

THE PLAINDEALER.

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WHOLE NO. 363.

STRAKER'S SPEECH.

POLITICAL BUT NOT PARTISAN ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE RACE.

Where Our Friends Fall Us—The Siren Song of the South—Distrust A Democrat—Our Own Work Cut Out.

In accordance with the request of the members of the State convention held in Detroit last week THE PLAINDEALER this week publishes the eloquent speech of permanent chairman Straker on taking the chair.

The speech is given in its entirety and without doubt will be welcomed by members of the several county leagues who were not present at the convention. It was received with enthusiasm by those who heard it and as an exposition of the League idea, what it hopes to accomplish and the necessity for thorough organization and unity of purpose has the THE PLAINDEALER'S hearty endorsement.

It remains now for those who heard it and for those who read to lay its counsels to heart and prove by deeds as well as applause that the seed has fallen in good ground.

On being escorted to the chair Prof. Straker said:

Fellow Delegates of the Convention—Ladies and Gentlemen:—I thank you for the honor conferred upon me by your choice of me as your presiding officer.

We have assembled here from different portions of the State in Convention for the purpose, as I understand, of considering our civil and political rights and determining how to secure to ourselves a full and equal enjoyment of the same with our fellow white citizens. And further, to take into consideration the National Afro-American League, established in convention held in the city of Chicago, in January last. Organized as it was for forming plans by which our rights as citizens can be better secured, it concerns us all throughout the United States.

Assembled for so noble a purpose, you are welcomed to Detroit by its colored citizens and by those of our white fellow citizens who in sympathy join us in the battle for our rights before the law equally with all other people and in securing to us the enjoyment of equal privileges in the land of our birth, baptized with our blood in the cradle of its independence as a nation, and nourished by the sweat of our brow by an unrequited toil for more than 200 years, and last but not least, saved from destruction by our bravery, our courage and our patriotism, alike with our loyal white comrades, from the menace of a disloyal foe in an intricate strife.

We trust you will enjoy yourselves during your short stay in our midst and return home united in the determination that the cardinal principles upon which this great nation is founded, namely, that all men are created equal and that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights and that chief among these are the right to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the enforcement of these rights and their enjoyment should find no other test before courts and juries and an enlightened and just public opinion, save manhood and American citizenship.

Let us declare these rights anew and demand their enforcement, and never cease demanding on all occasions until they are conceded us and we enjoy them fully and equally with all of our fellow citizens. [Applause.]

It is said that conventions held by colored citizens are generally fruitless and that the only work carried into practice is to adjourn. Let us hope that this convention will be an exception and that our work will be done in harmony and with promptness.

The denial of our civil and political rights is justified by many upon our alleged inferiority and incapacity for advancement as a race. Has this assertion any foundation, in fact or does it not rest upon a disordered imagination, founded upon prejudice?

Let us see. For more than 200 years we were kept in bondage, denied all advancement in education, industry, material prosperity, and morality. Religion only, was granted us, with the sight before our eyes that the patrons of Christianity who were slave owners, would whip their slaves just before attending communion service at church and we ourselves taught only to observe obedience to our masters. But in an abiding faith in God and His justice we relied on till the voice of conscience struck the nation and as if from behind a burning bush of political conflict was heard a voice crying out: "Freedom, Justice, Liberty and Equality are the just rights of all men."

From 1619 to 1863 no just critic would measure either our capacity or declare our inferiority. But from 1863, the dawn of freedom, we challenge the criticism that we have not advanced in greater proportion than any other race of people, in view of ignorance, poverty and superstition, we have risen to the plane of a comparatively educated class of people. From noverity

we have risen to become owners of the soil having some our homes and accumulating comparative wealth. Left homeless and without a penny, we evidenced an economy in the loss of millions in a national savings bank, the repository of the earnings of slaves in less than 10 years. All this too, despite the unjust dealings with our former masters, filled with revenge and hate towards us, and despite that but little opportunity was given us by those who have the key to the doors of industry and wealth. [Applause.] In the North our advancement has astonished the most doubting. We are to be found in art, in science, in law, in medicine and in strong endeavor. But it is said that in the South the Negro is illiterate to the extent of becoming dangerous to government and to the welfare of the States. And yet education has been until lately, the battle ground between those favoring the education of the Negro, and the Southerner who denies it him.

The government of the Republican party in the South was declared corrupt by the suffrage of the Negro, from 1868-76, the period when political reformation was brought about by the most gigantic frauds and the bloodiest methods known to barbarism, and yet, to-day the government of South Carolina, controlled and operated by the educated white Democrats of the State, is declared so corrupt as to call for a Farmers' Alliance against oppressive taxation and corruption in politics. [Applause.]

To offset Negro illiteracy, the Democrats of the South organized the Ku-Klux Klans Rifle Clubs and ballot-box stuffing. They came North, and sung the siren song of Anglo-Saxon supremacy, and claimed protection from their white brethren—the Republican party—from the assaults of the Negro upon their daughters and wives and the burning of their barns and corrupt legislation. Even one Southern sympathizer found in the person of ex-Governor Chamberlain, a Northern man and an advocate of Southern reform, and there were many such, cried out let the Puritan and the Roundhead and the Cavalier protect its proud ancestry from Negro misuse, a condition he had enjoyed without murmur as Attorney-General and then governor of the State. And what danger was the State in? Why a Negro had been elected Circuit Judge. But so had a white man and a Southerner, ex-Governor Moses. Let the subsequent lives of these two men justify or not from whom the purity of the Anglo-Saxon ancestry was most in danger: [Applause.]

Next came the cry by Republicans who believe in the Negro's right to vote, but not to enjoy the privileges arising from his suffrage and there be many at home with us to-day "Unload." And this work of unloading the Negro was given to the rebel Southerner to execute. First came Arkansas, and the work there we know is yet going on to-day, only the Negro having been fully unloaded, they now turn their attention to the white Republican. Next was Mississippi, then came Georgia, and I remember when Governor Gordon came to South Carolina with the cry as heralded by the News and Courier, "The Mississippi Plan," which meant murder for the Negro. How many lives were sacrificed in this work my hearers well remember. Colored citizens were massacred by the most cruel tortures, whose only offense was a black skin and loyalty to the Republican party. For this they were shot, hanged, whipped, burned out of their houses and otherwise ill-treated. White men too, who were Republicans and who would not play fast and loose as some did, were similarly treated as the Negro. The work of unloading was well done, the last dumping was done by ex-President Hayes in 1876.

The effect of these great wrongs and oppressions towards the Negro not being redressed, except by idle committees from Congress, some being of the Ingalls stripe, believing that the Negro should vote but disbelieving that he had any other rights and privileges which a white man is bound to respect, led to the final belief that the law of the land should not be enforced in his behalf in regard to his civil rights, and stamped the Negro citizen as an underling, a menial in politics as in labor, and placed him in such a comparison with his white fellow citizen as to make him little better than an outcast regarded with not half as much favor as the stranger in Castle Garden, New York.

Now then, the question which presents itself to-day is, how long shall these wrongs be endured, and how shall we secure the enjoyment of our rights as citizens, as voters, as men. Has the nation a duty in this respect? I opine so. Its first duty is to protect all its citizens in their civil and political rights at home as quickly and as firmly as we have seen it protect them abroad, remembering that it owes to every subject protection for the allegiance sworn by him to give it. [Applause.] Has the government done this toward the colored citizens? The answer is Congress can not interfere with the sovereign rights of the States, and this belief my hearers has a large lodgement in the heart of many in ever loyal Michigan.

Of course we know this doctrine to be democratic gospel, its ten commandments and its prayer. [Laughter.] But how can a Republican believe that the war was justly fought and disbelieve the power of the government to secure the fruits of the war to every citizen as well in South Carolina as in Massachusetts, and to use the strong arm of the government in protecting from the humblest Negro to the United States Judge in California—and if it has the power to protect the latter, why not the former? [Applause.] Is this condition of the weakness of a government to protect its humblest citizen, not a scorn and a shame among other nations? Ought not

our government be as fearless as when President Jackson uttered his pronouncements "By the eternal" against South Carolina Nullification Laws. If this great government will not protect its colored citizen in his civil and political rights he must protect himself. [Great applause.] But there is a duty from society as well as government. Our rights are based on our manhood as well as law. We are entitled to have these rights respected and granted us by all our fellow white citizens, and not deprived us on account of race or color. A just public sentiment declaring that we should enjoy our civil rights equally with the stranger in our land and that if a Chinaman or a Polander or an Italian or an Irishman or a German can enjoy social privileges, enter places of public amusement and refreshment, the colored man ought also, and that to deny him such rights on account of color is not only unmanly, unchristian but unkind and ungrateful to a deserving class. [Applause.] For what have we done to forfeit these privileges? Why should we not enjoy them in Detroit and in every other place in Michigan? Have we not played in school with those who now deny us these rights, shun us when we enter a street car, and as Frederick Douglass once said: see an indefinite object on the other side of the street when they meet a Negro after election. We have stood by our country in its infancy, let us march on with it in its manhood—Why beckon us to Africa? Why not send the Irishman back to Ireland, or the German to Germany. Good reason, he went go. [Applause and laughter.] Neither will the Negro go to Africa to appease a cruel prejudice, nor will he lick the hand that smites him. Why welcome the white stranger and find places for him in office and give the native colored citizen only the position of a menial? It was said that the Negro could not fight. Did we not prove that we knew how to point a musket. [Applause.] Try us again and we will prove to you we know how to guide a pen, measure a yard of cloth or build a house. [Applause.] But to return for a moment to the condition of our brethren in the South. Let us in this convention denounce the recent outrages perpetrated upon them by cut throats and lynchers. We are governed by violence and fraud and not by our consent. Let us ask the 51st Congress to pass such laws as will thwart the South in its nefarious work of cheating the North of a fair relation in its representation in Congress, and let it denounce such outrages as the Barnwell Massacre, and the Lexington lynching as a curse upon any people or State. Let a Federal court be established for the trial of violators of Federal election laws and let it sit in Washington away from the influence exercised by the State which the offense is committed.

The South will obey the constitution only when it is made to do so, but if it can hoodwink the North it will always do so. So far as the colored voter of the South is concerned if he is not protected in his ballot by government let him abandon voting altogether. [Applause.] He can not suffer more than those who suffer him thus to be wronged. It will not be long then before things will right themselves on both sides. If his suffrage be of no avail, then let him refuse to send delegates to either State or National conventions for such is useless. He is told there he can have no opinion or choice, or make any demand because he cannot vote and have his vote counted. True, but pity 'tis 'tis true, since the accuser is to blame and not the accused.

But the question of the right of the colored citizen to enjoy his civil and political rights do not seem to rest on politics alone, but appears to be developing into race antagonism, since the evil is found in both political parties. It is apparent that the two races as they now are related to each other in the United States, are in hostile attitude, and the grave question of the hour, greater than all others, if fully realized, is how can these two races live together peacefully, harmoniously and in the enjoyment equally of their rights under the law and thus destroy race prejudice? This question must be met squarely and we are here today to lend our counsel in the solution. We are here to stay in America and I believe that few desire us to leave either through pure or selfish motives. We must either live harmoniously together or be swept from off the land by oppression and the denial of our rights. But we are called upon to live peacefully at the cost of our rights and a concession of our inferiority. Who would do this and receive or deserve respect? The best way out of this race conflict is to disregard the color of a man and treat him as all other men, leaving the colored citizen to work out his destiny by his sobriety, intelligence and morality, and let his rights rest upon his manhood. [Applause.] Social, or rather personal distinctions will settle themselves in their relation to social intercourse, as oil does with water.

If the Negro is the inferior of the white race, why not let him alone and let him sink or swim as he can? Why contend with him as an equal? But there is an other way to destroy this race prejudice if men choose and a way not. If those who believe in the cardinal principles of our government would carry their belief into practice in their intercourse with the colored man, prejudice on account of color would soon fade and die. It can only live where it is nourished and supported. If both political parties would make their platforms pledges to the colored citizen living realities, if appointment to office was given in just regard for the colored man's rights and not his color and places of ap-

pointment were at Washington and not among these white-liners and murderers in the South.

Let the Law apply to all sections alike. Let it be the same in Louisiana as in Vermont and don't have any discrimination, we have too much discrimination here in the Union now. You and every Republican member of Congress and the President and the American people must realize the fact that it is better to punish one hundred innocent men than to let one guilty man escape, take one bad apple and place it in a barrel of sound ones and it will spoil every good one. So will the South, if let alone, corrupt every American State.

So, if Congress desires to save itself, it must protect itself from corruption, otherwise it will be its own destroyer and the world will laugh at its down fall. There is no use to be weak kneed about this compulsory Election Law, with the cry of the South about Africanizing the South, we don't want the South Africanized, nor we don't want the South Caucasianized, we don't want the white south to rule unless they are in the majority, nor do we want the Black South to rule unless they are in a majority. What we want is a government of the people, not of the white people for the white people and by the white people, because that will be contrary to the law under which we American people live. The American constitution knows no race and no color.

Mr. Speaker, I think you outlined the only course for the Republican party to take, in your speech at Pittsburgh, yes, cut loose from the state elections and they will soon fall out among themselves, and when they fall out, just men always get their dues.

Don't enact an optional election law unless you mean to commit murder.

Don't be a party to the committal of murder because God will find you out.

Don't help to make a machine to murder other men unless they have conspired to take your life.

Don't be a party to the committal of sin because it will find you out.

Don't be a party to any scheme to oppose others because some day they will turn the tables on you. History states this from the foundation of the world, and why should it be otherwise in our case.

Don't allow yourself and friends to be bulldozed into enacting an optional law, because it means nothing more nor nothing less than murder for colored Republicans in the South. I am a Southern man by birth, and a Union man by nature. I love fair play and love my race, or at least the race I am assigned to, my father being a white man and my mother a colored woman. I have in the last four months visited a large number of Southern states and made over five hundred personal investigations about the murdering of colored people, and I find the truthful stories told by the victims themselves to be simply this, if they vote the Republican ticket, all wrong. But if they don't vote either ticket, why they are slaves. If they content themselves as laborers in the cotton, sugar and rice fields, and do all the menial labor for the South—white South,—they are all right and good "niggers" but just as soon as they aspire to anything Civil or Political, why they become bad "niggers" and must be removed.

If the Republican majority pass a National bill Election Law let it be compulsory and not optionally.

Kindly hand this letter to Senator George F. Hoar, and Representative Rowell of Illinois.

Trusting you will grant me the favor of reading this letter carefully, I remain

Yours, very truly, a young colored Republican of Illinois.

W. M. Caldwell
2959 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

What Howard Says.

New York Press:—Good for the colored brother. As is generally known the Harvard orator for the year is a colored man, and now it seems that in the annual competition, in Harvard, for declamation prizes, the first was won by a young colored man named Dubois. We congratulate him and his fellows that he is a student in a college where square dealing and fair treatment are on top.

What will our South Carolina Episcopal friends do when they get to heaven? Assuming that a Christian colored man will be as welcome at the pearly gate as the most distinguished descendant of a long haired South Carolina family, how will they manage their little differences in the heavenly choir? There must be harmony there, you know.

Democratic Inconsistency.

Inter Ocean:—A Southern Democratic contemporary thinks "a Negro will have to be conspicuous to be counted in the census this year." If Southern Democrats were as anxious to count the colored man's vote as they are to have him enrolled in the census there would be less complaint. They want him enrolled in the census to give the white man power, and they prevent his voting for the same reason.

Every Command respect.

New York Tribune:—A Mississippi negro has had the courage to fire into a mob of whitecaps who were bent on burning him to death in his house, and the best part of it is that he killed one of his tormentors and wounded two or three others. His brave action will probably cost him his life, sooner or later, but in the meantime he enjoys the sympathy even of some of his white neighbors.

Read THE PLAINDEALER

THE ELECTION LAW.

AN ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN DISCORDS GRAVE ERRORS IN IT.

Congress Should Make the National Election Law Apply to All Sections Alike—No Optional Law Will Fill the Bill

CHICAGO, Ill., May 13, '90
To the Hon. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—I assume the liberty, as an American citizen, to address you this letter upon a subject which is being discussed by the American people. And if all reports are true, congress is determined to take action upon this all important question, in passing a National Election Law

I address you as an humble voter, and as an Afro-American citizen, because I love my country and am ready to sacrifice my life for its protection, although my country don't care anything about me, because the Almighty to suit himself, made me colored.

I address you, as an individual, but feel that I am speaking in the interest of at least nine million American citizens. We owe the United States allegiance and it owes us protection. The American constitution knows no race and no color. But to the point:

If I am not misinformed, and I don't think I am, the Senate and the House have agreed upon a bill, which the framers think will pass both Houses. And if it passes both Houses, it is presumed that Mr. Harrison will approve it. This bill is known as a bill to regulate Congressional Elections in the various states of which the American Union is composed.

It seems to me ten thousand times better for the class of voters this bill is intended to protect, that the Republican party let the whole matter rest just as it is, and where it is.

I suppose you are well aware that at a very low estimate, (one Hundred and Fifty Thousand Colored Republicans have been sacrificed for voting the Republican ticket since 1836. I suppose you are also aware that in the last Congressional Election in the Third District of Louisiana, Minor vs. Price, that there were Three Hundred and twenty-five colored Republicans murdered, whipped and run away from their homes, and all because the white "Regulators" knew these Republicans would vote for Mr. Minor, and that these men exercised considerable influence among other Republicans. These "Regulators" would take a town like Thibodeaux, La Fayette or Houma, Louisiana, and pick out every intelligent colored Republican, put their names on a list and give them just so many hours to leave their homes. And for what? Simply because these men would vote the Republican ticket and advise other colored men to do the same. From the shape of this National Election Bill now, it seems that it is designed to be optional, that is, upon the petition of Fifty Voters, the United States Circuit Judge shall appoint supervisors to oversee the Congressional Elections in any district where the said Fifty Voters think that a fair election cannot be had. Well, it cannot be had anywhere in the South, and it cannot be had in a large number of big cities in the North.

But I think, and I know the colored Republicans feel in the South that enough blood has been shed, that too many lives have already been offered up, for voting the way one thinks best in the South, with the Republican House, Senate, and President making another Gallos for colored Republicans in the South. Will Congress buy the coffin? Will the President make the funeral arrangements? And will all the members—Republicans—attend the funeral of the victims which this bill will bring out in the South? Will the United States pension the families of these men, who will be murdered for signing a petition for federal Supervisors for a Congressional Election? Well, they have not been doing so, and I am reasonably certain they will not do so.

The idea of an optional Election Law is simply planning a scheme to murder colored Republican voters in Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia and other Southern States.

The Republican party have been a party to the political murderers since 1836 and now they seem determined to create a machine by which it can be done faster, as fast as balls can be fired from a Gatling gun worked by an experienced operator.

The South has had twenty-four years practice at killing colored Republicans and now the Republican House, Senate and President want to give the white-liners of the South a machine by which they can do the work much better than they have been or are now doing it. It seems as if our Republican friends are following the advice of the New Orleans Times, Democrat, which suggests that the colored people be killed out like American Indians have been. There is only one way to enact a National Election Law, and that is to make it compulsory and let the authority which shall be created to appoint the supervisors be at Washington and not among

(Continued on Second page)

HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT!

What we want is to get into families where The Plaindealer does not now go.

And we have such faith that if we can induce a large number of families to read The Plaindealer for say three months, many of them will become permanent subscribers, that we are willing to make a sacrifice at first and be content to abide by the result. We have, therefore, resolved to make the following offer:

We will send The Plaindealer for 3 months to any new subscriber for 35 cents and allow you a commission of nearly 30 per cent. for your trouble. That is, we will accept from you

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3 Months' Subscription,

thus giving you 10 cents on each new subscriber obtained.

THAT IS A BIG OFFER.

But we will do more yet. To the sender of a club of 15 new names, with \$3.75 in cash (that is, 25 cents net each), we will send a present of a set of the complete works of either Scott or Dickens as desired.

The object of this is to induce as many as possible to get up clubs. For every club of 15 new names, the sender is entitled to a set of either Dickens' or Scott's complete works. Canvassers will receive an additional set of the same for each additional club of 15 new names.

Now, good friends, this is the biggest set of inducements we have ever offered to gain our desired 10,000 subscribers.

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1st. You are sure of gaining 10 cents in money on each subscription taken, whether few or many.

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This offer is now thrown open to all. Nobody can renew on this offer. Each subscriber MUST BE A NEW ONE.

Lazy Christians.

ANN ARBOR, May 20.—Mrs. Francis Henderon has gone to Chicago to see her mother, who is very ill.—Ora Green visited in Jackson last week as the guest of Miss Leatherman.—Elder McSmith and Messrs. Thomas and Joe Jackson took in the League banquet at Ypsilanti.—Mrs. Clay went to Ypsilanti to attend the funeral of her aunt, Mrs. Preston.—Mr. Carson's mother is very ill being over eighty years.—Mr. Theo. Jackson lost a son with diphtheria he was buried last Sunday. Three more children are down with the same disease.—Mrs. Fauny White attended Uncle Preston's funeral in Ypsilanti.—The Students are getting ready rapidly to leave.—Mr. Stehen Jacobs, being an old soldier, will get a pension of \$50. per month.

Wherever a public school can be maintained there is no excuse that will hold for not having a Sunday School however we wiggle over it and plead cold, mud, poverty and weariness, the real reason for not finding a Sunday School in every community is spiritual laziness, and a morbid indifference, whether other people's children are saved or lost. Sunday rains are not one bit more dangerous than week day rain, it is worse than nonsense to hide behind that as an excuse for closed Sunday School doors. Let a wave of Pentecostal power sweep through one of those communities, and there is at once no trouble in making things buzz religiously. Nothing but death and broken limbs can then keep people home. The trouble is in the cold hearts and half-consecrated wills in every place where Heaven's professed disciples are hiding themselves at home, on Sunday and allowing Satan to sow his tares in the minds of the young people. Let us no longer excuse ourselves for neglected duties.

STRAKER'S SPEECH.

Continued from first page.

pointment not receive the brand as selected for the colored citizen only, so that when found fit the Negro would represent his country as well at Madrid as at Liberia, at Jamaica as at Hayti. If he were employed along with others in mercantile business, if brought in contact more frequently in every day life with his white fellow citizen and not ostracized, prejudice toward him would soon disappear. Those who declare we are ignorant, don't know us. [Applause.] To continue this unjust discrimination between the blacks and the whites will produce a war of races, as surely as in the past discrimination on account of religious belief gave rise to the well known massacres. We that observe plans are not adopted to lessen this prejudice, but to increase it. We observe that our civil rights, reluctantly wrung from a Republican Congress, known as the Civil Rights Bill, enacted for the purpose of securing equal rights and privileges to all citizens without discrimination on account of color, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the Nation, so far as making its enforcement compulsory on the several States. Was it ever thought that the Southern States or many Northern ones would voluntarily enforce it? Not so and the effect of its being declared unconstitutional, has been to increase rather than lessen prejudice towards the colored citizen.

But thank God this decision was not needed in Michigan. Her spirit and intention to secure to all of her citizens equal and exact rights and privileges are set forth in her statute book, and be he as black as ebony or as white as alabaster, Michigan law entitles him to the enjoyment of equal civil privileges. [Applause.] It only remains for our courts to properly construe the law, remembering that the spirit of the law is the life, and the letter but its ornament of clothing, and such laws as seek to give to all citizens their civil rights ought not to be veiled in specious construction, subtle illustration, or personal like or dislike of judge or jury, nor should such narrow construction be made as to plainly aid in subverting justice as we have seen done in Courts in the city of Detroit. [Applause.]

But let us not despair. I have the fullest confidence that our Supreme Court will settle this matter in favor of human rights and justice and not with regard to color or race, religious or political creed. At any rate let this convention express itself upon the two recent decisions of our County Courts. Say whether you accept or resent the insult, say whether your eyes are opened to the true condition of the Negro even in Michigan. Say whether you can afford to be non-political in this matter. If our present law be inadequate to give us full rights and privileges with all other American citizens, which I do not believe; then let us amend it, and let the issue with us be our Civil Rights, founded in law, enforced by the courts and regarded by the juries, and let us vote for no man who can not square himself at an angle of nicety degrees with this question. [Great applause.] There must be no leaning, no dodging of the question. All we need our selves is organization and unity of purpose.

But I am told that our State and National Leagues for the securing of our civil rights should be non-political. I cannot agree with that position after mature consideration. I think such Leagues should be firmly non-partisan, but political we must be since it is in the domain of politics that we find our rights most denied and there and through politics they must be secured. We will not secure them except as we can give security for them in value. This is equally true in Michigan as in Texas, Alabama or Georgia. Our motto should be "Sworn to no Party." [Applause.] This will faster give us both civil and political rights than anything I know of. Possession lessens value is a trite proverb. By this there is no fear that we all shall become Democrats. There is no wisdom enough in this party to catch a Negro vote and keep it. [Laughter and applause.] It is insincere when it calls for it and therefore does not want it long. We must hold to Republican principles for a long time yet, for the question is whether to remain on board the ship and help stop her bilge, or jump overboard and drown ourselves. There is not an even plank afloat in Democratic sea to rest on. I have looked in vain for it.

But let it be understood that we belong to no party who will smoke us as the sportsman his cigar and when but little is left, throw us over his shoulder. Let all of our organizations teach independence, manhood, courage and unity and we shall be safe. [Applause.] It is useless to hold State conventions or National Leagues unless we are united in purpose and plan so that an insult to one of our brethren in the South is an insult to us. [Applause.] A right denied in South Carolina, must find resentment here, a lynching committed there must be denounced here in Michigan. [Applause.]

Next let us recognize a leader. Have we a leader? Is there a Negro Parnell in the United States? If so, do we recognize him, point him out and support him or do we leave the choosing of our leader to the political party in power which appoints some one for us as a leader and then often latches his lips locks his conscience with the key of office. We should stand by our leaders, point them out, demand recognition for them. Let our leader's voice be our voice, his acts our approval as our Irish brethren have done, as the English did in the time of Cromwell, as the Italians did in the time of Garibaldi.

A National Afro-American League has of late been formed at Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of protecting the colored citizen in the exercise and enjoyment of his civil and political rights throughout the United States, and instituting plans to carry into effect said protection. This has been done and ought not to be undone without good cause. What reason is there for another convention for the same purpose in June next in Chicago?

We have elected a president of our National League, without blot or blemish, capable, honest and fearless. Let us uphold him. In every State branch Leagues should be formed and we should to-day put ourselves under the National League.

Let the State Protective League be a State branch of the National League. There is no need for two in one State. But this should be the work of county Leagues, through the call of the National vice president in this State. Let us have no hybrid leagues—one for securing political rights and the other for civil rights. These two are so interdependent as to need but one State body. A State political league must be partisan. A State Afro-American League need not be. The former has to do with individuals or party—the latter, principles and a race. I trust this convention will settle this difference satisfactorily. I repeat, we cannot ignore politics, but should not be partisan.

But in all I have said there yet remains something for the colored citizen himself to do. The outrages in the South upon our brethren, or our denial to enter restaurant or theater, or even get an office is not alone our concern. We need firm measures for our material advancement in this commonwealth with other citizens. Individuals among us have advanced in wealth and intelligence, but we need to do so as a race of people. How shall we do so and thus securing our rights be able to maintain them, for if we are a weak race in material progress, we shall not be able to maintain our rights and possessions against the strong.

What we need is organization, education and money, and all we now seek by unity will follow.

If I could see more of my colored brethren engaging in mercantile business I should be glad. I may say that our colored brethren of the South are, in this respect, far ahead of us in Detroit and I fear in Michigan. Look at ourselves in this city. We have not one butcher in any of our markets, but one coal and wood dealer, three druggists, one tailor doing his own business, no furniture dealer, no stationery dealer, but two draymen—while in the South such pursuits are to be found engaged in by colored persons in Atlanta, and Augusta, Ga., Charleston, Columbia and Greenville, S. C., and so throughout those States.

Let us then resolve here to-day and urge upon our people more business enterprises and less hotel waiting, steambath cooking and the like. [Applause.] This is well enough when he cannot do better, but leave dependence for independence just as you see the German does.

And now, in conclusion, let me revert to what is called the Southern Problem, but what is truly the National Problem. A question of far greater importance to the safety and welfare of the republic than either tariff, free trade or the labor question it is the purity and preservation of the ballot-box in the South. I have already indicated what I deem the duty of Congress. I will now add, the work is in the hands of our Northern friends. This ballot box stuffing and election frauds is a two-edged sword. It not only hurts the Negro in the South, but the white Republicans of the North. It remains to be seen whether they will be turned aside from the true question of the government's ability to protect itself to the collateral question of "Negro Rule" and other bug-bears. In other words, whether the Northern Republican voter will allow to the South greater representation in Congress than he does to the North upon the same ratio of voters. Let us ask that as a rebuke to fraud and violence at the polls in the South and the suppression of the Negro vote the colored contestants for seats in Congress be admitted to their seats. Be assured if this is not done the Negro will be heard from at the next election with a different bugle blast.

It is said that the illiteracy of the Negro is the reason why his vote is suppressed, and if allowed to take part in government, he will bring ruin upon the States. If these predictions had been heeded by Abraham Lincoln as to the emancipation proclamation of the Negro, what danger might have befallen the Union. It was only when God allowed danger to follow the Union battles and defeat to stare us in the eyes that our martyred President of 1863 saw that the policy to save the Union by listening to the believers in human slavery was a bad policy and that greater evil would follow in perpetuating slavery than in abolishing it. He followed a nobler conviction and issued his proclamation of emancipation, and success and victory followed the Union. [Applause.]

It is not the Negro that troubles the Southern Democrat, it is the Republican party's control of the government. They are willing to let the Negro vote if he vote with them. Is not their assertion of danger lost even in this concession? Some think that it would be wise for the Negro to aid in putting the Democratic party in power and then conflict will cease. "I fear the Greek bearing gifts." I have heard promises made the Negro voter in the South and the wrath of God invoked if said promises were broken. I have seen them shattered to pieces soon after election and I have seen God's wrath follow the violators too. [Applause.]

Our future is so wrapped up in the future of our country that we must rise or fall with it. Just and righteous treatment towards us by our white fellow citizens will help the cause, for law and the regard for rights grow out of public sentiment. Let the pulpit and the press enlist more sincerely in our cause that we as brothers be. The nation is passing through its transitional period. Its first duty is to secure the love of all its citizens. Fraudulent elections threaten to undermine our government. Labor troubles shake our commercial and social fabric and stop the wheels of industry, but no greater question presents itself than the wrongs committed by one race upon another and countenanced by the Nation itself.

Let us agitate against this condition and bind ourselves not to accept it. Let us call upon all good men to enlist in our cause until we crush this cruel prejudice into dust. Let our complaints be heard on the hill top and in the valley and from shore to shore in State and county conventions and leagues until we get justice and equal rights, the doors of industry be opened unto us, the public places of refreshment and amusement know no distinction between their patrons, the law up on our statute book regarding our civil rights be looked upon as sacred and more so than the law incorporating capital or creating office, and last, our courts be courts of justice, blind to all prejudice, bias or favor then we shall be a happy and harmonious

people and a prosperous land, a home of the brave and the free, the black and the white alike. [Great applause.]

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

Good Advice Given to Would-be Society Men.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—A meeting will be held this evening at St. Mark's church to hear the report of the committee on by-laws and constitution for the club. A beneficiary department is talked of for the club in order that we may more successfully help either one in the future.—I hope that all who take the paper will carefully read the letter by Mr. W. T. Green which appeared in last week's issue and also note the good work projected by Prof. Price in endeavoring to secure, in Boston, a place to exhibit the handiwork of Afro-Americans in the South. The enterprise is a worthy one and if any one can make it a success Prof. Price can. Fifty copies of the paper containing Mr. Green's letter will be sent through the state.—The Cream City Social club will give one of their fine entertainments at the residence of D. T. Coats on Van Buren st., Tuesday evening May 13th. Many of the best society people are invited to attend.—Mr. L. Hughes has removed to his new residence, 124 west Lion st., and desires the patronage of those who know of his twenty years experience as a nurse as well as the calls of his friends.—It is a pleasant event when two friends meet on the streets with pleasant smiles and twinkling eyes and the looker on enjoys the picture as much as the participants. A hint to the wise is sufficient for too much may be seen and heard.—Nothing but success is expected by the members of the Toussaint club who have spared no expenses for their coming entertainment. The invitations sent out are the finest ever used by any Afro-American club in the city and they guarantee their assembly will be in every respect, first-class. They deserve and should have a large turnout of our best citizens. We expect much from the club and it promises to be an honored institution in our city.—Mrs. B. F. L. Taylor is improving.—Mrs. Nelson Lewis is ill; her daughter, Mrs. A. A. Louis, is out again though still looking weak.—Mr. J. J. Depson performed the duties of organist Sunday evening and Mr. Johnson favored the choir with a solo in a masterly manner. The Rev. Brown preached an interesting sermon to a large congregation. The interest was marked and we hope it will continue. More members and money and singing and prayer are needed by the church and they go well together.—The boys are selling tickets rapidly for the fine picture Mrs. Hughes has promised the lucky one.—Mr. James Barr is visiting his family this week; he is looking well.—There are many old citizens who have for years enjoyed peace and quietude in their homes who should not be disturbed and annoyed by the action of those who do not care for themselves or any one else. A stop should be put to those disturbances even if we have to demand the removal of some of our neighbors, and young society men who back up these wrongs should be ashamed of their actions or cease to feel insulted when they are not invited to the best homes of our circle. S. B. B.

ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

The Fifteenth Annual commencement of the State Normal and Industrial School of Huntsville Alabama will be held the week of May 27. C. H. J. Taylor of Atlanta will deliver the Annual address.

Booth and Flinn, contractors of Pittsburg, Pa., have imported 500 Afro-Americans to work on the streets of that city because the delicate "daggers" now in their employ cannot stand the fumes of the asphalt.

Afro-Americans of Alabama, took possession of the citizens' meeting at Birmingham, Alabama, to elect delegates to the State Convention, concluding that since they were expected to do the voting they'd have some of the honors.

W. H. Austin, of Pittsburg, entered suit against R. W. Gulick and Co., proprietors of the Bijou Theatre, for \$2,000 last week for refusing to allow him and the lady he accompanied to occupy parquet chairs which he had purchased.

Principal Brooker T. Washington in a neat little folio notifies his friends that the commencement exercises of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute will be held Thursday May 29. Ex Senator B.K. Bruce will deliver the Annual address.

An Afro-American woman of Augusta, Georgia poisoned her husband and eight children by a mistaken use of strychnine for soda in making bread, a supply of it having been found on the shelf in a soda box, which was left there by a former tenant.

The firm of Booth & Flinn contractors of Pittsburg, who has engaged about 100 Afro-American laborers from Virginia to take the place of Italian laborers, say that they are much better workmen, that the Italians are quarrelsome and are entirely ready with the stiletto. They expect to employ numbers of Afro-Americans.

The Afro-American waiters in the restaurant of the passenger depot at New Haven have been troubled by a notice pinned up by the ticket office window, addressed to the citizens of New Haven, threatening to blow up the depot if they do not leave. The proprietor and the police are in search of the perpetrators and say that the waiters shall remain.

The estate of Henry Todd an Afro-American citizen, of Darien, Georgia, who died three years ago was wound up last week. His property was then valued at \$80,000, but \$5,000 of this was his wife's estate. He bequeathed Afro-American Baptist 10 per cent of this, to his wife's church, white Presbyterian 10 per cent, and to the Methodist churches and the Episcopal 5 per cent each. He also gave a good percentage to the public schools.

Eddie Smith of Onondaga is one ridge of welts and black and blue marks, which his parents say the teacher, Miss Sadie Burns, inflicted. The teacher says that the parents are responsible for the brutality, and are trying to accuse her to hide their misdeeds. The pupils corroborate Miss Burns' version of the affair.



GRANDEST MODERN DISCOVERY
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The only true practical

Elixir of Life and Health

Is one that promotes digestion, improves the appetite, cleanses the liver, purifies the blood, and stimulates brain and nerves without injurious reaction, and one that may be taken alike by adult or infant. Evolves compounds, made of wine and herbs, sweetened and flavored under the titles of bitters, tonics, &c. produce effects far worse than the disease for which they are taken.

Vinegar Bitters is a pure tonic, a nerve tonic without being narcotic, a blood purifier without poison, a liver tonic without purgative, and above all a life-giving stimulant without alcohol. The only medicine with such powers in the world.

A GENUINE TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE.
far surpassing alcohol in any shape as a tonic and it might be called

LIQUID LIFE,
since it stimulates, invigorates, and regulates digestion, nutrition, secretion, excretion, respiration, and all the functions whereby life is maintained—we literally take in *establi in spoonful*.

It is not too much to assert that the equal of Vinegar Bitters does not exist, and no counterpart or compound with similar virtues has ever been known.

CALIFORNIA
If remarkable for nothing else, would be immortalized by the production of the medicinal fruits, roots and herbs of which this Bitters is composed. Many of them used by the Indians and the medical profession in the treatment of chills and fevers, rheumatism, calarrh, consumption, neuralgia, headache, liver complaint, kidney disease, jaundice, gout, piles, boils, skin diseases, &c., &c. too numerous to mention, but easily understood when the action of the Bitters on the vital functions is remembered. The discovery was partly accidental but the present

PERFECT BITTERS IS THE RESULT OF SCIENCE.

Millions of sufferers have gratefully and gladly endorsed, during the past quarter of a century the wonderful success of this

PHENOMENAL TONIC OF THE WORLD.
In order to meet every probable demand, two forms of the same ingredients are now put up THE OLD STYLE IS STRONGER, SLIGHT BITTER, AND MORE CATHARTIC.

THE NEW STYLE, PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, AND EXPRESSLY ADAPTED TO DELICATE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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in malarial diseases, cholera, consumption, internal diseases, &c., and so great is its power as a germicide that it is an

UNEQUALLED VERMIFUGE.
A book could be written of its virtues, and another of testimonials, but it is only necessary to remember its general action upon the liver, blood, brain and nerves to realize its use as a *surety of the bits that stick in his ear, and that no family should ever be without a bottle of*

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Railroad Time Tables.

THE SHORT LINE

FROM—
Detroit and Toledo to
Cincinnati, Indianapolis,
Louisville,
and All Points South.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Bearot, M.C.R.R. 8:05 am	*2:00 pm	*10:00 pm	
Toledo, C. H. & D. 10:15 am	4:00 pm	11:55 pm	
Arrive			
Lima 12:44 pm	6:25 pm	2:25 am	
Dayton 3:50 pm	8:55 pm	5:00 am	
Cincinnati 5:50 pm	11:00 pm	7:05 am	
Indianapolis 8:20 pm	1:10 am	9:20 am	

Through parlor cars on day trains and Pullman palace cars on night trains between Detroit and Cincinnati.

*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.
M. D. WOODFORD, E. O. MCCORMICK,
Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt
H. J. RHEIN, Nor. Pass. Agent, Detroit, Mich.

WABASH RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Twelfth street.	Standard time	Leave	Arrive
Lafayette, Kansas City and			
Western Flyer.....	8:25 am	* 6:45 pm	
St. Louis Express.....	11:55 pm	* 9:35 am	
St. Louis and Ind. Express.....		11:30 pm	
Chicago Express.....	11:55 pm	11:20 pm	
Adrian Accommodation.....	4:00 pm	7:45 am	
Chicago Express.....	10:50 pm	16:15 am	
Ind. Louisville & St. Louis Express.....	10:50 pm	16:15 am	

*Daily. *Daily except Sunday. *Except Saturday. *Except Monday.
City ticket office, Jefferson avenue.
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agent
R. G. BUTLER, Division Freight and Passenger Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Depot foot of Brush street. Central Standard	Time.	Oct. 7th, 1899.	Leave	Arrive
Leave				
*12:00 a.m. Toronto, Montreal and East			9:40 am	
*12:00 m. Port Huron			*3:00 am	
*10:20 p.m. Toronto and Montreal Ex.			*9:10 p.m.	

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE R.Y.
Depot foot of Brush street. Trains run by Central Standard Time. May 13th, 1899.

Leave	Arrive
*Muskegon & Grand Rapids Ex 5:50 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
*Through Mail & Chicago.....	10:30 a.m.
*Steamboat Express.....	4:35 p.m.
*Chicago Express with sleeper 8:00 p.m.	7:45 a.m.
*Night Express with sleeper 10:30 p.m.	7:20 a.m.

*Daily, Sundays excepted. *Daily.
Grand Rapids Express and Morning Express have parlor car to Grand Rapids.
Steamboat Express has Wagner parlor Buffet car to Grand Haven.

Chicago Express has elegant Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars to Chicago daily.
Night Express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily.
Sleeping car berths can be secured at general ticket office, 108 Jefferson avenue, cor. of Wood ward, and at the depot foot of Brush street.
E. J. PIERCE, W. J. SPICER,
City Ticket Agt. General Manager

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

SUPERFICIAL SURVEY.

The sultan of Morocco has thirty-seven wives. His domestic affairs are more troublesome than his foreign relations.

The prince of Naples, heir apparent to the throne in Italy, will spend the coming summer in a tour of the European courts looking for a wife.

It is said that the natural gas of Indiana has been the means of bringing into that state more than \$20,000,000 in capital and fully 10,000 mechanics.

A horse fell into an abandoned shaft at Silver Fork, Nev., on Jan. 19 and lived nineteen days without food or drink. When rescued the animal was able to walk, and in a few hours was able to move about all right.

The largest tree in the world is reported to have been recently found in California, measuring 176 feet in circumference at a distance of six feet from the ground. This would give a diameter of about sixty feet at that point.

General Boulanger is growing weary of his retirement on the Isle of Jersey. But no one cares much where he is. He has ceased to be a disturbing factor in the politics of France and is no longer an interesting figure.

When P. T. Barnum said farewell to a well known English circus manager the latter remarked: "We shall meet again in heaven, my dear Barnum." The American looked thoughtful for a moment, and then said: "Yes, if you are there."

Humor has had an illustration in the south. A minister announced to his congregation one Sunday that on the next Sunday he would preach on "Looking Backward." A large audience assembled to hear him when he discoursed to the people on Lot's wife.

The intelligence of animals became one of the subjects of discussion at a little dinner party. An enthusiastic advocate of the dog was asked: "Do you mean to tell us that there are some dogs with more sense than their masters can boast of?" "Certainly; I have one."

In a cemetery near Detroit are the graves of three husbands of the same woman all in a row. A suggestive feature of the group is the headstones. The first departed received a very handsome and expensive stone, the second exhibit a considerable reduction, and the third is a very cheap affair.

Dr. Francis H. Brown, of Boston, has devised a plan by which six deaf persons who formerly heard nothing of the sermon now hardly miss a word of it when they attend church. A loud sound-receiver stands near the preacher, and branch speaking tubes run, by way of the floor, from it to each of the deaf persons.

It is said that the French government has just given to the government of Russia the secret of its new smokeless powder, and that the Russians are about to begin in the manufacture of it upon a large scale, using imported workmen and being careful to exclude Germans and Jews from the factories. The basis of the powder is said to be sulphuric ether.

Sam Jones seems to have been more offensive down in Texas than usual. Perhaps he thought the people down there required something ruder than elsewhere. At Tyler he said "dancing girls look like tadpoles and fashionable girls look no more like God Almighty's women than a Chinaman looks like a salt mine." He is always an ardent seeker after notoriety.

The German emperor having issued an order suppressing the use of all French words in the postal service, the czar has antagonized it by a circular which declares that all letters, telegrams and packages sent abroad must be addressed in French, and the Russian authorities will not be responsible for the transmission of any mail matter that is not addressed in that language.

The dagger with which Ravallac assassinated Henry IV. of France has been found by a Berlin antiquary. He bought a curious thick cane from a peasant and on examination the stick proved to be hollow and to contain an ancient poniard and tiny snuff box. In the latter was a paper stating that the owner of the stick had carried off the historical dagger from the Paris Palais de Justice in 1815.

Shakespeare is well appreciated by the higher educated natives in India, and last year a large number of his plays were published in the vernacular. "As You Like It" and "The Winter's Tale" were translated into Tamil and Telugu for Madras; "The Taming of the Shrew" came out in the Punjab, and "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing" and "The Comedy of Errors" were great favorites in the north-west provinces.

Scott Keltie, librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, says that, reckoning the whole territory where British influence is paramount, the dominion includes about ten million square miles, or very nearly one-fifth of the total land surface of the globe. This shows the British empire to be nearly three times the size of Europe and only about a million acres less than Africa. At least a fifth of the whole population of the earth are British subjects.

At average speed a man walks three miles an hour, or four feet per second; a horse trots seven miles per hour, or ten feet per second; a steamboat moves eighteen miles per hour, twenty-six feet per second; a moderate wind blows seven miles per hour or ten feet per second; a storm moves thirty miles per hour, fifty-two feet per second; sound travels 743 miles per hour, 1143 feet per second; light moves 298,000 miles per second, and electricity 298,000 miles per second.

A remarkable telegram broke up the entire establishment in a big Broadway store recently. The head of the firm received a dispatch conveying the information: "A mosquito ill to day. Can't come down." He called in the other partner and chief clerks for a consultation. They had no cipher that fitted the telegram, but after a while light dawned upon one of the party. A bright young man in the store rejoiced in the name of Amos, and, being under the weather, his mother wrote this telegram: "Amos quite ill to-day. Can't come down."

OUT OF PATIENCE.

A Christian Science Doctor's Wife Treats His Patients With a Rawhide.

For sometime rumors of the domestic infelicity of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Harper of Division street, have been current, and last week these culminated in an unfortunate scene in which the unhappy wife was the aggressor.

Mr. Harper has lately become a convert to the teachings of Christian Science, and, having pursued the course of study required and received his diploma, adds the profession of Christian Science healer to his other duties. Among his patients he numbers the members of the Kendel family of Brewster street, and a Mrs. "Polly" Johnson of Macomb street, and his efforts to heal these particular patients, it is said, have caused him to neglect home duties to an extent extremely distasteful to his family. In spite of the opposition of his wife, Mr. Harper has persisted in his visits to his patients, maintaining that his calls were strictly in the line of duty and stoutly denying that his visits to the home of the Kendels was for the purpose of meeting Mrs. Johnson, as was claimed by Mrs. Harper. Last week on Wednesday, being informed that her husband was visiting the Kendels, Mrs. Harper went herself to ascertain, if possible, the nature of his visits, taking with her a stout horsewhip. She found her husband and both Mrs. Kendel and Mrs. Johnson there. They, however, having been warned of her coming, did what they could to prevent a too sudden intrusion in the house and fled upstairs. A little later, it is claimed, Mrs. Kendel left the house by the front door and entered by the back, claiming that she had just returned home. The scene which followed Mrs. Harper's entrance to the house, though unfortunate, was a natural result of her enraged condition. As she plied the whip right and left, sparing neither the women nor her husband, the latter hurriedly left the scene. In the encounter windows were smashed and the household effects somewhat damaged.

Since the occurrence Mrs. Harper has been confined to her room by illness resulting from nervous prostration. Mr. Harper did what he could to quiet the matter, paying, it is said, for the damages, and it was supposed the difficulty had been settled but a few days ago Mrs. Kendel made a complaint against Mrs. Harper for malicious damages and she was summoned to appear before Judge Minor at two o'clock Wednesday afternoon, but was prevented by illness, from being present.

Study the Golden Rule.

FT. WAYNE, May 19.—Mr. Alfred Bass has gone to Yellow Springs, O. for his health.—Mr. Moten of Indianapolis, who has been working in the interests of the Catholic paper of Cincinnati, for two weeks in our city, left last Thursday for other fields.—The new Hotel Randel is getting in readiness to open. The furniture is being placed in position and their help coming in from other places.—Two weeks ago when Elder C. F. Hill preached the funeral sermon of Mrs. Patsy Casey, it was reported that a certain lady took great exceptions to it, but it seems there was a mistake about it, as that lady told the Elder that she was so impressed with the sermon that she made him a present of five dollars. When will our people get through talking about their neighbors? Let us study the Bible more and learn the Golden Rule.—Mr. Alonzo Taylor of Marshall, Mich., is in the city looking for a location to start a restaurant and boarding house.—Miss Eliza Saunders was taken very sick and was taken to her home at Van Wert, Ohio, last Thursday by Mrs. Ida Taylor.—Mrs. Ferney Turman is very sick.—J. H. Roberts continues very feeble with a gripper and his old army trouble.—Miss Rhoda Rames has charge of the Sunday School during his illness.—Elder W. H. Brown left for Knightstown, Ind., last Saturday on business for the St. S. Bass G. A. P. Post, of which he is chaplain. His mission was to take an orphan child to the home for soldiers' children at Knightstown.—Mr. Albert Bass has taken out a permit to build an \$800 cottage on his lot in Taylor's addition.—The Eastern Star chapter of Freemasons, St. Mary's lodge No. 14, gave a concert and reception last night at Rifles' Armory hall. Mrs. James Smith was in charge of arrangements and deserves credit. The Reverend W. H. Brown was chairman of the evening, and Thomas Williams, of Fort Wayne, toastmaster. The Rev. N. Pharis, of Adrian, the celebrated singer, who has sung in thirty states of the union, was present. The chapter now has sixteen members and last night's entertainment shows that the colored people are progressive and rising socially and otherwise. The amount netted clear of expenses was \$18.78. J. H. R.

Prefers The Plaindealer.

LANSING, May 19.—Rev. B. Roberts went to Jackson last Saturday to assist Rev. Saunders with his quarterly meeting. Rev. Isaiah Washington filled the pulpit morning and evening and his remarks were very impressive, next Sabbath Elder Roberts will hold his quarterly meeting here assisted by Elder Saunders of Jackson, baptizing by immersion will take place at 6 a. m. Several visitors are expected from neighboring towns.—The League delegates who attended the convention at Detroit all report a grand time while there.—Queen Anns Court B. No. 8 gave a pink and blue parlor social at their hall last Thursday evening. Mrs. G. T. Thurman was present and rendered some beautiful selections. The program for the evening was singing by the Pine street A. M. E. Church, Guitar solos Master Bertie Parker, song Mrs. Marvin, Miss Eva Fowler also sang a solo and little Mamie Dickson gave a beautiful recitation. After the exercises closed an elegant supper was served and after which all retired highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.—J. C. Craig of Grand Rapids, was called here to organize a new society by the name of Eastern Star which was set up on the evening of the 15th; about 16 were obligated most all ladies; this order will hereafter be known as the Irene Chapter the officers we will give in the next issue.—Elder Roberts and wife were made happy over a fine son last Tuesday the 13.—Mrs. E. Davis of Eston Rapids spent last week in the city visiting friends. She was

the guest of her sister Mr. Wm. Parker Mrs. G. T. Thurman of Jackson and Mr. J. C. Craig of Grand Rapids were also the guests of Mrs. Wm. Parker.—I don't care what paper comes in circulation give me THE PLAINDEALER. M. J. D.

Won Four Honors.

YPSILANTI, May 19.—Mr. Chas. Newton died at the home of his parents Friday, May 9th, with consumption. He was buried from the A. M. E. church Sunday May 11, Rev. I. Burdine officiating.—Mrs. Lucinda Preston departed this life Sunday May 11, from the effects of paralysis which occurred about six months ago. The deceased was the founder of the Michigan Mutual Benevolent Association order, Rev. Wm. Johnson officiating. Mrs. Bibbins and daughter of Detroit attended the funeral. The banquet given by the Local League was not as much a success as it would have been if the program had been carried out as designed by committee on arrangements.—Mr. A. C. Foster of Cass County renewed acquaintances at Ypsilanti on his return home from attending the convention.—The Second Baptist church gave a concert and social, Thursday evening at Samaritan hall. A fine time was had by all present, receipts, \$30.—Mrs. Sarah E. Johnson left Tuesday for a visit to her sister in Woodstock, Ont.—Rev. Jones of the Second Baptist church of Canada, filled the A. M. E. pulpit Sunday evening.—Mrs. John Harper and children of Indianapolis, Ind., are visiting relatives and friends in Ypsilanti.—Mr. F. J. Johnson won four honors at Field-day sports, Saturday, between college and normal. F. J. J.

New Odd Fellows.

SANDUSKY, O., May 20.—Mr. N. Powell, of Frankfort, Ind., made a trip for his brother A. L. Powell, over the Lake Erie rail road, while Mr. A. L. Powell enjoyed the companionship of his Odd Fellow friends.—On the 14th of May the committee from Lake Shore Lodge completed its work here by introducing into the lodge fellowship 16 new members.—The Little Erie Lodge of Sandusky, O., No. 3239 express many obligations to the Lake Shore Lodge and also the committee for their work in setting up our lodge here. Mr. J. W. Puley, Mr. Owens and Mr. Holt, of Lorain, are the committee. Mr. Ferguson, of Lorain, Mr. Rainboe Mr. Brown and others as delegates spent a pleasant time at the hall.—The rally at Decatur street Baptist church realized \$54.85. The Baptist church will soon be painted.—Mrs. J. Roots is on the sick list.—Miss C. Taylor has been sick.—Miss Jennie Phelps, of Bloomington, Illinois, is visiting Mrs. George Sublette.—Sunday school was well attended Sunday. Mrs. S. Jones has the banner class, her collection was 85 cents. The total was \$1.50. Children's day will be held at the church the first Sunday in June and the convention the third Sabbath in June. G. S.

Returned Well Pleased.

KALAMAZOO, May 19.—The delegates who attended the convention from here were highly pleased with the pleasant time they had and loud in their praises of the manner in which the business was conducted and hope that all the members of the local league will be present at the next meeting to hear the report read.—Rev. Graham left on Saturday for Grand Rapids to assist with the quarterly meeting.—The ladies of the Second Baptist church have formed a sewing circle, there are sixteen members at present, who will meet every Thursday afternoon and make articles for their next fair.—Mr. Steven Phillips and H. H. Tillman paid a visit to Detroit last week.—Earnest Manning of Chicago visited friends in the city last week.—Mrs. Sarah Scott spent Sunday in Battle Creek.—Miss Dollie Butler has returned after a two weeks visit in Schoolcraft.—Mrs. Bird still continues very sick.—Mr. and Mrs. Kindley expect to move to Chicago in a short time.—Mr. James Bolden and Mrs. Eliza Taylor have moved to their new home.—Miss Kittie Jackson will spend the week with friends in Jackson.

The Queen's Birthday.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., May 19.—Rev. W. R. Drake of Brantford, will hold his last quarterly meeting here in the B. M. E. church, for this conference year, the first Sunday of next month.—The Queen's birthday will be celebrated here next Monday, the 26th.—THE PLAINDEALER correspondent and wife will visit Windsor next Thursday and remain two or three weeks with friends.—Mrs. Exum Johnson of Ypsilanti, Mich., is visiting in the city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Topp of Duke street.—All notions have access to the prize games which will take place here on the 26th. No man is prohibited because he is black. It is the qualification in this country, not the color, that make a man. I don't say, for a moment, that we go every where here without being molested sometimes. We meet with drunk loafers and other low, degraded people, but if any man is molested, be he black or white, the law is put in force in such a way that it makes no difference how high in the air a loafer gets, they will make him respect the law. We read with horror in the papers, about the treatment of our people in the South. W. H. H. J.

Delegates Report.

ADRIAN, May 19.—Quarterly meeting was well attended. The sermon by Rev. Pharis was very interesting. Elder Jeffries filled the pulpit morning and evening.—Miss Eva Colks of Toledo, is visiting Miss Jennie Harris.—The meeting called Monday night to receive the report of the delegates to the convention, was very interesting. Several interesting speeches were made and all were pleased with the work accomplished.

The Lansing Route.

Realizing that for years many of the people residing at Lansing and other cities along the line of the "Lansing route" have desired a train service which would enable them to leave Lansing early in the morning and reach Detroit in time to do a full day's business before returning, the Detroit, Lansing & Northern has concluded to try the experiment. Until further notice, the train, to be known as the Detroit express, will run daily except Sundays, stopping at

all stations. The time table is: Leave Grand Ledge at 6:25 A. M., Lansing 6:50 A. M., reaching Detroit at 9:45 A. M. and making close connection with the fast train for the East on the Michigan Central; returning the Lansing express will leave Detroit at 6:30 P. M. and Grand Ledge at 10:10 P. M.

A Decided Boom.

BATTLE CREEK, May 20.—Our city is having a decided boom in the cheap show line. The street fair is also making his annual visits.—The Eastern Star gave a Social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weavers last Wednesday evening, a pleasant time was enjoyed by all.—Mr. James Toliver is quite sick but hopes are entertained for his speedy recovery.—Mr. Amos Manuel and family of Bellevue have moved to our city and will make this their home.—Mr. A. B. Outland of Day was the guest of Miss Frances Skipper Sunday.—Mr. Joseph Cross has returned from an extended trip of several months through the Southern States and reports a favorable impression of the colored people South.—Mr. Geo. Marshall is making some extensive improvements on his residence which when completed will present quite an artistic appearance.—Mr. J. J. Evans sports a fine new carriage.—Mr. Wm. Tillman of Chicago is the new tonsorial artist at Mr. Evan's Shaving Parlor. B. S.

A Poor Concert.

MARION IND., May 20.—The service conducted by Rev. Burton Sunday morning were well attended.—The Rev. Stain from Yellow Springs O. addressed the Sunday school and Rev. M. Swadner preached Sunday evening.—The concerts held Wednesday and Thursday evenings were almost total failures only two or three ladies and gentlemen acquitting themselves creditably. The attendance was good however and \$17.86 were realized.—Three thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed here Sunday by fire.—Mr. Wm. Henderson has left for parts unknown.—Mr. Wm. Lyons of St. Mary Ohio, has been in the city for several days. A. J.

Remembered Their Minister.

EAST SAGINAW, May 19.—Communion services were conducted Sunday by the Rev. Jeffries and two babies were baptized. The collections for the day amounted to \$13.10. The young people of the church showed their esteem for the Rev. Colman by presenting him with a handsome suit of clothes.—Miss Ella Walker is ill.—The Rev. Wagner and wife of Bay City spent Sunday in the city.—The Rev. Cotman will leave in a few days for St. Louis, Mo. to visit his brother.—Mr. Will Smith of Bay City spent Sunday here. SCRIPPER.

The introduction of foreign and mineral waters as table beverages, it is estimated, has had the effect to decrease the use of wine nearly one-third at entertainments and dinner parties.

It is claimed that wall paper can be made in such a way that the passage of low-tension electric currents will heat it moderately warm to the touch and diffuse throughout the room an agreeable temperature.

Several French generals have been recently "disciplined" by M. de Freycinet on account of violent public speeches, in which they impeached his fairness in overlooking them for promotion, and bluntly called him an ignoramus in military matters.

The following is said to be the shortest sentence in the English language containing all the letters of the alphabet: "John P. Brady gave me a black walnut box of quite small size." The whole sentence contains less than twice the number of letters in the alphabet.

Hope was not a surface thinker. He never wrote anything truer than the following: "Nature loves truth so well that it hardly ever admits of flourishing. Conceit is to nature what paint is to beauty; it is not only needless, but impairs what it would improve."

Insanity in Paris has increased 33 per cent within the last sixteen years. Drink and extravagance are the two chief causes—numbers of persons going mad from worry caused by living beyond their means. Women become insane more frequently than men, especially through drink.

In the Medical Museum, Washington, there are two skulls all cracked up like a couple of egg shells that had been knocked together. They formerly belonged to a couple of Norfolk, Va., negroes who butted each other to death because a woman couldn't decide which of the two she liked best.

The Theatre d'Application in Paris is about to begin a series of literary and dramatic causeries. Coquette is to talk about Moliere and Shakespeare; Sarah Bernhardt will give the result of her researches and studies upon the role of Jeanne d'Arc, white Copper, Richepin, Anatole France, Sarcey and other well-known writers are to discuss various literary and dramatic problems.

A tree was felled recently at Tillamook Oregon, that was 120 feet long, while the butt only measured one foot through.

For strengthening and clearing the voice use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Battle Creek is building \$150,000 worth of new buildings.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio; Wadling, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

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

A New York syndicate is after the stock of the Soo water power company.

IN MARBLE CANYON.

Quick Work Down Stream by an Adventurous Exploring Party.

To give you an idea of the number of the rapids from the head of the Colorado River to this point, near the mouth of the Little Colorado River, a distance of about 200 miles, I will say that there are just 200 rapids, not counting small draws or riffles, and from Lee's Ferry to this point, a distance of eighty miles, there are just 100 rapids. We have run the greater part of this one hundred and portaged but few, and over many of them our boats have danced and jumped at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, and over some, by actual measurement, at the rate of twenty miles per hour for half a mile at a time. Standing in the bow of one of the boats as she goes through one of these chutes, with first the bow and then the stern jumping into the air as she shoots from wave to wave, with the spray of the breakers dashing over one's head, is something the excitement and fascination of which can only be understood by being experienced.

That part of Marble Canon from Point Retreat for forty miles down to the mouth of the Little Colorado River, is far the most beautiful and interesting canon we have yet passed through. At Point Retreat the marble walls stand up perpendicularly 300 feet from the water's edge, while the sandstone above benches back in slopes and cliffs to 2,500 feet high. Just beyond this the canon is narrowest, being but little over 300 feet wide from wall to wall, while the river in places at this stage of water is not over sixty feet wide. The marble rapidly rises till it stands in perpendicular cliffs, 700 to 800 feet high, colored with all tints of the rainbow, but mostly red. In many places toward the top it is honeycombed with caves, caverns, arches, and grottoes, with here and there a natural bridge left from one crag to another, making a most grotesque and wonderful picture as our little boats glide along that quiet portion of the river so many hundred feet below.

At the foot of these cliffs in many places are fountains of pure sparkling water, gushing out from the rock—in one place, Vassay's Paradise, several hundred feet up the wall—and dropping down among shrubbery, ferns, and flowers, some of which, even at this time of the year, were found in bloom. Below this, for some distance, are a number of these fountains with large patches of maidenhair ferns clinging to the wall, fifteen to twenty feet above the water, green and fresh as in the month of May, and with the sparkling water running down over them they make a most charming picture.

Our weather has been most wonderful through the whole winter. The thermometer has never registered at 6 o'clock in the morning lower than twenty-four degrees above zero, and in the sun in the middle of the day has registered as high as seventy-five degrees. We have had but one snow storm down in the canon and one rain. The sun has shown brightly nearly all the time, though for eight days at one time it never shone on us, we being under the shade of the cliffs all the time.—Denver Republican.

A Few Matrimonial Don'ts.

Don't marry the young man who leaves his mother to find her way home as best she can on a dark night, while, without a thought or word of apology to the old lady, he looks after you. One of these days, when the novelty is worn off, he will leave you to go alone as best you can, while he seeks his selfish enjoyment at the club.

Don't marry a man who curls a scornful lip when religion and the Bible are spoken of, and who has all the mistakes of Moses and the misdeeds of Solomon at his tongue's end. A copy of Ingersoll's lectures on the parlor-table, instead of the family Bible, is a very poor guarantee of happy family life.

Don't marry a man whose friends smile at each other when his name is mentioned, and say: "Well, we hope he'll come out all right, but he's sowing a few wild oats just now." Remember that what is sown before marriage is reaped after marriage. It will be very awkward for you to be obliged to reap that crop one of these days; and, if you marry him, you will have the most of it to gather in.

Don't marry a man whose linen is more spotted than his character, whose shirt-collar is more inflexible than his integrity, and whose necktie is the only immaculate thing about him. Collars and cuffs and neckties are all very well; but they do not make up as a good husband, though they do very well on a tailor's dummy. Integrity of character is as much more important than these things than a man is of more importance in the world than a dude.—Golden Rule.

A New Answer.

There is an old conundrum to the following effect: "Why is a dog's tail like an old man?" "Because it is in firm." Mrs. Barnum, however, one day offered a different explanation: "Oh, anybody can see that in a moment. A dog's tail is like an old man because it is on its last legs." It was the same lady who once innocently remarked that her hens were so old that they could not lay fresh eggs.—London Globe.

Oranges are now preserved in silos, the fruit being wrapped in tissue and buried in sand, care being taken that the wrappers do not touch, and only three layers deep being laid in each trench.

The Detroit Plaindealer.

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DETROIT FRIDAY, MAY 28, '90

LET ALL the local and county leagues rally to the support of the officers of the State organization.

IN CASTING off the old and putting on the new, the Afro-Americans of Michigan have enlarged the sphere of the old organization and increased its efficiency for good work.

THE fight among the Democrats of New York can be easily narrowed by putting up CLEVELAND and HILL or HILL and CLEVELAND; as the Democratic committee may determine.

THE people, through their representatives, have decided. All conflicting opinions and modes of action are to give way to harmony of purpose. Now let the people rally to the support of the Afro-American League.

WHENEVER a man thinks he is indispensable to society, that he is a walking example and a talking precept, always doing good for others and never being benefited himself, he is too good for this mundane sphere. It is not rare now to hear men say that they live in certain communities, belong to certain churches or are members of society solely to teach and direct their fellows, not to be taught and directed. Such egotistical men can easily be spared and they will never be missed. Too much self is an unwholesome dose for any organization.

THE PLAINDEALER has completed the seventh year of its existence and is now entered upon its eighth year. It is grateful to the public for the appreciation and kind favors in the past, and for the help given by able correspondents and trusty agents who have done much to contribute to its success in the past. In the future it will preserve its standard of excellence and keep in the front rank of its contemporaries. It asks, however, from the public a more earnest and larger support than in it has received in the past, and in its turn it promises to leave no stone unturned that will advance the interests of the whole people.

THE position taken in an article to be found elsewhere in these columns, relative to federal control of national elections, is the same as that taken by THE PLAINDEALER.

If an honest election is to be gained in all sections of the country, it must be entirely separate from those of the State and placed under the absolute control of the Federal Government. The half-way measures recently introduced into the Senate and House making their separation in localities dependent upon the petitions of a certain number of citizens, will not alleviate the situation South. Southern politicians would find a way to overcome them by rendering it dangerous for such a petition to be circulated.

AMONG the petitions sent the Czar asking him to better the condition of political prisoners, were a few from Women's Christian Temperance Unions in the South. Now Afro-American women North should send petitions to these same organizations asking them to use their influence in bettering the condition of Afro-American women at their homes. It is their duty to see that no more illegitimate children are born of helpless women in convict camps. They should see that refined and intelligent women, though black, are not brutally assaulted and kicked from first class coaches in their several States. One thing our recent State convention failed to do was to petition the Czar of Russia to use his influence with our President that he may investigate the horrors of our convict camps.

THE Afro-Americans of this country are satisfied that MILLER, HILL and LANGSTON were elected to Congress. They were elected as Republicans and the Republican who votes to keep them from what rightfully belongs to them, should be placed on the list. They should know that they are storing up wrath against an evil day. We are tired of this dilly-dallying with prejudice we are tired of this temporizing with fraud and bull-dozing for policy's sake. It has been said and repeated that Speaker REED sounded the key note in his Pittsburg speech, urging measures that would guarantee every man a vote in national matters. Yet these men by their votes are going to mimic bourbon ways in excluding honestly elected Afro-Americans. We must stand by this effort

of the race in the South to be represented, or the opportunity of a generation will be missed. If white men only shall be successful in contested cases a chance to vote will be a mockery to us. And we should never again accept from any party aught but full and exact justice.

Seven Year's Success.

THIS ISSUE OF THE PLAINDEALER marks the beginning of its eighth year of existence. For seven years it has cried out against abuses, against oppression, and against prejudices. Its voice has unceasingly been heard protesting against every form of injustice which has circumscribed the sphere of the Afro-American, or been dangerous to the peace of the Republic. During this time it has honestly tried to serve the interests of the race it represents, as a whole, and it has been unswayed by cliques, factions or petty jealousies. It has tried to instill into the minds of the people the necessity for more thrift, business enterprises, more complete identity with the interests of the whole people, and, because the race occupies a position wholly unlike that of any other class in the Republic, greater harmony, more unity of purpose, and more persistent cultivation of the virtues that make a people great. It seems almost needless to say that in the pursuance of its policy, antagonisms have been aroused, or that unjust and unworthy motives have been imputed, for it is the common lot of men who strive for the welfare of the masses, to run counter to men with personal ambitions, and narrow minds who cannot conceive how men can be actuated by other than selfish purposes.

Of the seven years in which THE PLAINDEALER has been engaged in the fight for equal opportunities and fair play, the seventh year has been marked by greater successes than any other. Not that other years were unmarked by advances made by the race, socially, morally, materially or politically, or that policies more complete in wisdom and purpose have been advanced and followed, but because the seedlings planted in other years have sprouted, grown and borne fruit. The continued clamor for justice has at last aroused the conscience of the American people, and from pulpit, legislative halls and political circles is heard a plea for justice. Not since the few years before the war has the Afro-American been the subject of so much comment, nor did the American people before begin to realize how full of danger to the Republic is the status he occupied. The year is, however specially marked by the inauguration of the new era that has dawned upon the Afro-American, the new departure which is the most important step yet taken by the race to secure justice. THE PLAINDEALER has been no unimportant factor in this movement. It helped to sow the seed, and crystallize the sentiment that gave the League birth at Chicago in January. It has seen the movement grow and it has aided its spread until as a fitting prelude to the end of its seventh year of work, Michigan by forming a state organization, sets her seal of approval on the new departure, and justifies the confidence THE PLAINDEALER had in the wisdom of the people within the state.

The beginning of the eighth year of THE PLAINDEALER dawns more brightly than previous years. At this writing two other states are forming their state organizations to push on the work for the elevation of the mass. In thus reorganizing the true method of uplifting a race the struggle for equal opportunities draws nearer to its close, the cloud that obscures the sun of our manhood becomes less portentous, a break occurs, and here and there a glimmer of sunlight can be seen. May God speed the success of the new departure.

EVERY indication points to the fact that the bourbon antipathy to the Afro-American is aimed solely at his manhood. The assertion has frequently been made that as a servant he is useful, but that education is ruining him in this capacity. The outrages, that rebel against civilized ideas, committed in the South, have been done under the guise of race superiority. But how changed the nature of things when the Afro-American contributes to the pocket of his bourbon neighbor. It does not matter whether it be of his brain or his muscle. When the Congo Bill threatened to destroy the cotton and oil industry, Afro-Americans were sent to antagonize its passage. No question was asked at the time concerning their color. All those engaged in the business sanctioned

their going. Now the planters along the fertile valley of the Mississippi want the general government to take charge of the levees, and again these influential and superior planters have sent Afro-Americans to urge the measure. If these men are capable of representing such interests, why, in the name of all that is reasonable, are they not capable of voting and holding office?

Somehow recently the idea has obtained hold in the South that they were to be cheated out of their full quota in Congress and in the Electoral College by failure to enumerate all the Afro-Americans. Naturally Senator QUAY is accused of being the head of the scheme, and the affair has been roundly denounced as unjust. Why? Because bourbons will be the losers, since they do all the representing in both State and National politics.

Notwithstanding this show of giving the Afro-American a chance and recognizing his abilities, Mississippi is to have a constitutional convention, the avowed purpose of which is to disfranchise the Afro-American voter. In connection with these we publish herewith an extract from the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph as to the manner in which it is to be accomplished:

Mississippi is going to have a constitutional convention, the main purpose of which will be to hit upon some plan under which it will be possible for the white minority of the State to legally control its affairs, even though the black majority should all go to the polls, as they will do some of these days. With this purpose of the convention every intelligent and patriotic person with any knowledge of the real condition of affairs in Mississippi will sympathize. As long as there is a race issue, the whites ought to control because they are the best fitted to do so. As long as in Mississippi one man is a Republican because he is black and another a Democrat because he is white, the right of the majority to rule does not exist, as it was understood by the men who founded the Republic. The question has become merely whether white men or black men shall rule, and the comparative number of the opposing parties is not a matter of real importance.

But the task of the Mississippi convention is not an easy one. To disfranchise the blacks would not only be unconstitutional, it would be dangerous, and certainly productive of serious trouble in the near future. To set up an educational test would hardly be safer or better. It would exclude some whites as well as many blacks, and white men do not desire their aggressive disposition, their power to organize, their courage nor all their political sagacity from book learning. They have been given through many generations of race experience, many valuable and masterful traits of character that cannot be learned from books. A law therefore which

DIVIDED THE WHITE MINORITY in the face of an array of blacks vastly superior in numbers would be a dangerous law. It might give to the latter the leaders that would make them irresistible.

But there is a third proposition which is a somewhat curious compromise, in that it recognizes the right of every man to vote but gives to property an equal right. Its author is Judge J. A. P. Campbell of Jackson, who is spoken of as the leading lawyer of Mississippi. Judge Campbell's plan is to allow every one to vote who has the right to do so now, and to add additional votes for every forty or eighty acres of land owned (or equal value of other property) up to the number of ten votes.

STUDY CHAIR.

Contributed.

Earnest men in this world have no time for trifling.

We may question the precedent which, in the marriage contract invariably gives the name of the husband to the wife, when we see so many noble women espoused to pygmies in every way their inferiors.

Plety must always lie at the foundation of excellence of character.

Calvin's conversion was more quiet than Luther's, but it gave indisputable evidence of being equally genuine and thorough.

It is the duty of the pupil to be submissive. The government to which he submits may not correspond to his ideal, but it is his duty, while in the capacity of a pupil, to obey.

Physical disease often promotes moral health. Bodily affliction may help us to mind the things of the spirit and thus become a priceless blessing.

The cause of missions should be presented in our churches as a living issue. The missionary spirit should characterize all branches of Christian work.

Humility is not servility but real largeness of soul.

Welcome the day when our churches are becoming the Lord's house rather than the Lord's barn.

The polity of the church of Rome wages war against liberty of mind and conscience.

The best approval of new methods must come from experience.

Whatever aids in removing barriers of race antipathy helps the Christian religion which teaches a universal brotherhood.

Righteousness consists in conformity to moral law whether the law be present or absent from the mind of the subject when he acts.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Interesting Report From The Board of Mission For The Afro-American.

The Presbyterian general assembly now being held at Saratoga, New York listened Monday morning to an account of the work among Afro-Americans. The report was read by the Rev. E. D. Morris, D. D. of Cincinnati, who said 25 years ago there had been no Presbyterian churches school, educated colored preacher, or teacher, while to day there are 245 such churches, 78 schools, 117 colored preachers and 183 colored teachers, and not less than 500,000 freedmen are now reached by their good influence. The receipts of the board during the year were \$176,000, a gain over last year of \$41,000. The freedmen themselves have given toward the support of their own churches and schools \$40,000. Nine new churches have been organized. In the Carolinas the emigration of Negroes to the west has depleted many of the churches. In Georgia the colored population is increasing rapidly and is now about 900,000, and in no state, except perhaps Texas, are Negroes getting property so fast. There is similar progress in Arkansas, where many of those who have left the seaboard are settling. The Negroes as a whole are multiplying faster than the means of educating them. But in regions where Presbyterian schools are located illiteracy wanes. At Brainard institute nearly every new building needed, including a large three story dormitory, for three or four years, has been put up by the students. During the year there have been 316 missionaries, 252 of them colored, 26 more than last year. The whole number of communicants is 18,502; of scholars in 254 Sunday Schools 17,782. In the other 78 schools 10,169 scholars and 171 teachers. To mission funds 2,954 churches and 226 Sunday Schools and 90 women's societies and bands contribute, while 8,773 churches do not. The women have been especially helpful this year, raising \$29,300. The committee has \$36,850 of invested funds. It was recommended that the salaries of the secretary, treasurer and clerks be reduced to a sum not exceeding \$8,500.

The Rev. R. H. Allen, D. D., secretary of the board, followed in earnest advocacy of larger giving and interest for the elevation of this race. He said there was serious trouble ahead unless this was done. Six hundred Negro children are born in the South every day, and in less than 10 years they will be in the majority in eight states and their votes before long will be cast and counted. Forty-five dollars will support a girl a year in Scotia seminary, which has graduated 200 girls, only seven of whom have failed to do well.

Mr. Alexander (colored) of the Cape Fear, N. C. presbytery, thought the presbyterian polity peculiarly adapted to the work that must be done for the Negro. No other church is square on the color line, not even the congregationalist that this year has gone back on its grand record.

Rev. Mr. Hunt (colored) of South Carolina, spoke by special request of Secretary Allen. He thought there was no more a Negro problem, the Presbyterian church having already solved it.

"TWO VERDICTS ON THE NEGRO."

Massachusetts' Justice vs. South Carolina Injustice.

New York Press.—Within the last two days the colored problem has presented itself in Massachusetts and South Carolina, and it was settled precisely in accord with the traditions of the two States. The Boylston prize for oratory, the most coveted one of the year at Harvard, has been awarded to W. E. B. Dubois of the present senior class. He is a negro, but so clearly entitled was he to the first honor that the judges awarded him the palm. This is the second time within a year that Harvard has crowned talented colored classmen. A few months ago the senior class chose one of its colored men, by election, for a class day honor. It is in the air in Massachusetts to put the Negro on a mental equality, if he deserves it, with the best of the white race.

Now for South Carolina. After a long and bitter debate in the Episcopal Diocesan Convention on Thursday at Charleston, about the same time that Harvard was honoring Dubois, 24 clerical delegates out of 28, and 29 lay delegates out of 89, passed an amendment to the church constitution which allows the only colored clergyman in the diocese to retain his seat until his privileges are lost by death or resignation, but excludes all others. In other words, they can't defy the church authorities too far since the election of Samuel D. Ferguson, colored, to the House of Bishops, so they don't try to unhorse the only Negro rector in the Diocese. They simply declare a boycott on any and all additions of that kind.

Be it said to the infinite credit of Bishop Howe of South Carolina that his broad and catholic spirit rebelled at this churchly proscription of the colored race, but by the size of the vote against him it is clear that the good Bishop's Christian breadth is a bad misfit in South Carolina.

SOME OF OUR PROFESSIONALS

George Godfrey, pugilist of Boston in a contest with Patsey Cardiff, the Peoria giant at Providence, May 8 knocked him out in the sixteenth round.

Six thousand people witnessed a five round match between Peter Jackson and Ed. Smith the champion of Colorado at Chicago, May 19. Smith had been trained by Sullivan's noted trainer, Muldoon and made a very good showing, but the fight was awarded to Jackson.

The international feather weight battle between George Dixon and Nunc Wallace, which occurs at the Pelican Club, London next month, will be a limited one. This club has no finish fights, 20 rounds being the usual number fought, but as Dixon is anxious for a finish, the directors have agreed to thirty rounds. If both men are then ready to go on the award will be given on points.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

An inter-national conference has been called by the Hamitica Association, of Little Rock, Arkansas, to meet at Nashville, May 20th, to consider and mature plans for the publication of the "Encyclopaedia Hamitica," a work which this organization is now compiling. The work is intended to embrace a complete history of the Hamitica races through ancient and modern times. Mr. J. H. Smith, D. D. of Little Rock is president of the Association and some of the leading scholars of the race have been invited to attend the conference.

Down in Kemper county, Mississippi, the white men have a way of regulating Afro-Americans for amusement. It was the old case of the boys and the frogs, they had all the fun and the Afro-American the pain, until a short time since they attempted to regulate a Mr. Anderson, who objected to furnishing them that sort of amusement. At first he only showed his objections by keeping out of their way, but when they thought to force his presence by setting fire to his house, he came out, killed one white man and wounded two others and then sought a more peaceable locality. He has not been found yet and there is a singular unwillingness among his former assailants to go and seek him.

Charles Dudley Warner in an article in Harper's Magazine for May on "Men and Women" says that the young men of the present day are in grave danger of being outstripped by their sisters in intellectual pursuits. He finds that their hours of recreation are occupied almost entirely with social clubs, base-ball, horses and the daily newspapers; the habit of reading books being sadly neglected. The clubs for pursuing literature, art, language, botany, history, geography, geology are patronized by women, and that few men meet for the study of authors of literary periods, for reading and discussing what they read. Mr. Warner is apprehensive that if this state of things continues the future woman will be superior by the dominance of mind. He says: "Never before was there so many women who are superior musicians, performers themselves and organizers of musical societies; never before so many women who can draw well; never so many who are successful in literature, who write stories, translate, compile, and are acceptable workers in magazines and in publishing houses, and never before were so many women reading good books and thinking about them, and trying to apply the lessons in them to the problems of their own lives, which are seen not to end with marriage."

THE PLAINDEALER acknowledges with thanks the complete little year book of Fiske University. It contains a catalogue of the officers and students, also of the course from matriculation to graduation. Fiske is doing such a noble work and doing it so well that the statements of what has been accomplished are a welcome visit to the Plaindealer office. The industrial department is especially interesting.

We also desire to thank President Clute of the Michigan Agricultural College for a copy of the triennial catalogue of that institution.

The Evening Journal struck the Siberian sympathy craze right between the eyes, in an editorial last Tuesday, referring to the part England and America have taken in petitioning the Czar it calls attention to political outrages in Ireland and America. In the latter case the best people are not spared. Speaking of these Southern outrages it says: "Many of them are perpetrated for political reasons, and have more or less the assent of silence from communities in which they are done; and which show little zeal in their detection and punishment. In a country like Great Britain and the United States where the people rule, the misconduct of the people themselves is more the misconduct of the government than is the case with an absolute and irresponsible government like that of Russia."

Ever since Shakespeare said, there is nothing in a name, the sentiment has been repeated with approval. But like many other sentiments all who approve are not anxious to carry it into real life. The scramble now is for a name with all its attachments prefixes and suffixes, notwithstanding they bring little real distinction. The whole alphabet strung after a man's name showing the degrees he has taken in art and science, does not bring him honor or distinction. Edison is known as plain Edison with no embellishments, yet no title could add to his greatness. One might as well append millionaire every time a rich man is mentioned as to write A. B. A. M., L. L. D., D. D., after the name of a learned man. The whole matter savors of ostentation and is evidence of poor taste.

One striking illustration of how well the South remembers and how soon the North forgets, is a trite expression from the Chicago Herald. It says "Lee did not fight for the Union neither did he whip Grant, but he will have the first monument." The force of the expression can be carried much farther. The Afro-American fought for the Union, the bourbon to destroy it, yet the bourbon is in the saddle and the Afro-American under his heel as a result of national policies. The South rebelled, the Afro-American remained true, yet the South is toasted and cajoled and the Afro-American spit upon and denied even his seat in Congress. Grant's memory has not alone suffered at the hands of a forgetting North.

A Large Audience.

New York Tribune: The Jubilee Singers of New Orleans University will treat the 900 hundred boys and girls at the New York Juvenile Asylum, at 178th street and 10th avenue, at one of their characteristic concerts in the asylum chapel at 11 a. m. to-day.

\$300—Now is the time to buy an elegant lot out on Woodward avenue—will double in value in a short time; have only a few left. W. W. FERGUSON, 101 Griswold street.

A RARE BARGAIN—98 1-2 acres good farm land 3 1/2 miles from Richmond, Va.—good frame house and out buildings. Gravel road to city—Peach, pear, plum and apple trees on place. Live spring and running water. Excellent climate. \$3,500, terms to suit purchaser, or will exchange for Detroit property. For particulars apply to W. W. FERGUSON, 101 Griswold street.

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, 496 Hastings street.
John Williams, 31 Croghan street.
Smith and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
Little Herrmann, 241 Croghan street.
J. L. Smith, 417 Hastings street.
Jones and Brewer, 387 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.

To Subscribers.

A number of our city patrons are in arrears for their subscriptions and our collectors, Messrs. William Smith and William Webb, will call on them in a few days. Please pay up promptly and greatly oblige THE PLAINDEALER COMPANY.

MERE MENTION.

Read THE PLAINDEALER

Advertise in THE PLAINDEALER.
Messrs. Vena and Woods of Toledo, O., visited Detroit last Sunday.

Miss Alberta Tucker of Clinton street, is quite ill with consumption.

The Rev. Scruggs of Chicago, visited friends in the city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert McCorkle will visit friends in Ypsilanti the last of this week.

Mrs. Mary Sena of Battle Creek, made a short visit to her sister, Miss Emma Rhue, recently.

The Rev. E. H. McDonald accompanied the Rev. Scruggs to Chicago Monday evening.

Mr. Charles Jones and Miss Melvina Powell were married Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Mamie Watson of this city, and Mr. Wm. Warner of Columbus, were united in marriage last week at Chicago.

Ray, W. A. Sinclair of Washington D. C. passed through the city yesterday enroute home from an extended trip around the continent.

C. A. Scott, interior painting, plain and decorative paperhanging, etc., 194 Rivard street. Estimates furnished and satisfaction guaranteed. Adv

The gossips have it that a young lady of this city recently left home to visit friends in Windsor, but went to Chicago instead and got married.

H. F. Toliver, Deputy Grand Chancellor of the State of Michigan, of the Knights of Pythias, will go to Battle Creek soon for the purpose of instituting a new lodge there.

Master T. Langston celebrated his 16th birthday, by having a birthday reception on Monday evening of last week. He received some handsome presents from his many friends.

Mr. Alex D. Moore and Mr. Edgar DeBaptiste have been at outs for sometime. Last Monday evening they met in front of the city hall and came to blows. Friends interfering alone prevented a mill.

The remains of Mrs. Alice Booker who died in St. Paul, was brought to the city and buried Wednesday. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Henderson at Bethel church Sunday afternoon.

Wm. Paul, alias Morrison, aged 19 who resides at 204 East Columbia street, was arrested Monday afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Eliza Smith of 53 Catherine street, who accuses him of assaulting her with a razor with intent to kill.

The Citizens' savings bank has increased its capital stock of \$200,000, just double its former capital. Its surplus is now \$90,000. A new directory list was elected yesterday and last evening the board elected Collins B. Hubbard president, R. H. Fyfe vice president and Edwin F. Mack cashier.

THE PLAINDEALER base ball club organized a few days ago, is composed of the following players: Walter Stowers, c.; Charles Piper, c.; Thomas W. Stewart, p.; Lomax Cook, p.; Wm. Webb, s. s.; Manfred Hill, 1b.; Wm. Gailey, 2b.; Charles Webb, 3b.; Robert Pelham jr., r.f.; Warren Richardson, c.f.; Walter Johnson, l.f.; Joseph Ferguson, l.f.; Wm. Smith, c.f.; Milton Johnson, r.f.

\$300—An elegant building lot 80 x 125, on Englewood avenue, 400 feet from Woodward avenue, a big bargain.

Hastings street, 6 fine building lots only \$175 each.

Ferry avenue corner St. Aubin, 7 lots, 30 x 100, street paved, only \$800 each.

Brush street, corner Baltimore avenue, modern, two-story frame house, 8 rooms, bath and cellar, lot 80 x 142—\$2,600.

Houses and lots to sell in all parts of the city W. W. FERGUSON, 101 Griswold street.

Wm. W. Ferguson, has opened a Real Estate and Insurance office at No 101 Griswold street. Those having property to sell or rent will find it to their interest to call and confer with him.

A new command of the Union Veterans' Union of Washington, D. C. was formed May 10 by General John Welch, consisting of the Afro-American Veterans, to be known as "Robert G. Shaw Command, No. 4, Department of the Potomac." It is the first command ever mustered into the Union and is named after Colonel Robert G. Shaw, who was killed while gallantly leading his fifty-fourth Massachusetts, in storming the works at Port Hudson.

Glances Here and There.

If you have in mind the entertainment of friends and want to have the latest "swell" affair, you should give a "punchoon," for now is the season for them and this is the way to have one: Set your day and in one corner of your visiting card write the word "punchoon" and in the other the day and hour. When the time has come don your prettiest house dress, having previously drawn your curtains, lighted wax candles and fairy lamps and spread each of the tiny tables that fill your room with napkins and plates for four. In each plate must be a cup made of an orange from which the pulp has been carefully removed and whose cover of orange skin has a tiny ribbon bow upon it through which two or three straws are thrust. Flowers you may have if you wish, and they should be yellow and white, but they are not absolutely necessary as your tables will be pretty without them, but music is indispensable, both as an inspiration for conversation and a necessary accompaniment to the "food for the gods," which you will serve later on.

At this swell entertainment, if you want to have the very latest fad, one of your tables should be covered with an autograph table cloth. It should be of linen a yard square, on which at some time previously, the names of your most distinguished acquaintances, or dearest friends, have been written in pencil. Over the pencil lines the autographs should be embroidered in Kensington stitch, and you will have in your possession, not only a cloth which will excite the envy of all your friends, but a desirable souvenir to be treasured during life and handed down to your children's children.

By and by when conversation begins to flag the introduction of the principal feature of the occasion will prove a delightful diversion. The punch, from which this form of entertainment derives its name, is simply strong lemonade with pieces of orange and fresh cucumber floating on top, dashed with sherry and a very little Jamaica rum, if your temperance scruples will allow their use. This is served from a silver tankard ornamented with a bouquet of mint, and as your guests imbibe the delectable drink from cups of orange through straws in the ribbon bedecked cover, while music fills the air and their best friend supplies the latest bit of gossip, they are certainly ungrateful, if they do not call down blessings on your head for so charming an introduction to the delights of "punchoon."

NEXT to gossiping that merges into outright lying, meddling is the most pernicious practice extant. The habit of one neighbor going into another one's home, gaining the confidence of the family and ruining its happiness by advice malicious in character, amounts almost to a crime. The chronic adviser seldom tells another to do what he or she would dare do himself. In fact the question of harm seldom enters into the matter, and should a social sensation grow out of the following bad advice, the one who gave it is the first to gloat over the sensation. Minding one's own business is a virtue many have still to acquire, and taking the advice of others has often driven the victim of it to madness. When a man gets through this world without having suffered evil as the result of an ever ready adviser, he can congratulate himself on his luck. The world has enough ills without having those around you to magnify ordinary events into unbearable hardships.

WE SEND occasionally a copy of our paper to persons who are not subscribers. If you are not one this is a reminder to examine it carefully, and then send in your own name, and hand the paper to one of your friends with the same request. If.

ON MAY 1ST.

THE

CITIZEN'S

SAVINGS BANK,

WILL MOVE

Into the quarters heretofore occupied by the Merchants & Manufacturers' National Bank, in the Newberry Building, nearly opposite present office.

Bank Open from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
CHR. MACK, Pres. EDWIN F. MACK, Cashier.

THE BEST PLACE.

—TO BUY—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

And Latest Styles of Hats at Lowest Prices is at

WEINEKE & CO'S,

82 GRATIOT Avenue.

IT

WOULD

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STANDING

ROOM.

YOUR

SHOEMEN

EISMAN

&

MAY

AT

85 GRATIOT

AVE.

WAR DECLARED

We have the Largest Stock and most Complete Variety of

WALL PAPERS

In Detroit, consisting of
OVER 250,000 ROLLS.

We shall sacrifice the entire lot, Strictly for Cash, for the next 30 days at prices per roll, from
3¹/₂ To the Best Embossed Gold 20c

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND DEFY COMPETITION.
ARTHUR TREDWAY & CO.
108 WOODWARD AVENUE.

HATS! HATS!

THE LATEST STYLES

—AND—
LOWEST PRICES
—ALSO—
A FULL LINE
—OF—

Gents' Furnishing Goods

—AT—
W. MOELLER, 62 MONROE Ave.,
Corner Randolph.

THE "LOUVRE!"

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

For ALL CLASSES
At the Most Reasonable Prices.
The Latest Styles will always be found at our store, the assortment equal to anything in the city with the prices within the reach of all. A call will convince you.
THE "LOUVRE," 188 RANDOLPH Street.
Miner's Theatre Block.

MILLARD'S STUDIO,

224 & 226 WOODWARD Ave.

The finest work in Photos and Portraits can always be found at

MILLARD'S, 224 & 226 Woodward Avenue.

HENRY MERDIAN,

—DEALER IN—

COAL,

WOOD, COKE

—AND—

CHARCOAL.

361 & 363 Atwater Street.

Telephone 329.

"YOU WE MEAN"

—SMOKE—

"VIM,"

THE BEST 5c CIGAR ON EARTH

ED. BURK'S,

36 MONROE AVE. WE MAKE 'EM

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.

SHIRTS, - - - 10c.
COLLARS, - - - 2c.
CUFFS, - - - 4c.

These are the prices charged by The
Michigan Steam Laundry,
104 Randolph St.,
(Between Congress and Larned streets.)

For the best work in the City. Curtains Ladies' wear, and everything done in the best manner and style.

LOUIS LANG
Proprietor.

ARMITAGE & MOYLAN

PRACTICAL HORSE SHOERS,

Finest Horse Shoeing Shop in Detroit. Forging and Interfering a Specialty.

All diseases of the feet treated successfully. Called for and returned without extra charge.

No. 85 & 87 Larned St., East,
Bet. Randolph & Brush Sts.

Telepho No. 1952

GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY,

196 RANDOLPH STREET.

White's Opera House Block.

Lace Curtains & Prompt

Work a Specialty.

Goods called for & delivered

TELEPHONE 448.

Houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. If you want to buy, sell or exchange, call on W. W. Ferguson, 101 Griswold street.

A JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE.

The Terrible Bursting of Nature's Gigantic Subterranean Boiler.

Around Bandai all was calm and peaceful when the day dawned on June 15, says the *Cornhill Magazine*. Columns of white steam floated dreamily in the cool mountain air as the invalids repaired to their early bath, and all around was beautiful on that bright summer morning when, at 7:30, there occurred an earthquake shock so violent as to leave no room for doubt that some mischief was brewing. Fifteen minutes later this was followed by a second and yet more severe shock. Another brief interval of about ten minutes and the earth began to heave like a tossing sea, rising and sinking so that houses collapsed, totally wrecked, and people were violently thrown down and became actually sick, as if at sea. As standing was impossible they tried to crawl on all fours to whatever suggested shelter, but they soon realized that all places were alike unsafe.

The earthquake was immediately followed by an appalling and unearthly sound as of the roar of a thousand thunder-claps, blending with the shriek of all the steam-whistles and roaring steam-boilers of earth, and ere the terrified and deafened human beings could recall their bewildered senses they beheld the whole mighty cone of Sho-Bandaisan blow bodily into the air, where it overspread the whole heavens with a vast, dense pall of ashes and mud-spray, blotting out the light of day and turning all to thick darkness. Ere these had time to fall back to the earth there poured forth dark clouds of vapor and such stifling gases as well-nigh choked all living creatures. Then leaping tongues of infernal flames, crimson, and purple seemed to flash right up to the heavens, and after appalling earth-throes were succeeded by showers of red-hot ashes, sulphur, and boiling water, accompanied by fearful subterranean roaring and rumbling and by a rushing whirlwind of hurricane force uprooting great trees and hurling them afar.

Another moment and there poured forth floods of boiling liquid mud, which swept down the mountain side with such velocity that within a period variously estimated at from ten to fifteen minutes the scalding torrent was rushing past the village of Nagasaki, on the brink of the Nagase river, having traveled ten miles from the crater more rapidly than any express train. Probably much of this fluid mud was hurled direct through the air, as was certainly the case with many hundreds of millions of tons which were blown up with the first explosion. Evidently the earthquake must have rent some subterranean fissure, through which a great volume of waters suddenly poured into the internal fires, generating a stupendous volume of steam, which must have continued to increase and so become more and more compressed as volcanic fires and subterranean waters continued their awful struggle, converting the foundations of the mountain into a cyclopean boiler, which finally exploded, with the result, a million times magnified, of the most awful boiler explosion ever known above ground.

The convulsions of the mountain rent great chasms from which uprose jets of flame, ashes, and boiling water, and many of the wretched fugitives were caught up by these awful fountains and hurled on high with terrific force, to fall back to earth all blackened and boiled. Some of these poor corpses were found caught on the boughs of trees, scalded and mangled beyond recognition. Others were battered and crushed by the red-hot stones and rocks which had been hurled from the crater to the clouds, and fell back to earth with awful violence.

The eruption continued for about two hours. By 10 a. m. its violence was spent, though for hours afterward the ground trembled and quivered, as well it might after so appalling a fit of passion. But in those two hours the whole face of thirty square miles of

country (in the formation of a vast fan extending to a radius of five miles from the central crater) was totally changed. Of the mountain cone thus suddenly transformed into a steam boiler, there remains now only the back—a ragged, overhanging precipice, rising to a sheer height, variously estimated at 600 or 1,000 feet above a bottomless crater of about a mile in diameter. Thence with ceaseless roar rise dense clouds of suffocating sulphurous steam, which sometimes clear off sufficiently to allow adventurous climbers a momentary glimpse of the seething mud below. Those who have ascended that remnant of the mountain from the slope behind it, and so have reached the brink of that precipice, have beheld such a picture of desolation as seems scarcely to belong to this earth.

All that was Little Bandai now lies outspread in a thick layer of horrid mud, varying in depth from 10 to 150 feet—deep enough to efface every accustomed feature in the whole area—and itself partially coated with layers of pale-gray ashes and black stones and rocks, which seem to have been ejected to such a height as not to have fallen to earth until the awful mud-wave had poured itself out. It is now described as a wild chaos of earth, rock, and mud, in some places resembling the concrete blocks of some cyclopean breakwater, in others rather suggesting a fuming sea whose gigantic waves have suddenly been congealed. Of all that made the scene so beautiful and pleasant not a vestige remains—not a blade of grass where lately the mountain was clothed with springy turf; not a green leaf, not a sign of life nothing

but absolute desolation, with a horrid smell rising from stagnant sulphur pools.

The Nobleman's Daughter.

There was a great and powerful nobleman, says the *Detroit Free Press*, who had the awfulest, beautifullest, sweetest daughter that ever tried to get a \$20 bill changed on a bob-tailed street-car. Whenever she rode out she was received with admiration and applause, and when she walked in the castle ground about 400 spoony young men sat on the fence and longed to call her their all-wool, gilt-edged, full-jeweled angel.

Now this girl, whose front name was Mirabella, was afraid that some of the scores of chaps who had proposed marriage wanted her for her cash and good looks, instead of a helpmeet to split wood, build the morning fires, and keep track of the meal tickets. One day therefore she started out for a walk into the country, taking a basket of eggs on her arm, as if going to market. By and by she came along to where an Abe Lincolnism looking young stranger was splitting rails and busting a suspender at every blow. She put her finger in her mouth, looked very shy, and stubbed her toe, so as to have an excuse to sit down and be spoken to. He caught on and queried: "Prithce little gal, but who art thou?"

"I art Mrs. Smith's cook," she liefully replied.

"Canst thou cook a dish of pork and beans—make johnny-cake—build a pudding, and fry fat meat?"

"Aye. Excellently well."

"And how about patching and darning—making soft soap—milking a kicking cow, and feeding the pigs?"

"Tis my delight, kind sir."

"Then you are the piece of calico I have been looking for. Suppose we line?"

"Art sure thou lovest me?" she shyly asked.

"Better than gum."

"Then it's a go."

And only after they had been married a full week did she take him by the hand and lead him home to her castle and say to her father:

"Paw, this is my husband, who married me without a thought of my government bonds and bushels of diamonds. Make him admiral of the treasure fleet."

And it was so done, and everything went off according to the programme laid down on the small bills.

"Wish He Wouldn't!"

"Oh, I wish he wouldn't!" said a dear girl, as she opened the box and for one long moment of pure delight drank in the exquisite beauty and perfume of the great cluster of velvety "Jacks."

"They're lovely and so is he, but I do wish he wouldn't!" she repeated as she lifted out the great bunch and thrust them with the most elaborate and artistic carelessness into a great cut glass rose bowl.

"Why shouldn't he, if he wants to?" asked her listener.

She flushed a little, but answered bravely: "Because he can't afford it."

"You see," she went on hurriedly, "I know the dear fellow cares for me—know it just as well as if he had told me so, and I—well, I wouldn't feel distressed over this if—You see young men are so foolish about these things. A flower seems to them the very apotheosis of a gift to a girl, and so it would be if we lived in Arcady and roses were to be had for the plucking. But we don't; we live in New York, where every bud costs a big round dollar and the poetry of flower-giving resolves itself into the decided prose of earning the dollar to pay for them."

"I know Tom's salary, of course, but I know it isn't ten thousand a year, and here's \$25 worth of Jacks, I am sure. If he only would be content with less! But just because I am one of the girls whose fathers can buy them a hundred Jacks every day in the season if they want them, he thinks he must do less. But he's so foolish! I am sure I should be just as happy with a dollar bunch of violets, and I'm not sure but I would admire him the more for his independence in daring to send them."

A Curious Episode of the War.

A veteran of the Connecticut Regiment of Volunteers keeps at home a handsome uniform of a Confederate officer which was never worn but by himself, and to which he owes some months or years of liberty, if not life itself.

He was a tailor before the civil war, and when he was captured on a Southern battle-field this fact reached the ears of the commander of the prisoners' barracks.

"Egad! I'll have the Yankee goose-pusher make me a new suit," said the officer, gazing at his dingy uniform.

The fine gray cloth, gold-lace, and bright buttons were brought to the tailor prisoner, who worked cheerfully away at the welcome employment. On the evening the suit was to be delivered, however, a bright idea occurred to him, and soon what was to all appearances a spruce Confederate officer walked past the guards, and was seen no more in that part of Dixie. History kindly draws the veil over the explosives vented on the "nutmeg Yankee" for not only gaining his liberty—he earned that—but for taking that precious suit, which cost so many hundred dollars of good Confederate money!—*Harper's Magazine*.

Americans in St. Petersburg.

An American just returned from St. Petersburg says there are only fifteen citizens of this country resident in that city.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be the Afro-American League of the State of Michigan.

ARTICLE II.

The objects of this League are to encourage and to assist in the formation of permanent local leagues; to unite such leagues for effective organization; and generally to advance the objects and aims of the National Afro-American League.

The objects of this League are to assist, when necessary, all local leagues in their efforts to break down all color bars which prevent the Afro-American from securing equal opportunities in the avocation of life, or enjoying the rights and privileges of citizenship, to help uphold the material interests of the Afro-American in the State, by encouraging local leagues to undertake co-operative enterprises, and by suggesting to them such policies as will best advance that interest.

The League shall endeavor to secure the influence of the clergy and the press throughout the State in creating a healthful public opinion that will advance the objects of the State and National Leagues.

ARTICLE III.

Any permanently organized league in this State, having adopted the constitution as prescribed by the National League, governing local leagues, shall be eligible to membership, provided that no league be allowed membership with a number of less than ten members.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this League shall be a President and Vice President, a Secretary, Treasurer and Attorney, all of whom shall be elected at the annual convention of the State League, and shall hold office until the election and qualification of their successors.

ARTICLE V.

The convention shall be composed of delegates from each local league in the State League, the basis of representation to be one delegate for each fifty (50) members of the local league, provided, however, that each local league shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

ARTICLE VI.

The convention shall be held annually, at such time and place as may be directed by the previous convention; or if no such direction has been made, by the Executive Committee. Notice of the time and place of meeting shall be given by the Secretary in writing, to all leagues belonging to the State League, at least 30 days prior to day of meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

The convention shall be the sole judge of the qualification of its own members; shall have power to admit or expel from the League, and shall have power to overrule the act of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

The State Convention, in addition to the assessments of the National League, shall have power to make such additional assessments as may be necessary to meet the current expenses, and such other expenses as may arise from carrying out the purposes of the League.

ARTICLE IX.

There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney and five other members. A majority of those present at any regular or called session of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE X.

The Executive Committee shall have the general management of affairs of the League when the convention is not in session, and shall have control of all funds of the League, and shall be charged with the duty of organizing new leagues whenever in its opinion advised to. The Committee shall be called together by the president of the League immediately after the annual convention, and shall then organize. It shall make its own rules, and hold meetings at such time and place as it shall determine. A meeting may be called at any time by its chairman, and must be called by him when requested by five members in writing.

ARTICLE XI.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside over the annual convention, and the meetings of the Executive Committee. He shall call all special meetings as provided for in Art. X. He shall sign all orders.

Sec. 2. The duty of the secretary will be to keep a record of the proceedings of the convention and the Executive Committee. He shall have charge of the headquarters of the League, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee. He shall counter-sign all drafts, issue an annual report of the progress of the League, at the annual convention, in attending its objects, and perform such other duties as may be demanded by the Executive Committee that pertain to his office. He shall receive an annual salary and shall give bonds in such sum as the Executive Committee shall determine.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of the funds of the League, shall make an annual report to the convention, shall pay no drafts unless signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, and shall give bonds in such amount as the Executive Committee may from time to time determine.

Sec. 4. The Attorney of the State League shall be charged with such legal matters as with its discretion the Executive Committee shall designate, and he shall receive for such legal services such sum as the Executive Committee shall determine.

Sec. 5. The Executive Committee may remove any officer or member for cause, by a vote of a majority of all its members.

ARTICLE XII.

A league may be admitted to membership in the State League as soon as organized, upon reporting the names of its officers and upon its own application in writing to the secretary, provided that it has a membership of at least 10 members, and its application has been approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XIII.

This League shall not express any preference for any candidate for office, either elective or appointive, and it is further provided that no officer or member of the League shall use the stationery of the League, or that of its branches except upon strictly League business.

ARTICLE XIV.

The constitution may be amended at any convention by a majority vote of the Leagues present, provided such amendment does not conflict with the constitution of the National League, and then only when 30 days notice in writing, of any proposed amendment shall have been given by the secretary of the State League, who shall publish the same, and notify the president and secretary of the National League.

ARTICLE XV.

The State League shall have power to devise a constitution and by-laws for the government of local leagues in its jurisdiction, provided that nothing in such shall conflict with the State League constitution.

ARTICLE XVI.

At the annual meetings of each State and Territorial League, delegates and alternates to the annual convention of the National League shall be elected on a basis made and provided in Article V of the National Constitution.

ARTICLE XVII.

An annual tax of 50 cents, payable in semi-annual installments, shall be paid by each member of a local league to the secretary of such league, who shall transmit the same to the secretary of the National League.

The above is subject however, to the provisions of Article 8, Sec. 1, of the constitution of the National League, which provides that the maximum amount to be assessed semi-annually, shall not be more than fifty cents.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Any local league failing to pay its semi-annual tax within sixty days after the same shall be deemed as not in good standing, and be published and forfeit all recognition by the State and National Leagues.

A Card to the Public.

Owing to the disgraceful scene which happened on Brewster st. last Wednesday the 14th of May as published in a Sunday morning paper, it becomes my duty as one who has enjoyed the respect of the community for forty years, to make this statement.

About three years ago I became convinced that the mind had power to Heal Physical ailments without the aid of medicine. After careful deliberation I began the course of study as prescribed by the Boston Metaphysical College. I completed the course and received authority to practice as a Christian Scientist. Among the many persecutions that I have to bear, is the fact of not having the co-operation of my family and acquaintances in church and society. They think I have fallen into a heresy. After the publication of the notorious Plunket Scandal, my wife became enraged with jealousy and waged war upon all of my female patients, claiming Christian Science to be a system of free love and a cloak for immoral practices. The disgraceful scene at Mrs. Kendel's house last Wednesday is one of the many efforts to stop me from practicing in my profession as this statement will show. I have practiced in that family for a long time, Mr. Harry Kendel, himself, being among my first patients. I have been at this house a number of times but never have I seen the least thing that would lead me to think any of the family to be anything but a lady or a gentleman. I had treated Mrs. Kendel a few days previous for a belief of sore throat. Desiring to know how she was getting along and to get her boy to go on an errand, I stopped in there on my way down town. I found her throat completely well. She said her boys were in school, but if I would be seated a few moments she would get one of the neighbor's boys. I said I would as the rest would do me good. She had been gone but a few moments when I was surprised by the appearance of my wife with a cowhide in her hand, and in order to avoid the result of her wrath I sprang into an adjoining room, but she was upon me before I could close the door and when I attempted to resist her violence she began screaming murder and smashing the windows. When I saw she was determined upon destruction I left the house and ran to the Christian Science Institute to have her treated mentally, the only means by which I have been able to do anything with her for a long time. I can only hope to overcome the Chemicalization caused by that treatment, it being contrary to her wishes. As for her cowardly me out of Mrs. Johnson's house, it is a malicious falsehood. The lady was employed in my place of business and did her work with credit to herself and I paid her for it.

When I first began the study of metaphysics I had the privilege of using the physical ailments of this family to demonstrate the principles of the science. Mr. Johnson himself having been successfully treated at the institute, which not only proved a benefit to me but a saving of many dollars for doctor's bill to them. The business of the shop and treatment of the family called me to their house more than their neighbors thought they ought to allow and they reported the case to my wife in a manner to arouse her to a crazy fit of jealousy which caused her, accompanied by a portion of her sister's family, to make a disgraceful protest to Mr. Johnson at his place of business. Since then I have not crossed his threshold by mutual agreement, but it has done no good. The more a man gives away to the illusions of a jealous woman the more miserable he makes her. Therefore I have decided in as much as I can defy the world to go upon the stand and swear that they ever saw me act in any way improper with any woman, and knowing that I have always lived a straight forward moral life, I intend to continue until I am emancipated from this belief of a moral state of life to a full understanding of eternal life.

I regret that some of my patients have become victims of this belief of inharmony I can only commend you to that divine principle of life, truth and love which is incapable of discord and decay, and in the future I will avoid as much as possible anything that will lead to a repetition.

Respectfully,
EDWARD P. HARPER, S. S. D.
May 19th '90.

Will Be Heard From.

PONTIAC, May 20.—Last evening our delegates, I. Harper and Jas. Cornelius informed the citizens of the doings of the State League. Their report was favorably received, and steps were taken to effect a permanent organization to affiliate with the State League. The organization starts out with 15 members and will be heard from in the future.—Mr. Anna Brown is still very ill at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Arlist.—The Rev. Lewis, of Chatham, is visiting in our city.

Planting Corn.

HARTMAN, May 20.—Mr. A. C. Dempsey has gone for a visit to Michigan City. His friends regret his departure.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Farron of Dowagiac were the guests of Mr. Johnathan Mason Saturday and Sunday. Corn planting has begun and much apprehension is felt about the weather. A frost at this time would make business very dull here this season.

Charles Miller of Huneme, Cal., has made a table of ornamental woods that contains 18,550 pieces.

Six novels free, will be sent by Craig & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar. Soap for sale by all grocers.

The champion pug of England weighs but five pounds.

The Great Spring Medicine.

It will be gratifying to all who realize the vital necessity of purifying the blood to know that Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup can be relied upon as a blood medicine. Mr. B. C. Robinson of Marshall, Mich., says:

GENTLEMEN:—I have suffered intensely from biliousness and rheumatism for over three years and had tried so many remedies that I had lost all faith. Hearing of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup I bought a bottle and found that it helped me. I have now used four bottles, and it has restored my liver and kidneys to healthy action, and done more to purify my blood than anything I have ever taken. I am pleased to recommend it as a wonderful blood medicine. Very truly yours,
B. C. ROBINSON, Marshall, Mich.

Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by The Charles Wright Medicine Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Australia is sending 1,000 hog-heads of wine to Amsterdam.

To Restore Tone

and Strength
to the System when
weakened by
La Grippe
or any other
Illness,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is positively
unequaled.
Get the BEST.

Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.



To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S

BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the dose). They are the most convenient, suit all ages. Price of either size, 25 cents per bottle.

KISSING panel size of this picture for cents (coppers or stamps).

Makers of BILE BEANS, St. Louis, Mo.

DAISY ZINC TEAM PADS.

Self-Adjusting No Galled or Sore and Easy Backs.



Most Flexible Pad ever made.

Being a perfectly smooth surface, it easily cleansed. Always retains its shape. The leather binding keeps the zinc shaded and always cool. The Arch of the Foot Piece prevents the Pad resting on the animal's backbone. We guarantee the worst cases prevent chafing, or money refunded. Ask your harness maker for the Daisy Zinc Team Pad. Manufactured by ZINC COLL. & CO., Buchanan, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED The biggest scheme in the world. Send for full particulars. Free. W. E. SOUTHER, Washington, D. C.

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and Heirs without Pension laws. Send for circulars. Success or no fee. McCormick & Sons, Washington, D. C., & Cincinnati, O.

PATENTS

P. A. LEHMAN, Washington, D. C. Send for circulars.

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How to get a Pension and Heirs without Pension laws. Send for circulars. Success or no fee. McCormick & Sons, Washington, D. C., & Cincinnati, O.

DO YOU WEAR SHOES?

ERTEL'S PATENT RUBBER SHOES. FAVORITE PINK & CO., 45 Randolph St., Chicago.

ERTEL'S PATENT RUBBER SHOES.

Warranted to be the most comfortable, fast and neat in use, or money refunded. THOUSANDS IN USE. Circulars free. Address: PINK & CO., Chicago, Ill. U. S. A., or London, England.

DYE TO LIVE

In order to learn how many people read advertisements, I will send free of all charges a book to each one who states in writing to the publisher, Dr. F. H. FRONZEL, 419 N. 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book on Care Birds, one book on Dyeing of Wool, one book on Cows and Poultry, and one book on America's Best Plaster, or a 10-cent copy of Dr. FRONZEL'S, 419 N. 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Inventor of the best Horse, Cattle and Poultry Plaster in the world. Large papers 25 cents by mail or a copy free.

THE ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO.

\$14. Tight bottom and dash.

For 16 years have sold to consumers. Multiple prices. We have sold the best of our goods, and we are now offering them at a special price. We have sold the best of our goods, and we are now offering them at a special price. We have sold the best of our goods, and we are now offering them at a special price.

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ROY BERRY;

OR,
THE FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE.

BY GEO. W. WOOLSEY.

[Copyright, 1880, by the Author.]
CHAPTER II.—ROY'S DEPARTURE.

It was Saturday afternoon, and before Roy left the office after the conversation with Mr. Hines, he demanded a settlement and was paid the amount due him in full. He then returned to his work to complete the week for which he had just been paid. As he worked with his hands, his mind was occupied with plans for his future course. He had no intention of remaining there and submitting to Mr. Hines' unreasoning requirements.

But for a young man who loves home as he did, it is no easy matter to tear himself loose from it and go out into the great world among strangers. But he was resolute when once he had made up his mind to do a thing.

He informed his mother and sister of what he was going to do and begged that they might not object.

Mrs. Berry, although grieved to give him up for only a short time, had determined not to oppose his plans, but Ola was more unrelenting, as was shown in the opening conversation with her mother.

"Roy, you are indeed sorry to give you up for so long a time," said Mrs. Berry, as she wiped a tear from her eyes and continued looking over his clothes she was packing away in his valise.

"Mother, you know how true I have always been to my temperance principles and ever since I commenced to work in the distillery I have felt that it was wrong for me to aid in the manufacture of that which makes drunkards and maniacs of sober, industrious men, and brings want and misery upon their dependent families. I have long since resolved to quit and seek more honorable employment somewhere else. But surrounded as we are here in this wilderness, with no means of earning a dollar, what is a poor boy to do? The distillery is the only place where I can get employment here, and there are scores of our neighbors depending upon labor from the same source for their support. I had planned to resign within the next year, and have already been corresponding with a gentleman in C— who will give me employment in his large wholesale dry goods store. I am promised a very good salary at first and shall be advanced if I am competent to do the work, and I know I shall try very hard to be. This arrangement I kept to myself because I did not want you to worry about it, and I thought it best that you should not know it until I had fully resolved to go. Mr. Hines can find no fault with me, more than that I am poor. But I would a thousand times rather be poor as I am than to have accumulated riches in a traffic of human beings and the manufacture and sale of that which pauperizes and enslaves the many innocent to enrich the few who engage in it. Mr. Hines is becoming more tyrannical and exacting, and has recently made demands upon me which I will not comply with, and he may as well know it now as at any time. Hettie has proven herself to be my very best friend, and for her I will consider no sacrifice too great.

"You now understand why I have taken this hasty step, and I hope you will not object to my plans. When I have attained to that position in life which I now so earnestly desire, I will return to you and my old home, as I leave—honest and honored, but not a poor man."

"Roy, I fear you are too enthusiastic, and should you not prosper as you so greatly desire, that you will become discouraged. I know you are ambitious, and the Lord whom you serve has promised never to leave or forsake those who put their trust in Him, but sometimes we may look for more than it is His will to give, and we are too apt to become discouraged if our plans are not in accordance with His divine will. Should you meet with disappointment do not become discouraged but remember that perseverance is the only way to success."

"Mother, I am young in years but old in experience. I appreciate your counsel above all others, and I shall endeavor to emulate your example as nearly as possible, and then I know that I shall succeed."

"Then go, my noble boy, and a mother's blessing go with you. Do not worry about Hettie. She will be well cared for and I am sure she will ever be true to you."

"Mother, do not misjudge me. It is not for Hettie alone that I am concerned. I know that she is honest and will never forsake me though I should never be anything else than a poor laborer. She will have everything that wealth can bestow toward happiness. But it is for you, dear mother, that I now feel the deepest concern. I fear you will be lonely, and worry about me. I beg you to trust me wholly, and when I have been gone but a few weeks you will hear of my promotion, for something which I know is no vain fancy tells me that I am to succeed, and I know that I shall."

"Roy, you will succeed in nearly everything, but you must not fancy too much in so short a time. You may find a rough road to travel and meet with temptations that will be hard to bear, and it will require all the courage you possess to withstand them all and prosper. But I would not discourage you. You are young and the future to you is now all sunshine, but as you go along your pathway will occasionally be strewn with thorns where you may look for flowers to grow. You will often feel like giving up the struggle, for 'those who God loves He chasteneth.' When these come remember that every dark cloud has a silver lining, and every stormy night a brightening morning; and if you fail to prosper so rapidly as your ambition would have you, do not give over the struggle. The promise is to those who continue faithful unto the end and have run with patience the race set before them. Spend your idle hours in reading the Bible and other good and useful books."

On Monday morning Roy went to the distillery as usual, but not to work. He first called at the office and informed Mr. Hines that he was going away and that he might fill his place with some one else.

Mr. Hines was heartily sorry, but was too obstinate to let it be known how deeply he felt the loss of so faithful and trusty a laborer.

He remembered the conversation he had with him a few days before, and attributed that as the cause of his hasty departure. He now was fully convinced that he was wrong, but too self-willed to relent, and Roy left without further conversation.

Roy called upon all his many friends in the distillery and bade them a long farewell, and went out never to enter that building again or to look upon the faces of some of his fellow laborers with whom he had spent many happy days.

He now came to the hardest trial of all; that of making known to Hettie his plans for the future and the long separation they must endure.

To call upon her at her home was the only alternative, and hither he bent his steps, with bowed head and aching heart.

Hettie was frightened to see the sad expression on his usually cheerful face, and her first thought was that some serious accident had happened at the distillery and that he had been sent to convey the news.

"Why, Roy, what is the matter? You look ill," said Hettie.

"I am not ill as you suppose. I think that I am unusually well. But I have come to say good-bye for awhile, and I am grieved to know that we are to be separated for a short time, and that has so preyed upon my mind as to show so plainly that it calls forth remarks from every one who meets me."

"Oh, Roy, what do you mean? Are you beside yourself? You are not going away?"

"Yes, I must go; but I hope it will not be necessary for me to be away very long."

"It must be something dreadful that is calling you away? Do father and the men know that you are going?"

"They do."

"Has there been any trouble between you and father?"

"I should not have gone so soon only for a demand of your father which my manhood calls out in rebellion against. It is this: I must not, he says, so much as recognize you as an acquaintance and remain in his employ. Will I submit to such an unreasonable demand? Will I be made the slave of a cruel master for a few dollars? No, never!"

"Roy, Roy, you frighten me! I was not aware that anyone knew we were more to each other than friends. Who could have told father? And why should he be so cruel?"

"Hettie, your father can find but one fault with me, and that is, I am poor. I had hoped that he might not know of our engagement until I had accumulated enough wealth for at least a comfortable living. But someone has told him enough to arouse his suspicion and he is very angry about it and talked to me in a manner I cannot, will not stand."

"But it is too late to talk of that now," continued Roy. "I will go away a poor boy but in a few years I shall return a rich man. You will not forget me, knowing that separation will only endear you to me and serve to make our future life together more happy."

"Dear Roy, without you I will be lonely and there will be but little pleasure left

for me when you are gone; but let come what may, you are always the same to me. My prayers will daily ascend to heaven for your protection and guidance."

We here draw the curtain and leave the lovers to enjoy the parting scene alone.

CHAPTER III.—ROY ENTERS UPON HIS NEW DUTIES.

A week later Roy arrived in the metropolis of the northwest and was employed in the great wholesale house of J. J. Gaylord, No. 1199—street. There was a large corps of clerks and each one had his particular part of the work to do, and Roy being the latest accession to the clerical force, was assigned to the lowest place—that of general roustabout.

He got along remarkably well with his work, but everything was new to him and so different to the mountainous country in which he had spent all his life that he was at times almost persuaded to give it up and return home. Paved streets and smooth stone and brick sidewalks had not half the charms for him that there was in the rough stony roads and the narrow uneven foot-paths that wound their way through the ivy brush and wintergreen on the mountains and hills, and the gas and electric light shone dimly in comparison with the new moon as it illuminated the hills and valleys of his southern home. But as time passed along and he became more accustomed to city life, and his new business, he gradually became satisfied, and daily grew in favor with his employer and the employees.

How little do boys and young men realize the trials and disappointments they are to encounter when they have once left home and drifted about in the world among strangers to battle against vice and immorality. They do not stop to see

that they are taking a leap in the dark, and that every step is either upward to fame or downward to the level of the ordinary, or total shipwreck. There can be no neutral ground upon which a young man may walk. He must either progress or recede. Nature endows him with the power to shape his own future. The cities are full of haunts of vice and upon nearly every street corner may be found a hell-gate ajar to entice and entrap the young and unwary. These places are protected by the laws of our land to the great detriment of the rising generation, and the sooner they are closed the better it will be for suffering humanity.

Roy's early acquaintances were limited to his immediate neighborhood, and for a young man of his age he had seen but very little of the world. He could see no grievous faults in the acts of his associates, but, like himself, thought all men honest, and it had always been a ray of sunshine in his life to look upon the bright side of everything and in his good nature passed by the little misdeeds of others and attributed them to mistakes of the head and not of the heart. It is a part of the nature of the truly good and righteous thus to give the benefit of all doubts to their friends.

There was, however, an evil rapidly growing, not only within reach of his observation, but all over the country, about which he had seriously studied from the time of his early childhood with not the least degree of allowance.

"Why will men drink that which fires the brain and dethrones their reason?" was his oft repeated question when he saw men reeling and staggering under the power of strong drink. And from his experience while an employe in Hines' distillery he was better fortified than had he not seen so much drunkenness and debauchery.

He had seen strong men become as helpless as an infant by the monster intemperance. He had known once happy homes broken up and worse than orphaned children thrown out upon the cold charity of the world by the use of strong drink. He had, with a sorrowful heart, watched some of his childhood associates stagger into the presence of a heart-broken mother, and of all this he attributed the evil not alone to the consumers but to the authorities who sit upon the throne of justice and say that it is lawful, and therefore right, so long as a revenue can be collected therefrom, notwithstanding it imperils the body and souls of millions of its subjects. Are those millions of persons any less in bondage by reason of their unnatural acquired appetite than were the millions of slaves whose chains of bondage were broken asunder by the death upon bloody battle fields of many of our noble, patriotic fathers and sons, who unflinchingly laid down their lives for that which they knew to be right?

Will the liquor traffic end in a parallel to the suppression of slavery? Will our law-makers continue to say it is right until God, through the agency of men, shall cry out against it in thundering tones of battle?

He had with great anxiety watched the downward course of George and Harry Hines, and rightfully placed the blame where it belonged. Their father did not care, or was too much engrossed in his business to see that the article he was manufacturing, and hoarding a fortune from, was robbing him of his two boys—the noblest work of God!

These things were so apparent to Roy that he fairly shuddered when he realized within the reach of what great danger he had stood these many years, and worse still, to see some of his friends yielding and verging on the brink of ruin.

In the light of all this he had long since resolved to abstain from it, and that he might be free from the very appearance of the evil, he determined to engage in a business where he might be free from the temptation; and now when we find him in the great city he is better fortified against the monster than the majority of young men who are placed in similar situations.

Roy was very closely watched day by day and his every act noted by Mr. Gaylord, who from the first had shown a great interest in him. He was sent on important errands, trusted with large sums of money to carry to the bank for deposit and many other things that would be a temptation to a young man with an inclination to dishonesty. Having thus been thoroughly tested, he was given a more responsible position and so rapidly advanced in the knowledge of the business and showed such a willingness to be useful to his employer that he soon became a great favorite with all the employes as well as the proprietor.

When he had been there about three months, Mr. Gaylord called him into his private office one Saturday evening, and after paying him a week's salary, told him to remain until the clerks were all gone, as he had some business to transact with him which he desired to be private.

Roy obeyed, and as he sat there he felt that his plans had failed; that while he had striven so hard to do his work satisfactorily, he had in some particular failed to please Mr. Gaylord, and that he was to be discharged for something he knew not what.

But such was not the case.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

What Fogs Signify.

Night or morning fogs, or in winter persistent fogs, often signify a calm and settled condition of the air and the prevalence of fair weather. Heavy dews, especially in the autumn, likewise portend fine weather, but usually of shorter duration. Fogs appear usually in one of two conditions—either the air is nearly saturated up to a considerable height, or else is usually dry, except in a stratum immediately above the ground.

Wealthy and Eccentric.

Mr. Talbot the father of the English House of Commons was wealthy as well as old and eccentric. He bequeathed £2,000,000 to one daughter, £1,000,000 to another, \$800,000 to a third, and £1,000,000 to a grandson.

A Woman in the Case.

There always is. She is the power behind the throne. A woman's influence over the man who loves her is often absolute. To wield so great a power, to guide strength and help her husband, a woman's mind should be clear and healthy. It can not be if she is suffering from any functional derangement. How many a home is made unhappy because she who should be its life and light is a wretched, depressed, morbid invalid! Wives, mothers and daughters, why suffer from "female complaints" which are sapping your lives away, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription" will renew your health and gladness those about you? In its special field there never was a restorative like the "Favorite Prescription."

To cleanse the stomach, liver and system generally, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c.

The supreme court of Saxony has decided that boycotting is equivalent to disorderly conduct in the first degree, and punishable as such.

Confirmed.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers the California Fig Syrup Company.

A street railway is to connect Lansing with the agricultural college.

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills.

These Pills are scientifically compounded, uniform in action. No gripping pain so commonly following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and, as an appetizer, they excel any other preparation.

A lion cub at the Cincinnati Zoo is being raised with a black cat.

Physicians recommend "Tanhill's Linctus."

J. D. Merritt is the new postmaster at Olive Center, Ottawa county.

In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption and wasting in children, Scott's Emulsion is a most valuable food and medicine, it creates an appetite, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the body. "Have been highly pleased with it in consumption, scrofula and wasting diseases, bronchitis and throat troubles."—A. JONES, M. D., Cornerville, Tenn.

J. J. England reports that a hive of his bees swarmed in March.

Ladies Have Tried It.

A number of my lady customers have tried "Mother's Friend," and would not be without it for many times its cost. They recommend it to all who are to become mothers. R. A. PAYNE, Druggist, Greenville, Ala. Write Bradford Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for particulars. By all druggists.

Cheboygan has raised \$500 with which to show the state press association the town.

WYOMING'S CAPITAL.

In the Congressional report upon the admission of Wyoming, many facts were given going to show her as richer in resources than any of her sisters, and no territory ever applied for admission so thoroughly qualified. This report shows the CAPITAL, CHEYENNE, to be one of the wealthiest cities of its size in the world, and certainly the most favored and prosperous. The Union Pacific Railway is now constructing shops there to cost \$6,000,000, and employ 2,500 men. This fact, coupled with the early admission of the State as a free territory, is causing a rush to CHEYENNE, but her reality is still low, offering the best investment in the West. We have the best unimproved residence property in the city, and our prices are even lower than that immediately adjoining. We are offering only alternate blocks, and to induce a quick response we will, to a limited amount, take two-fifths in clear lands or chattels, a small cash payment, balance in one and two years, at seven per cent semi-annual interest. Call at our Cheyenne office or address THE INTERIOR LAND AND IMMIGRATION CO., Department B, Denver, Colorado.

The streams at Ionia have been stocked with 20,000 trout fry.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Earl Spencer, considered a possible successor to Gladstone, does not look his age of 55 years.

ST. JACOBS OIL
SURE CURE.
A CLEAN AND PERFECT CURE OF
HURTS AND BRUISES.
A Doctor Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 9, 1888.
George Patterson fell from a 2d-story window, striking a fence. I found him using St. Jacobs Oil freely a. over his hurts. I saw him next morning at work; all the blue spots had gone, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling.
C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. Baltimore, Md.
SALT LAKE CITY.

\$300 In gold for one cent. The Chamber of Commerce offers \$300 for nearest guess on population of Salt Lake City and \$100 for another on Utah's population, U. S. Census, 1880. Every body outside of Utah invited to guess. Governor Thomas of Utah will award prizes which are to be published. Mail one guess now and we will send latest statistics, printed and illustrated matter to assist on final guess. Lists close June 15. Write today.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

25 CTS



AN OPEN LETTER.

From a Well-known Druggist. "Positive" Cure for Stomach Troubles.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

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W. N. U., D.—VIII.—21.

When writing to Advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this Paper.

Church News-

Bethel A. M. E.—Corner of Hastings and Napoleon streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. Jas. M. Henderson, pastor.

Ebenezer A. M. E.—Calhoun street, near Beaubien. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. G. W. Brown, pastor.

Second Baptist.—Croghan street, near Beaubien. Services at 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. I. H. McDonald, pastor.

St. Matthew's Episcopal.—Corner Antoine and Elizabeth streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. C. H. Thompson, rector.

Shiloh Baptist.—Columbia street, near Rivard. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service.—Rev. Auger, pastor.

(Brief items of news will be welcome from either pastors or laymen.)

LAST Sunday morning the members of Bethel congregation held their first service in the new church. It is not yet completed and the upper room will probably not be ready for occupancy for two or three weeks longer. The basement however, which will in the future be used as a lecture room and for Sunday School purposes had been temporarily fitted up for use and presented a bright and cheerful appearance after the unpleasant quarters they had just left. The desk and platform were beautifully decorated with palms and flowering plants supplied by the thoughtful kindness of Mrs. Jennie Martin. All the services were well attended and the earnestness manifested as well as the liberal offerings during the day, witnessed the satisfaction experienced by all, that their period of wandering had ended and they once more enjoy the comfort of a settled church home.

WITH their occupancy of their new home last Sunday, the pastor instituted a much needed reform, which places them more in harmony with their surroundings and in line with other churches. The old method of receiving the contributions at the table was dispensed with, the trustees waiting on the members in their seats, and the offering being quietly and orderly made. It has been noticeable for some time that only a very few followed the old custom of going to the tables, especially since the introduction of the envelope system which made the parade superfluous. The people were ready for the change as the collection of over \$32 shows, and it is safe to say that beyond the fluctuations incident to weather or sickness the amount will be as large as by the old method. The work should not be looked upon merely as an experiment, as reforms can not go backward, but the next move should place the congregation where they will be content to make their offering and leave the counting and announcing of the result to another time.

The Rev. Trevan at one time pastor of Bethel church Detroit, died last Tuesday at Chicago.

At the late session of the New Jersey conference of the African M. E. Church, the Rev. W. A. Merrill was expelled from the church and ministry for suing a church at Long Branch for back salary.

The Rev. Samuel J. Campbell a native African, who has been in this country two years and is about to return and take upon himself the work of preaching, addressed the Philadelphia A. M. E. conference which was in session last week.

The Rev. F. F. Griffin an Afro-American of Kansas City who went to Oklahoma and organized quite a colony at Dover, Indian Territory, was shot and killed by Samuel Moore, May 19. He was a leader among his people and took a prominent part in politics.

The Rev. Jackson, pastor of the A. M. E. church at Xenia C. has determined to strictly enforce the discipline, and May 12 held a special meeting for the trial of thirty two persons for attending the theatre. The action has caused not a little unpleasantness in the church.

At a session of the "Colored Sunday School Union" held at Lincoln Memorial Church Washington D. C. May 11, Miss Julia W. Watson and Mr. L. S. Cormish were unanimously chosen delegates to the sixth International Sunday School Convention to be held in Pittsburg June 24 to 27.

Previous to the adjournment of the Diocesan Convention of the protestant Episcopal Church of South Carolina a protest against the amendment allowing the only Afro-American to retain his seat was presented by 102 persons, known as the seceders. It was ordered entered in the minutes.

At the recent conference of the Baptist Ministers of Washington D. C. resolved to support the Baptist Congress in their plan to found a National institution for religious training by deciding that all young men who are destined for the Baptist Ministry should attend the National University or the Mayland Seminary.

The corner stone of the St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal church, Philadelphia was laid last Wednesday afternoon. The new church is Gothic in style, and will be built of Port Deposit granite with lime stone trimmings. Among the speakers was the Rev. Dr. Alexander Crummel of St. Luke's church, Washington.

The new annual conference of African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, the oldest conference of that body convened in Yonkers, New York last Thursday. The reports of the several committees show the general church work to be in a flourishing condition. A department for supplying their own literature has been organized at Montgomery, Alabama, and churches and Sunday Schools were urged to give it their support.

The Rev. Dr. Atticus G. Haygood of Sheffield, Alabama was one of two new Bishops, elected Monday at the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church South, which is in session at St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Haygood is a staunch friend of the Afro-Americans, being the author of "Our Brother in Black," and since 1883 agent of the John F. Slater fund "for the education of the freedmen of the South."

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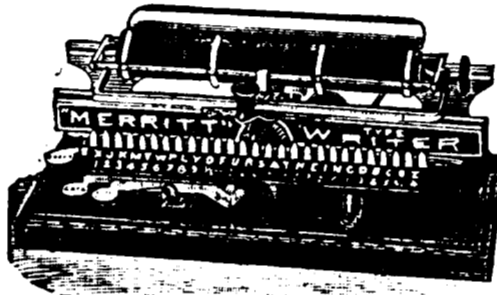
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