
188 RANDOLPH ST.
(Miner's Grand Theatre Block.)

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
Largest Assortment, Correct Styles And Lowest Prices.
We have stylish goods for the poor, for the middle classes, for the rich, at the same prices that have made the "Louvre" so popular.

THE "LOUVRE."
WALDEMAR GEPP,
—PRACTICAL—
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks and Fine Jewelry.
All kinds of Repairing neatly and promptly done on short notice. A specialty of Fine Watches. Chronometers and Music Box repairing. All work guaranteed for one year. A large stock of Watches of all makes, Clocks and Fine Jewelry on hand.
186 Gratiot Ave., Detroit.

DR. H. P. SNYDER'S
Dental Parlors
TWENTY-THREE YEARS' PRACTICE.
"Vitalized Air" administered for.....75c
Teeth Extracted for.....25c
Teeth Filled with Gold for \$1.00 and up.
Teeth Filled with Gold and Platinum
Alloys.....75c to \$1.00
Teeth Filled with White Filling for...50c
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of "Vitalized Air," which is made fresh every day; is warranted pure and perfectly harmless. All other anesthetics are dangerous.
246 WOODWARD AV.
And 34 Monroe St., Grand Rapids.

Piles Of all kinds treated generally without surgery, or without the use of any dangerous or irritating drugs. **DR. KISKADDEN'S** PILLS FOR THE CURE OF PILES. Sold by all druggists.
DR. BRINKERHOFF'S SYSTEM. A Book on the use of the "Vitalized Air" in the treatment of the various diseases of the human system. Good results will be obtained through the use of this system. **DR. KISKADDEN'S** PILLS FOR THE CURE OF PILES. Sold by all druggists.
Office Hours, (except Wednesday and Thursday), 9 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 and 8 to 10 P. M.
253 WOODWARD AV., DETROIT

Dollars
and SENSE in EDUCATION.
A business education secured at the DETROIT BUSINESS UNIVERSITY will give you the sense to earn and save money. Open to gentlemen, ladies, boys and girls. Students received any time. Day and evening sessions. 149 Griswold St., Detroit. Call or send for large illustrated catalogue.

JAS. A. DOSTON.

BILLIARD

POOL PARLOR.

34 MONROE AVE. Up-Stairs.
Detroit, Mich.

Smoke "NATURAL GAS"

"NEW ELDORADO"

Best 5c & 10c Cigar in the Market.
—Don't forget the number—
232 CROGHAN STREET.
A. J. Herrmann's.

"YOU WE MEAN"

"VIM,"

THE BEST 5c CIGAR ON EARTH.
ED. BURK'S,
36 MONROE AVE. WE MAKE 'EM.

WM. T. SIMPSON

(Successor to JAMES A. FOSTER.)
Manufacturer of FOSTER'S Patent Union Artificial Limbs, Artificial Arms Apparatuses for Deformities, Resections, &c.
Officers and Soldiers Supplied on Government Account.
112 & 114 Bates St. DETROIT, MICH.
Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue sent free on application.

PARISIAN STEAM LAUNDRY

18 & 20 GRATIOT AVE. DETROIT.
Lace Curtains a Specialty. Windows, Chubbins and Ladders, Cut. First class work warranted. Telephone 321.
New Prices. No Accounts Kept.
The Best Work Guaranteed.

Shirts - 10c.
Collars - 2c.
Cuffs - 4c.

FOR BELLE ISLE PARK.

The Detroit, Belle Isle and Windsor Ferry Co.'s boats leave foot of Woodward avenue every half hour (weather permitting) from 9 a. m. to 9.30 p. m. Last boat from Belle Isle at 10 p. m. Fare—round trip, 10 cts.; children, half price.
From foot of 15th street every hour from 9.45 a. m. until 8.15 p. m. Leave Belle Isle every hour from 10.20 a. m. until 9.20 p. m.

Mrs. Postal Smith,

BOARDING & LODGING.

First-class Meals and Rooms by the Day or Week at Reasonable Rates. Lodging a Specialty.
283 Antoine St., near Gratiot.
DETROIT, MICH.
Advertise in THE PLAINDEALER.

J. L. HUDSON, CLOTHIER.

A GIGANTIC BANKRUPT SALE

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

\$50,000 Worth of Stock of the great wholesale house of Seligman, May & Co., who failed in New York City, bought by us at a most fearful sacrifice, will be offered for sale at the lowest prices ever heard of.

READ THE CLARION VOICED BARGAINS GIVEN BELOW

Men's Suits.
\$20, 25 and 28 Suits go for.....\$15
\$15 and 18 Suits, all wool, go for.....\$12
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Boys' Suits.
Boys' Black Worsted Suits only.....\$2.50
Boys' Substantial Cassimere Suits only.....\$2.95
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Child's Suits.
Children's Well Made Suits only.....\$1.45
Children's \$6 and \$7 Suits beautifully made only...\$3.50
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Children's Overcoats.
A Child's Overcoat made from durable materials...\$1.50
A Child's \$10 all Wool Beaver Overcoat.....\$5.00
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Boys' Overcoats.
Boys' Overcoats, plaid pattern, very stylish.....\$2.25
Boys' Overcoats or Ulsters, great variety.....\$3.65
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Men's Overcoats.
Men's \$6 Overcoats or Ulsters go for.....\$3.65
Men's \$10 Cassimeres, very durable, go for.....\$6.95
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Mail orders given all advantages.

HUDSON, Clothier.

DETROIT, MICH.

HENRY MERDIAN,

—DEALER IN—
COAL, WOOD, COKE

CHARCOAL.

361 & 363 ATWATER STREET.
Telephone 329.

JOB PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES

Ferguson Printing Co.,
95 & 97 Woodward Ave., - Detroit.
TELEPHONE 1141.

Bassett & L'Hommedieu,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS.
95 & 97 Woodward Avenue.

The Largest Stock of Drugs and Druggists' Sundries in the city. From our large Stock, we can always put Fresh and Pure Drugs in Prescriptions.

Barbers Supplied at Wholesale Rates.

DUTCH JELLY,

THE GREAT SKIN TONIC.

Cures Eczema, Pimples, Moth Patches and all eruptions of the skin.

THE BLAIR BILL.

SENATOR EVARTS ITS WARM AND CONSISTENT SUPPORTER.

The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number—Little Enlightenment and Less Justice—What is Expected of the Republican Congress.

The European edition of the New York Herald publishes an interview with Senator Everts, who is now in Europe undergoing treatment from an affection of his eyesight. In the course of a two hours conversation with the Herald reporter, Senator Everts expressed himself fully and freely on the Blair Educational bill which it heartily favors, as will be seen in the following extract from the interview:

"In two hours of conversation with him to-day I was impressed with his cheerful sketch of home affairs. He talked on the bright side of the institution of politics, parties and men, declining to raise any serious question with the future till at length I pressed him on the subject of the Blair Educational bill. Then the Roman in him came to life. Of this paternal scheme—so offensive to a theorizing Democrat to elevate the Negroes South by this plan of federal legislation—the Senator has always been a warm and consistent supporter. "The question," he said, "may be one transcending human wisdom, but that is no good reason why we should not try a little human wisdom on it. It will not do to fold our arms and sit still." "The Southerners say, 'Oh! let us alone; we will take care of this Negro business ourselves.' That is what the South said before the war. Sixty-five millions of people can digest ten millions. Twenty-five millions cannot do so.

NOT SATISFACTORY GOVERNMENT.

"They flatter themselves in the South that the red shirt and the whip will suffice. Possibly they may, but this rule of the red shirt and the whip is not peace; it is not justice; it is war.

"I am told on very good authority that there are now 125,000 Southerners in New York alone. Before the war a Southerner could not tolerate the mere idea of living at the North. It was the Northern man who went South.

"What are we to come to on the plan of 'the greatest good for the greatest number,' with this procreative race growing up among us in a semi barbaric way, is a prospect to think about.

GENERAL NEGRO SUPREMACY.

"If the present conditions are suffered to go on we shall see the Negroes coming in to the entire possession of the States. This the whites do not desire any more than do those of the South.

"Southern Negroes have been given little enlightenment and less justice, though they were freed in the name of the latter. Since their manumission a generation of them has been allowed to grow up in that other bondage—ignorance.

"An apportionment on the basis of comparative illiteracy that would give the South \$49,000,000 of the \$77,000,000 of the proposed expenditure provided by the Blair bill was framed, but New York, Massachusetts and other Northern states did not take kindly to the idea.

THE UNION ONLY A LARGER STATE.

"The talk about education being a domestic right, and therefore a state or communal concern, was specious. The Union is only the bigger state, comprehending the wisdom and foresight of all.

"If Congress finds that the race evil in the South is to be diminished or controlled by education which the state cannot or will not give and decides to enforce that education, it is using its power for the benefit of the Union and every state in it.

"Now that we are to have a Republican House as well as a Republican Senate, I expect to see the Blair bill passed."

Forming A New Church.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 21.—Last Sabbath was one of the bright days in Spring street A. M. E. church. An unusual interest was manifested both spiritually and financially. The financial receipts being \$21.87. The Rev. R. Gillard of Adrian, filled the pulpit at 7:30, and his sermon was one of the ablest of his life. The Rev. R. Gillard is here representing his church in the Baptist convention and is one of whom his church should be proud. The Rev. Johnson of Jackson is also in the city on the same business.—Some efforts are being put forth to establish a second Baptist church in our city. The use of the Fifth avenue Zion church has been tendered them to organize in, and the Rev. Holt will preach there next Sabbath.—A grand reception was given by the young ladies at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Stewart in honor of Miss Conners, of Kalamazoo, and Miss Pettiford, of Franklin, Ind. Mr. Stewart's lovely parlors were handsomely decorated and illuminated with wax candles for the occasion, and refreshments were served at eleven o'clock p. m. after which all indulged in amusements until a late hour, and then retired to their respective places of abode highly delighted over the affair.—Mrs. E. N. Prince, who has been so ill for some weeks, is, we are glad to say, somewhat improving.—Mr. Geo. Daley, who has been sick for some days, is some better.—Mrs. J. C. Ford is somewhat indisposed.—Mrs. J. H. Alexander left our city on Saturday the 19th for Battle Creek where she will spend some days.—Mrs. Freeman who has recently come to our city to live and who has been ill ever since her arrival here is able to be out once more. J. H. A.

Elegant and Accomplished.

Austin (Tex.) Metropolitan Sun: A recent issue of the DETROIT PLAINDEALER, contains a very charming account of the wedding of Miss Cora Moore, of Detroit, and Prof. I. M. Burgan, President of Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas. Miss Moore is the elegant and accomplished lady who last year was teacher of Music at the Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute.

IN THE CITY OF CULTURE.

What Bostonians are Doing About the National League Scheme—The Cambridge League—Social Notes.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—The talk of forming National Leagues has been started again, and it is hoped that we will have a National League this time. Mr. Wm. E. Matthews, of Washington, D. C., has made a good start; his letter to the Hon. John M. Langston which was given so prominently a place in the Boston Journal of the 1st inst., did more towards getting this much talked of League before the public than anything yet done or written. It is true that there exists in Boston in some degree, such an organization known as a colored National League, but disunion among its members, and the withdrawal of the working material that would make its success assured, caused it to fall short of what could have been a success.

Now the city of Cambridge has organized a National League she starts off with about 60 members who have subscribed to its constitution financially and has adopted and proposes to carry out the following principles:

PREAMBLE.

We, the citizens of Cambridge, Mass., recognizing the urgent need of concentrated action in these aggressive times in that which concerns the welfare of the race in the pursuits of those rights and privileges vouchsafed by the Constitution of the United States to all American citizens regardless of race, creed or previous condition of servitude, do, with malice to none and peace to all, band ourselves together for the glory of God and the good of the race.

The second article of the Constitution is their object as follows:

The objects of this League shall be to secure to all American citizens the full and free enjoyment of the National, essential and inalienable rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States and of the several states, including among those rights and privileges the rights of free and fair suffrage, equal privileges in all public institutions, equal privileges on all railroads, steamboats and all other carriers, fair and impartial trials in all the courts of justice, and freedom from insults, from odium, and from proscription because of race or color.

Their purpose to secure other objects as in art. 3d, by appeals to the courts, by creating a public sentiment in support of an impartial enforcement of existing laws, by petitioning the Legislature of the several states, and the Congress of the United States, to enact additional laws wherever needed to secure justice, and defeating whenever possible, all candidates for office, irrespective of party affiliation or political belief who are not in active sympathy with, and an active supporter of the objects of this League.

Their purpose to exclude all persons and purposes that will be antagonistic to its one object.

This constitution further provides that any person not under the age of 18, is eligible to become a member by subscribing to its constitution and paying annually the sum of \$1. Rev. J. A. Brackett is the president, Mr. Benj. Hazel first vice-president, Mr. John Shaw second vice president, Mr. W. W. Cooper, corresponding secretary; Mr. H. A. Julious, recording secretary; Mr. R. Farham, chaplain; Mr. Sirous Moore, treasurer; Mr. Samuel Wilson, executive committee; P. L. Wilson, Albert Jones, M. Johnson, S. M. Carrington, Alfred Pryor, Sam'l Wilson, Banks. All the officers act ex officio. This League meets twice a month; their regular meeting evenings have not been set as yet. Notwithstanding the infancy of this organization, it has already some very important matters to give to the public soon.

The Executive Board of the female Benevolent Firm held their regular business meeting on the 8th inst. at the residence of Mrs. John E. Stephenson, 39 Windsor street, Cambridge, Mass., Mrs. C. Bailey, chairman, Mrs. Stephenson had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roberts, Rev. and Mrs. Brockett, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Wilson, and after the business of the Board had been attended to, they, with other guests, by request of Mrs. Stephenson, repaired to the dining room where they were most sumptuously provided for. PAUL L. WILSON.

THE NAVASSA RIOT.

Two Sides to the Question—The Government Should Examine Both.

Pittsburg Dispatch: It may be all right for the United States to undertake the preservation of order and the punishment of crime among the guano workers on islands unclaimed by other countries; but if it does so, it should either provide for maintaining impartial justice at the location of the works or should take care that it does not act without hearing both sides of the case. The report that United States war vessels are on the watch for the ships in which the Navassa rioters are coming home, with the intention of putting them in prison as soon as they reach land, indicates a need of remembering the duty of impartiality.

Two stories of the Navassa riots have been told; and so far as the public can judge that of the workmen sounds altogether the most probable. That of the company assigns neither cause for the outbreak nor explanation of its cessation. That of the workmen states that the outbreak was caused by abuse and violence on the part of the employers, and that it was quelled by the moderate men among the workmen. The United States should remember that if it is its duty to punish disorder among laborers it is no less its duty to protect workmen against abuse by employers. It should also be sure when it imprisons workmen for riot, that real justice does not require the imprisonment of the people on the other side for the violence which provoked the riot.

A new savings and commercial bank is to be established in Port Huron.

WINGED MISSILES.

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland now publishes her own novels.

Senator Ingalls is said to be engaged on a novel of Washington life.

Marion Crawford, the novelist, says he can walk forty miles at a stretch.

Christian science is said to have gone quite out of fashion in Philadelphia.

Jay Gould has an orchid in his conservatory at Irvington that is valued at \$5,000.

The Grand Duke Constantine, cousin to the czar, has recently published a book of poems.

Mr. Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, gave his beautiful niece \$10,000 as a wedding present.

An English lady has left \$50,000 to be devoted to the photographing of stars, planets and nebulae.

M. Harbediene, the famous bronze founder of Paris, exhibits at the Exposition a clock that is valued at \$70,000.

Gen. M. C. Meigs says that we shall be found by the census of 1890 to have 67,240,000 people in the United States.

The Emperor of Japan has just taken possession of a new palace, furnished in European style. It cost him \$4,000,000.

"Frightened mouse color" is the latest fashionable shade. It is probably a little paler than the ordinary mouse color.

Lady Mandeville threatens to go on the stage unless her father-in-law, the Duke of Manchester, pays her husband's debts.

Mr. Edwards, United States Consul at Berlin, is a queer fellow. He is actually charged by the Germans with being too closely devoted to his duties.

Compressed air is being used as a motive power in some of the cities of France. It has started a new industry in the manufacture of plant for the purpose.

An interesting discovery is stated to have been made in India. This is nothing less than the lost books of Euclid, of which a Sanskrit translation is said to have been found at Jeppore.

The Alpine cow-bell has become the rage among visitors to Switzerland this year and enterprising dealers have flooded the bazaars with miniature cow-bells in gold, silver and enamel.

Max Strakosch, who brought some of the most brilliant singers to this country that ever left the other side of the Atlantic, is in the Home for Incurables at Fordham, N. Y., a paralytic.

An American system of police alarm boxes has been put up in London. A small district has been served with it as an experiment, which, if successful, will probably be repeated all over the great city.

Charles Henry Butler, who died recently in a camp near Nahma, Delta Co., Mich., was the owner of Henry Ward Beecher's place at Peekskill, known as "Hosobel." He paid \$35,000 for it, but had only lived there since May.

Richard Watson Gilder, the editor of the Century, is a dark, poetical, melancholy looking man. Why he should be melancholy with an income of \$40,000 from his magazine it is hard to understand, unless, like Byron, he thinks it poetical.

An enterprising firm has offered the British Government \$125,000 a year for the privilege of placing a soap and pill advertisement on the postage stamps, the advertisement to be put on at the time the canceling is done and by the same machine.

Col. Dan Lamont is said to have accepted the presidency of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company at a salary of \$10,000 a year. Col. Lamont and ex-Senator Platt, of New York, control about \$1,000,000 of the company's stock and direct its affairs.

Berezovski, the Pole who tried to avenge his country's wrongs by shooting at the Czar Alexander II. during that monarch's visit to the Paris exhibition of 1867, is now a white-haired old convict in the French penal settlement of New Caledonia, off the coast of Australia.

The queen's inevitable bridal gift of an Indian shawl is explained by the statement that one of her tributaries, an Indian prince, is bound by treaty to pay her an annual subsidy in which are included three pairs of the best cashmere shawls and twelve perfect shawl goats.

There are only two royal scientists living at the present time worthy of the name. One is Prince Albert, of Monaco, well known for his deep sea researches, and the other is the Archduke Ludwig Salvator, of Austria, a courageous traveler, and a by no means contemptible naturalist.

Sol Smith Russell's wife is a small, intellectual-looking woman with a Bostonese face. She is the daughter of Mr. Adams, known to fame as "Oliver Optic." Mr. Russell is the owner of several fine buildings in Minneapolis besides his handsome residence. He takes care of his money.

Capt. L. G. Shepard, commander of the revenue cutter Kush, the seizer of the Behring Sea, has been in the Revenue Marine Service since 1866, and has served through all the grades from third lieutenant to captain. He is a native of Massachusetts and is regarded as a cool and brave officer.

Emily Paxton, of Pike county, Mo., has permission from the governor of that state to wear a man's dress "anywhere in Missouri outside of cities of 10,000 inhabitants." She works on a farm and her favorite occupation is breaking horses to harness. Of these she herself owns three and has charge of thirteen.

One of the cannon used by the American colonists in 1763 in defending their settlements from the attacks of the Indian chief Pontiac, is imbedded in the foundation walls of the residence of J. Samuel Krause, of Bethlehem, Pa., where it was placed by the officers of the Moravian Church, to prevent young America from firing it off on liberty days.

An enormous tarantula invaded a New York police station house a few days ago and routed all the officers. It was finally killed with a club and when measured was found to be nine inches in circumference. It is supposed that the tarantula got in by means of some banana wagons which were housed in the station house yard after a raid on some fruit peddlers a few days previously.

Great inducements for those who will get up a club for

THE DETROIT PLAINDEALER

Send for terms, etc.

DIEHL, LADD & CO.,

Photographers.

246 WOODWARD AVE.

The best \$5.00 photographs for \$3.00. No prizes given but satisfaction given to all. Ground floor gallery.

We retain duplicates of same at reduced prices.

KERNAGHAN, the HATTER.

12 MICHIGAN AVE, Opp. CITY HALL.

Has just received the latest styles in Hats and Gents' Fine Furnishing Goods.

1889.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Fall term of this well-known institution will open on September 18, when such students will be received into its INDUSTRIAL, NORMAL PREPARATORY and COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS as shall be found sufficiently advanced in their studies.

The THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL and LAW DEPARTMENTS open on Oct. 1. Tuition free except in Law and Medicine. No distinction of race or sex. Those desiring a genuine Higher Education will find here particular advantages. Students competent to enter the College course will receive special aid if necessary.

Send for Catalogue.

J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TALKED LONG ENOUGH.

The Time Has Come for Actual Work—Harvard's Class Orator.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 21.—THE PLAINDEALER comes to us this week brimful of opinions as expressed by many of the leading colored men in answer to what seems to be circulars addressed to them by the PLAINDEALER Co. While I am not prepared to write as to whether or not any gentleman of prominence in business or politics in this city or state received one of these circulars; I am prepared to write that there are a few in and around the Hub who stand ready, not only to give views upon subject of so vital importance, such as the one upon the necessity of an organized effort of the part of our people for self protection, but will give their physical and financial support towards establishing and the maintenance of such organizations having for its object such principles as were set forth by Mr. Thomas Fortune some four or five years ago, and which are now renewed by Mr. Wm. E. Matthews, of Washington. In conversation with ex-Representative Julius C. Chappelle, postmaster Wm H. Dupree, of station A., Boston, ex-Councilman John E. Stephenson, of Cambridge, Mass., J. H. Lewis the leading merchant tailor of Boston with reference to the revival of the idea of the formation of a National League by Mr. Matthews, while they approve of it, their general view seems to be, that, to organize a National League it would be better for all the other states, or as many as can possibly organize to organize state Leagues; then let the states choose delegates to represent them in a convention called for the purpose of organizing a National League through which all the state Leagues could act as a unit; this done we would have power. Of course to do this it will take perhaps, two or three years. Now we have had about five years talk by the way of giving views, so, this League idea is no new one; let us spend about two years more in actual work in the formation of this much talked of National League, and at the end of two years we will be able to see the utility of work.

Let be such what may be in regard to the choice made by the students of Harvard in the election of Mr. Clement Garret Morgan, a colored man, as class orator for 1890. It is an ample right try by his comrades in recognizing the ability of a man regardless of his color, and commands the approval of all good disposed persons. P. L. W. [Letter circulars were sent to Boston. —Editor.]

The correspondents of THE PLAINDEALER have strict instructions that no peribally will be permitted in their letters, as THE PLAINDEALER is distinctly the people's paper.

CINCINNATI THROUGH CAR LINE.

Trains leave Detroit from Mich. Central R.R. South Bound		Trains leave Detroit from Mich. Central R.R. North Bound		
No. 25	No. 1	No. 28	No. 8	
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	
from	Daily	Daily	Except Sunday	
Toledo				
Detroit	7:10 am	7:30 pm	8:10 am	5:25 pm
Toledo	10:40 am	11:00 pm	6:55 am	8:35 pm
Lima	1:40 pm	1:40 am	3:15 am	12:30 pm
Sidney	2:52 pm	2:51 am	1:54 am	11:18 am
Dayton	4:35 pm	4:35 am	12:25 pm	9:40 am
Hamilton	5:44 pm	5:32 am	11:05 pm	8:34 am
Ch. S. J.	6:31 pm	6:31 am	10:03 pm	7:48 am
Cincinnati	6:35 pm	6:35 am	10:00 pm	7:45 am

*Daily, except Sunday.
Trains Nos. 1 and 28 have through sleepers between Detroit and Cincinnati year round. Trains Nos. 8 and 25 have through Parlor Cars between Detroit and Cincinnati daily except Sunday.
Connections are made in Cincinnati with roads for the South, Southeast and Southwest, and in same depot for St. Louis and West.
Remember the C. H. & D. R. R. also has through car service between Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Cincinnati and Springfield, Ill., and Keokuk, Iowa.
Ask for tickets via C. H. & D. R. R.
For full information, tickets, sleeping car space, etc., inquire of or address D. B. Tracy, Northern Pass. Agt., Detroit, Mich.; John Bastable, District Pass. Agt., Toledo, O.; or General Passenger Agent's Office, No. 200 W. 4th Street, Cincinnati, O.
CHAS. H. ROCKWELL, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.
C. C. WAITE, D. P. & Gen'l Manager.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Depot foot of Brush street. Central Standard Time. Oct. 21, 1889.

Leave.	Arrive.
12:00 a.m. Toronto, Montreal and East.	10:40 a.m.
12:00 p.m. Port Huron.	11:55 a.m.
12:00 p.m. Port Huron Express.	10:10 p.m.
11:00 p.m. Toronto & Montreal Ex.	9:10 p.m.

WABASH RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Twelfth street. Standard time.

Leave.	Arrive.	
Wabash Western Flyer.	7:25 am	6:45 pm
St. Louis Express.	11:55 am	1:35 am
St. Louis and Ind. Express.	11:55 am	11:30 pm
Chicago Express.	11:55 am	11:30 pm
Adrian Accommodation.	11:00 pm	7:20 am
Chicago Express.	11:50 pm	11:15 am
Ind. Louisville & St. Louis Express.	11:50 pm	11:15 am

*Daily, except Sunday. *Except Saturday. *Except Monday.
City ticket office, 107 Jefferson avenue.
A. F. WOLFFELAGER, City Ticket Agent.
R. G. BUTLER, Commercial Agent.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RY

Depot foot of Brush street. Trains run by Central Standard Time. October 18, 1889.

Leave.	Arrive.	
Morning & Chicago Ex.	6:30 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Through Mail & Chicago.	10:30 a.m.	4:31 p.m.
Steamboat Express.	1:50 p.m.	9:45 p.m.
Chicago Express with sleeper.	8:00 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Night Express with sleeper.	10:30 p.m.	7:20 a.m.

*Daily, Sundays excepted. Daily.
Morning Mail has elegant through coach Detroit to Muskegon via Owosso and T. S. & M. Ry.
Grand Rapids Express has parlor car to Grand Rapids.
Chicago Express has elegant Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars to Chicago daily.
Night Express has sleeper to Grand Haven daily.
Sleeping car berths can be secured at general ticket office, 107 Jefferson avenue, cor. of Woodward, and at the depot foot of Brush street.
E. J. FLECK, W. J. SPICER, City Ticket Agt. General Manager, Detroit.

Every Question Waits the Settlement of This.

"There may be legislative remedies in sight when we can once again possess both branches of the national congress and have an executive at Washington who has not been created by these crimes against the ballot. Whatever they are, we will seek them out and put them into force, not in the spirit of enmity against the men who fought against us—forgetting the war, but only insisting that now, nearly a quarter of a century after it is over, a free ballot shall not be denied to Republicans in these states where rebels have been rehabilitated with a full citizenship. Every question waits the settlement of this. The tariff question would be settled already if the 1,000,000 black laborers in the South had their one representation in the House of Representatives."—President Harrison to the Michigan club, Feb. 1888.

A postal card costs but one cent on which you can send notices to THE PLAINDEALER of any item of interest to our patrons and the general public.

Uncle Archie's Wife.

CHAPTER V.—(CONTINUED.)

However there was not much use wasting time in conjecture, but just then the dinner-bell rang, and uncle Archie came hurriedly in. He looked, I thought, rather relieved that we had not fallen out in deadly fashion during his brief absence. Poor uncle Archie, how plainly every nervous look and gesture betrayed his consciousness of the terrible error he had made!

The rest of the evening passed away in quiet uneventful fashion. Mother dozed as usual by the chimney-corner; Estelle Gerrard, with a calm indifference to all the duties of a hostess, took up a book and became apparently absorbed in its contents; uncle Archie, after one or two half-hearted attempts to make the conversation general, drew his chair up to mine and began to talk about my engagement and Dick.

"When is he coming to see me, Irene?" he asked, looking with the old kindly interest at the ring I was nervously turning round on my finger as I spoke. "Soon, I hope. I want to be better acquainted with the young fellow who has been lucky enough to win my little Irene's love."

"I am the lucky person, uncle Archie," I returned quickly. "You will soon see that when you know Dick; he is the cleverest, the kindest, the dearest—"

"Of course, the Chevalier Bayard and Admiral Crichton in one—I will take all that on trust, Irene, and still say he is not too good for my little girl, Irene"—his voice dropped still lower, and there was a wistfulness in his kind troubled eyes that made my heart ache—"I hope you will be as happy as you have tried to make others all your innocent young life—as you have tried to make me tonight."

Indefinite as the words were, I knew what he meant, and glanced hurriedly at Estelle, who was only divided from us by the width of the long room; but she was still placidly reading, and apparently uninterested in our conversation.

"Dear uncle Archie," I said, with a reassuring squeeze of his hand, "is it disrespectful to tell one's uncle he is talking nonsense? Because, if so, I must be disrespectful, I am afraid! If you and I do not understand one another by this time, we are never likely to do so: and Mrs. Gerrard and I will be sworn friends and allies soon." I spoke with a cherry confidence I did not quite feel; but he shook his head, his face clouding over with a very weary and hopeless look.

"I am afraid that is not likely to be Irene. I know no effort on your part will be wanting; but"—he glanced across at the beautiful indolent figure in the lounging-chair—"it takes two to make a friendship—and you do not know Estelle."

"Better than you think," I persisted valiantly. "Why, uncle Archie, you do not know how quickly we women can make friends when we choose to do so! Estelle has told me her whole history."

He shuddered, twisted his moustache with nervously-shaking fingers, and then suddenly and inconsequently reverted to the subject of Dick.

"When do you say young Martineau will be at Ludleigh again, Irene? Not for a week? Oh, that is too long to wait! Tell him to come down at once—to-morrow, if possible. I want to talk business with him—to talk to him about you."

"But there is plenty of time for that," I replied protestingly, wondering whether, as he had thought a week's wooing sufficient in his own case, he wished to place the same limit on ours. "Dick is working very hard, uncle Archie; he says he shall allow himself only two or three days' holiday in the year now."

"Then he had better take the holiday at once. Tell him so, my dear; say that I particularly wish to see him—there are business-matters to be arranged between us. Ask him to come at once, and give us at least a week."

I could only nod assent and wonder what he meant; for just then Estelle threw down her book, and glanced at the clerk with a significant yawn.

"You are not staying here then?" she said, when mother answered that hint by murmuring something about ordering the carriage for ten o'clock. "Oh, in that case I will not go to bed just yet, though I really am tired to death!"

Poor mother made a polite protest which Mrs. Gerrard answered with another yawn and a careless assurance that, after all, another quarter of an hour did not make much difference—it would soon be over.

The seconds that made up that time of waiting crept by slowly but ten struck at last, and with the stroke came the servant to tell us that the carriage was at the door.

"Well"—mother's pent-up indignation found vent at last when we were safely alone, rolling smoothly and swiftly along in the calm summer night—"what do you think of your uncle's choice now, Irene?"

"She is very beautiful and a little

puzzling," I answered, rather at a loss for a word.

"Puzzling!" mother echoed, with a contemptuous laugh. "I should call her something more than that—something stronger and more condemnatory! But, after all, it is condemnation when you, the universal apologist, can find no other word to use in her defense."

"I want to like her if I can, mother."

"Of course you do, for your uncle's sake; but we cannot put up with absolute rudeness—with insolent disregard not only for her feelings, but of all the usages of society—even to buy a spurious sort of peace for him. Poor Archie"—mother's tone softened; and a troubled look replaced the unusual expression of anger in her eyes—"if he has been foolish, he bitterly repents his folly already! It does seem hard to have lived a solitary man all these years; and then to make such a mad marriage as that! But when an old man falls in love—"

"I think it was hardly that, mother," I interposed eagerly, for somehow the flippant phrase seemed an injustice to uncle Archie. "I should not sympathize with him as I do if I thought he had succumbed to the common-place fascination of a beautiful face, or fallen in love, as you say, at his years; but it was loyalty to the old love that spoiled his life, and no new fancy that led him astray. He married Estelle, not because she was a beautiful woman, but because she turned to him in her trouble and distress, and appealed to his chivalry in Violet Maxwell's name."

I was quite excited by my own fancies and spoke in eager tones; but mother was cross and sleepy, and answered quite peevishly for her—

"Well, well—console yourself if you can, my dear, and make the best of a matter that, at the very best, is very bad! Perhaps Dick Martineau may sympathize with your fantastic ideas; I am too old for such flights of fancy, I admit. I can only see in your uncle a foolish and unlucky old man, and in your new-made aunt a person with whom we shall find it impossible to live on friendly terms."

CHAPTER VI.

"Well, Irene?"

"Well, Dick?" I echoed, laughing and blushing, as I looked into my lover's face, and felt that, let the changes around me be what they might, I was still the happiest girl in the whole world while I had Dick to turn to in all my troubles—while our love and trust in each other remained, as they were then, absolute and complete. "Let them send your portmanteau. I thought we could walk back, and then—"

"And then you could explain the somewhat imperative summons that dragged me from my den," Dick chimed in, as he turned out of the quaint little vine-grown wayside-station into the shady lane. "You see how obedient I am, Mistress Irene!"

"Very obedient! But the summons was uncle Archie's—not mine; he particularly wishes to see you."

Dick nodded, but did not look at me; for which I was thankful, as my cheeks began to burn as that old suspicion of what uncle Archie might have to say crossed my mind; but, if my lover shared my fancy, he said nothing about it, and presently asked—

"Well, what about the bride? As she has been here a couple of days, you have completely summed her up of course."

Dick was joking, I knew; but I thought he could hardly have made a worse shot than that.

"Indeed—no!" I said, shaking my head dolefully. "Mrs. Gerrard is a beautiful enigma. I want to like her—I try to like her; but somehow I cannot, Dick."

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again!"

"Is a lesson you should heed—try, try, try again!"

Dick hummed, his eyes shining mirthfully. "Take the lessons of your nursery-days to heart, Irene darling, and do not let a first failure discourage you! It would never do for you and Mrs. Gerrard to be less than friends."

Lightly as he spoke, I knew there was sound sense in his words, and meekly promised that no effort should be wanting on my part to bring about the desired friendship.

"But," I said, "when you see Mrs. Gerrard, you will better understand what up-hill work it is. She is so queer—so fitful in her manner; I think I should have more hope of making progress if she were consistently disagreeable; but she's not—she grows quite friendly at times. For instance on the first night they came home she told me—unasked—the whole story of her life. You would have taken that as a proof of friendly feeling, would you not?"

"Well, it looks rather like it, my dear! You could not call her stiff or stand-offish, at any rate."

"And yet, after that, she all but turned us out of the house."

"Perhaps she thinks friendship and ceremony ought not to go together," suggested Dick drily. "At any rate, you and I will not be easily discouraged, dear. I mean to find Mrs. Gerrard charming if I can."

We reached the house as he uttered the last words with a light laugh. As I listened to him I felt a strange foreboding of evil stalking over me which I could not in any way account for.

We found mother in the drawing-room, ready to welcome the traveler with her kindest smile and that cup of afternoon tea which she firmly believed in as the best of all restoratives, if not as an absolute panacea for all earthly ills.

"Most welcome, Dick!" she cried, rising from her chair, and nearly overturning her cherished egg-shell china in her friendly haste. "You know Mr. Gerrard, do you not?"

And then I saw what I had not before noticed in the darkened room—uncle Archie's gray head and kind, care-worn face behind my mother.

The two men shook hands with a heartiness that did me good to see, and "took" to each other unmistakably. They had met before, but not often, and there had been no common interest to draw them together, but now each studied the other keenly, and each approved of what that study revealed.

As for me, I do not think I have often been happier than I was that afternoon, with the man to whom I had given my whole heart beside me and the uncle I dearly loved, given back to us, as it were, if only for a little while. I did not talk much, it was joy enough to sit there and look at them—at mother, with her pretty serene face presiding contentedly over her silver tray, troubled for the moment by no deeper care than that each should have just the right amount of cream and sugar, just the cake or biscuit that each liked; at uncle Archie, from whose worn face the shadowy cloud seemed for the moment to have passed away; and, last, at Dick—my Dick, who was like a beam of glad sunshine in our midst. Suddenly, when my contentment was at its height, we heard the sound of carriage-wheels in the drive and a smart ring at the bell. My mother turned to me with a look of dismay.

"Irene, it is that horrid Mrs. Knyvette, I know! How unlucky—or rather, how prying and impertinent of her to come now—for of course she only wants to see your uncle and Dick!"

"I do not know how Mr. Gerrard feels; but, after that delicious tea, I do not in the least mind being exhibited; my nerves will stand any amount of wear and tear," Dick declared gaily; but I did not answer the smile with which he turned to me; for, peeping through the tower-screened window, I had seen the carriage standing at the door, and, for no particular reason, the sight filled me with dismay.

"It is not Mrs. Knyvette," I exclaimed, in a doleful tone that made mother stare, her first supposition being the most disconcerting that had yet occurred to her. "It is the Hall carriage, uncle Archie—it is Estelle!"

Poor uncle Archie! If there was dismay in my face, there was absolute consternation in his. I saw Dick's eyebrows raised as he read the old man's glance, and I knew that he understood now, better than any words of mine could tell him, the nature of my poor uncle's mistake.

Naturally it was with marked curiosity that he waited for the coming of the visitor who had caused such a fluttering in our dove-cote, and when the tall, graceful woman walked easily in, saluting mother with a hand-shake and me with a kiss, there was an expression of amused disappointment in the glance he flashed across at me.

"Is this your Gorgon—this the girl you cannot possibly get on with?" he seemed to ask; and I am sure Estelle interpreted his look as I did; for her brilliant face lighted up, while a well-pleased smile parted her mobile lips.

My uncle's wife looked more beautiful than ever, in a pretty dark-blue dress that set off the brilliancy of her skin, and her eyes shone through the gauzy veil she had drawn over the upper half of her face. She sat talking easily and pleasantly to Dick; and I soon found myself meanly wishing that she were less beautiful, or that he would not look at her with that expression of curious, almost troubled interest in his eyes.

The next moment I was blushing at my own meanness, rating myself without mercy for what I felt to be a base and contemptible jealousy; but let me say or do what I would, the sharp sting was there.

"Of course he is interested in her, for uncle Archie's sake and mine. Did he not tell me he would do his best to find her 'charming,' and is he not keeping his word?" I protested to myself; and then I glanced again at them, and wished that face had allotted him a more difficult task.

TO BE CONTINUED.

People with theories about hands, eyes, or noses can deduce their own conclusions from the fact that General Boulanger's ears stand out at an angle of 45 degrees. The general has been compelled to confine his diet to fruits and cereals. He is allowed to drink milk, but he is vigorously denied wine. His complexion is very pale, and he looks far from well. He is now obliged to pay more attention to his own constitution than that of France.

The Most Wonderful House.

Furetierre has given a description of wonderful palace erected for the exclusive benefit of the King of Siam and the royal household, and which is one of their summer residences. The tables, chairs, closets, etc., are all composed of a wonderful geological product, clear as ice. The walls, ceiling and floors are of the same material, in blocks about a foot square. The building is round and at the height of 18 feet arches from all sides, forming a dome-shaped roof, much resembling the Esquimo hut. The arch-shaped plan upon which it is constructed enables it to withstand an enormous pressure. Each joint is cemented with a mixture which the most subtle liquid could not penetrate. There is but one door, which shuts so closely that it is as impenetrable as the rest of the singular structure. It was constructed by a Chinese engineer as a certain remedy against the insupportable heat of the climate.

The pavilion is 28 feet in diameter and is placed in the midst of a great basin, paved and ornamented with marbles of various colors. It is so arranged that this basin can be filled with the coldest of water to such a depth as to entirely cover the building, all except the dome, which is 41 feet high and made of iron and covered with hammered brass.

When the petty potentate and his royal family enter the pavilion the door is closed tightly against cement-covered strips; the sluices are opened and the great basin is filled, so that the building is entirely covered with water except the dome, as above mentioned, that being left uncovered for the benefit of respiration. Nothing could be more charming than the agreeable coolness of this remarkable palace, while the heat dances on the water above its occupants.

Why the Sea Is Green.

The green color of ocean water depends upon the number of medusæ and other minute animal forms which inhabit it. The deep-green Northern seas literally swarm with these miniature creatures; in some places as many as 128 of them have been found in a single cubic inch of water. In this proportion a cubic foot of water would contain 221,184; a cubic fathom, 47,776,744, and a cubic mile 48,776,000,000,000. From soundings made in the vicinity of where these creatures are found in such immense numbers, it is probable that the waters will average a mile in depth; whether these forms occupy the whole depth is uncertain. Provided, however, that the depth to which they extend is but 250 fathoms, the above immense number of one species may occur within a space of one square mile. It may give a better conception of the immense number of medusæ in this extent, if we calculate the length of time that would be requisite for a certain number of persons to count this number. Allowing that one person count 1,000,000 in seven days, which is barely possible, even at this rapid rate it would have been necessary for 80,000 persons to have commenced counting at the time of Adam in order to complete the enumeration in time for the census of 1890.

What a stupendous idea does this fact give of the immensity of creation! But if the number of these little living things in a space of one single mile be so great, what must be the number required for discoloring the hundreds of thousands of miles contained in the oceans of the globe?

The Mystical Number Three.

Much has been said and written regarding the wonderful number seven. The Chicago Times and the Philadelphia Press have recently discussed it in articles of one and two columns, respectively; and Talmage, the eloquent Brooklyn divine, has delivered a long sermon with the same theme for a subject. How about the adoption of the number three? Surely it was equally singular. We have the Trinity; Jupiter's thunderbolt had three forks; the trident of Neptune had three prongs; Cerberus, Pluto's dog, had three heads, and the Pythian priestess sat on a tripod. There were three parcaes and three furies. The sun has three several capacities, Sol, Apollo and Liber. The moon, too, is Luna, Diana and Hecate. The Sabines prayed three times each day, and many nations in performing acts of adoration bow three times. Diseases were cured by three circumlocutions; diseases of the eye called for three successive washings in water that had been strained three times into three different vessels. In sacrifices the priests sprinkled the altar three times and bowed on three sides of it. In "Macbeth" Shakespeare has three witches which dance three times, or three times three times. Many other instances could be cited, but these prove that the seven will be unable to form a trust in the mystical business.

TALK OF THE DAY.

The man who is always in his cups is sure to bring up in the jug sooner or later.

In the surf—Clara—"Where's Ethel?" Maud—"She had to go home; she got her bathing suit wet."

That orange monopoly talked of had better be left alone. The first failure on record was caused by a reckless trust in fruit.

"I see you have mortgaged your homestead, Mulligatawney; what does that mean?" "Oh, I merely bought a ton of hard coal, that's all."

Small Gladys (at the close of her first Sunday school)—"I fink you ought to div' my money back, mister, 'cause I don't yike dis matinee."

Reginald—"I have a vague idea—" Grosvenor (interrupting)—"What, that is a positive improvement! Let me congratulate you."

"The Vesuvius is a funny name for a dynamite cruiser," remarked McCorkle. "Funny?" asked McCrackle. "Yes; lavable, you know."

Deacon Burdock (of Kansas)—"No, sir, there is not an open saloon in our town." Col. Bludd (of Kentucky)—"If that is so, sah, whar do you get your whisky, sah?"

AN EPITAPH.

Little Johnny Day lies here,
He neither cries nor frets;
He just had reached his 13th year—
Cigarettes.

Misunderstood—Pop-eyed country photographer (about to remove the cap)—"Look this way, please." Sitter—"Not much, I wouldn't look like that in a picture for nothin'."

Checks, so the tailors say, will be the fashionable thing this fall. That is just the trouble. The tailors want such tremendous checks that ruin stares the possessor of a new suit in the face.—Cincinnati Time-Star.

Division of labor. Natalie—"Oh, Mr. Decourcy, I am so tired of this frivolous life! How fatiguing to sit and hold one's hands all day!" Mr. Decourcy—why not have some one hold them for you?"—Munsey's Weekly.

Mrs. Weather Clerk Greely—"My dear, can't you go down town with me?" Gen. Greely—"Certainly. Just wait a moment until I get my overshoes and linen duster and umbrella and straw hat."

A lecture on explosives. The minister stubbed his toe as he ascended the lecture platform. "Darn—" he said audibly, and then turning to the audience, continued—"ley was blown up by gunpowder in 1567."—Harper's Bazar.

She (in grand stand)—"What tickles the crowd? I don't see anything to laugh at." He—"Don't you see—ha! ha!—that the umpire—ho! ho!—has just had all his front teeth—haw! haw!—knocked out by a pitched ball?"—Chicago Tribune.

Encouraging—First youth (at a railroad depot)—"Traveled far?" Second youth—"Not yet, but I expect to before I stop. I am going west to seek my fortune." First youth—"I just got back. Lend me a dime, will you?"

"When your practicing friend across the way has learned how to play the cornet, he will entertain the whole neighborhood," said Mrs. Brown. "Yes," said Mrs. Crown, "but by that time there won't be any neighborhood here."

On the free list no longer—Citizen—"Hello, Jake! Still in the fruit business, are you? Those peaches look —" Jake (menacingly)—"Keep your dirty hands off'n 'em peaches. If you want any you buy 'em. You're not a p'leeceman now!"

Lawyer—"You were present when the man was shot, were you?" Rafferty—"O' wuz, sor. It was in the hotel office." Lawyer—"You saw the man shot in the rotunda, did you?" Rafferty—"Be hivins, Oi didn't notice if it hit him in the rotunda or not."

Miss Plantagenet De Vere—"That man's attentions to me are most offensive, and he has the reputation of being a fortune hunter. Do you suppose it is papa's wealth that allures him?" Miss Dolly Flicker (thoughtfully)—"Why what else can it be?"

An impossibility. "I trust you will not think hard of me," he remarked, reaching for his hat. "Sir," she answered, frigidly, "one who knows you can never think hard of you." And wandering home 'neath the electric light, he wondered what it was she meant to convey.

Attorney—"Have you formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused in this case?" Man drawn as a juror—"No, sir. But I have sometimes thought—" Attorney (rising indignantly)—"Your Honor, this man acknowledges that he sometimes thinks. It is hardly necessary to say that we shall challenge him as a juror in this case."

Marthy—"Did ye hear any singin' when ye was up ter the city, pap?" Farmer Parsley—"Waal, I went to the uproar one night; but dern me if I could make out what was goin'. Half the time two or three fellers was singin' at once and pretty often the whole kit and boodle of 'em chimen in together." Marthy—"Funny they couldn't be perlite enough ter let one get through afore the rest commenced."

When Greek Meets Greek: Miss Tattal—"Don't you know what Mrs. Brown said about you yesterday?" Mrs. Gweezie—"No, nor I don't keer. But do you know what my old man said about you the other day? He says when you get two or three years older, and that pryin' nose of yourn meets that waggin' chin, that there'll be the doggondest time on record. What? Ye ain't goin'?" Well, call again soon won't ye?"

Glances Here and There

NEXT Thursday is Hallowe'en, the night especially dedicated to youths and maidens who tempt fate by peering into the future by means of certain matrimonial pointers. The custom of weaving around the thirty-first of October a halo of romance, superstition and witchery originated with the Scotch, but Young America has been quick to catch on, and the day is becoming almost as much of an American institution as the Fourth of July. The young urchin contents himself with such mischievous exploits as ringing door bells, removing gates, throwing cabbages and masquerading with lighted pumpkin heads and tin horns, but his older brother and sister versed in the mystical lore of the day, finds a sort of scared delight in games of an entirely different nature. For the benefit of those who may seek more light on the mysterious rites sacred to the evening, we subjoin the following which are as reliable as ancient: The charmed number seven rules the evening, and in counting apple seeds or the kernels on chosen ears of corn the girl finding the highest multiple of seven is declared the leader for the evening. In apple seeds, two are to signify an early wedding; three a legacy; four indicate great wealth; five a voyage across the sea; six, fame as a public speaker; seven, the possession of the gift most desired by the finder.

CHESTNUTS are named and placed on the fire. If the nuts roast quietly it foretells long and true friendships. If they fly about snappily a quarrel is prophesied. If one or more bursts loss of money is to be expected. Those that keep moving are unstable, and such as fly off the shovel will remain single still another year. Pare an apple carefully so as not to break the strip of peel, then throw the pareing over your right shoulder. As it falls upon the floor behind you it will form the initial of the one you are to marry. Another way is to mix water with meal until a thick dough is formed. Then write the names of three or four persons whom you like of the opposite sex on slips of paper, and folding the papers, place them inside of a ball of the meal dough about the size of a pigeon's egg. Then drop these dough balls all together in a bowl of water and await results. In a short time one of these balls will burst open, and the paper containing the name of your future husband or wife will float to the top of the water. It is well to leave one of the papers blank, and if you have not met your future spouse this paper will come out.

NO the maiden more curious than timid the following will prove eminently satisfactory: Seek a dark and secluded room a few minutes before midnight with an apple in one hand and a candle in the other. Set the candle down and slowly eat the apple before a mirror, and promptly on the stroke of twelve the face of the lover will appear in the mirror looking over her shoulder. Or walk down the cellar stairs backward with a candle in one hand repeating slowly:

"Spirits below, spirits above,
Show me to-night my own true love."
He will await her at the foot of the stairs. But, if she seeks positive knowledge, a midnight visit to the cemetery alone where she must repeat slowly as the bell tolls the hour,
"Spirits of the true and blest,
Show me him who loves me best,"

will summon the looked for visitor from the most remote habitation. Those who have tried it claim that the last charm is unfulfilling. Dreams on Hallowe'en are positive indicators of matrimonial events and to those healthful, care free young people who are so commonplace as to sink at once into a dreamless sleep as soon as their heads touch the pillow, the supper of baked beans and pork, with buttered scones, squash, pie, cheese, cake and pickles is recommended as being a positive inspiration to the dream god.

At a minister's meeting a few weeks ago the question of allowing witticisms a place in sermons was discussed pro and con. The majority, however, were in favor of eliminating anything that tended to produce levity from the discourse. The decision was certainly well taken. The desire to be funny presents an irresistible attraction to some of our ministers and the most solemn occasion is marred by some flippant remark. Nothing so much savors of profanity as this light handling of holy things. The swift punishment which fell upon Uzzah for thoughtlessly touching the ark with unholy hands is not too severe a judgment for those who degrade the sacred place of the sanctuary by unseemly jests.

To the Public.
Please allow me through THE PLAIN-DEALER to correct an error which some people are laboring under. The impression seems to be current that Arizona Clark, the daughter of Mrs. Peter Clark, was buried at the expense of the members of St. Matthews church, which is a great mistake. Her father paid Mr. Geist \$25 before anything was done towards burying his daughter and assumed the rest of the debt of \$53.25, which has since been paid by him. I am sorry since it has made so much talk that we ever accepted any outside service, but they volunteered what was done and it would have seemed ungracious to refuse it. If any person wants to know who buried Arizona Clark and will call at 553 Hastings street, they can be shown the receipts and see for themselves that the bill were not paid by the members of St. Matthews church.
Adv. Mrs. PETER CLARK.

WANTED—A good colored girl, 12 to 18 years of age. A good home for the right girl. Address John Merritt, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

Mrs. Thos Garrison of No. 13 Division street, Detroit, is pleased to inform strangers arriving to the city that she is prepared to accommodate a few with Lodging and Boarding at moderate rates.
Adv.

Mrs. Woodfork, at 46 Sherman street, is prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to parties desiring board or room.
Adv.

Southern Blood!
Also gets out of order. When I received box of Solid Extract ordered from you, my sister-in-law 45 years old, had an old fever sore on her leg six inches above the ankle, it was of 15 years standing, but until some two years ago would come and go, but the last breaking out would yield to no treatment, though we tried every thing, and she had taken to her room, with the expectation of its soon proving fatal, as it was spreading rapidly. I applied plasters of your Solid Extract and gave it to her internally. The effect was miraculous. She improved from the start. The tonic effect of your Red Clover is wonderful. Her appetite of which she had none increased, the stomach and bowels performed their allotted functions, and within four weeks her leg was perfectly healed up, and her general health better than at any time in fifteen years, and we used but 2-3 of the Extract. For any and all blood diseases, and as a spring medicine I think Loose's Extract of Red Clover the very best, and I have had practical experience with all.
Yours truly,
C. G. JONES,
Leekaville, N. C.

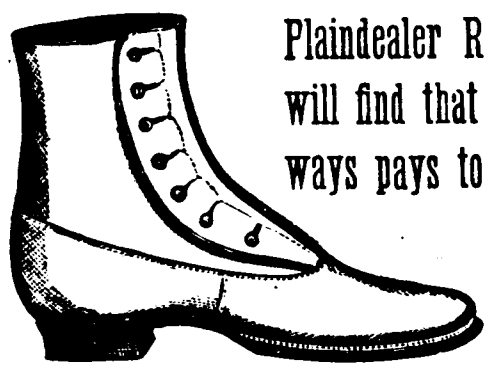
To J. M. Loose Red Clover Co., Detroit, Mich.

Piles, Piles, Piles.
LOOSE'S RED CLOVER PILE REMEDY, is a positive specific for all forms of the disease. Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, and Protruding Piles.—Price 50c.

Subscribers who change their place of residence should at once notify THE PLAIN-DEALER Company so as to insure the prompt delivery of their paper. Always give the old as well as the new address. If

"Tis a Feat to Fit the Feet."

SOLID FOOTWEAR.



Plaindealer Readers will find that it always pays to trade

J. V. LISEE & CO

"THE SHOEMEN."

146 Woodward Avenue.

We carry complete lines and make the most pleasing prices in the city.

READ THIS!
Save Your Children.

The Enemies of Childhood.

The undersigned clips the following from the Detroit Commercial Advertiser:

This is my first visit at the "round table," and Villa's letter about worms in children is what brings me here. My child was so bad that he had spasms. I knew that worms were the source of the trouble, but a safe remedy I could not find. I tried everything I had heard of that I dared to, got worm medicine from every drug store in town, and nothing did any good until I tried Steketee's Worm Medicine. I have not much faith in patent medicines generally, but I had heard enough about Doctor Steketee, of Grand Rapids, to know that he was an honorable man and would not recommend a medicine unless it was all that he claimed it to be. I got the medicine, and it proved a perfect success. It is perfectly harmless, and no one need be afraid to give it to the most delicate child. It is not powerful enough to kill the worms; you get them alive and kicking. If you cannot get it of your druggist send to Doctor Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich., for it.
Mrs. M. H. Jackson, Mich.
Ask for Steketee's Worm Destroyer.

GEO. G. STEKETEE,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

MRS. ALGER'S
New Millinery and Fancy Goods Store.

60 GRAND RIVER AVE.,
(Cor. Park Place.)

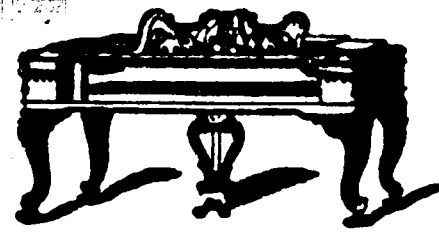
All of the latest novelties in millinery direct from New York may be seen at our store. Special attention is also given to orders for work in Roman Embroidery, Fabric Painting and Paris Tinting.
You are invited to make an early call and examine our goods.

Water Commissioners' Office.

DETROIT, October 13, 1889.
Water rates are due and payable THIS month without percentage. Pay promptly and avoid the crowds of the last days.
L. N. CASE, Sec'y.

The local columns of THE PLAINDEALER are open to all, and if you have any items, send them in, and due attention will be paid them.

BARGAINS IN Pianos & Organs.



We are now very heavily stocked with all kinds of Pianos, both new and second-hand. We have in the last few months received a large number of fine Square Pianos in exchange for Fohmer, Behning Bradbury and other Pianos, which we will sell at very low figures for the next two weeks, as follows:

- 1 Chickering, like new, \$260
- 1 Haines Bros., fine, 240
- 1 Knabe, 250
- 1 Hallett & Davis, 85
- 1 Vose & Sons, 175
- 1 Reed & Sons, 160
- 1 Julius Bauer, 200
- 1 Great Union, 150
- 1 Story & Camp, 150
- 1 J. P. Hale, 100
- 1 Small Upright, 85
- 1 Stodart & Dunham, 75
- 1 Bradbury, 75
- 1 Hallett & Davis, 75
- 1 Bennett & Co., 85
- 4 Secondhand Estey Organs, \$25 to 60

And a large number of different makes, all sold on from \$3 to \$8 payment, according to value.

GRINNELL BROS.,
228 Woodward avenue, Detroit.

MARKET LUNCH ROOM,

JOHN J. PETERSON & P. D. DANCY,
Proprietors.

First Class Meals 15c and 25c.

No. 58 Cadillac Square,

OPPOSITE MARKET.



SILK HATS
MADE TO ORDER.

A Specialty made in Repairing and Renovating Hats of all Descriptions.

25 Grand River Ave.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Wayne County Savings Bank,

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
At the close of business, September 30th, 1889.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$1,121,116 48
Bonds	1,895,180 01
Real estate loans	970,000 27
Due from banks in reserve cities	258,047 35
Banking house and lot	110,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	6,825 12
Other real estate	22,188 20
Current expenses, premiums and taxes paid	10,919 26
Collections in transit	1,000 00
Checks and cash items	14,781 90
Nickels and pennies	410 50
Gold	26,062 50
Silver	2,593 75
U. S. and National bank notes	22,750 00
Total	\$5,157,008 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$ 150,000 00
Surplus fund	150,000 00
Undivided profits	239,425 83
Savings deposits	4,046,646 45
Premium account	157 02
Foreign exchange account	65 00
Rent account	712 40
Total	\$5,157,008 65

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss. I, S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of October, 1889.
C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: S. D. ELWOOD, J. S. FARRAND, W. A. MOORE, Directors.

CUT THIS OUT
And present with \$1.50 at *Merritt's Photograph Gallery*, 131, 133 and 135 Woodward avenue, and it will pay for

One Dozen Fine Cabinet Photos
Any style you wish if presented before January 1, 1890.
N. B.—No finer work made. Don't miss this offer as it beats all tickets sold by agents.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

We have just purchased the balance of Manufacturers' Stock of

42-in. All Wool Suitings

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

And are Now Offering Them at 59c!

Made THIS season to Sell at 85c a yard. All Colors and Black

Taylor, Woolfenden & Co.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK

Open Every Evening.

4 PER CENT
Pays 4 per cent. on all Savings Deposits. Money deposited before the 5th will draw interest from 1st of month.

Peninsular Savings Bank.

94 Griswold Street.

Capital, \$250,000.

Four per cent Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe banking.

JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.

No Imposition!

We are positively offering the most stylish and durable **STIFF HAT FOR \$2.50** ever offered and an endless variety of \$3 and \$4 hats of the very latest design.

OUR \$4.00 SILK HAT IS BEYOND COMPARE!

A raft of Fall neckwear. All shapes, shades and prices. Call and be convinced.

W. MOELLER & CO.,
62 Monroe Avenue,
Corner Randolph Street.

H. RIDIGER. G. N. REIMOLD

R. AND R.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

194 Randolph Street.

White's Opera House Block.