

# THE PLAIN DEALER.

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WHOLE NO. 371.

## THE RACE PROBLEM

DISCUSSED AT THE THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A Southern Judge's Opinion—Restriction of Suffrage—The Appeal of the South—The Hope for the Future.

The race problem was the subject for discussion on the evening of the fourth day's session of the National Educational Association, and the first address was made by Hon. A. A. Gentry of Louisiana, who though a judge and therefore to be expected to rise superior to prejudice and give an unbiased discussion of the question, fell short of the expectation and spoke of the Negro as a suppliant for charity rather than an equal demanding justice. His speech, which is given in substance below, is an improvement on the utterances of many Southerners, but nevertheless, showed traces of the prejudice and narrowness which characterizes the section he represents. He spoke as follows:

This race problem concerns not only the South, but the whole country. It affects and interests every section alike. It is a burning home question of more importance to the American people than all other problems.

It will not settle itself. It must not be let alone. It demands brave thought and determined action if we would solve it by a bloodless revolution.

The various remedies proposed as a settlement of the race question are refuted. Amalgamation is impossible, and both races are averse to it. The better class of Negroes wish race purity, and do not seek or desire social intermingling or intermarriage with the whites. He who counsels social equality or intermingling between the races is an enemy of both races and a traitor to his own.

Deportation of the Negroes was denounced as unnecessary, unjust and barbarous. He then continued:

There is no race antagonism, no race prejudice in the South. The relations between the races are kind and friendly. The whites are attached to the Negroes, and like to see them prosper, and the Negroes are conscious that they received their language, their religion and their civilization from the whites. There is nothing in the character of the Negroes and nothing in the nature of the relations and feelings existing between the races that would prevent their living together in peace and harmony on terms of equal freedom.

But all the trouble arises from the political jealousy of the Negroes, and from the fear of the whites that Negro rule will be restored and utterly destroy the new born progress of the South.

The true solution of the race problem on a just basis lies in a restriction of suffrage, and the only just restriction is an educational qualification. Education, sound and thorough, benefits the Negro in every way, and renders him less liable to be involved in race riots, as proved by experience. If the Negro was enabled to exercise the right of suffrage intelligently and danger and apprehension of race trouble would cease.

This qualification should be adopted by the general government, and the same government should give the Negroes the means of education as an act of simple justice to qualify them for the burdens and responsibilities of full citizenship, which the government placed on them to subserve its own ends. Public education is the peculiar and grandest distinction of the American Nation, and it ought to be put into our National constitution.

The press should cease to be a part in the presence of this great issue. Statesmen should throw aside all temporary expedients and adjust this question on a basis just, fair and safe to both races. The spirit of Henry Clay who was so patriotic to be proud of sectional applause should preside over the solution of this vexed problem.

The South needs help in its proper solution, and she appeals to the North, not as a mendicant, but as a sister. The South respects the chivalry and philanthropy of the North, and she wants your good will and your capital and your people. She wants you to be proud of the battle she is fighting to develop her resources, and proud of the way her old soldiers worked to restore the waste places after the war. To all patriots and true men she cries: "Come over to Macedonia and help us."

We of the South look into the future of our country with gladness, and the further we gaze new stars and new triumphs come out and cluster around her celestial pathway.

### A New Grosse Ile Train.

Commencing Monday, June 23, the Michigan Central will place a new train on their Toledo division, to run between Detroit and Grosse Ile. Trains will leave Detroit at 8:10 a. m., and arrive at Grosse Ile at 8:57 a. m. Returning, leave Grosse Ile at 8:20 p. m., arriving at Detroit at 4:10 p. m., standard time. Between the time of arrival at Grosse Ile from Detroit, and departure from Grosse Ile for Detroit, the train will run between Grosse Ile and Shecum Junction, to meet all regular trains to and from Detroit and Toledo. 8 10

## A COLOR BLIND CHURCH.

Second Annual Session of the National Congress of Colored Catholics.

The second annual convention of the 'Colored Catholics' of America was opened in Cincinnati, Tuesday, July 8, at St. Peter's Cathedral, with the celebration of the solemn high mass by the Rev. Mr. Griffin, of Pittsburg. The ceremony was to have been performed by Rev. Father Augustus Tolton, of Quincy, who is the first and only Catholic priest in the United States. He received his education from the Franciscan Fathers in Quincy, Ill., and at the famous University of the Propaganda in Rome. He has been very successful in his work, and will shortly erect a church costing \$35,000 in Quincy where his congregation averages fifty families. He says the denomination is everywhere prosperous. In Galveston they have a church of \$200,000. At St. Genevieve, Mo., there are a great many. There are over 500 Afro-American Catholics in St. Louis and in the vicinity of Mobile, over 100,000. Forty-eight delegates representing 1,000 Catholics were present at the mass and took part in the celebration. The choir and acolytes were members of Catholic churches in that city. Daniel A. Rudd, editor of the American Catholic Tribune of Cincinnati, was chosen temporary chairman, and after preliminary business, the committee on permanent organization announced the following persons members of the executive committee for the ensuing year: President, Washington Parker, New York; vice-presidents, D. L. McCloud, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Butler, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Talbert, S. S. Gainer, H. L. Jones; treasurer, Dr. W. S. Loftin; recording secretary, D. S. Mahoney; assistant, John R. Rudd, corresponding secretary, Thomas W. Short; sergeant-at-arms, S. E. Hardy.

At the morning's session of the second day's meeting addresses were made by Archbishop Elder, Bishop Watterson, Columbus, O., and Bishop Maes, of Covington, Ky. In the afternoon the meeting was presided over by Mr. Washington Parker, of New York. An interesting paper was read by Dr. Bolton a delegate from Washington, D. C. He regretted that there were only 200,000 out of the eight million Afro-Americans who were Catholics, and urged the erection of institutions of an agricultural and industrial nature throughout the country for the education of colored Catholics, the means to be supplied by a contribution from all who would be willing to interest themselves in the work.

Wednesday night the delegates to the Colored Catholic Convention were banqueted by Afro-American citizens at Greenwood hall. There were 300 plates. The gathering was made notable by the presence of Archbishop Elder, Bishop Watterson, Rev. Fathers Mackey, Slatery and others all of whom addressed the delegates.

Col. Robert Harlan presided and Dan. A. Rudd delivered the concluding speech. The address by Father Harrison, of St. Paul, especially pleased the audience as he came out squarely on the question of social equality, stating that the Catholic church was color blind. The address of welcome was by Prof. C. W. Bell, and the response by Hon. Wm. H. Smith.

The next congress will be held at Philadelphia, Jan 5, 1892. Resolutions ask for full rights both of church and State, urge new efforts along the line of education; recommend establishment of night schools; appeal to all labor organizations to admit colored people to membership; ask factory owners to admit Negroes to their shops; recommend establishment of a national industrial school at Washington; advise forming a plan to promote the Catholic cause in Africa; express their conviction that colored people should join labor organizations for protection; recommend formation everywhere of communities of St. Vincent de Paul, and tender thanks to Bishop Ireland.

### Our Duty.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) Observer: With the habits of industry acquired during the darker days, the knowledge of the handicraft of the trades, and expanded minds, the Afro-Americans are constantly getting upon ground which is new to them, and of which the white people have heretofore had exclusive possession. The approach of a colored man to ground upon which he has not stood, is usually the signal for forces to gather and stop him, and this feeling to a greater or less degree, is true North and South. Go where we will, we find it, so that whatever we may acquire, a high degree of proficiency in the trades, or profound learning, the Afro-Americans have to contend with opposition to get into avenues in which to exercise their acquirements. The result is that there are thousands of men and women of the race who have been educated in our schools and colleges and in the trades, who are either idle or are "hewers of wood and drawers of water," not being able to meet the obstacles and overcome them. We can do much ourselves to open avenues for our young people. Our men of means can establish business enterprises in which they can be employed. We can encourage the employment of young colored men and women by concerns owned by white people, by giving our patronage to that class of merchants who employ them, and by pursuing this course, we will pave the way for our sons and our daughters to place in which they can exercise their acquirements.

## ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

Gen. Alger has appointed Col. James Lewis of New Orleans, on his staff.

Mrs. Kennedy, of Scranton, Penn., keeps the finest cafe in that city.

There are three Afro-Americans in the Mint at Philadelphia. There should be more.

The Harrisburg Times says there were half a dozen Afro-Americans at the Republican convention.

Miss Belita Henderson of Cleveland, has been appointed to a position in the government printing office.

The Hon. H. C. C. Astwood, ex consul to San Domingo is on the island and will welcome Mr. Durham on his arrival.

Lawyer S. Long Williams, of Chicago, narrowly escaped death in the recent Joliet wreck on the Rock Island road.

Calvin Simmons, a six year old boy of Louisville, while playing near a cistern in an open lot July 11 fell in and was drowned.

Mr. Smith Wormly, of Washington, has in course of erection ten fine brick buildings which are being built entirely by Afro-American workmen.

Dogs set upon Rose Lute a sick woman of Columbus, Miss., last week, and tore the flesh of her head and neck so horribly that she died from the effects.

A meeting of Afro-Americans at Richmond next October is contemplated for the purpose of organizing a National day of thanks giving for freedom.

Prof. Wm. D. McCoy of Indianapolis, is a candidate for nomination as representative on the Republican ticket of the county.

James A. Bradley is preparing to furnish a separate bath house for Afro-Americans in Asbury park. The master will be brought up before the Afro-American League.

Citizens of Philadelphia are preparing to bestow upon Mrs. F. J. Coppin a testimonial gift in recognition of her labors for Afro-American youth during the past twenty-five years.

The will of Wm. L. Gilbert, the millionaire philanthropist of Winsted, Conn., among other munificent bequests, gives \$40,000 for the Gilbert school for Afro-American girls at Winsted, Ia.

Among the last bills signed by the governor of Mississippi before the adjournment of the State legislature was one providing for separate but equal railroad accommodations for Afro-Americans.

Afro-Americans of Kansas are dissatisfied with the political situation in that State and have called a State convention at Salina, Kansas, for Monday, August 11 to organize for practical recognition in State government.

Ephraim Burk, a boy of 17 years entered the room of Miss J. W. Price and attempted to drug her, but she gave the alarm and he became frightened and ran away, leaving his shoes, hat and coat, by which he was identified.

Representatives of the Western Blade of Kansas City, called on the managers of the cable car companies to secure positions from them for Afro-Americans and were told by them that it was against the policy of the companies to employ Afro-Americans in any capacity.

The Afro-American porters of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad met in convention at Baltimore July 11. The sessions were secret, delegates being present from eighteen cities. The chief business discussed was how to improve the beneficial branch of the association.

Miss Flora Willis, a beautiful girl of 15 years, was burned to death at the home of Mrs. W. G. Wilmont of New Orleans, last month. Her dress caught fire from rubbish burning in the yard and it was impossible to subdue the flames before she had sustained fatal injuries.

The largest parade of Catholic societies which ever occurred in Wilmington, Del., took place July 6, on the occasion of the corner stone ceremonies of the Catholic school for Afro-Americans. The procession was led by Bishop Curtis and Vicar General Lyons of the diocese of Wilmington.

On Sunday night 25 laborers from the plantation of A. Hefner, Murouge, Ia., whose passage he had paid from North Carolina, sought to leave their homes under cover of night, but they were pursued by a posse, and, refusing to return peaceably, five of their number were shot and killed.

Judge Snodgrass, of Chattanooga, beat a little Afro-American, using very improper language while doing so because the boy had called his son a liar. The scene occurred in the grocery of Mrs. Goebel who had hired the boy and she has taken out a warrant against the Judge for profane and obscene language on her premises. She claims that the boy was ill treated by the Judge.

William Clark, a brick layer of Chattanooga, with three companions boarded a freight train on the Cincinnati Southern road and paid their fare to the conductor, and while the train was running 25 miles an hour two brakemen approached them saying they had order to remove them from the car. The men refused to leave while the car was running so fast, whereupon they seized Clark and buried him from the train. His companion kept them at bay by a revolver until he reached the next station. Clark was found bruised and bleeding and will have to have a leg amputated. He will sue the company for \$15,000 damage.

## GET DOWN TO BUSINESS.

SOME PLAIN TALK FOR AFRO-AMERICANS BY ONE OF THEM.

Clement Garnett Morgan's Advice—Black Men and Women Must Be More Earnest, Must Thoroughly Educate, and Must Accumulate—His Words Warmly Applauded.

Boston Courant.

In response to invitations extended to him by the Afro-American League of Cambridgeport and the Colored National League of Boston, Mr. Clement Garnett Morgan, Harvard's Class Day orator, spoke some wise words to our people Monday and Tuesday evenings of the present week. The first address was at the Union Baptist church in Cambridgeport on Monday night. There was a large audience, who gathered to hear the eloquent Negro.

On the platform were Hon. Edwin Garrison Walker, Mr. Sublett, Dr. William C. Lane, Rev. Joshua A. Brackett, Mr. Butler R. Wilson and Rev. Jesse Harrell, pastor of the church. Rev. Mr. Brackett, as president of the league, introduced Mr. Morgan in a brief speech, and the colored orator was given a rousing welcome.

Mr. Morgan gave the members of his race some sound and practical advice as to how to make men and women of themselves, and be a mighty power in the Nation, and sounded the keynote of humanity. His hearers, he said, always went out to the oppressed, for he remembered that he and his race were once oppressed.

"What we as a race must do," he said, "is to get to work if we ever hope to accomplish anything substantial or valuable for humanity. This is the road to permanent success. The race needs to be more punctual and more earnest. The test for you and me is: 'I am a Negro.' Until we can roll the words under our tongues as a sweet morsel, and be proud of the blood which flows in our veins we need not expect to attain that great and proud eminence to which many of us aspire. [Great applause.] I take a great deal of pride in the fact that I am a black man, for it is the cause of the down-trodden, the oppressed and outraged. It is the cause of humanity, and one in which no human being can be engaged without gaining the approval of heaven. I urge it upon you, to be united—unity is the watchword of the hour—and do not be discouraged because of your present lot in the nation.

I have never heard of a rejected stone, but what finally became of the chief pillar in the grand temple. I want to speak to you about the "cliques" which we hear about and warn you to steer clear of them. There is nothing in them—they benefit nobody, they extend no helping hand to those in need of it. Again let me entreat you to mean business. Again I say to you all that we must get to work."

Mr. Morgan concluded by saying that he wished the black men of the country would not devote so much of their time to politics. They paid too much attention to the securing of patronage, and not enough to business and commerce. The qualities which would tell, and place the race where it should be, were earnestness, sincerity and perseverance.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's address remarks were made by Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Hon. Edwin Garrison Walker, Mr. Sublett, Dr. William C. Lane, and Rev. Jesse Harrell.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Morgan spoke to the Colored National League in the vestry of the Charles street church. The audience was a large one, the major portion of whom were ladies. Hon. Edwin Garrison Walker, the president of the organization, occupied the chair and introduced Mr. Morgan to the assemblage. The black son of fair Harvard was warmly welcomed and his countenance showed that he was pleased with his race and speak to them whatever helpful words he could.

He bowed a modest and most graceful acknowledgement of the reception tendered him.

Mr. Morgan said: "The message which I bring to you is a very short one. The watchword of the hour is unity. Unity of feeling, thought and action.

The duty of the hour is work; work with a will and purpose. I am glad to be a Negro, and I mean it from the bottom of my heart. [Applause.] I mean to be a Negro. [Applause.] On the bottom of my heart is written Negro. [Applause.]

Let me say to you this fight means business. You and I cannot escape it. It is business all the way. We should be given every chance of cultivating heart and head. Where will you find greater persecution than among the colored people of this country. [Applause.]

We are loyal and never had an anarchist. For loyalty look at Bunker Hill, the Boston massacre and Fort Sumter. [Cries of heart! heart!]

Be true to yourselves. Be true to each other. Believe me, I am not speaking idle words to you. There have been cases where we have not been true to each other. [Cries of true! true!]

We cannot advance a single inch without this. Take those things home and think of them in your rooms to-night tomorrow and all through this fight.

We have a great fight on our hands, and we cannot retreat a single inch. It is a moral fight—a fight for justice and right—and we shall come out of it gloriously, for God is on our side. [Applause.]

But we must be sincere. You and I are not unselfish in any cause unless we are willing to sacrifice all. We must be thoroughly educated. Every one makes sacrifices for the good of race or country. Go into the schools of Boston and how many colored children do you find there? You can count them in a few times round your fingers.

Save something, send your boy through college. Don't think that there is no opening after they go through. There is an opening and there is one for your boy.

I wonder what became of the movement of your young women to secure places in stores? I am almost sure that movement hangs in the balance; you were not in earnest. Get in earnest and be about our business. We should feel those things from the bottom of our hearts. Men are forcing these things. Pick up the gauntlet and send it back. Face them and don't be ashamed.

I want to hit a gain that question of the Negro. I love the race and am not ashamed of Negro blood. If any of you are ashamed of your blood it is cowardice (cries of good! good!) and some day it might face you. (Applause.)

We want to educate thoroughly. We must accumulate and we must demand an open field and fair play, and if we are right we will get that.

Men are thinking of you and your backwardness every day. Get out of this. We want every one of you to feel, as an American and a man, and act as such. Be united, and true to each other, be proud of your blood and condemn every one who speaks spitefully against it. (Applause.) Do what you can. Get into what avenues you can, be patient and complain not.

I remember in my college course a friend, now gone, said to me when I was somewhat low-spirited: "Now, be brave, be a man, and take your medicine like a man." So I say to you friends, take your medicine like men and women. One thing is certain, it will kill or cure, and I think it will cure before it kills." (Laughter.)

Mr. Morgan closed by urging upon his hearers the absolute need and importance of accumulating and laying aside something to enable him to become less dependent upon others. He re-emphasized the importance of race unity, and made a ringing appeal for downright earnestness.

Messrs. Mark R. DeMortie and John J. Smith made short addresses indorsing the utterances of Mr. Morgan, and personally thanking him for giving the race such valuable advice, and a rising vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Morgan.

The program also embraced excellent readings by Miss Carrie Washington who was also thanked for her services. The league adjourned to the 22d inst.

## THE POOR PORTER'S PALTRY FEE.

Sleeping Car Men Getting Ready To Demand Living Wage.

The custom of feeling porters and waiters is falling into "innocuous desuetude" and the beggarly wages paid them by the rail road companies go but little ways toward supporting them. The situation is such that 600 of the 800 who make Chicago their head quarters have organized themselves into a body and have asked for an increase in wages.

It is a disgrace that able bodied men should be expected to work for \$15 a month and yet this is all that a sleeping car porter is paid by the wealthy corporations for which they work. Those on buffet cars receive but \$25 per month, while the man that acts as both porter and conductor receive but \$40 and out of these small wages he must board himself and buy his uniform.

Should the Chicago men resolve to strike the unions in various other parts of the country will support them and thus seriously embarrass all the large railway companies.

Strikers often fail because they exact too much but the porters' request for a uniform pay of \$40 per month on regular runs is a sufficiently reasonable demand to receive consideration from their employers and it is the general opinion that the interests of both employers and employee will be better served by an increase of wages.

## SECRET SOCIETY NOTES.

At the session of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of Virginia, held on the 24th of last month, a resolution was made expelling Wm. Swartz from masonry for seventy-five years. Swartz was one of a trio who profited by heading other people's money.

The tenth annual meeting of the State Lodge of "Colored Odd Fellows" was held last week at Winchester, Ky. There were 108 lodges, and a membership of 5,000 represented. They own property worth \$50,000, and during the past year have paid out over \$10,000 as benefits to the sick and widows.

The Eastern Light Chapter, H. R. A. V. Lodge, Philadelphia, gave a collation, Monday evening, July 7, in honor of the wives, daughters, widows and mothers. M. E. H. Priest and Peter I. Robinson welcomed the guests, and addresses were made by Gilbert H. Ball and other officers of the order.



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### Overcome with Heat.

ANN ARBOR, July 14.—Mrs. E. Thomas and daughter Josie spent the 4th in Dexter at Mrs. Roper's.—Miss Cora Embrose of Ypsilanti, was in the city last Monday, visiting Mrs. Muldron.—Mr. Henry Waldron has the lumber for his new house.—Miss Minnie Lewis and Mrs. Carrie Gough are in Detroit.—Mr. John Davis had another stroke of paralysis on Sunday. He was very bad off.—Mrs. Dickerson was called suddenly home to Monroe, on account of serious illness in her family.—Mr. Fred Jenkins, wife and sister, Miss Della Jenkins, of Coldwater, were at Mrs. Jerome Freeman's last week. Mr. Jenkins seems to be getting blind and came to see about his eyes, but he will wait until fall.—Mrs. John West has the creeping paralysis. She is at Mrs. Jerome Freeman's.—Mrs. John White came Friday, to see her husband, and leaves Monday.—Mr. C. Duffin has gone up the lakes to cook for some of the D. E. K. boys. Mr. Jimmie Nixon has charge of the D. E. K. house until he returns.—Mr. Arthur Crawford has gone to Chicago to work.—Sunday was quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. church. Elder Jeffries assisted Rev. McSmith. There was a large number from Ypsilanti. Elder Jeffries preached an eloquent sermon in the afternoon. Collection was \$17.—The Second Baptist church has opened social on Friday night.—Mr. Joe Jackson has left the city for the summer.—Miss Beulah Johnson arrive home on Friday, after a pleasant visit in Ypsilanti.—Miss Vera Johnson of Toledo is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ann Johnson.—Mr. Wm. Hinch has gone to Detroit to work.—Wm. Blackburn has gone to Detroit.—Mr. Sarah Cox and two children have gone to Detroit to visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. Josephine Reed.—Mr. John Robinson was overcome with heat while working in

the harvest field. He was very bad at first.—Tommy Lewis is working at Whitmore Lake. LOTTIE.

### The Sunday School Institute.

NEWARK, O., July 15.—Rev. Henderson assisted by the church choir held camp meeting at Patoskala, O., the past week.—The many readers of THE PLAINDEALER will be sorry to learn that Mrs. Edwards, of Mills street, had a stroke of paralysis last week, and is at this writing mending slowly.—Mr. Reuben Flippin, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was visiting Mr. H. G. B. Curry, of the Hotel Doty the past week.—Mr. George Davis left to-day for Cadiz, Ohio, to visit friends and relatives.—Mr. Osburn Tucker has accepted a position at the mill works in Springfield, O.—Mr. S. S. Murry late of Occidental Parlors of Mrs. J. G. Taylor, left Sunday for his home in Steubenville, Ohio.—Miss Jessie, the daughter of Rev. Henderson is seriously ill at their residence on Buckingham street.—The trustees of the A. M. E. church will hold camp meeting at the Old Fort three Sundays beginning Saturday, July 19.—Mrs. J. R. C. Alexander, Delegate to the Sunday School Institute, will leave to-morrow for Urbana, O., where the Institute meets.—Mrs. E. Smith, of Eastern avenue is on the sick list. MARY.

### Pension Increased.

CASSOPOLIS, July 14.—About 700 attended Uncle Tom's Cabin, Thursday night. It's always new.—Laura Beverly closed her term of school on the 2d inst.—R. Beverly receives an increase of pension.—Mrs. Waterman is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Keene of Cherubusco, Ind.—Miss Ruthie James is on the sick list.—Wm. Simpson of South Bend, was in town Monday.—Paris Brown of Three Rivers, visited friends here last week.—Mrs. Mary Chandler, although 61 years of age, looks on the wine when it is red, breaks the stove and other furniture with an axe and gets 20 days and \$20 fine.—Thos. Matthews seeks quail on toast out of season, violating the game law. \$30 fine or 30 days. He boards.—Harley Higgins, a lad 14 years of age, became entangled with Johnson Hall's swine. He was sent to the reform school at Lansing for 3 years. W. B.

### Sunday School Picnic.

ADRIAN, July 14.—The A. M. E. Sunday School will have their picnic at Devil's Lake, July 23, and the various Sunday Schools are invited to attend.—Rev. Jeffries, presiding elder, delivered a very interesting sermon at the A. M. E. church last Wednesday evening, after which refreshments were served and a very enjoyable time was spent.—Miss Emma Taylor expects to leave Adrian soon, to make her future home in Toledo.—Mr. Alex. Held who has been in Detroit under the doctor's care for the past three weeks, has returned very much improved in health.—Miss Cora Wilson left Saturday evening for Detroit, to spend a few weeks with relatives and friends.—Mr. S. J. Craig is spending a week with friends in neighboring towns. W.

### Bought a Farm.

ALLEGAN, Mich., July 12.—Miss Silena Briggs has left for Cedar Springs to spend the summer, on account of ill health.—Mrs. Nelson Curtis has returned to Allegan her former home.—Mrs. A. H. Hawkins paid her sister, Mrs. Wm. A. Hurst, a flying visit on the 4th inst. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Bessie Wheatley. They are both residents of Kalamazoo.—Mr. Stuart starts for Cadillac, Mich., Tuesday, to spend the remainder of the summer.—Mr. Hicks, having received a small pension, has bought a farm, upon which he expects to build a comfortable cottage.—Rev. Lewis of Kalamazoo stopped with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Hurst, preaching for the Second Baptist church on Sunday and administered the sacrament.—Mrs. J. Cross is convalescent.

### A Splendid Musician

MARION, Ind., July 17.—We are having very fine weather at present.—We had quite a storm on the 14th, which did a good deal of damage, but the rain was very much needed.—The A. M. E. church congregation will hold a 10 days camp meeting, beginning the last Sunday in July and lasting over the first Sunday in August. A good time is expected, if weather permit.—Mr. C. T. Keley of Boston, is in the city stopping with Mr. S. E. Julius. He is a fine musician and we hope he will remain with us.—The Social given at the church last evening was a success. A. J.

### Long Lake Camp Meeting.

KALAMAZOO, June 14.—Our city is all alive just now over the Long Lake camp meeting which opens the 27. It will include an emancipation celebration August 1st and Hon. F. L. Barnett, of Chicago, will be the principal speaker. Another day will be devoted to politics and each party will have an able speaker present. Altogether it is the greatest effort in the camp meeting line ever attempted by colored people in this State.—The Sunday schools of the Methodist and Baptist churches picniced at Long Lake Thursday.—Mrs. Lydia Jeffries rusticated in the country last week.—Rev. T. E. Wilson, of New Albany, Ind., will be one of the principal preachers at the camp meeting.—Mrs. Morgan, a very aged lady is dangerously ill at the residence of her grand daughter, Mrs. Tom Hammond.—Mrs. Laura Stafford and Miss Kattie Lewis, both of Chicago, are visiting their sick grand mother, Mrs. Morgan.—Mr. Mit Howard leaves our city for St. Joseph where he will make his home in the future.—Leave items of news at Moses Blackburn's grocery before Tuesday of each week.

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, the receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using the same, by mail by addressing with stamp, naming the paper, W. A. Brown, 149 Jones' Street, Rochester, N. Y.

## EVENTS IN MILWAUKEE.

Summer Outings and Entertainments—Overruled the Motion.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—Last week the freedom of the city and its privileges were accorded to the Knights of Pythias who visited us, and the streets were thronged by men wearing their picturesque uniforms. The days and nights were given over to enjoyment and a gala week was spent by all. Some dissatisfaction was expressed by some members of the order because colored men who accompanied them as attendants, were a semblance of the order.—Mrs. Charles H. Bland and children have gone to visit her mother at Batavia, Ill.—Mrs. H. H. Bland will leave for Batavia and a two weeks' visit to Chicago.—Mrs. E. Hart left last week for Evanston, Ill., to remain until fall.—Miss Minnie Hart will remain as the guest of Mrs. R. V. Hill.—Mrs. F. J. Jackson, sister of Mrs. B. F. Underwood, will visit her mother in Kansas City soon.—Mrs. Westmoreland will visit relatives in Elgin, Ill., and is arranging for a long stay in Cleveland.—A beautiful present arrived at the residence of Mrs. D. Smith last Tuesday.—Mrs. E. Blackwell presented her husband with a similar present last Friday.—Messrs. Smith and Blackwell are both delighted.—Mr. Blackwell left last week for the Northwest.—Mrs. L. Hughes was indisposed last week.—Mrs. Crosby, an old resident, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. M. Wallace.—Mr. Charlie Stark of Jacksonville, Ill., is the guest of Miss Robinson and Mrs. Ben Underwood.—Mrs. Polindexter is entertaining her sister Mrs. Nelson of Chicago.—A meeting will be held next Tuesday evening July 22, at St. Marks church.—A full attendance is desired, by order of the president.—The motion for a new trial in the Litt case was overruled.—The Imperial club will give a picnic soon at the shooting park.—In a chance meeting with Mr. W. J. Warren of Grand Rapids, he expressed regret for his enforced departure from the city and wished that business would permit a longer stay.—The sermon of Rev. D. I. Brown will be preached July 27.

## GEOLOGICAL MYSTERIES.

Supposed Origin of Some of the Precious Stones of Commerce.

Geology has been a revelation to mankind and has told us wonderful things of the past history of the earth, says the *American Analyst*. But geology has secrets of its own that are as hidden from comprehension as the atmosphere of the moon or the belts of Saturn. Certain things have been done, says the geologist, through volcanic action or the agency of fire, and that is as near as he can come to it. So that, after all, we see affects, but know little or nothing of causes. There is a rock known as amygdaloid, one of the igneous rocks, which in some of the gigantic transformations of nature, we will say in cooling from a melted state, formed within itself cavities from the size of a marble or a bead to that of the closed hand. Now, as nature abhors a vacuum, she set to work to fill these cavities, and in doing so she used other materials, and these combinations produce some of what we call the "precious stones of commerce." Exactly how this was done we can not tell, but we see some hint of the operation in every subterranean cave where stalactites and stalagmites are found. Every student knows that this is the result of dropping water which contains carbonate of lime. The water evaporating leaves a minute particle of lime, which takes something to itself from the earth or atmosphere, and in the course of ages bodies are formed of a most remarkable character. In probably somewhat the same fashion have these cavities been filled in the igneous rocks, and then come time and storms and other agencies—earthquakes, perhaps—and the rocks are rent apart, and out drops a bead or a boulder, and a curious man picks it up, and hammers and breaks it, and then he puts a polish on by some process more or less advanced, and lo! he holds in his hand an agate or an onyx. Many of the stones used in the arts have no other origin, and are deposits of silica, alumina, oxide of iron, and other coloring substances. It is the color or arrangement of colors that gives the name, and thus we have agate, onyx, chalcedony, carnelian, sard, chrysoptase, sardonyx, and others, all members of the quartz family and all having a family resemblance. The agate has veins of different shades of color in parallel lines. Sometimes these are very close together, as many as fifty to the inch, but this is unusual. When there are alternate bands of color and a transparent medium we have the onyx; but the latter may be obtained by cutting the stone in a different way. Agates are used chiefly for ornamental purposes, such as cups, seals, rings, handles for parasols, swords, table and mantle ornaments, but the material is so hard that it can only be worked by those who have practiced skill. The onyx was valued by the ancients for its application to cameos and intaglios—the first an object in relief, the latter a "cut in" process; and these objects are still made. Nature produces some very strange forms occasionally, and agates are found with exact resemblances of moss and other natural objects and figures, which are very curious and often very valuable.

### Note to Our Readers.

Those who honor us with their advertisement we respectfully recommend them to our many readers, hoping you will give them a call soon. Look over our advertising columns each week, and if you have to purchase anything in their line, give them a call.

Get your neighbor to subscribe for THE PLAINDEALER.

## AROUND THE WORLD.

In Chicago carpets are being sewed by electric power.

Ex-President Hayes is said to be worth nearly \$1,000,000.

It costs the nation 1/4 million dollars a year to print the congressional record.

Two ladies of Lewiston, Me., take six-mile walks before breakfast for their health.

The flesh of the sturgeon makes up the bulk of "the smoked halibut" in the market.

Florence nightingale is 70 years old. She is less powerful but more popular than the queen.

A Howell, Miss., boy, fourteen years of age, has been sentenced to prison for horse stealing.

The hens of Kansas are an industrious set. Car loads of Kansas eggs have been shipped to California.

It is 4,000 miles across Russia. A Cosack, Captain D. Pleshko, is making the distance on horseback.

A Pennsylvanian has just eloped with his mother-in-law. There is no accounting for taste in matrimony.

A Spartansburg, Pa., man eats his meals in Erie county and sleeps in Crawford county, all in the same house.

A Gainesville boy, seventeen years old, ate forty-eight bananas in an hour on a wager and then went more.

Ex-Empress Eugenie is preparing for publication a memorial volume of the letters of her husband and son.

The Indianapolis News has inscribed on its banner: "All public machines should be made to yield a public revenue."

A method for soldering tin cans by electricity has recently been devised and it bids fair to be quite generally used.

The Milwaukee Journal has noticed that the weaknesses of youth become the faults of middle life and the blight of old age.

Be careful how you call for soup. A New York paper says: "In a great many hotels the printed name for hot water is 'consome.'"

This is the centennial year of cotton spinning in the United States. The South proposes to commemorate the event in some suitable manner.

Color is not always a bar to public business. At Nashua, N. H., a mulatto girl has charge of the telegraph office; and she is efficient.

Information gathered in London is said to show that cats catch diphtheria from human patients and carry the disease to healthy persons.

Wanamaker's youngest child is a daughter of fourteen, a bright and clever school-girl, who is a good musician and an accomplished horsewoman.

The Episcopal convention of Ohio has decided to remove all restrictions upon women voting at parish meetings and holding office in the church.

It is said that Mr. Howells' minute vivisections of women have not made him a favorite with the other sex. They object to his photographic realism.

Dr. Lyman Abbott is quoted as saying that he considers Dr. Phillips Brooks by far the foremost preacher in America. That is generally admitted.

Stanley may have improved his fortunes while he was away from civilization, but he seems to have ruined his temper. His store of patience is very low.

The Milwaukee Journal says "weak men often succeed when stronger ones fail by courting aggressive opposition." The sick citizen is generally a man of policy.

Some one is translating all of Hawthorne's works into Italian. He can go unabashed into any language. He has in literature the saving grace of good style.

Russia is getting cheap help by importing Persian laborers. The trouble is the Persian gentleman is not much of a worker, being a nomad in his normal condition.

An exchange says: "The St. Louis woman uses her feet when she applauds in a theatre. The result of this is that every theatre in town has to have a new floor laid once a year."

Although 35 years of age, Isaac McLeilan, who was at college with Longfellow at Hawthorne, and who wrote the "Poems of the Rod and Gun," never misses an opportunity to fish.

Aspirants should know that, as a rule, office does not pay. And often it is of few days and full of trouble. Still, in the Anglo-Saxon race, the desire to attend to other people's business is very great.

Coincidentally Disraeli, at the next general election, will be a candidate for a seat in the house of commons. He is said to be an energetic, studious and able young man. His ancestors had a habit of being able.

A girl named Amelia Waterworth, employed by Mrs. Davidson of Dundas, Ont. was accused of stealing \$1. She at first denied the charge, but after taking a dose of rough on rats confessed and then died.

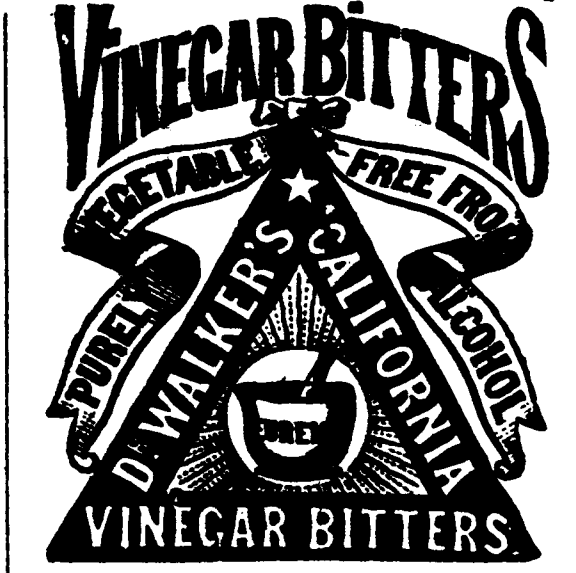
After three weeks of hard labor on a supposed silver mine at Pleasantville, Pa., an expert, who was called from Philadelphia, decided that there was no indication of anything of value except a fine bed of clay.

Representative Burrows is one of the finest looking men in congress. He is 6 feet 2 inches tall, weighing over 200 pounds and has a voice that penetrates to every corner of the vast chamber in which the house sits.

There is a great demand for metal furniture in Australia, not only for household use, but in places of business, school houses, etc. The demand is caused by the ravages of the white ant, which eats all kinds of wood.

The great window for the hall in Mr. Jefferson's house at Bazzari's Bay is now to be seen in Boston. It shows a southern swamp scene, drawn by Mr. Jefferson himself and executed in mosaic. The window measures 10x7 feet.

An Australian musician has invented a trombone that is played by steam. Its "God Save the Queen" can be heard a distance of four miles. He had hard luck with it, however, for the people of his own town drove him out as a nuisance.



GRANDEST MODERN DISCOVERY  
Triumph of Pharmacy.

The only true practical  
Elixir of Life and Health

It 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 the adult or infant. These compounds, made of the purest and best whiskey, sweetened and flavored under the titles of bitters, tonic, &c., produce effects far worse than the disease for which they are taken.

Vinegar Bitters is a pure tonic, a nervous stimulant without being narcotic, a blood purifier without poison, a liver tonic without purgative, and a stomachic 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 vitality in spoonfuls.

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

CALIFORNIA  
If remarkable for nothing else, would be immortalized by the production of the medicinal flora, 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, catarrh, consumption, neuralgia, headache, liver complaint, indigestion, 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 formulas of the same ingredients are now put up.

THE OLD STYLE IS STRONGER, SLIGHTLY BITTER, AND MORE CATHARTIC.

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

REMEMBER  
There is no disease of low vitality, debility of functions, or nervous prostration for which

VINEGAR BITTERS IS NOT CURATIVE.  
and its singular power of the lower organisms renders it the impalpable foe of

THE DEADLY MICROBE AND OMNIPRESENT BACTERIA  
in malarial diseases, cholera, consumption, internal diseases, &c., and so great is its power as a germicide that it is an

UNQUALLED VERMIFUGE.  
A book could be written of its virtues, and another of testimonials, but it is only necessary to remember its general effect upon the liver, to know that it is a powerful and reliable medicine, and that no family should ever be without a bottle of

OLD AND NEW STYLE VINEGAR BITTERS IN THE HOUSE.

Send for our Ladies' book. Address  
R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.,  
New York.

Railroad Time Tables.

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

Leave  
Detroit, M.C.R.R. 4:05 am \*1:30 pm \*8:30 pm  
Toledo, C. H. & D. 6:45 am 10:15 am 3:30 pm 12:01 am

Arrive  
Lima 9:30 am 12:21 pm 6:00 pm 2:26 am  
Dayton 12:05 pm 2:55 pm 8:45 pm 5:10 am  
Hamilton 1:22 pm 3:55 pm 9:46 pm 6:08 pm  
Cincinnati 2:10 pm 4:45 pm 10:30 pm 7:06 am  
Indianapolis 7:25 pm 7:25 pm 12:35 am 9:30 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. Act.  
D. B. TRACY, Nor. Pass. Agent,  
155 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.

WABASH RAILROAD.  
City Ticket Office, 9 Fort street West.  
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 1:35 am  
St. Louis and Ind. Express..... 11:45 pm 11:30 am  
Chicago Express..... 11:45 pm 11:30 am  
Adrian Accommodation..... 11:00 pm  
Chicago Express..... 9:50 pm 12:15 am  
Ind. Louisville & St. Louis Express..... 12:50 pm 12:15 am

\*Daily. \*Daily except Sunday. \*Except Saturday. \*Except Monday.

A. F. WOLFFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agent  
R. G. BUTLER, Division Freight and Passenger Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.  
Depot foot of Brush street. Central Standard Time.  
Oct. 7th, 1890.

Leave. Arrive  
\*8:00 a.m. Toronto, Montreal and East. \*9:45 a.m.  
\*12:00 p.m. Port Huron Express..... \*3:00 a.m.  
\*10:00 p.m. Toronto and Montreal Ex. \*9:10 p.m.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE R.R.  
Depot foot of Brush street. Trains run by central Standard Time. May 24th, 1890.

Leave. Arrive  
\*Monkton & Grand Rapids Ex 5:50 a.m. 11:30 a.m.  
\*Through Mail & Chicago..... 10:30 a.m. 4:30 p.m.  
\*Steamer at Express..... 4:30 p.m.  
\*Chicago Ex press with sleeper 8:00 p.m.  
\*Night express with sleeper 10:30 p.m.  
\*Daily, Sundays excepted. Daily Grand Rapids Express and Morning have parlor car to Grand Rapids. Steamboat Express has Wagner parlor car to Grand Haven.

Chicago Express has elegant Pullman and Buffet cars to Chicago daily. Night Express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily.

Sleeping car berths can be secured at ticket office, 160 Jefferson avenue, or at depot, and at the depot foot of Brush street. E. J. FERRELL, W. J. SPICK, City Ticket Agent. General Manager.

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



MISSISSIPPI.

The French are now... During the war of 1870... In a hand... yard, Edward... found fifty... The Hon... mlin has survived all but... of 1836. There is... Seattle, Wash., the relief of... and they de... The pin... 18,000,000,000 of... useful articles... Florida... crocodiles as well as alligator... full of... the face are not alike... symmetry is confined to... The... of the Eiffel tower have... half the net profits... twenty years the... boys put up a job on... concealing a piece of... The tobacco chewer... of the compound and... was... Pa., police, unable to... on a suspicious character... bought a railroad ticket... found on him and... out of town. Louis Napoleon, son of 'Plon-Plon'... younger brother of Prince... received his commission as... the Russian army and will go... to the Caucasus. Hamilton, wife of Robert... divides her time in the... State Prison between... on shirts, reading the Bible... for a new trial. Pedro was Emperor of Brazil... eight years, and yet he is not... 63 at his last anniversary... has been longer than that of... ing monarch. Queen Victoria is... Queen of Italy is growing stout... great distress. She has several... tried to become a vegetarian, in... of reducing her weight, but is too... of good living to persevere in such... swooping down on a weasel a chick-... hawk at Manatawny carried the ani-... up, but before many minutes the... easel planted its teeth in the bird's... neck and killed it. The weasel was... not hurt by its fall to the ground. The Czar of Russia has become, both in appearance and manner, a Muscovite of the old Cossack type. He is a colossal figure, being a giant both in height and in girth, quite bald, with a stupendous beard, which flows over his chest. Three men being unable to drive or drag a 400-pound pig from its pen at Reinhold, Berks County, Pennsylvania, they called in the assistance of John Berkley, a giant in strength. He deliberately picked the kicking porker up and carried it out unaided. At Cincinnati a horse backed over the bank and fell down a declivity of 100 feet, dragging his cart and driver with him. The driver did not get into the water, but the horse plunged into the river and swam across to Covington, detaching the vehicle from him in mid-stream. Unacquainted with the game birds of this country, a newly arrived German living near Scranton shot a barnyard turkey under the impression that it was a wild fowl. He took it home and had it cooked, and was about to sit down at the dinner table and eat it when he was arrested for killing his neighbor's poultry. A sign that is attracting hundreds of people to where it hangs, on a carpenter shop, in Paterson, N. J., reads: "Coffins made and repaired. Extra strong ones for country people." The old man who owns the establishment has his own coffin on hand. It is made of pine wood, and is covered with a neat pattern of wall paper. The most fashionable hen in New York State is said to live at Winslow's Mills, in the town of Waldoboro. She started in life a plain, dark-brown pullet, but soon exchanged this for a black and white suit. The next time she shed her feathers she came out as white as snow, and last fall she appeared in a black, white and tan dress. Geronimo and his renegade Apaches will remain at Mount Vernon Barrack, Alabama, during the winter. Geronimo has become quite civilized. He has learned to twang the banjo, and his old surly manner has left him. It is not probable, however, that his education will go far. He would rather play cards than learn to read, and his former fondness for firewater remains. He has to be closely watched or he will get drunk at the first opportunity. He has, however, made a better prisoner than was expected. A supernatural visitant, described as a white figure in human shape of unusual height, which stalks through the woods at night, bearing in its right hand a flaming torch and in its left a black banner emblazoned with skull and cross-bones, is reported to have been seen in Crenshaw County, Alabama. His ghostship is said to make his appearance every night at 10 o'clock, emerging from a cavern in a side hill at the eastern extremity of the woods, and traversing westerly until he disappears in the dense pine forest.

WIT AND HUMOR.

When women get to fighting the devil goes out to take a drink.—Lindoe Proverb. Woman was made after man, but man has been after woman ever since.—Boston Transcript. In the national flower discussion the marry-gold and the toddy blossom have been grossly neglected.—Time. "Charity begins at home," said the poor-house keeper, as he headed the first page in a new account book.—Life. As a rule it is not wise to tell all one knows, though it is always highly expedient to know all one tells.—Troy Times. Virtue wants more admirers, wisdom more supplicants, truth more real friends, and honesty more practitioners.—Rochester Budget. It is not enough to be ready to go where duty calls. A man should stay around where he can hear the call.—New Orleans Picayune. The course of true love is too rough to run smooth when it comes to muddying coffee and heavy biscuit—there's a damn at that point.—Ocean. "The human race is a great one," said he. "Yes," said the widow to whom he was engaged; "I am now on the second lap."—N. Y. Sun. When electricity is employed to execute condemned criminals we shall doubtless see a headline like this: "He Volted into Eternity."—Texas Siftings. A woman who favors equal suffrage wants to know if it is a crime to be a woman. No, but it is not manly. We will say no more.—Boston Transcript. Briggs—"What would you consider an ideal marriage?" Mr. N. Peck—"One where the wife is dumb and the husband blind."—Terre Haute Express. Fashionmakers are the only ones who are not afraid of the signs of approaching age. They are always trying to get up some new wrinkle.—Texas Siftings. Tramp—"Could you give me a little to eat, madam?" Madam—"O, how lucky! The cooking club has just gone, and you can eat all—" But the tramp had fled.—N. Y. Sun. Customer (finishing his hash)—"Check, waiter." Waiter (who forgot what the order was)—"What did you have, sir?" Customer—"I haven't the slightest idea."—N. Y. Sun. Irate German (to stranger who had stepped on his toe)—"Gott in himmel! Mine frent, I know mine feet was ment to pe valked on, but dot brivileged pe-longs to me."—Yale Record. It is not generally the girl with the most beaux who gets married first. It is the little, grave, demure girl who sits in the corner with one young man and hangs on to him.—Somerville Journal. Salesman—"That piece of goods will work up in a serviceable dress if you don't think the pattern is too loud." Purchaser—"O, not at all. The lady I'm buying it for is a deaf mute."—Binghamton Leader. Stingy Employer—"What! Want more pay? John Jacob Astor began work on a salary of \$2 a week and he died worth \$40,000,000." Store Boy—"Yes, sir. There's a big difference in bosses."—N. Y. Weekly. Father—"Jennie, my dear, how is it you always ride home? It is a bad habit to get into." Jennie—"Why, father, I see in the Fashion Review that the riding habit is quite the thing this season."—Boston Herald. Quevido—"Shakspeare must have suffered from cigarettes." Curtis—"Why, what do you mean?" Quevido—"Don't you remember where he says, 'the offense is rank and smells to heaven'?"—Philadelphia Inquirer. He—"You've got the paper, haven't you? Look at the account of the football match and see if there was anything remarkable about the game." She (after an interval)—"Well, yes. Nobody was killed."—Boston Times. "Carrie Yonne—"Unless she fears that he's after her money I can't understand why Miss Oldsmo treats our Jack so coolly!" Jessie Bell—"Her age explains it. Thirty-two is the freezing point, you know."—Boston Times. In the back parlor, before supper. Mother—"Carrie's coming-out is a success, James!" Father (disgustedly)—"Yes, indeed! There she stands! Look at her! Could any one ask for any more of her to come out?"—Boston Times. Squibs—"Are you often afflicted with writer's cramp?" Penn (a poet)—"Yes, I have it constantly." Squibs—"It makes your hand ache, doesn't it?" Penn—"It never takes me in the hand; it's always in the pocketbook."—Lawrence American. Jake—"I tell you what, Bob, Stevens must be getting rich. Bob—"You don't say! What business is he in?" Jake—"He's in the trunk business. But he has ten sons, and they're all baggage men on the Crescent railroad."—Harper's Bazar. The Barbed Wire Fence Trust is to put up the price of wire with the fences. No trust was ever invented for the benefit of the farmer; not even the trust he is given at the village store, where the bad liquor is sold.—New Orleans Picayune. Artist Von Brush (rapturously)—"What a picture is yonder town, suffused in the lurid light of the setting sun! Ah, the sun is a great painter." Jagley—"No, no, no! I am. I've painted that town (hic) all a hund'rd times myself!"—Texas Siftings.

AN OLD MAID.

Of course I was an old maid; anybody in Maple Ridge could have told you that, and a good many would have said I was several years older than the old family bible affirmed. I felt all of my 33 years and knew that the dark little face that looked back at me so soberly from the cracked mirror showed them beyond question. But what of that! I had other things to think of than that I was an old maid—many others. There was poor Susie, our pet, the youngest of us all, who would marry handsome, reckless Noll Dasher, who, after a wild life of only a few years, ended it in a drunkard's grave and left poor Susie and her two babies to me. Nor was that all, for Fred, our eldest, the pride of our old father's and mother's hearts, must marry, too—which was well enough, only after one brief year in his city office, he, too, grew sick and died—but oh, so peacefully, so nobly! "You'll care for my wife and baby, Mary?" he said, looking at me so pleadingly, and I answered: "Yes, Fred, always." So it isn't much wonder I looked old, since only my little dress-making shop stood between us all and starvation. Father and mother had become so feeble they could only sit on either side of the chimney and talk of their trials and sorrows. Susie took upon herself the care of the large household, and I've shed many a secret tear at night, thinking how wan and white she was growing, our beautiful little Susie. What did Fred's wife do? I—that's a sore subject; no one ever said anything, but I have seen Susie shut her lips in a strange way when "the lady" swept into our simple meals and never offered to soil her white hands even to wash her own dishes or clothes. "She's never been taught to work, I suppose," I thought; "poor thing!" Then I bent over my sewing and sat up a little later. Things had gone on in this way for nearly a year, until one night, when it was growing very late, Susie came in and shut the door of my shop carefully. "What is it, my dear?" I said cheerfully, for there was a look on her face that troubled me. "Mary," she said, sinking down at my side and laying her pretty head on my knee, "my poor Mary!" and then she began to sob so pitifully. I had but little time to spare, for I knew Mrs. Greathouse must have her new dress by the next evening; but I dropped my needle and took her in my arms and whispered: "What is it, my darling, tell me, won't you?" "Oh, Mary, so good, so unselfish. I can't bear it. You are working yourself to death for me and mine. I've thought and thought and planned, and there's only one way." "I don't understand—how hot your cheeks are! You're going to be sick." "I'm going to die." Don't look so startled. I'm very wicked and foolish, but I can't see you kill yourself nor my precious children starve. I'm only—only going to get married." desperately. Then I felt her whole body shudder. "Yes, darling, but who?" "I'm going to marry Mr. Caleb Leffingwell." "Susie! You are mad!" "No; he proposed to-night as I left the store, and I accepted him, that's all; why don't you congratulate me?" "Because I can't for I know—oh, my darling, I know you don't love him." "Love! I loved once and got a sweet reward. Yes, I'm in love with the old miser's money; that's honest." "Hush! Never mind, sleep on it, pet. We'll talk about it to-morrow. I must finish this dress now." "Mary, do stop and rest, you unselfish housekeeper. Your burden shall be lightened. I'm not half as miserable as you fancy." But I knew what she suffered, and I sighed, for things had come to a very bad state. What with poor father down with the rheumatism and Susie's children suffering for shoes, and none of us too warmly clad, unless it was "the lady"—that is what Susie called Fred's wife to me more than once; but I could only sigh and remember that they were her old gowns. Nevertheless it did seem hard that she and her baby should have the one spare room, and a fire, and coal so dear. But la me, I had promised. Such a rosebud as that little cooing baby was. If I'd had time I'd have cuddled it by the hour, and strange to say, the mother had called it "Mary." She never said it was for me, and I often wondered, but never asked her—for somehow all us simple folks were a bit afraid of "the lady." It was one dull, rainy evening in February when poor Susie came to me with her pitiful story of sacrifice she had resolved to make. I remember very particularly because Mrs. Greathouse was to have a party on the 25th, the next night, and I was hurried with her gown. She came in quite early for it, but the rich silk was all finished. I trembled a mite as she scanned it so closely, but she found no fault whatever, and paid me the \$5 for it promptly. Her last words were: "You are looking far from well, Mary; Tom would hardly recognize his old sweetheart if he could see you now. You need rest, my dear; do take some," then she passed out. "Good advice—excellent," said Susie in a hard voice, and I was glad she had not noticed what Mrs. Greathouse said about her brother. "I wish you had charged her for the dress of \$5, Mary. The dress was worth it."

"Yes, I know," I answered drearily; "but even that would not have paid all the bills," and for the first time in Susie's presence I broke down and cried. Even as I wept softly and Susie tried to comfort me, somebody entered the little shop, and bending over Susie and I dropped a letter in my lap—a great big, funny-looking affair. "A letter! Oh, Mary! who would send you a letter?" said Susie. "The lady" paused a moment in the shadows of the room, and I tore off the envelope, and there fell in my lap a great lot of bank bills. "Money!" cried Susie, "money! Who—what does it mean? Oh, here's a note! Listen." "Dear Mary: Accept a little present from a loving FRIEND." That was all. We looked at each other stupidly. "Who could have sent? Oh, Susie, it's a mistake!" I gasped. "No, it is not; the letter is sent to you and is for you. I find it is just \$100. I'm so glad." I kept the money. I needed it so sorely, and they all said it really was mine; but I felt uneasy all the time, and wondered and wondered, for we hadn't a rich relation in the world. But even that \$100 would not last forever, and by and by I saw Susie looking over her old things and trying to make up her mind that the time had come when she could tell her betrothed husband she was ready. Poor, poor little Susie. "I've set the day at last," she said. "It's to be next Tuesday." Then she began to sob. Once more "the lady" entered and dropped in my lap another letter and a book. This letter was not so bulky, but when I opened it I found that it contained two bills of \$100 each. "What—who?" I began vaguely as before, when once more "the lady" bent over Susie and I, and, winding her white arms around our necks, fell into a violent fit of weeping. "Oh, my sisters," she sobbed, when she could speak. "Do you think me blind as well as heartless? Do you think you are to do all the work and mine none? Dear patient fingers!" and to our astonishment she kissed first my needle-ricked hand and then Susie's chapped and toil marked. "There's the book," she continued; "read it when you can. I began it when my husband was first taken ill. I fancied I could get it done in time to help him, but I couldn't. Yet he knows—he must know—how glad I am to be able to help those so dear to him." "Florence," I said in wonder, "what are you talking about?" "Why, my book; it is there in your lap, as well as the money for it—a portion of it. I always scribbled more or less, but in a careless way, until I saw the great need, and then I found I could write even better than I dared hope. I never told because I wanted to surprise you. Susie, little sister, don't dream of that distasteful marriage. I was so afraid it wouldn't come in time to save you. And Mary, gentle one, I've something for you even better than gold. I—forgive me! I found out all about your sad love story, of the quarrel long ago, and the lover in the west, and I sent him a little bird with a message of your faithfulness, your noble life, and the answer came (oh, the west is not very far away): 'I'm coming.'" I wondered why Susie, with such a face of peace and joy as I had not seen her wear for years, should look startled and step back, while "the lady"—oh, such a lady—stood between me and the door. Suddenly she bent and kissed my hot cheek, and deftly snatching the comb that held my curls so very primly—as I deemed most becoming a staid old maid—she fled with Susie into the next room and closed the door. I knew then why she had held herself so persistently before me, for standing on the threshold of the outside door stood a tall man, tanned and bearded. I could not speak. I would have fled, too, but I could not move. The tall man smiled and approached me; took me in his arms and whispered: "Is it my own little Mary?" And somehow in his sheltering arms I found my tongue and answered boldly: "Yes, Tom." We call her "the lady" still; sometimes, for she is famous now, and rich, and Susie and her children live with her. The old folks have found a better home with Fred, and I cannot help but think they told him how we love his wife and of all the happiness she brought us.—The Old Homestead. Extralite. Extralite, a new explosive, was tested in this city last week. It is the invention of Rudolph Ericsson, and it is said to be compounded of an ammoniacal salt, a hydro-carbon and chlorate of potash. It was proven to be safe in handling by throwing four broken packages on an open fire, where it burned rapidly with a hissing sound; it was also pounded on a rock, and a cap and fuse were attached to a cartridge, and fired without setting off the cartridge. Three holes were then drilled in the rock, and one eighteen inches deep was loaded with eight ounces of the extralite, and in each of the other twelve-inch holes four ounces of the powder were placed, and all well rammed. These three charges were fired together by caps and a wire. The effect was to shatter large masses of the rock rather than to crush smaller portions, and the test was generally satisfactory.—Engineering News. The imperial revenue of China is believed to be about \$5,000,000 a year, but it is estimated that at least twice this sum is collected; the unaccounted-for portion being absorbed by the provincial officials.



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W. N. U., D.—VIII.—29. When writing to Advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this Paper.



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DETROIT FRIDAY, JULY 18, '90

BOTH branches of Congress have before them a large amount of business that should be attended to during the present session. This Congress, which is Republican, should do all in the way of legislation the Republican party has promised the country in its platform.

THE EXCELLENT features of the Lodge election bill are dwarfed by its bad ones. The bill is an excellent one to secure an honest election in the North and West, but it will not answer for the South. The people of the North and the South, owing to their different institutions and trend of thought, are wholly unlike in all essential particulars. As the people of the Republic are responsible for this condition, the people should see to it that the best means are used to correct it.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S views as to our trade with the South American Republics, as appears in his letter to Senator FAYE, which has recently been made public, are worthy of serious thought. If our Republic admits free duty, sugar or other products of those countries, they ought to reciprocate by removing their tariff duties on such products of ours that do not come in competition with their own industries. Unless mutual concessions are made the advantage in trade will lie wholly with our neighbors, and such a condition of affairs would certainly reflect upon the wisdom of our National law-makers.

THE Federal election bill as passed by the House of Representatives will answer its purposes wherever it may be called into use in the North and West, for there the rights of citizens are not affected by violence, but in the South it will fail to gain its purpose.

If, by this bill, the Republican party thinks it has fulfilled its promises to Afro-Americans and the white Republicans of the South, by securing to them the full political rights of the citizen, it will find itself woefully mistaken. The only way to secure this end in the South is to make Federal elections entirely separate from State elections. The present bill, if it be put into operation, will revive the scenes of terror once so prevalent throughout the South.

That the people of the country are ripe for an election law that will secure honest elections throughout the country, is evident from the enthusiasm the mere title of the bill met with. Such a law will gain their support, and the party that gives it to them will receive their commendations. If the members of the Senate are wise the bill of the House will be so amended as to make it comply with the needs of the times for it does not now cover the ground it should.

EVEN while one is filled with disgust at Democratic methods and practices he cannot help but admire the ingenious arguments by which they defend them and which they try to make appear plausible. Such argument however is calculated only to entrap the unwary and mislead those who are not familiar with our political history. They will not bear investigation, and when confronted with facts they soon lose their force. At present Democratic journals are trying to offset the oppressed and unrepresented Republican vote of the South by the free but also unrepresented Democratic vote of the North and West. If the Democratic vote has not a representation equal to their relative per cent of voters in the North it is simply because they are outnumbered. The same does not hold true for the Republican vote of the South, for there the minority represented by the Democracy controls by means of intimidation open or secret. In one section every citizen votes as he pleases, in the other he must cast his vote as some one else pleases, or keep away from the polls or suffer in consequence. There is no similarity between the two situations; one is governed by ideas of justice, the other by injustice.

MR. LEWIS SHUMWAY, formerly of South Haven, Mich., now located in Fort Valley, Ga., like many other false-hearted Northerners whose love for pelf is stronger than their desire for justice, in order to gain popularity and possibly find a market in Atlanta for his tomatoes, has his little fling at the Afro-American in a letter published in the South Haven (Mich.) Sentinel. It is a very little fling and in that, is probably typical of the writer, but it has its influence, like other small things, and does injustice to an entire people who, de-

spite the fact, they have "no aspirations" and "work and live cheaply" are not given to adding to the ills of the unfortunate, and, though they may not decorate the graves of soldiers now with flowers, gave them decent burial after they were shot by rebel bullets and divided their scanty store of "cheap" food among them when starved by Southern brutality.

Mr. SHUMWAY is well answered in a subsequent issue of the Sentinel by J. A. DUNGILL of South Haven, who calls his attention to several facts that the renegade Michiganander finds it inconvenient to remember in the home of his adoption, especially as the sale of his tomatoes may be affected by a too ready memory of past offenses on the part of the white buyer. The "Negro's" fifty cents a day makes him an impossible customer, and he is consequently sacrificed with impunity.

ONE of the paramount questions of today, in fact it has been the question of this generation, is, "Is the Afro-American capable, as a rule, of high development?" Conspicuous examples of pre eminent abilities among Afro-Americans of today, have removed from debate that there is a limit to the possible attainments of the individual in any direction, that has been attained by any other race of people. Auent the discussion of the possibilities of the race, considerable has been said that has neither reason, logic nor basis, therefore it throws no light upon the subject, and, being excited by prejudice, is barren of truth and worthless. However, there has been some honest endeavor to find out the progress of the Afro-American since emancipation, as a basis for future prophecy. The recent United States census will throw considerable light on this branch of the subject. The "Colored" Department at the New Orleans Exposition was designed for the same purpose. And now an effort is being made to have the darker people of the South give an exhibit in Boston in furtherance of the same investigation.

N. S. SHALER, in the Atlantic Monthly, offers the best and most effective plan in this direction ever suggested.

He says: Although the schools where whites and blacks are associated are not common in the South they abound in the Northern States. In these schools most valuable inquiries could be made as to the relative progress of the children of the two races. Some hundreds of young persons of African descent are now commingled with the whites in the colleges. They are necessarily the selected persons associated with an equally selected portion of the European race. We should know how they compare in their achievement with the white youth. Care should be taken to determine whether the individuals are of pure or nearly pure African blood, for those of mixed race would not give data of value.

There are reasons for believing that the Negroes can readily be cultivated in certain departments of thought in which the emotions lend aid to labor; as for instance, in music.

If the prominence of the work of many of these scholars have brought them into, be any criterion, Mr. SHALER will find that they have excelled not only in the branches where the emotions are excited, but also in the solid, calculative branches.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, in reviewing the history of the relation and progress of the races in America since freedom, touches this same question. It says:

The opinions as to what would be his destiny were various—ranging all the way from the profound conviction that the freed African could not exist in his competing Anglo-Saxon environment, to the equally pronounced expectation that he would not be long in showing that he was in all respects the equal of his white-skinned brother. It is difficult to say which of these two antithetical views has more completely come to grief.

There are journals and men who deal with public questions, who would rather theorize and be wrong, than be assured by facts against their convictions. Will the Commercial Advertiser and other journals aid in the investigation suggested by Mr. SHALER? The facts in these thousands of cases would prove more than all the theories ever advanced, or dogmatic assertions ever stated on this question. The Afro-American invites honest investigation.

THERE ARE those who believe that climate affects one's views of a rivulet. While warm countries tend toward slavery, moderate climates incline toward freedom. This view must also hold good in reference to our views on questions growing out of that institution. Every Southern man as soon as he strikes Northern latitudes, sees a happy condition of things in the bournon States, with no antagonism between the races. The "Negroes," in their eyes become thrifty and contented. Even the air of Washington produces this effect of coloring conditions. The dispatches from the Educational Convention were laden last Saturday, with a lot of this "contented" "amiable" twaddle expressed by a judge from Louisiana.

While these representations are being made North due entirely to climate, a different state of affairs exist South. The

"Negroes" are restless discontented and dangerous, so dangerous that two States are calling for their disfranchisement as the only road to an assured peace. Not only is this true, but no week passes without a "Negro uprising" in which only Negroes are killed, others whipped and solitude, the synonym for peace, reigns. If these two representations are not due to climate, some one is telling a bare faced lie and the ordinary person loves to be gulled so well that both stories are given credence by the same man and often the same Journal.

Mr. EDWARD BRYANT is a very erratic fellow and would be a dangerous man to give advice, however, now and then he strikes a truth as squarely in the face as any one. He has entered into a crusade against rail roads, business places, and men of either party who make hardships for Afro-Americans. THE PLAINDEALER has always contended for such a united action on the part of Southern Afro-Americans to boycott railroads and business places that have practiced such cruel discrimination against them. The bulk of the travel in the South is by Afro-Americans. Their patronage swells the dividends of the corporation, yet the indignities heaped upon these people is unparalleled in the system of travel. Every inducement is offered them, notwithstanding to spend their money in the way of excursions. Very often these outings are arranged, managed by preachers who are themselves victims of these outrages. The bishops of the A. M. E. church should discharge any pastor aiding or abetting such schemes. A little vigorous effort in boycotting such roads would work a marvelous change in a few years. Touch a man's pocket and you subdue his prejudices.

## HONORABLE RESTITUTION.

The American Building and Loan Association Protects Its Good Name.

To the Editor of THE PLAINDEALER.

Sir: A short time ago you made proper mention of the fact that several colored citizens in Detroit among them myself, had been by false representation induced to become members of the American Building, Loan and Investment Society of Chicago, and that their agent, Mr. Whipple Johnson, had absconded, leaving us somewhat in a lurch.

Demand was made by me for myself and in behalf of those whom I had induced to become share holders, to have the funds paid Mr. Johnson returned to us by the company. This the company was not legally bound to do, but being composed of honest and honorable officers and directors the company sent to Detroit this week two of their agents, Messrs. Beck, secretary, and Crum one of the managers who upon hearing of the misconduct of their agent promptly reimbursed the persons who had paid their money.

Upon showing this good faith and intention to act squarely with all coming in connection with the association I have accepted the local agency of this association and will be glad to have all persons desiring to become members to call and see me at my office rooms, Telegraph Block, No. 98 Griswold street. The A. B. & L. Association is not the adversary of any other of its kind and will not unless compelled, seek a conflict. These institutions are all beneficial to the poor man wanting a home, who by small payments can secure the same. It is not so much profit to the poor as it is convenience and advantage which in the end is great profit. Yours,  
D. AUGUSTUS STRAKER.

## Is Coming to Detroit.

Chicago Herald: Auditorium Recital Hall was filled with the elite of Chicago's colored citizens. Monday evening, to do honor to the talented colored lad, Charles Winter Wood. There were also quite a number of prominent white ladies and gentlemen present, who are interested in young Wood's success. Prof. Lyman introduced the young man to the audience in a happy speech. Mr. Wood made a very happy response and was enthusiastically received. Mr. Wood is the possessor of great histrionic talent. His life has been a most eventful one and his rise from the ranks of Chicago's boot blacks to a promising stage career, is most phenomenal.

He was picked up by a Chicago judge one day, who had heard of his ability to recite Shakespearean plays, and asked to recite in the judge's chambers. Present at these private theatricals were ex-Mayor Carter Harrison, Luther Lavin Mills and Judge Tuley. These gentlemen were astonished at the boy's talent, and through their recommendations he was soon offered an education, which resulted in a three years course at Beloit.

His scene from "The Bells." Henry Irving's great success, was received with unbounded appreciation, and it is safe to say that the name of Charles Winter Wood will be well known in tragedy within the next few years.

Mr. Wood will appear at Fraternity Hall in this city, Monday evening, July 29, under the auspices of St. Matthews Lyceum.

The Torchlight Company of Fort Worth, Tex., are originators of a club of which they hope to establish branches in all the cities of Texas for the purpose of establishing desirable social lines, creating amusement, developing literary talent and appreciating the merits of the race. The membership fee is 50 cents a year, which entitles members to a year's subscription to the Torchlight Appeal which is the official organ of the club. THE PLAINDEALER appreciates the compliment of honorary membership.

## DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of Smith and Thomas.

Mr. George C. Smith, one of the proprietors of the Smith and Thomas barber shop on Croghan street has sold out his interest to Mr. Thomas. For some time Mr. Smith has been in very poor health and a few weeks ago when Mr. Wilson Beard, owner of the property who it is said entertained personal feelings towards him, leased the shop to Mr. Venell for the purpose of getting him out, he decided to go out of the business. Mr. Smith is a man well known and possesses scores of friends throughout the city who will regret to learn of the dissolution. Wherever he goes, and whatever business he may embark in, the best wisher of his many friends will follow him.

Mr. Cero Cook, who has been connected with the shop for some time has purchased one half interest of Mr. Thomas, and the business will be run by Thomas and Cook, at the old place. Since the leasing of the shop to Mr. Venell Mr. Beard has withdrawn it, as he could not gain possession of it within a year.

## Emancipation Day Celebration.

There will be a grand celebration of the emancipation of the Afro-Americans in the city of Flint, Mich., at the fair grounds on Friday, August 1, 1890, to be given under the auspices of the A. M. E. church. The Hon. D. Augustus Straker of South Carolina, will be the orator of the day, and the Hon. J. Logan Chipman, the noted exponent of equal rights, participates. Gen. Russell A. Alger, Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., will also sound the jubilee. All G. A. R. Posts of Genesee county, the Flint "Union Blues," and various other prominent organizations are expected to constitute the grand procession which will form at the City Park at 11 o'clock and march to the fair ground. Reduced rates have been secured on the following railroad lines: Flint & Pere Marquette, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon, and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Committee: Rev. S. P. Peaker, A. Daniels, W. Bailey, P. H. D. Morgan, B. Bradley and H. Johnson. Adv.

## Michigan Central's

DETROIT & MACKINAW LINE.

Train leaves Detroit daily (except Sunday) at 8:05 a. m., arrives in Mackinac City at 9 p. m. Train leaves Detroit daily at 6 p. m., arrives in Mackinac City at 6:30 a. m. Parlor car on day train. Sleeping car on night train. Connections made to all points North. Tourists excursion round trip tickets sold to Grayling, Indian River, Topinaba, Cheboygan, Mackinac City, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Houghton (Portage lake), Duluth, Au Sable, Alpena, Traverse City and Potoskey. Michigan Central "Summer Tours" will give you routes and rates to all Northern and Eastern resorts. Send 6 cents postage to O. W. Ruggles, G. P. T. agent, Chicago, Ill.

## Increasing the Population.

FR. WAYNE, July 14.—Mr. John Brown the veteran cook of the Aveline hotel, where he has been cooking just a quarter of a century, was taken very sick with cholera morbus and confined to his home, but is now able to be around again and has resumed his duties.—Mr. Daniel Ridley and his little band have returned from the camping at Mayville and will hold another at Monroeville during the next two weeks, commencing Friday. They report a good time and success financially. St. Marys Lodge F. & A. M. met in regular session last Monday night with a goodly number present, and had a good time generally. They adopted the plan of holding town socials once a week in order to raise money for the benefit of the lodge.—Harry Brown, son of Rev. W. H. Brown, left last Thursday for Jackson, Mich., where he will take a position with the Union News Company.—Mr. Robert Flemming went with the Knights of Pythias to the encampment at Milwaukee last week.—The Rev. King William of Ohio, preached at the A. A. E. church last Thursday night.—Mrs. Mary Boon of Van Wert, Ohio, was in the city last Saturday, en route to Hartford City, Ind., to join her husband with the intention of moving to that city in the near future.—The home for feeble minded children has been completed. Last week about 300 children were brought from Richmond, Ind., with their help who are colored people. Mr. Henry Bass is foreman in the shoe shop and his cousin, Matthew Bass, has charge of the cooking. This swells the number of families in our city and there will be more after awhile to come, as a good deal of help will be required at this institution. It is for us now to make them welcome in our midst.—Let every family see to it by calling on them.—The stewards of the church gave Elder Hill a lawn social benefit last Friday night, which was a success financially, and a very enjoyable time was had as there were a goodly number present. J. H. R.

Bill Anderson, of Louisville, Ky., who is a disciple of Isaac Walton, caught a cat fish weighing 175 pounds and six feet and two inches in length. He was using a cast net at the time and in attempting to make a haul met with such resistance that he thought the net was caught, but he found out he had entrapped a giant fish and though he had a hard struggle and was drawn into the water by the monster, he finally landed his prize and sold him for \$12.75.

Thomas Walter Ward of Shrewsbury, Mass., a co-worker with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Whitaker in the anti-slavery movement died at the age of ninety-two recently and was buried Saturday, July 5.

The \$1,000 estate of David W. Hawkins, of Washington, D. C., is claimed by his illegitimate daughter, Florence Rosier Hawkins and a counter claim has been filed by Mary Flint who took care of him before he died.

A meeting of Afro-American citizens was held in Washington, July 14th to form an association for the proper enforcement of laws and the repression of crime.

## A VARIETY OF THINGS.

At the International Sunday school convention which met in Pittsburg recently, the establishment of training schools for Sunday school teachers, was strongly recommended. It was also suggested that theological seminaries add Sunday school normal lessons to their list of studies. The suggestion is a very good one. Certainly those whose duty it is to provide teachers who must use the Book as their text book, should require of them as thorough mastery of their subject as is required of the day school teacher. No Sunday school can be truly successful when peopled with no mental qualifications, however religious they may be chosen for teachers or superintendents. There is need of a higher standard in this most important department of church work. Persons who are not willing to join a normal class and fit themselves for the high office of teacher, which is now being recognized as equal in importance with any of the other professions, should not be allowed to preside over a class in the Sunday school.

Primus Jones has been gathered to his fathers, but his good old habit has been passed along to the hands on his Georgia plantation and this year as in past years the first bale of cotton has been gathered by Afro-Americans who honor the memory of Primus by maintaining the habits of industry he taught them.

The CHRISTIAN RECORDER speaking of the charge that too much class legislation is being enacted, calls attention to a forgotten fact. There was more legislation before the war looking to riveting the chains of the slave more secure than there has been since in removing the disabilities such legislation occasioned. The South is quite chary about any measure that borders on justice to the Afro-American yet they fathered every infamous act looking toward his complete debasement and subjection. The medicine they dispensed so freely before the war should be taken now without so much wincing.

Eight white men and ten Afro-Americans were shot in Griffin, Ga., on July 10 as the result of a quarrel over some wine which one of the men was selling. Four of the Afro-Americans and one of the white men are dead, and yet there are white men of intelligence who come North and tell applauding audiences that race troubles in the South are rapidly and peaceably adjusting themselves.

W. T. Floyd, J. T. F. Hill, A. J. Manning and George Elliott, four young Democrats who "assisted" the Hendricks Club at the monument unveiling recently held in Indianapolis on invitation of the President of the Club entered the restaurant of H. Smith for supper but was refused accommodations and began suits against the proprietor. The matter was compromised by Smith who paid each of the four \$10 and the lawyer's fee and costs amounting in all to \$88.

The best kept books in the county auditor's office of Indianapolis were those of T. D. Welch, C. H. Boughman and W. W. Walden who not belonging to the superior race are ignorant enough to earn their salaries.

According to dispatches from Charleston, West Va., another race war is imminent. As the story goes several hundred Afro-American miners, had an excursion on July 6 and on the way home two of them attempted to cut a white man's throat. Detective Baldwin who was on the train with three of his men came to the assistance of the white man, when a free fight began resulting in the wounding of three detectives and nine Afro-Americans. When the train ran to Beaswell the detectives were assisted by the citizens who arrested six Afro-Americans and beat several more almost to death. From the fact that the origin of the trouble is not given and that four white men disabled nine Afro-Americans while several hundred brawny miners only wounded three detectives, allowing one to escape entirely the usual lousy odor of these riot stories may be detected.

## Celebration.

Union demonstration at Brighton Beach, Sandwich, Ont., on Friday, August First, under the auspices of Freeman and Zich Chandler Lodges. Grand street parade at 10 o'clock. Orators—Mayor S. White, M. P. elect. of Windsor, who will deliver the welcome address, which will be responded to by M. V. P. Dr. L. H. Johnson of Detroit, in behalf of the order and visitors. Also addresses by J. C. Patterson, M. P., Windsor, Dr. Brian M. P. of Essex Center, and Mr. Balfour, M. P. of Amherstburg. Excursions will arrive from Chatham, Cleveland, Toledo, Ypsilanti and all neighboring towns and cities. Dinner will be served on the grounds for 25 cents. Steamers "Eight Ohio" and "Sappho" will leave Detroit and Windsor every half hour for Brighton. Closing entertainment at Barnes' hall, Detroit, beginning at 8:30 in the evening. C. H. CHRISTIAN, chairman, G. S. JONES, secretary. 8 11.

## Another Case of Discrimination.

On the evening of July 6th, Mrs. Frances E. Preston, the noted elocutionist, in company with a few lady friends, entered the ice cream parlor of W. P. Murray jr. on Woodward avenue. Upon seating themselves at the table and making their wants known, they were informed by the waiter that they could not be served at the table, but if they would go to the counter they would be accommodated, which they refused to do. Mrs. Preston has placed her case in the hands of D. A. Straker for suit. Prof. Straker, however, is waiting the decision of the Supreme Court in the Ferguson case, before commencement.

## The "Frank E. Kirby."

The first grand union picnic to Patin-Bay will be given under the auspices of the Philomathean Social club of Detroit, and the Acme Social club of Windsor, on the elegant new steamer, Frank E. Kirby, Monday July 31, '90. Boat leaves foot of First street, Detroit, at 8:30 a. m. sharp, returning at 9:30 p. m. Tickets 50 cents. Grand picnic in attendance. Committee: Frank Green, president; J. H. Johnson, Windsor, secretary; G. B. Hulst, Windsor; R. B. Blakemore, Fred Green, Isaac Britton. Adv.



## CITY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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Little Herrmann, 241 Croghan street.  
J. L. Smith, 417 Hastings street.  
Jones and Brewer, 329 Lincoln street.  
Wm. Burnett, 23 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 PLAIN DEALER COMPANY.

### MERE MENTION.

Miss Lulu Owen went to Oakland Monday.

Mr. Louis Dean of Cleveland, is in the city.

Mr. Cero Cook has returned from "the Oakland."

Mr. H. Toliver has returned from a trip through Ohio.

Mr. Richard Shewcraft left for Sandusky and Toledo Wednesday.

Secure your ticket for the Nabar entertainment. Admission 25 cents.

Miss Cora Wilson, of Adrian, is visiting her cousin, Miss May Griffin, of Beaubien street.

Miss Maggie Lewis, Washington, D. C., is visiting Miss Amy Watson, of Jefferson avenue.

Buy parasols of the maker and save 10 to 25 per cent. C. Lingemann & Co., 26 Monroe avenue, headquarters.

Mrs. Eugene Thomas and Mrs. Preston Jones, who were visiting their husbands at Kingsville, Ont., returned Tuesday.

Mrs. Jennie Colbert formerly with Mrs. Crapo Smith, Jefferson avenue, is very ill at the residence of Mrs. John L. Martin.

Miss Ednorah Nabar, Boston's talented pianist will appear in our city on Friday evening the 25 inst for Bethel A. M. E. church.

Charles Sowers was acquitted in the Recorder's Court Tuesday, of the charge of stealing cigars. Prof. D. A. Straker defended him.

The Rev. E. H. McDonald who is taking a needed rest in the East is reported as improving in health and may return to his charge shortly.

Mrs. Lucinda Johnson returns thanks to the ladies of Bethel and Ebenezer churches, who gave her a very agreeable surprise party, in behalf of her mother.

There will be a lawn social given by Union Chapter, No. 9, at the residence of Mrs. Hoover, 320 Champlain street, Thursday evening, July 24. Admission 10 cents. Adv.

Frank Gainer, a young man hailing from Romeo, was arrested on the street Tuesday, for stealing \$40 of a citizen of that place. He was taken back to Romeo in the afternoon, on the train.

Misses Mary Davis of Toledo, Anna Hamilton of Perrysburgh, Ohio, and Eva Toyer of Luckleton, Ont., are in the city, the guests of Mrs. Reuben Moore, 629 Beaubien street.

Prof. D. A. Straker secured a decree of divorce Wednesday, for Mrs. Catharine Crum against her husband, Charles Crum, on the grounds of his imprisonment in Jackson for four years.

The Silver Leaf Social club will give their third annual excursion to Put-in-Bay on the new and commodious steamer "Frank E. Kirby" Monday, Aug 4. The boat leaves the foot of First street at 8 a. m. Tickets 50 cents for the round trip. Adv.

Master Ferdon Bryant, of Division street, kept his fifth birthday by entertaining his little friends from 4 till 7 o'clock last Monday afternoon. Dainty dresses and happy little ones made the scene a beautiful one and in the language of one little miss they "just had a lovely time."

Mr. A. C. Barnes, attorney at law and an associate of Prof. D. A. Straker, is general solicitor for the National Loan and Building Association, the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and is also engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Barnes is a young man possessed of good, sound business tact and energy, and those having business in his line could not trust it with a more reliable person.

A literary and musical entertainment will be given in the First Baptist church, McDougal street, Windsor, Monday and Tuesday evenings, July 21 and 22, by some of the best talent in the States and Canada. Madame Frances E. Preston, Miss Lillie Preston, Miss Dora Grayson, Teacuseh, Mich.; Mr. W. H. Clark, State University of Ohio; Rev. B. W. Farris, Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ontario; Mr. Richard Harbord, and Miss Stewart of Windsor, will make up the program for both evenings. Admission 10 cts. Adv.

Death of Mrs. Thomas H. Bings.

Mrs. Malvina Bings, wife of Thomas H. Bings and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Willis, died at her home 129 Wilkins street last Saturday evening aged 94 years. She had been suffering from dropsy and heart disease for about two years. The funeral services were held from the Second Baptist church Tuesday afternoon.

The Rev. Henderson assisted by Elder Scott officiating in the absence of the pastor, Rev. E. H. McDonald.

## Glances Here and There.

Do you like chocolate caramels? Well, these delicious sweetmeats contain more scrape than any other candy. There is nothing wasted in a confectionery store. The stale sweets that are unsaleable are all made up into fresh candy again, and the caramel is especially adapted for this on account of its dark color. In fact, it is said they were first made by a confectioner who was puzzled as to what to do with an over stock of stale candies. Now, if you are dainty about what you eat, you will wish that the question as to the disposition of sugar plums and other toothsome concoctions, had never been raised, for "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

ONE of the largest retail houses in the city will be closed Saturdays, at 1 p. m. for the remainder of July and during the month of August. Quite a number of other stores close at 5 o'clock. Thus giving the weary shop girls a chance to enjoy the fresh air and green fields for a half day every week. To those who cannot afford to go away for a long vacation a day off each week at our beautiful Island park or elsewhere will do wonders towards building up body and mind and give new strength for the work days that come between. Whatever may be the motive, employers are beginning to understand that the laborer is worthy of his hire and that means something more than mere dollars and cents, and includes an interest in the physical and mental well being of those in their service.

THE edict of fashion some time ago banished from beauty's boudoir, liquid perfumes and the dainty sachet concealed in all sorts of inconceivable places held away instead for a time but we have changed that now and the hypodermic syringe hitherto, useful in some cases, but in rather bad odor generally because of its use by persons addicted to the morphine habit has now high place among the indispensable adjuncts to lovely woman's toilet and the sachet bag is in turn relegated to obscurity. You don't see the connection between the banishment of the sachet bag and the reign of the hypodermic syringe. Well let me tell you.

THE hypodermic syringe is a tiny affair with a needle like nozzle which when charged with a substance by inserting under the skin and pressing the button with which it is supplied expresses the substance into the veins and nature carries it all through the system. If it is charged with morphine almost instantly its numbing influence is felt in every part of the body and its odor given off from the skin and exhaled from the mouth with every respiration. Suppose instead you fill the dainty little instrument with violet, heliotrope, attar of roses or any other favorite perfume, you will be at once charged with fragrance which will permeate the body and be exhaled from fingers, lips, face in fact the entire surface of the body. The coming woman will in very truth be the embodiment of sweetness and shed fragrance wherever she goes.

### New Laundry.

James E. Harris has opened up a new laundry at 424 Croghan street and desires to call the attention of the public to his low prices and the quality of his work; shirts, 10 cts; collars, 2 cts; cuffs, 4 cts. curtains, ladies' wear, etc. special prices at the Croghan street laundry, 11 Congress street, West. J. C. Harris, proprietor. Goods called for and delivered.

The Blue Ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving Club promises to be better than ever. On the opening day, Tuesday, July 23, the public will be admitted free. A great string of horses is entered in every race, and the extra inducements offered for the fastest heats, is bound to add interest to each heat and race. Every lover of the horse should attend during the week.

# THE CHAS. WINTER WOOD Dramatic Company

Will appear at FRATERNITY hall, on Monday Evening, JULY 28th.

According to a Cleveland paper the best head at the Croghan street laundry was that of the proprietor, J. C. Harris.

Wanted—A first class barber, will pay from 18 to 14 dollars per week, depends on the man. Address L. M. McDonald, 2008 west Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

Advertise in THE PLAIN DEALER.

# THE CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK,

68 & 70 GRISWOLD Street, Newberry Bld'g.

Capital Paid in.....\$300,000.00

Additional Liability of Stockholders..... 200,000.00

Surplus Profit..... 90,000.00

Four per cent interest paid on savings deposit.

"It's what you save that makes you rich."

COLLINS B. HUBBARD, Pres. R. H. FIFE, V. Pres. EDWIN F. MACK, Cashier.

## HENRY MERDIAN,

DEALER IN COAL, WOOD, COKE AND CHARCOAL.

361 & 363 Atwater Street.

Telephone 329.

SHERIFF'S SALE—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, in favor of Cornelius W. Brit against the goods, chattels and real estate of Ann Sweeney, in said county, to me directed and delivered, I did on the second day of June, 1890, levy upon all the right, title and interest of the said Ann Sweeney in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Lots numbered seventy-nine (79) and eighty-four (84) in Crawford's subdivision of the Fort Tract, being Private Claim number two hundred and seventy (270), the East part of Private Claim number two hundred and sixty-seven (267) and the West part of Private Claim number two hundred and sixty-eight (268), between the River Road, so called, and South street, situated in the Township of Springwells, County of Wayne and State of Michigan. All of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the westerly front door of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, on Saturday, the ninth day of August next, at one (1) o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated, Monday, June 23, A. D. 1890.

LOUIS B. LITTLEFIELD, Sheriff.

By BENJAMIN F. BRISCOE, Deputy Sheriff.

C. W. BRI T, Plaintiff's Attorney.

## Home Oil Company.

Oil Supplies and Gasoline.

This company is now prepared to supply all consumers of oil with the best quality of WATER WHITE, MICHIGAN TEST and GASOLINE at the lowest market prices.

Jas. Cole, jr., manager, 157 Gratiot avenue.

David Brown, sup't, 146 Clinton street.

All orders promptly attended to and delivered.

Telephone 1681.

## HAVE YOUR LAUNDRY WORK

Done at the Croghan Street Laundry.

Proprietor, J. C. HARRIS.

Goods Called For and Delivered.

# 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

31c 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.

## 3,000 BABIES WANTED

To call with their mamas, at

THE "LOUVRE" MILLINERY STORES

and attend the great

Special Sale of Children's Lace Caps.

Prices: 15c, 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00. Former prices were nearly double and cheap at that.

1-4 OFF SALE on all other Millinery Goods.

Our goods, always only about one half the prices of those of other houses, will, with this 1-4 OFF, be the greatest bargains ever offered.

THE "LOUVRE" 188 RANDOLPH Street.

## 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.

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY-

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Seven Distinct Departments, under forty competent Professors and Instructors Theological, Medical, Legal, College, Preparatory, Normal and Industrial. For information address—

Rev. J. E. RANKIN, D. D., L. L. D., President.

J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

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.

## GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY,

196 RANDOLPH STREET.

White's Opera House Block.

Lace Curtains & Prompt

Work a Speciality.

Goods called for & delivered

TELEPHONE 448.

246 WOODWARD AV.







# ROY BERRY;

OR,  
THE FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE.

BY GEO. W. WOOLSEY.

[Copyright, 1888, by the Author.]

[CHAPTER VIII CONTINUED.]

"That is just what was coming to. After the wreck was cleared away the dead were all recognized and claimed by their friends except two young men, whom the trainmen said had traveled a long way and carried with them a good deal of baggage and had a large amount of money in their possession, and in looking through their valises with the hope of finding something by which they might be identified the only thing found was the picture of what was supposed to be a family group."

"How many persons were there represented in the picture?"

"Five. An elderly lady and gentleman,



She turned her attention to Mrs. Goodwin, and two boys, almost grown to manhood, and one girl."

"Did you see the picture?"

"Yes. While attending the inquest I saw it, and I have been impressed ever since first looking upon the face of the sick girl that there is a most remarkable resemblance."

"Do you know what became of the picture?"

"Yes. The picture was taken with other things belonging to the dead men to the general office of the railroad and there safely stored away."

"And do you suppose there would now be any chance of getting the picture?"

"Yes, I have it," and as he took it from his pocket and handed it to Mrs. Goodwin, he continued: "Surely that is the picture of her face, though she looks to be several years older now."

Mrs. Goodwin looked long and earnestly at the picture, and a sad expression came over her face, and her eyes filled with tears as she answered her husband's anxious look.

"Yes; it is her picture, and those are her brothers whom she has well nigh sacrificed her own life to find."

"Too bad! too bad! She has found them. But alas! they are in the grave!"

"She must not know the worst now. The shock would be too great for her now until she is stronger."

"Three months later Mrs. Goodwin and Hettie were out walking together as they had been accustomed to ever since Hettie had sufficiently recovered to be out afterwards, when their conversation turned from surrounding scenes to events of the past.

"Hettie, do you still have hope of finding your brothers?" asked Mrs. Goodwin.

"Not alive," calmly answered Hettie.

"Why not alive?"

"A few nights ago I dreamed that I had found George and Harry, and that they were both dead. The dream was too real not to be true, and I shall find it so sometime."

"And would you be surprised to find them alive?"

"Yes; for I know them now only as the dead, and I am resigned to my fate."

Taking the picture from her pocket Mrs. Goodwin handed it to her without saying a word.

Hettie looked at the picture a few moments in silence, and her eyes filled with tears as she exclaimed, "Mother!" And then, growing calm, she turned her attention to Mrs. Goodwin, and asked her where she got the picture.

She told her all that she had learned from her husband; how he had gotten the picture, and all she knew of the affair.

Hettie appeared calm and perfectly resigned, since of late her troubles had come so unexpected and so severe that she had given up to almost everything that might occur.

She was assisted by Mr. Goodwin in finding the railroad officials and from them learned the sad particulars of George and Harry's terrible death. She got considerable money left by them, and over their graves she erected a handsome marble monument, upon which, as a warning to others, she had these words engraved in bold letters—

"Beware of strong drink!"

Hettie remained several weeks longer with Mrs. Goodwin, to whom she had become so greatly attached that it was hard to part with her forever. But she longed to be at her old home again, and when her arrangements were about completed to leave for home she wrote a brief note as follows, and posted it to her friend, Ola Berry:

DEAR OLA.—When I left you I promised to write when I had found George and Harry. I have, after so long a time, found them, and I am now preparing to return home. I shall leave here on next Monday. Best wishes to all. Hope to be with you soon. I feel a horror for the lake voyage, but of course it is folly to think of danger. Sincerely your friend,

HETTIE HINNE.

In all the twelve months Hettie had been in Canada she had never heard from

Roy. Her letters had all been returned and marked "not found." She did not know that Roy had left the north and returned to his southern home, and when her letters were sent back she was grieved lest some misfortune had befallen him, but still she had hope of one day finding him, and this hope was her anchor, both sure and steadfast, and she lived on day by day with a confident assurance of some time being re-united with him.

She hastily completed her arrangements and at the appointed time bid her friends and protectors a long farewell, and left them with sorrowful hearts as she journeyed homeward.

CHAPTER XIV.—ROY AT HOME.

Roy made all possible haste and arrived home on the second day after he received the telegram. As he came in sight of his home and looked again upon the dear old scenes of his boyhood days his heart leaped with joy, but when the thought came into his mind like a flash that he might not find his mother alive, joy for the present turned to sorrow, and he approached the house with a sad, heavy heart. But when once inside the house he was welcomed by his mother's smile, and all his sorrow was changed to rejoicing.

Mrs. Berry lingered between life and death for many weeks, but by good medical attention and the best of nursing she was again restored to her usual health, and was once more happy with her reunited family.

During all this time Roy had tried in vain to learn something of the whereabouts of Hettie. He had written to every point where he thought it at all likely a letter would reach her, but they all came back postmarked "not called for." He advertised for her in a number of Canada newspapers, and still no tidings of her came.

He decided to wait yet a little while with the hope that she might become discouraged in what he considered a useless search for George and Harry and return home. He watched the daily mails and eagerly scanned the columns of the newspapers with the hope of getting some clue to her whereabouts, but no information ever came to gladden his heart.

Roy decided to remain at home with his mother, and not return to the north, although he received a number of letters from Mr. Gaylord, urging him to do so just as soon as he could again leave his mother.

At that time real estate in southern Kentucky was being sold far below its real value, and Roy very wisely decided to invest his money in land and engage in farming and stock-raising in the future. A tract of four hundred acres of finely timbered and valuable farm land lying between the Hines' plantation and Mrs. Berry's small estate, was offered for sale very cheap, the owner having left it and settled in the northwest during the late war. Roy realized that within a few years the land would more than double its present cost in value, and considering it in that sensible light he lost no time in purchasing the entire tract. After paying for the land he had money enough left to buy stock and machinery and enter into farming on a larger scale which was profitable for him from the first notwithstanding his inexperience.

Time passed along and his hope of Hettie's voluntary return faded away and his grief became almost unbearable. Thus the long winter passed away and in the early spring he resolved to make a trip to Canada with the hope of tracing her by hotel registers and other means which he would employ when once there. He remained at home and superintended his farm work until the crops were all planted, and then having employed sober, industrious laborers to work in his absence, he left for Canada, to be gone, if necessary, during the summer.

He went direct to Toronto, and as soon as he arrived there, proceeded to examine all the hotel registers in the city. This required much more time and labor than one not experienced would suppose. He searched page by page but no familiar name was written on any of them. Thus day and night for many weeks he labored in vain until he had thoroughly examined all the hotel and boarding house registers in the city. He next resorted to the banks, but could find no checks that would in any way aid him. He finally became discouraged, and gave up all hope of finding her there.

He decided to visit other cities and towns in Canada, and pursue the same course he had followed in Toronto, and also to use the newspapers and all means available to find her. He received a letter from home every week, but still no tidings came of Hettie. When he had done everything in his power and all had failed he gave up in despair and prepared to return home.

It was the middle of August when Roy Berry again landed in the United States. He had scarcely stepped from the steamer which brought him over when his attention was arrested by a nevsboy crying out in loud, shrill tones—

"Chicago Tribune—all about the lake disaster!"

Roy lost no time in buying a paper and hastily read the account. The steamer was a small vessel and loaded to her greatest capacity. Somewhere on the lake she was lost in a gale. The officers had become careless and the engineer and pilot were both drunk, and consequently incapable of managing the vessel, and when the wind struck them they were driven out of their course and lashed about at the mercy of the gale. The waves rolled high, and still higher, and every moment the frail vessel in the power of the raging elements threatened to go to pieces. The captain warned the frightened passengers to prepare for the worst. "For," said he, "she cannot stand the storm twenty minutes longer!" The vessel's ballast of boxes and bundles of goods of every description, and horses and cattle were being tossed about promiscuously, while among the passengers there was the wildest confusion, save with those who were in a drunken stupor, and did not realize what was coming, and every possible means of escape was secured. Hettie was among the excited crowd, but unlike the rest of the passengers, she was undaunted by the raging billows which would soon sweep over the three hundred persons who

were passengers on the ill-fated steamer and probably sink them all together to the bottom of the lake.

At last all hope vanished as the captain informed them that she was going down. Five minutes later and her tall smoke-stacks had disappeared beneath the waves. But one man had been found who escaped with his life, and from his best information it was ascertained that the disaster had occurred not many miles from the shore, but the exact location was not known.

Roy was strangely affected when he read the very imperfect report, and his thoughts were, if possible, more than ever of Hettie. He could not tell why it was that her image was constantly coming up before him as his mind pictured the helpless men and women struggling for life amid the turbulent waves which closed in and covered in the depths of the lake the lifeless bodies of the greater number of the passengers and crew.

Roy tried in vain to learn more of the horrible affair, but there was no way possible to obtain a list of the names of the passengers as the rescued man was a stranger to all those who were aboard the doomed steamer.

Roy had intended to continue his journey homeward that afternoon, but he changed his mind and determined to remain there for a day or two, or until he might learn something more. As night came on and the guests at the hotel had ceased thinking and talking of the lake disaster and were enjoying themselves in innocent social amusements, Roy was uneasy and could not enjoy himself in the gay and happy crowd, and he walked out so that he might in solitude brood over his troubles. He strolled out and down near the edge of the lake, and upon a high peak overlooking the water he found a seat and sat down to meditate. He briefly recalled his past life; his mind went back to the hour when he left Hettie with the promise to return and claim her when he had provided for her a comfortable home. That promise he had kept sacred; he had been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations; but alas! for his fondest hope, the idol of his life, had flown like an uncaged dove and he was left to mourn for the living, yet dead to him, forever, so far as he then knew.

Thus his thoughts wandered from one event to another until a late hour in the night, when he was aroused from his reverie by some strange sound coming from the direction of the lake. He sprang to his feet and looked anxiously out upon the smooth surface of the water. In the dim moonlight he thought that he could see an object of some kind floating along slowly toward the shore. It was afar off and in the faint light Roy could not discern whether it was a living object or not. As he was gazing intently and was about to decide that it was a human being, a cloud eclipsed the moon and darkness closed around him for a few moments, and then the feeble light appeared again. The floating object came nearer and nearer. Roy watched in breathless silence, and his heart almost ceased its pulsation as his ear caught the weak but distinct words, which, when connected, form the following sentence:

"My God! hast Thou forsaken me?"

Who can it be? was Roy's first thought, and as he was about to turn away and run back to the hotel to give the alarm, and call for help, a woman's voice, soft and low, floated over the surface of the water in familiar strains as she feebly sang—

"Rocked on the bosom of the deep,  
Lord, I trust Thee; Thou wilt ever keep."  
The voice grew fainter and fainter until it was entirely lost before the last lines of the song were reached.

Roy again turned to go, but was this time arrested by the same voice, but in feebler tones, calling his own name, and then he became desperate. The voice was again lost and everything was as silent as the grave, but still the floating object with its human freight was slowly coming nearer the shore, and Roy could now plainly see that it was the form of a woman.

A small boat lay anchored by the shore a few rods away. Roy ran with all possible haste and loosened the boat from its mooring, leaped into it and rowed with all his power toward the floating craft, but before he reached it another cloud obscured the moon, and he was compelled to anchor for a few minutes. While thus surrounded with darkness his ear again caught the same sweet voice in song only a few rods away—

"Beautiful hands, beckoning hands,  
Calling me away to heaven's lands."

Roy urged his boat forward, and a few strokes of the oars brought him alongside a woman lying upon a piece of broken timber. He leaned over her and saw that she was too weak to as much as move her hand. He lifted her head upon his arm and as he did so their eyes met and in the same breath, they exclaimed—

"Hettie!"

"Roy!"

A few days later Roy and Hettie returned together to their old Kentucky home, and their coming created the greatest excitement in the neighborhood that had been known since the close of the war. A number of their friends had gone a long way to meet them and welcome them home again, and there was joy and sorrow mingled together in each heart. Joy for the safe return of Hettie, who was the pride of all her young friends, of whom she had many, as well as all the elder persons within the boundary of her almost unlimited acquaintance; and sorrow for the sad ending of two young lives of once noble young men whom everyone in that neighborhood had loved and respected in their youth while they were innocent and free from the accursed monster evil-liquor!

Uncle Mose was so greatly overjoyed that for a time he forgot his rheumatism and old age and fairly danced for joy.

"For the good Lord's sake, Miss Hettie, w'at am you w'arin' ov black mourning fur?" when he saw her in full mourning.

Hettie explained to him all about George and Harry's death, and this was the first intimation Mose had of the fate of his young friends, and as Hettie related to him all that she thought best for him to



"Hettie." "Roy."

know, his poor sympathetic heart ran over with honest sorrow and he wept like a child.

CHAPTER XV.—HAPPINESS AT LAST.

For the past few years Roy had scarcely lived the real, but merely existed on the faith with which his hope was fixed for the near future. He started out for himself very early in life, but not until he had carefully considered what he was doing and sincerely obeyed the scriptural injunction: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you." In this light he could see no time for idleness or immorality. He now, more than ever before, saw the wisdom of his course in life, and he most graciously thanked his heavenly father for protection through his boyhood years while he was thrown among those who were tempted and yielded—and were lost! He too would have fallen had he not listened to the whisperings of his own conscience and left the distillery when he did. His success financially was phenomenal, and only an occasional one meets with his good fortune in that respect.

Hettie could attribute the cause of so much sorrow allotted to her to nothing she had done herself. Perhaps it was the bitter experience of a young life to sweeten middle-age. Be that as it may, she had drunk the cup to its dregs.

About that time a powerful temperance revival was in progress in that part of the state, and public meetings were being held in school-houses, churches, and at private houses. Roy took great interest in these meetings, and contributed largely to their success, and as the old Hines' distillery building was still standing on the land that he had recently purchased, he suggested that it should be converted into a temperance tabernacle. Accordingly the place was comfortably fitted up with a seating capacity for a large audience and a platform for the orators. Persons came from a long distance to these meetings and great good was accomplished. The tabernacle was also made a place for the worship of all religious denominations, and scarcely a sabbath passed without a powerful sermon of some nature being preached there. It was in a short time known throughout the country as the Berry Union Meeting House.

Just one year from the time Roy and Hettie returned home a double wedding took place and the ceremony was pronounced in the old distillery meeting-house, and near the spot where Roy had spent many hours at labor in his youthful days. Hettie was the picture of beauty and contentment as she appeared in her bridal costume, and Roy was justly proud of his fair young bride.

John Henderson was no less proud of Ola, for in her he found a wife who in every particular would be a help-meet through life.

Three years later we find Hugh Lovelace a raving maniac occupying a cell in an inebriate asylum, while his mother, with a broken heart, is bending over the grave in which she will soon rest. Her property has all been sacrificed in a vain effort to reclaim her boy from the drunkard's certain doom.

Mrs. Hayward died of a broken heart when she found that no amount of persuasion would win Willie back from intemperance, which she saw was fast robbing him of every principle of his natural manliness.

Mrs. Berry has found a pleasant home alternately with Roy and Ola, and her declining days are made happy because she has lived to see her children attain to a position where they can be a blessing not only to her and their own families, but their boundless charity has brought to many homes happiness.

Roy is the most successful farmer and stock dealer in southern Kentucky, and while he cannot number his cattle on a thousand hills, he can number them by the thousands on the hills of more than a thousand acres of his own land. He furnishes employment for scores of poor laborers, and in consequence is of more real value than any of his predecessors.

Uncle Mose is too old and feeble to do any kind of work, and much of his time is spent in childish amusements with Thomas Hines Berry, who is the first born of the third generation since he has been connected with the family as a slave and a free man.

[THE END.]

As a rule it is not wise to tell all one knows, though it is always highly expedient to know all one tells.—Troy Times.

Virtue wants more admirers, wisdom more supplicants, truth more real friends, and honesty more practitioners.—Rochester Budget.

It is not enough to be ready to go where duty calls. A man should stay around where he can hear the call.—New Orleans Picayune.

The course of true love is too rough to run smooth when it comes to muddy coffee and heavy biscuit—there's a damn at that point.—Ocean.

"The human race is a great one," said he. "Yes," said the widow to whom he was engaged; "I am now on the second law."—A. Y. Sun.

## Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills.

These Pills are scientifically compounded, uniform in action. No gripping pain 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.

The newest German is to make North Alsace-Lorraine an independent duchy.

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.

One is company and two is a crowd in a summer hammock.

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.

The latest thing out—a bachelor's night-key.

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquis, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it 75c.

A Michigan photographer can converse in 20 different languages.

Boon to Wives.  
Having used "Mother's Friend" I would not be without it. It is a boon to wives who know that they must pass through the painful ordeal of childbirth. Mrs. C. MURKIN, Iowa. Write The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

Stanley's latest book brought him \$70,000.

Progress.  
It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Speaker Reed has been made an LL. D. by Bowdoin college.

Summer Tours, 1890.  
Is the title of a new illustrated summer tourist book of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route." It is a practical guide, and profusely illustrated. Sent to any address on receipt of six cents postage by O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. agent, Chicago, Ill.

"Board wanted," said the chap who fell overboard.

The Problem Solved.  
An Unrivaled Blood Purifier.  
Found at last in Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup—a remedy which expels all poisonous matter and taints of disease from the blood. A well known citizen of West Lebanon, Ohio, testifies to its value:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me pleasure to state that my wife has received greater benefit from Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup than from any medicine she has ever taken. We have used six bottles, and find it to be the best family remedy and greatest blood purifier that we have ever used. It is truly all it is claimed to be by its founder. You cannot recommend it too highly.  
Yours Truly,  
FRANK WALLACE, West Lebanon, Ind.  
Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by The Charles Wright Medicine Company, Detroit, Mich.

Lightning seems to be exceptionally destructive to life thus far this year, but we observe that it hasn't struck Kemmler yet.

A New Sleeping Car Service Detroit to Boston.

Commencing Monday, June 7, an elegant Wagner Sleeping car will leave Detroit for Boston daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, via the Michigan Central (the Niagara Falls route) thence via the New York Central and Boston & Albany railroads, affording an opportunity to reach Albany, Springfield, Boston and other New England points early the next day without change of cars. Berths can be secured in advance by applying to C. A. Warren, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Union Ticket office, 66 Woodward avenue, Detroit.

Do You Know  
That you can take the North Shore limited of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," at 7:45 p. m. from Detroit, after the day's business; eat, sleep, smoke, read, write, chat, and lounge luxuriously on board, and reach any New York or its point the next day, even points on Long Island Sound and the Jersey Co. St. of Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Springfield, Boston and other New England points. If you doubt it, try it.

Michigan Central's DETROIT & MACKINAC LINE.

Train leaves Detroit daily (except Sunday) at 8:05 a. m. arrives in Mackinac City at 9 p. m. Train leaves Detroit daily at 6 p. m. arrives in Mackinac City at 8:30 a. m. Parlor cars on day train. Sleeping car on night train. Connections made to all points north. Tourist excursion round trip tickets sold to Grayling, Indian River, Topinaba, Cheboygan, Mackinac City, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Houghton (Portage lake), Duluth, AuSable, Alpena, Traverse City and Potoskey.

Michigan Central "Summer Tours" will give you route and rates to all Northern and Eastern summer resorts. Send six cents postage to O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. agent, Chicago, Ill.

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**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.

**Travellers 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 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. E. 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.)

In Philadelphia the members of the Sunday Schools of the A. M. E. churches outnumber those of the churches. The former is 8,600, while the latter is 8,570.

Sunday, July 6, the First African Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, Rev. T. H. Amos, pastor, collected over \$500 towards paying off the debt on their new church.

The Bethel Baptist church, Jacksonville, Fla., voted at a recent business meeting to dismiss its present pastor, Rev. J. Gardner Ross, and place the church in charge of the deacons for a time.

The Cleveland Globe has opened a subscription list and asks all to give something to assist the poor unfortunates who were wounded in the A. M. E. church at Gallatin, Tenn., which was destroyed during a terrible tornado last week.

The general conference of the M. E. church, South, which met at St. Louis recently, had a room in the basement of the church which was called the "Smokers' Room," where the members of the conference might retire and enjoy the pleasures of the weed.

What promises to be one of the largest camp meetings ever held by the people of the vicinity of St. Louis, opened yesterday at Centralia, Mo., and will continue until July 27. Seats and shelter for five thousand people have been arranged, and both Methodist and Baptist preachers will assist in the meetings.

Ferdinand Ehrudl, an eccentric evangelist of Chicago, was arrested for disturbing the services at the Third Presbyterian church, Sunday, July 6. He had strayed into the church and noticing several of the congregation whispering, he attempted to rebuke them, when he was unceremoniously landed on the outside.

The report of the Rev. James A. Handy, secretary of finance of the A. M. E. church, for the second fiscal year ending April 30, 1890, gives in gross receipts of Dollar Money \$75,675.49. Mr. Handy congratulates the connection on its noble work, and calls for \$100,000 Dollar Money this year, in order that the church may greatly enlarge its borders.

The Rev. S. C. Chambers, formerly pastor of Zion Mission church, Philadelphia, who had sued the church for back salary, was given a hearing July 7, but so many errors were discovered that had been made by the plaintiff in drawing up the charges, that the magistrate dismissed the case for the present, much to the disgust of the church members and the chagrin of the Rev. Mr. Chambers.

An exciting debate was caused at the second day's session of the A. M. E. Zion church Sunday School convention last Friday at Allegheny, Penn., over a movement to have the words "colored" and "Afro" eliminated from all church literature and everything connected with the church. Those opposing it said that the church and the people would lose their individuality, and no decision was arrived at that day.

The Rev. Dr. F. Smith, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion church, Jersey City, while in the waiting room of the Jersey City station of the Pennsylvania railroad, in company with the Rev. Dr. Porter of the "Colored" Baptist church of Hackensack, New York, was rudely assaulted by one of the employees and not allowed to pass the gateway. Both gentlemen were justly indignant at the insult, and Dr. Smith intends to prosecute his assailant.

A highly interesting part of the exercises of the District Conference of the A. M. E. church for the Philadelphia district, which was held in Media, July 11, was the address of Orishatukeh Faduma, a native born African, who but recently arrived in this country from the dark continent. He has to some extent mastered the English language and his lecture was delivered in broken English. He also read from the Christian bible in the Yoruba tongue, as well as from the Koran in Arabic.

An elaborate program has been prepared for the celebration of the 43d anniversary of Quinn Chapel A. M. E. church, Chicago. The jubilee begins July 20 and lasts through the 27th, with special exercises, addresses and music, each Sunday and every evening. The members of Quinn Chapel have arranged this anniversary in order to have a general reunion in the old building, to awaken religious interest and strengthen the ties of Christian fellowship among the churches and to raise by cash and subscriptions, a good sum toward the completion of their new chapel.

Among those who attended the national educational convention at St. Paul, was the Rev. William D. Johnson, D. D., of Athens, Ga. He is the secretary of education of the African M. E. church, devoting all his time to the work. His report for last year shows in his department twenty-three schools, mostly in the Southern States. They have 88 teachers and 2,563 students. The amount of money collected last year was \$50,000; value of property, \$366,740; indebtedness, \$26,477.74. These schools are managed entirely by the race which also contributes most of the means for their support.

**Summer Tours.**

The Michigan Central has issued a very neat little book of summer tours to all the principal summer resorts East and North, giving a description of the routes, rates, etc.

Every one contemplating a trip to one or more of the numerous places mentioned in the book, can procure one free at the office of the Michigan Central.

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.

**Summer Tours, 1890.**

As the title of a new illustrated summer tourist book of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route." It is a practical guide, and profusely illustrated. Sent to any address on receipt of six cents postage by O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. agent, Chicago, Ill.

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Owing to a vast increase in the demand for the Gun Wa Herb Remedies, it has been found necessary to establish a depot for the sale of these preparations in different cities of the Union and deemed advisable to incorporate a company under the name of the Gun Wa Herb Remedy Company, who will in future conduct the business, and to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

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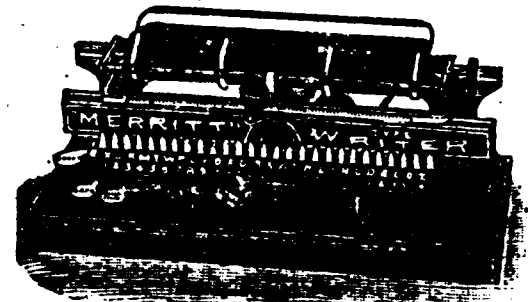
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