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WHOLE NO. 372.

THE REAL QUESTION.

PROFESSOR PRICE'S ANSWER BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF EDUCATORS.

What We Should Naturally Do—The Original Cause—Change Of Environment—An Imperishable Monument.

Professor Price, president of the Afro-American National League was the only member of the race on the program of the educational convention recently held at St. Paul. His paper on the color question was listened to by the largest audience during the week and following the half hearted specious effort of Judge Gunby in its honest dignified logical argument was an eloquent illustration of the possibilities of an educated Negro.

Prof. Price said: or amalgamation; but it does mean a transformation of the same environment.

THE REAL ELEMENT OF POWER.

What is the great element of power in the race problem? It is opposition to the claims of manhood and constitutional rights as made by the Negro and his friends, because it is thought that he is not in all things a man like other men. It is an avowed determination to resist the full exercise of his inalienable and God given rights. It is a premeditated purpose not to give him justice. In some portions of the country this spirit is more violent than in others; but it manifests itself in one form or another, the land over. Sometimes it denies the man of the Negro race the exercise of his elective franchise, refuses to accord him first-class accommodations in public highways of travel, on land or sea, when he pays for the same; denies him, however competent and qualified, an opportunity to earn an honest living, simply because he belongs to a different race, and seeks to organize a Southern educational association, because it is said that the National Educational association has some ways that do not at all accord with the condition of Southern society, or for obvious reasons; and, as one has said, to be out of smelling distance of the subtle brother. When it is asked, why this opposition, this determination and this premeditated purpose against the human and constitutional rights of a man and a citizen? that while there are rare and commendable exceptions, the race, as such, is ignorant, poverty stricken and degraded. Now, if ignorance, poverty and moral degradation are the grounds of objection against the Negro, it is not difficult to discover that the knotty elements of the race problem are the intellectual, moral and material conditions of the Negro race. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that if we can find the means that will change these conditions we have found a key to the problem, and gone a great distance towards its satisfactory solution. Of course none of us would dare argue that intelligence, or even education, is a panacea for all the ills of mankind; for, even when educated a Nero, a Robespierre, a Benedict Arnold, an absconding State treasurer, or a New York sneak thief would not necessarily be impossible. I do not argue that increased intelligence, or multiplied facilities for education will, by some magic spell, transform the Negro into the symmetry, grace and beauty of a Grecian embodiment of excellence. It is certainly not my humble task to attempt to prove that education will in a day, or decade, or a century, rid the black man of all the physical peculiarities and deformities, moral perversions and intellectual distortions which are the debasing and logical heritage of more than two and a half centuries of enslavement. It is, nevertheless, reasonable, to presume that, admitting the ordinary human capabilities of the race, which no sane or fair minded man will deny, it can be readily predicated, that if the same forces applied to other races are applied to the Negro, and these forces are governed by the same eternal and incontrovertible principles, they will produce corresponding results and make the Negro as acceptable to the brotherhood of men as any other race laying claims to the instincts of our common humanity. I believe that education, in the full sense of the term, is the most efficient and comprehensive means to this end, because in its results an answer is to be found to all the leading objections against the Negro which enter into the make up of the so-called race problem. Let us examine more minutely these elements of the problem in order to justify the reasonableness of our position. The Southern problem shows its intense forms most in those sections and States where the Negroes are in the majority. This is because the whites, as they say, fear Negro supremacy. This supremacy is feared on account of the ignorance of the Negro voter. It is concluded that the majority of the voters being ignorant, they would put ignorant or illiterate men in charge of the affairs of the country, State or section, and this would work to the bankruptcy and destruction of the country. State or section thus governed or controlled. Hence, it is claimed that opposition to the exercise of Negro franchise, by whatever means, is a patriotic duty—a matter of self-preservation. Now, it is evident that so far as this objection is concerned, education or increased intelligence among those representing the majority is the remedy. Ignorance being the ground of objection, if this cause is re-

moved (and it can be, by widespread intelligence), the objection must disappear, as the darkness recedes at the approach of the light of the sun. None of us, even Negroes, desire to be officered by ignorant or incompetent men. It is the patriotic duty of every man to aid in bringing about such reforms as will put only the duly qualified in positions of responsibility and power. But this ought only to be done by lawful means and by forces that are acknowledged to be in every way legitimate and in harmony with the humane spirit of our times. Dr. T. T. Eaton, writing on the Southern problem in the Christian Union, June 5, says: "It does seem a great outrage to practically deprive American citizens of the right to vote, but it is a greater outrage to destroy all the ends of government by putting an inferior and semi-barbarous race in control of a superior race who own the property and have the intelligence." It not only seems but is a great outrage to deprive American citizens of the right to vote, except on the conditions sustained by law, and not by mobs and the caprices of men. Such mob violence is the more reprehensible when it is taken for granted that these outrages are the only way of escape from the conditions confronting us.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

If the voter is unprepared to exercise his franchise aright, then prepare him for his intelligent use or deprive him of it by constitutional enactments. The latter cannot now be done, but the former can and ought to be done, and by so doing we shall save the Negro from unlawful oppression and outrage, simply because he claims his rights and save the nation from the disgrace and burning shame because it denies him these rights. Intelligence is universally admitted to be the prime requisite for good citizenship. Whenever this condition of things obtains there will be no necessity or fear of "destroying all the ends of government by putting a superior race in control of a superior race who own the property and have the intelligence." For it is true and unalterable, as expressed by Dr. A. G. Haygood of Georgia, in his "Pleas for Progress," when he says: "Good government implies intelligence, and universal suffrage demands universal education." It cannot now be said, as it was stated fifty years ago, that a Negro cannot be educated. The history of education among the colored people for a quarter of a century does not confirm the statement. The noble men and women who went into the South as missionaries, and felt their way through the smoke of battle and stepped over crimson battle fields and among the wounded and dying, to bring intelligence to the Negroes were taunted as going on a fool's errand. But the tens of thousands of young men and women in the schools of high grade established by Northern service and philanthropy—a million Negro children in the public schools in the South—are an imperishable monument to the wisdom

The real question implied in this subject, as I understand it, is, will education solve the race problem? With such an idea in view, it is but proper that we have some conceptions of what the problem is, in order that we may select the best means for its solution; for it is evident that all remedies, whether for the removal of disorders of the body, or in the social state—whether in philanthropy or sociology—must be in proportion to their affected parts or abnormal conditions.

It is further observable that the length of time a malady is allowed to grow, or an evil condition is permitted to exist and develop baneful results, has much to do with the nature of the forces that will neutralize the growth or destroy the evil. It is not frequently the case that the age of the complaint or an undesirable state of affairs has to determine, to a very large degree, the means of resistance, or the remedies which will effect the cure. More is true.

As it is admitted that time is a large element in the stubbornness of a condition of evil, so it is also true that time, coupled with the highest wisdom of administration, becomes an indispensable element in producing the healthier and more desirable conditions. It is further patent to every thoughtful mind that there are complex irregularities in the human system, as well as in the body politic, that no single remedy or manner of procedure can regulate. In such cases, we have to proceed step by step, and take only one phase of the complaint at the time; and the remedies that are efficient in one stage are totally inadequate to the other. Each stage has its peculiar prescription—some requiring milder, and others severer, antidotes; and whenever these antidotes are used substitutionally, we are thwarted in our desired end, and our purposes often miscarry.

The Negro problem is different from the Indian or Chinese question. In the Negro we find a commendable absence of all the stubborn and discordant characteristics which are peculiar to the Indian or the Chinaman; and yet the Negro problem, together with its solution, is the all absorbing topic of the country, and the Negro, in the opinion of some, is the only destructive element and least acceptable member of the body politic of America.

The race problem, as now understood, had its beginning in 1620, when the Negroes were forced to accept this country as their home. So, in one form or another, the Negro question has been before the country for two hundred and seventy years, and this question, with its constant and incident dangers, has been a source of anxiety and vexation and rock of offense during all of these years.

Now, if the difficulties involved in the problem in here in the Negro as a race, it is but natural that we should seek to

change, not his color, but his character, under reasonable and fair encouragements so to do; and if they are the results of preconceived opinions, or even conscientious convictions, produced by unfavorable and misleading environments these opinions and convictions must change, all other things being equal, with a change of the environment.

The peculiar institution continued to grow, with all its attendant evils, until it threatened the very life of the republic; so much so, until it was declared by one of the wisest men the country ever produced that the nation could not live half free and half slave. Every means possible was called into requisition to solve this phase of the Negro question in America, and it was only solved permanently and effectively by the bloody arbitrament of arms. Slavery is no more, and can never exist again in this country, simply because it was settled right. But this does not argue that every phase of this question must be settled in the same manner or by the same means.

The race problem of to-day is the last unsettled phase of the slave question, which vexed the country for more than two centuries. It is but a resultant of this great villainy, and Negro freedom will never be complete, and the republic never free from the peril it produced, until the last vestige of that gigantic evil shall forever disappear from the land.

The solution of the race problem means the satisfactory and harmonious adjustment of the racial relation in the South and in the country as well, on the principles of humanity and justice. In other words, it is the concession to the Negro of all the inalienable rights that belong to him as a man and as a member of that family of which God is the common father, and the granting to him all the civil immunities and political privileges guaranteed to every other citizen by the authority and power of the constitution of the American government. To do this solves the problem, not to do it is to leave it unsolved; and to leave it unsolved in face of the growing numbers and increasing intelligence of the Negro is to intensify the bitterness between the races, and to involve both into a conflict more destructive and widespread than the country has hitherto witnessed.

SLAVERY AT THE BOTTOM OF IT ALL.

Slavery, as a system, degraded the Negro to the level of the brute, because it denied him the untrammelled exercise of all the instincts of a higher and better manhood. It recognized no moral sensibility in man or woman regarded no sacred and inviolable relation between husband and wife, sundered at will or caprice the tenderest ties that the human heart is capable of forming or the human mind is able to conceive. Such a system had the support of the highest tribunal of men, and even the representatives of the church of God came to its rescue and defense with all the weight of its divine authority and power. From the maternal knee, the table, the family altar, the forum and the pulpit, was the lesson taught that the person of sable hue and curly hair was a doomed and therefore an inferior race, not entitled to a place in the brotherhood of men. This impression, made on childhood's plastic nature, grew with his growth and strengthened with the power of increasing years. To deepen the blot and intensify the damning heresy, the law of the land wrote him down a chattel, that is cattle and forbade the training of the mind and the culture of the heart by making learning on his part and teaching on the part of others a crime. It is not surprising, then, that men brought up in the face of such a system for 250 years should be skeptical as to the real manhood of the Negro and hesitate to give him a place in the one-blood family.

The feeling against the Negro, which helps to make our race problem, is called prejudice, and it is not without some grounds. For two hundred and fifty years the white man of the South saw only the animal or mechanical side of the Negro. Whenever he looked, there was degradation, ignorance, superstition—darkness there, and nothing more, as he thought. The man was overshadowed and concealed by debasing appetites and destructive and avicious passions of the animal; therefore, the race problem of to-day is not an anomaly, it is the natural and logical product of an environment of centuries. I am no pessimist. I do not believe we are approaching a race war in the South. I entertain an impression, which is rapidly deepening into a conviction, that the problem can and will be solved peaceably; but this can only be done by changing the character of the environment which has produced it. It is an unfavorable condition that has given the country a race problem, and it will never be solved until we put at work the forces that will give us a changed condition. This does not argue nor imply the removal of the environment, as is suggested by colonization, deportation of their action. I again quote from Dr. Haygood, who is an authority on this subject: "All told, fully \$30,000,000 have gone into the work of their (Negro) education since 1865. Of this fifty million more than half has been Southern money." The Negroes have made more progress in elementary and other education during these twenty three years than any other illiterate people in the world; and they have justified the philanthropy and public policy that made the expenditure.

To be continued next week.

Information Wanted.

As to the whereabouts of Frederic Henderson, (colored), who when last heard from was in Omaha, Neb., Barber by trade. Anyone hearing anything of him, please address, Mrs. E. Dyer, Marshall, Mich Omaha paper please copy.

VERY MUCH AFRAID

THAT THE BILL TO PENSION FREEDMEN IS LOADED.

Representative Connell, of Nebraska, Marked The Bill "Introduced by Request"—Is It a Boaster?

Special to THE PLAIN DEALER

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Some weeks ago Representative Connell, of Nebraska introduced a bill "To provide pensions for freedmen, and so forth". He marked the bill by request, and the matter was generally regarded as a joke. The committee on invalid pensions, to whom the bill was referred are very much afraid that the thing is loaded, and to-day it was given to Representative Belknap, who was instructed to make a report upon it.

The Republicans now fear that the Democrats may charge that the bill has been suppressed, and thereby the Republicans have shown the hollowness of their pretense to the friends of the race. On the other hand, the Democrats look on the bill as a piece of Republican demagoguism and charge Mr. Connell with having introduced it to bolster up the declining attachment of the Afro-American of the South to the Republican party. At any rate, Mr. Belknap has taken upon the matter with due seriousness. He finds that probably 40 per cent of the 4,000,000 of slaves liberated have died, leaving 2,600,000 to be pensioned. Of these, 10 per cent are over 70 years of age and therefore are entitled under the bill to \$140,000,000; 80 per cent are under 60 years and would draw \$253,000,000; 80 per cent are under 50 years of age and would be entitled to \$84,000,000. These are the lump sums to be paid by way of arrears. Then for regular pensions there are four classes who would draw annually \$280,820,000. The total expenditures called for by the bill during the first year would be \$766,220,000. These figures, Mr. Belknap thinks, amounts to a reductio ad absurdum.

Fourth Auditor John R. Lynch is in Mississippi and word came that the Republicans of that state will nominate a state ticket if the election bill is made a law.

Classification Made Easy.

Indianapolis Journal: The Memphis Avalanche rebukes the Louisiana gentleman who got up in the teachers' convention at St. Paul and advocated an educational qualification for voters and in the next breath insisted that the United States should furnish aid to educate the Negro. The Avalanche very frankly says that it makes no difference to the whites whether the Negro is educated or not. The objection to him in not that he is ignorant, but that he is a Negro. Thus is knocked down at one blow the time honored and carefully constructed assertion of the Southern orator in Congress that the ignorance of the colored race is an impediment to progress, and that until he is educated he must not be allowed a voice in public affairs. As children and fools tell the truth, this orator will find no difficulty in classifying the editor of the Avalanche.

Worth Makes The Man.

The Cadillac News and Express in speaking of one of the candidates for the Republican nomination for governor goes on record as not agin a man's complexion. It says:

"The Big Rapids Current of last week contained what purported to be a picture of James Turner, of Lansing, one of the leading candidates for the Republican nomination for governor. We were not before advised that Mr. Turner was a colored man, but the Current's picture represented him as black as Joe Ford, the popular Grand Rapids and Indiana chair car conductor. However, if Mr. Turner is as good a man as he is said to be, we will be glad to support him for governor even though he were many shades darker than he is pictorially represented."

Sneering at their Betters.

Boston Gazette: Their is no little ungenerous sneering on the part of certain priggish social snobs over the colored orator who took a prominent part in the recent commencement exercises at Harvard. He won the distinction conferred on him by his brains, a feat that those club swells who are sneering at him would find it difficult to accomplish, and it is in no need of demonstration that a colored man of intellect is unquestionably the superior of the white man of none, whose only claim to social position is the possession of money left him by somebody who had the industry and intelligence to earn it.

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 Union ticket Office 66 Woodward avenue.

The Afro-American militia of Charleston, S. C., will unite with the Georgia volunteer troops of Savannah in a celebration to be held at the latter city August 14, in honor of the fourteenth anniversary of their organization.

PATRONS OF MUSIC.

Ladies who Soothe Savage Breasts and Charm with Harmony.

A special writer for the Detroit News has been giving an interested public some information as to the musical folk of the state and it goes without saying that the Afro-Americans are able represented, The writer says:

The Providence which puts music into some people and leaves it out of others has been kind to Michigan. An investigator of the subject shows that the Wolverine state has as many brilliant and educated performers as any state in the Union, and speaks of one of our sweet voiced singers as follows:

Mrs. Maggie L. Porter-Cole, Lansing's sweet singer, was born in slavery in Lebanon, Tenn. At the age of 18 she was one of the 800 scholars that gathered in the old hospital barracks the first week the Fisk school was opened. After two years in this institution she enlisted as a teacher and taught her first school at Bellevue, a few miles from Nashville. While at home during the Christmas vacation her school house was burned by the Ku-klux; but she re-engaged in another district and followed the profession until 1871, when she joined the famous jubilee singers.

During the years that Mrs. Cole was a member of this organization she visited Europe three times, where the company gave concerts throughout England, Scotland and Germany. During these trips she sang before Queen Victoria, Emperor William, Crown Prince Frederick and others of the crowned head.

Mrs. Cole has resided in Lansing for the past four years, where she conducts classes in voice culture and participates in concerts in that and other cities. Recently she went to the northwest to take the place, for the balance of the season, of one of the jubilee singers, who was compelled to retire because of sickness.

In the second of the series of articles published last Saturday the writer very appropriately gives place to the following very complimentary notices of one of Michigan's most charming young ladies: A performer on the pianoforte whom Adrian people love to laud is Miss Gay Lewis. Her work both as a teacher and a player is of a brilliancy that bespeaks something akin to fame for her future. Miss Lewis keeps up with the times in the musical world. The catalogue of her attainments is long. And, best of all, her success is self earned. Aside from being a natural musician, she has reached her present enviable position as a thoroughly drilled and reliable artist by her own pluck and efforts. She is organist at the Presbyterian church and her large class of music pupils gave public performances regularly.

A busy body she, and for three years Prof. J. H. Hahn, of the Detroit conservatory of music, has not had a more brilliant pupil. The articles were accompanied by very fair portraits of the ladies.

Wallace's Good Idea.

Under the heading "An Adrian Invention" the Adrian Times has the following: Dropping in at the Adrian Brick and Tile Works this morning, we noticed the model of a horse corn planter in the office, and upon investigating learned that it was the latest invention by Thomas Wallace, who has been in the employ of M. E. Chittenden so many years.

The invention, upon investigation, turned out to be one of the most useful for farmers of anything we had yet seen. It is calculated for the dropping and covering of corn or beans, planting two rows of corn or six of beans at a time, and is one of the simplest and most complete of any of the horse planters yet in existence.

The rigging will be something similar to a grain seed machine, the corn dropping from the axle, worked from a hopper, the dropping arrangement regulated by a screw and spring. The corn runs down a drill-shaped tube to the ground, and is deposited with surprising regularity at every three feet.

Although the model is a little crude yet, Mr. Wallace has certainly a good idea, which should receive the attention of some gentlemen of means to push it to a successful completion. We believe there is money in it for some one.

Mr. Wallace was at one time the agent and correspondent of THE PLAIN DEALER at Adrian and his many friends wish him a bounteous harvest of golden sheaves from the planter.

SOME OF OUR PROFESSIONALS

Charles Mitchell, a heavy weight of Kansas City is anxious for a fight with the Black Pearl of Milwaukee and has addressed a letter to Prof. William Butts asking that a match be talked about.

Charles Hoover, once the ideal catcher of the Kansas City club is managing a team of Afro-American ball tossers. Hoover got the majority of his men along the level in Hannibal, and report says that they are winners.

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

Ordination Services.

BATTLE CREEK, July 14.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bingham died Sunday afternoon, aged six months, the funeral was held from the residence Monday afternoon, they have the sympathy of many friends in this affliction.—Mr. Nelson Farmer met with quite a serious accident last Saturday, while working in a ditch for the water works, a large portion of earth caved in upon him, he was taken to his home in a hack, and is doing as well as could be expected.—The picnic held on the 10th at Goguc lake was largely attended and a pleasant time enjoyed by all, except two young men who took an unexpected bath and came out with their linen somewhat soiled but none the worse for wear. Their names are withheld by request. A council was called by the 2nd Baptist church last week to examine Mr. W. H. Gurley and Mr. J. Henderson for ordination, they were accepted.—Rev. R. G.illard, of Adrian, preached the ordination sermon. Rev. G. W. Brown gave the charge to the candidates in a very impressive manner. May success attend their labors in the expression of their many friends.—An entertainment will be given at Centennial Hall July 28th under the auspices of the Second Baptist church known as a Money Hunting entertainment. The prize will be not less than \$2.00 and not exceeding \$25.00.—Mrs. Geo. Collins is on the sick list.—Mrs. Lucas, of Ann Arbor, is the guest of Rev. Pope and family.—Miss Ella Evans left Saturday for Lima, O. Miss Evans made many friends during her stay in our city who regret to part with her so soon.—Mrs. J. Engleman, of Saginaw, is visiting her sister Mrs. Wm. Shaffer. B. S.

Miss Jennie Woodfork is visiting in Battle Creek.

ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

Mrs. Alice Williams of Chicago will soon receive \$2,500 pension money.
Belding Bowser, of Hartford, Conn., has been confirmed consul to Sierra Leone.
It is estimated that Afro-Americans own to-day just one third as much as the wealth of the entire country in 1790.
Sheppard Semple the first Afro American school teacher in Camden county, N. J., died at his son's residence in Camden, on Wednesday, aged 83 years.
Alfred Harney of Texarkana, Ark., who was shot some time ago through the head by a constable has never taken his bed and seems to be recovering from his dangerous wound.
Wiley Jones, Fred Harris and C. Lumpkin of Pine Bluff, Ark., recently gave six hundred, one hundred, and twenty-five dollars, respectively to secure railroad cars in that city.
Afro-Americans of all ages are going to school at Meansville, Georgia. One woman, 75 years old, goes and carries her children, and a man, 85 years old, attends school, and is in his A B C's.—
At the commencement of the Albany Business College of shorthand and type writing Miss. Alfaretta Chapman was the only member in a class with twenty-four white students that sustained the examination.

John Butcher, one of a number of men, who were engaged in catching saw logs on the river Sandy, Catlettsburg, Kentucky, last week fell from some logs into the strong current and being unable to swim, was drowned.

Miss Sally Holly, of Virginia, has sent letters to the various Woman's Clubs of the union asking a year's service from a member or a cash subscription for the schools which she proposes to establish throughout the state, where Afro-American girls may receive a couple of years schooling without cost.

At Brunswick, Ga., two white boys and an Afro-American girl went fishing. When their bait gave out the girl chopped off one of the boys toes and used it for bait. The boys soon after left for home and she after fishing with the bait for a time, buried it in the sand and followed them. She was arrested and is now in jail.

The Southern States Colored Republican Association was organized July 14 by the election of the following officers: President, H. J. Europe of Alabama; one vice president from each Southern State; recording secretary, D. H. Moffat of South Carolina; corresponding secretaries, Stewart Mc-Lewis of Virginia and E. L. Thornton of South Carolina. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Senate favoring the passage of the Lodge Election bill.

On St. Paul's river, in Liberia, there is a home made steamboat. It was constructed by a Negro named Irons, who was once a slave in South Carolina. He built his steamboat in this way: He remodeled a canoe fifty feet long, put in the engine of sugar cane mill, rigged up paddle wheels and put in some bits of iron shafting. The steamer is not a beauty but it carries freight and passengers and does good work. Its builder has inventive genius, and should be encouraged.

The old soldiers of the Robert Gould Shaw Veteran Association and the Robert G. Shaw Ladies' Association of Boston, celebrated the 27th anniversary of the charge of the soldier's of the 54th Massachusetts regiment, under Col. Robert G. Shaw, on Fort Wagner. Speeches were made by Hon. Edwin G. Walker, judge advocate of the organization, Councilman Charles E. Harris, J. Gordon Street, R. J. Teamoh, Mrs. Edward C. Day, president of the ladies' association and others. A collation followed the speaking.

An Enjoyable Anniversary.

GRAND RAPIDS, July 22.—Since our last journal much of interest has transpired. The entertainment given last Wednesday by the Eastern Stars was satisfactory, socially and financially.—The anniversary reception last Thursday eve of the forty ninth birthday of Rev. J. H. Alexander proved to be a grand affair. He was made the recipient of many others of respect, not only from the church which he now serves but from friends in Indiana and Illinois.—Professor Hart and his daughter of Indianapolis passed through our city last Tuesday and were the guests of Rev. Alexander and family.—Mr. Clayton and Mr. Jacobs and Miss Mattie Hodges spent Sunday in the city, the guests of Rev. Alexander and family.—Mrs. Wilson of Kalamazoo was the guest of Mr. J. C. Craig and family.—Rev. Williams passed through our city enroute to Muskegon, he having been appointed to that place by the Presiding Elder.—Miss Jefferson of Newport Indiana is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Freeman.—Mrs. John Hawkins and child are the guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren.—The children's Concert which was to have been given on the 30th of the present month is postponed until the 7 of Aug.—Mr. John Wright, son of Leigod Wright has returned home after an absence of several years.—Quarterly meeting at the spring at A. M. E. church Aug. 17.—Rev. J. W. Johnson has gone to Mackinaw to spend a few days among the rusticators.—Mr. Fred Evans of Kalamazoo spent some days with friends in our city.

Summertime Visitors.

ADRIAN, July 21.—The colored camp-meeting will be held at Devil's Lake, Bradwell's Landing, July 29.—August 14.—Miss Lida Norris of Wilberforce College and her mother of Ollivet, Mich., are spending their vacation in the city.—Miss Mattie Roberts, Instructress in Music and Drawing at Wilberforce is spending her vacation at home.—Dr. Carter, pastor of the Baptist church of Boston, Mass., occupied the pulpit of the Second Baptist church last Sunday night, and those who were absent missed hearing an able discourse. The Dr. is a forcible and logical speaker, and convinced his hearers that he is deep in thought, broad and liberal in view, wide in experience, yet firm in "sound doctoring."—Miss Lena Taylor of Ky. is spending her vacation at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lewis.—Mr. W. L. Burton and family expect to take an outing soon. Saginaw is one of the projected points.

WINGED MISSILES

A photographer paid Stanley \$1,000 for a portrait.
Armed with a pitchfork, a woman of Pike county, Pa., drove away six tramps from her barn.
A 300-pound turtle and 1,000 eggs were captured at Melbourne beach, Fla., by a party of fishermen.
A wren in East Bradford, Pa., built a nest in the sleeve of a garment that had been hung up in the yard to dry.
Lewis Ralston, a Cherokee, is the first Indian to be granted citizenship under an act of congress approved May 22, 1890.
Switburne is the chief unmarried literary man in England. At the same time he is a great admirer of handsome women.
A white lobster was caught by a fisherman in Penobscot Bay, Maine, the other day, and sold to a Boston museum for \$1.
A bank is an institution into which you put your confidence and money, and draw out your confidence.—Philadelphia Times.
A gold nugget worth \$700 was taken from a mine in the Big Butte district, Arizona, recently. It is now on exhibition at Prescott.
Some liquor sellers in Boston think of trying to circumvent the law by selling under the bar, as selling over a bar is only prohibited.
An investigation into a number of cases of sickness on Staten Island has shown that they were due to poisoning by canned corned beef.
Walter Haynes, of Brimfield, Me., who celebrated his 100th birthday nearly a year ago, spent his spare time last week riding a horse to plow.

The professors and tutors of Columbia College wore gowns at examinations for the first time this year, in accordance with a vote of the faculty.

A pet doe at the Missouri penitentiary gave birth several days ago to twins. This is said by those who are up in natural history to be of very rare occurrence.

The announcement of the double engagement of members of the graduating class at Boston University shows that coeducation is often a factor in matrimony.

Miss Kate Kane of Chicago has been admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States. She is the eighth woman who has attained that distinction.

Wheat is to have another rival. A German chemist is certain that good bread will yet be made from wood. Most people will continue to prefer the old wheat variety.

The wealthiest man in Alabama is probably Josiah Morris, of Montgomery. He has a fortune of \$3,000,000 that was made for the most part from operations in real estate.

Stanley says the director of a Dutch house recently told him that his firm now has thirty steamers on the Upper Congo, and that their houses had bought \$1,500,000 of ivory in the last two years.

An African craze prevails in Germany. The foreign office is flooded with applications, largely from army officers, but including all sorts of people, asking for government employment in Africa.

A troupe of about fifty Persian singers, dancers, wrestlers, boxers, conjurers and equestrians, nearly all of whom have been forced from their native land for highway-masonry, are about to make a tour through Europe.

Horses could not stand the compressed air which the men breathe while working in the Port Huron tunnel and mule power was substituted. The mules get fat and sleek on it and do not seem to mind the pressure.

Mrs. Chandler, widow of "Old Zach" is building an elegant house in Washington, the materials of which are white marble and Milwaukee brick. Mrs. Chandler's house will be one of the largest in the city, and is to cost nearly \$100,000.

Melbourne, Australia, and Birmingham, England, are competing for the honor of "the best governed city" in the world. But there is our own Salt Lake City, which has no debt and the lowest rate of taxation ever known in a city of 50,000.

Queen Victoria, having completed the fifty-third year of her reign, has now reigned longer than any English monarch excepting Henry III. George III's sixty years on the throne being left uncounted, as it was so interrupted with regencies.

The Austrian and German press are hot with hostility to the introduction of English fashions for men. The German master, who in Berlin is known as a "patent-falke" and in Vienna as a "gigol", is the victim of Anglomaniya, and his press is trying to save him.

The chief chemist of the London Gas Company has succeeded in making from the refuse of a gas retort a perfect emerald. The cost of making the gem, however, was many times greater than that for which a natural stone could be purchased at a jeweler's.

The fifth sewing machine agent had called and the lady said, "No, I don't want a machine and I don't want to be troubled any more. There have been no less than five agents here already this morning." Said the agent, calmly, "Only five. Some of the boys must be sick."

A Boston clergyman said in his sermon recently that "there were never more beautiful women than now, when Helens and Cleopatras are produced by the thousands." Heaven help our morosis if these thousands of women are Helens and Cleopatras in anything but beauty!

A farmer's wife living near Dover, N. J., broke a duck egg in a frying pan a few days ago, when out rolled an egg of smaller size. The larger egg was of ordinary size, and contained a perfect yolk. The inner egg was about one and one-half inches long, with a perfect shell and normal in every way.

Henry Melick, a rich farmer of Harmony, known all over New Jersey as the "blue man," died suddenly on Thursday. The neighbors report that when a young man, he was almost drowned in the Delaware River. His skin ever afterward, they say, had a deep blue tint. Physicians were unable to account for the phenomenon.

FUGITIVE FACTS

A Scotch printer invented the postage stamp.
In Switzerland goats are trained to tend the flocks of sheep.
The largest gun on earth does not weigh more than 116 tons.
The estimated population of the District of Columbia is 233,480.
The Japanese make artificial tortoise shell with the whites of eggs.
The climate of China is said to be growing not only colder, but drier.
And now there is black ice cream, Turkish prunes being used for the coloring.
Ten years ago a good buffalo head sold for \$15 to \$40. The price now ranges from \$75 to \$400.
The captains of the big ocean steamships plying on the Atlantic get salaries of from \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year.
Canadian railway statistics show that Canada has 12,628 miles in operation, an increase of 566 miles during 1889.
Sixty years ago railroads were unknown in this country, and the population of the United States consisted of 12,000,000 people.
The largest greenback extant is worth \$10,000, and there is only one such note in existence. Of \$5,000 notes there are seven.
According to the Army Register for 1890 the army of the United States consists of 28,792 officers and men and 753 retired officers and men.
Lake Chelan, Washington, never freezes, although in latitude 48. The reason given is that it is so deep, and the warm water rises from the bottom to supplant the cold.
The total length of the telegraph lines of the world amounts to 537,064 miles. Europe has 216,490; America, 163,642; Asia, 46,800; Australia, 24,204, and Africa, 12,060.
Australia has entered the world as a silver producer, and turned out in 1889 300,000 ounces a week—most of it from a single mine, the Broken Hills, or \$15,600,000 a year.
There are 100,000 Italians in the city of New York. Seventy thousand are herded in one little district comprising only a few squares in the vicinity of Mott and Elizabeth streets.
Portions of the Bible are to-day translated into 25 times as many tongues as were heard on the day of Pentecost. During the present century alone it has been put into 250 languages.
It has been estimated that the land contained in the Central Park, New York, which originally cost \$8,000,000, is now worth over \$100,000,000. The maintenance of the park costs \$400,000 a year.
There are 16,000 Bands of Hope and juvenile temperance societies in the United Kingdom, with nearly 2,000,000 members. The Scottish Union includes 600 societies and 130,000 members.
A curious feature of the artificial teeth industry is the variety of color required for different countries. Canada, for instance, demands teeth of snowy whiteness; South America those of a yellow color, and China only black teeth.

FOREIGN LAND TILLERS.

English farmers have formed an alliance to obtain a readjustment of tithes and rents. The farm laborers' union has also been organized.

The farmers on the island of Minorca have very convenient gates, so made that they can be unhung and used as a harrow, the farmer riding on them. Most of the harrows on the island are of this description.

Australian dairymen claim to make butter from cream without churning, by burying it in the ground. One James W. Graham says he has a patented device for getting the butter in 1 hour by this system—a pretty good story.

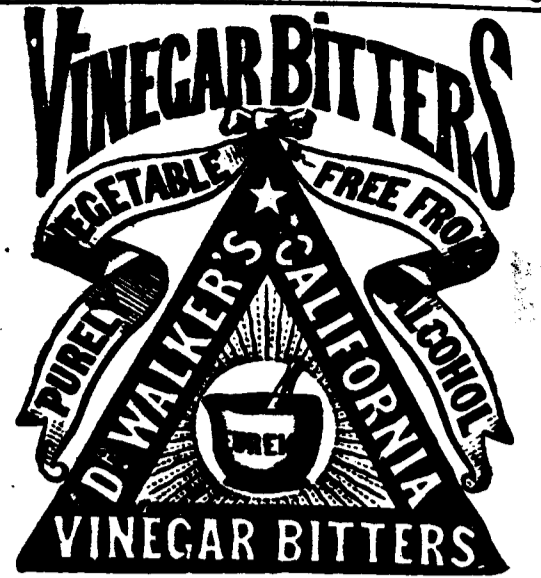
Brazil imports large quantities of butter from Switzerland, at excellent prices. That country would doubtless buy a large amount of butter from the United States if quick and cheap transportation were provided for a good article, put up in sealed jars.

One of the higher English courts has decided that while a man who brought anything upon his land noxious to his neighbor could be made to pay damages, this was not the case when the pest was the natural produce of the land. The defendant had a right to till his land, and could not help the thistles coming up.

While raw cotton is one of the most important articles of export in India, the cotton manufacturing industry is also very large, and has shown a remarkable increase during the last few years. In 1887 the consumption of raw cotton in Indian mills was only 60,000 bales, but last year it reached 899,000 bales—an increase of 1,381 per cent. in 22 years.

A New Carriage Motor.

A Munich firm has made a carriage which is propelled by gas generated from benzene or analogous material. The motor, which is not visible from the outside, is placed in the rear of a 3-wheeled carriage over the main axle, and the benzene used in its propulsion is carried in a closed copper receptacle secured under the seat, from which it passes, drop by drop, to the generator. The speed of the motor is absolutely under control, and can be regulated by pressing a lever. A speed of about 10 miles an hour can be attained. Campior has gone up from 18 cents a pound last year to 75 cents a pound at present, owing to heavy purchases by the German government to be used in the manufacture of some new kind of powder.



GRANDEST MODERN DISCOVERY

Triumph of Pharmacy
The only true practical
Elixir of Life and Health
is one that promotes digestion, improves the appetite, cleanses the liver, purifies the blood, and stimulates brain and nerves without injurious effects, and one that may be taken alike by adult or infant. Profane compounds, made of vile rum or bad whisky, sweetened and flavored under the titles of bitters, tonics, &c., produce effects far worse than the disease for which they are taken.
Vinegar Bitters is a pure tonic, a nervous without being narcotic, a blood purifier without being cathartic, a cathartic without being purgative, and above all a life-giving strength 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 or compound with similar virtues has ever been known.

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

PERFECT BITTERS IS THE RESULT OF SCIENCE.
Millions of sufferers have gratefully and gladly endured, 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, intestinal diseases, &c., and so great is its power as a germicide that it is an

UNEQUALLED VERMIFUGE.
A book could be written of its virtues, and another of testimonials, but it is only necessary to remember its general action upon the liver, blood, brain and nerves to realize its use as a majority of the ills that flesh is heir to, and that no family should ever be without a bottle of

OLD AND NEW STYLE VINEGAR BITTERS IN THE HOUSE.
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B. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.,
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—FROM—
Detroit and Toledo to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, and All Points South.

Leave	Arrive
Detroit, M.C.R.R. 7:05 am	*1:30 pm
Toledo, C. & D. 6:45 am	8:30 pm
Arrive	
Lima 9:30 am	12:21 pm
Dayton 12:05 pm	2:55 pm
H. Hamilton 1:22 pm	3:58 pm
Cincinnati 2:10 pm	4:45 pm
Indianapolis 7:25 pm	7:30 pm
Through parlor cars on day trains and Pullman palace cars on night trains between Detroit and Cincinnati.	
*Daily, except Sunday.	
M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Manager.	E. O. McCORMICK, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
D. B. TRACY, News 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	7:25 am
St. Louis Express	11:55 pm
St. Louis and Ind. Express	11:30 pm
Chicago Express	11:55 pm
Adrian Accommodation	12:00 pm
Chicago Express	12:50 pm
Ind. Louisville & St. Louis	1:50 pm
Ind. Louisville & St. Louis	1:55 pm
*Daily, except Sunday. *Except Saturday, except Monday.	
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agent.	R. G. BUTLER, Division Freight and Passenger Agent.

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

Leave	Arrive
*8:00 a.m. Toronto, Montreal and East.	\$9.40 a.m.
*12:00 m. Port Huron	*3:00 p.m.
*4:30 p.m. Port Huron Express	*6:10 p.m.
*10:50 p.m. Toronto and Montreal Ex.	*9:10 p.m.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RY
Depot foot of Brush street. Trains run by Central Standard Time. May 5th, 1890.

Leave	Arrive
*Muskegon & Grand Rapids Ex	11:55 a.m.
*Through Mail & Chicago	4:30 p.m.
*Steamer & Express	8:30 p.m.
*Chicago Express with sleeper	8:00 p.m.
*Night Express with sleeper	10:30 p.m.
*Daily, Sundays excepted. Daily	
Grand Rapids Express and Morning Express have parlor car to Grand Rapids.	
Steamboat Express via Wagner parlor Buffet car to Grand Haven.	
Chicago Express has elegant Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars to Chicago daily.	
Night Express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily.	
Sleeping car berths can be secured at general ticket office, 160 Jefferson avenue, cor. of Wood ward and at the Depot foot of Brush street.	
E. J. FIERCK, W. J. SPICER, City Ticket Agent. General Manager	

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DETROIT FRIDAY, JULY 25, '00.

WHO PAYS the strike leader, Mr. ABRAMS, for his loud mouthed work for the Democrats? Certainly he is not wasting all this breath for nothing.

CAN you not help increase the circulation of THE PLAINDEALER by sending in a new subscriber or two. Do a little canvassing among your friends and help us.

IF ANY one doubts the efficiency of the press in influencing public sentiment, they should watch the effect of Congressman BELDEN's address to Republican journals. If Mr. BELDEN will only shake his party up a little on national aid to education he will have accomplished more than his election bill circulars ever can.

THE great query among Afro-Americans is "why does the Republican House of Representatives keep LANGSTON and MILLER out of their seats in that body." THE PLAINDEALER is in receipt of many letters from the far West and South asking that question and we respectfully refer it to Mr. ROWELL and his election committee.

THOSE journals that allow anonymous writers to attack the reputation of prominent men, do that which is pernicious in the extreme. No honorable writer of fixed convictions ever resorts to a nom de plume to cover his strictures on the life and actions of men far his superior. And no journal can afford to shoulder the responsibility a timid or insincere writer shirks. The tendency of too many men of to-day, is to exert their energies in destroying the standing of other men, instead of building one for themselves.

THE JOURNALS of the country, irrespective of party or creed, have unstintingly condemned the Louisiana Lottery outrage. It has been heralded that the legislature is corrupt and that the State has been disgraced by their acts. This same legislature has passed another bill more intamorous than the Louisiana Lottery franchise. It has given a new contract to the present prison lessees of that State. Men whose acts have placed them below brutes, men who have chained men and women together until amid the dirt, vice and virmin of their prison stockades have been born. These representatives of a superior class have not only saddled a vicious thing on the whole State, but they have re-licensed a brutal infamy in the shape of criminal contract labor. Not only this, they passed a law legalizing the "Jim Crow" car system. No Afro-American, no matter how refined, wealthy or delicate can now ride on a Louisiana railroad, unless he rides in a car hardly better than a pig pen. None of the journals so agitated over the "lottery infamy" have even mentioned the greater infamy given new life in the convict camps. Let some Republican paper call attention to it and an army of Democratic and Mugwump defenders of the South will rise to defend this legislature they have so recently branded as infamous.

THE PLAINDEALER has indulged in little criticism of President HARRISON or his administration. We have credited him with being sincere in dealing with the race problem as with all problems that have come before him. Nevertheless a man can be sincere and err. While the administration is courting the "white man's Republican party" South, and doling out a few minor offices in the same section to Afro-Americans, the Afro-American vote North is slowly but surely slipping away from it. It is a recognized fact that in a few Northern States does the Republican majority exceed the Afro-American vote. This being true the way is being paved, by many incidents, to place another Democrat in the white house. One of the reasons is that the administration has honored but one Northern Afro-American and his honor is not conspicuous. Second, the influence of Republican leaders is objectionable in the first degree. Many viewing their Afro-American constituents as so many sycophants, to whom their word is law and their determinations defect. It must be remembered that it is the bourbon alone that keeps the Afro-American vote solid. In the matter of recognition, in business or trade there is scarcely a line between Northern Republicans and Democrats. In fact some of the meanest and most unreasonable men one meets with are often Republicans.

A Just Ruling.

THE PLAINDEALER is indebted to Mr. W. T. GREEN Wisconsin's vice president of the National Afro-American League, for a copy of paper containing the charge of Judge JOHNSON, of Milwaukee, in the case of Howell vs. LATT. Like the case of FERGUSON vs. GIES in Detroit this case was one of great interest to Afro-Americans, since it involved their rights and privileges as citizens to places of public resort. The plaintiff in the case brought suit for ejectment from the parquette of the Bijou theatre to which a ticket had been sold him. The best sentiment of the city was with the plaintiff and from even the pulpit there was heard a condemnation against such discrimination. In his charge to the jury Judge JOHNSON unlike the judges in the circuit court of Detroit before whom the FERGUSON, GIES case was tried, arose above all narrow prejudices and confining himself to the strict construction of the law, ordered the jury find verdict for the plaintiff. "The only thing then was to determine the measure of damages. In his opening Judge JOHNSON said:

"In this case you must find for the plaintiff in some sums for reasons which I will explain at the commencement. It is an admitted fact in the case that there was a contract made and broken, and therefore the plaintiff is entitled to judgment. If the defendant has relied upon any defence in its nature affirmative, if he had intended to show that the contract was made by mistake and that he offered to rescind it and give back the money, that is a fact which he should have pleaded, and he should have brought the money into court. That ground is purely technical. It is of little significance, because it cannot have any effect on the judgment except as to the mere question in whose favor the judgment shall be, the mere question of costs and nominal damages. When A sues B for having broken a contract, and B says "I did not break it, or I know whether I did or not," as in this case, if it appears beyond contradiction that the contract was made and broken that is the end of the case, so far as the judgment is concerned. The judgment must be made for the plaintiff. The principal controversy in this case, therefore, is not whether he is entitled to judgment or not, but as to whether or not the plaintiff shall have a mere nominal judgment, or whether it shall be a judgment for substantial damages. And upon this question a good many very interesting questions of law arise and some interesting questions of fact. It is the duty of the court to instruct you as to the law, and to leave you to settle among yourselves and upon your oaths the questions of fact to which the law is to be applied.

The judge then minutely dilated upon the questions of fact which would determine the measure of damages. He spoke of the decisions which had been quoted to show that a man would have a right to give another back his money and refuse to allow him to sit in that part of the theatre that his ticket called for. He questioned that these decisions were good law and questioned the right of any proprietor to exclude any man from any part of his theatre who is willing to pay his price, who comes decently dressed and who behaves himself with propriety.

I think he has a little right to exclude a colored man, and under such circumstances as a German or a Pole or an Italian or any man of any other race.

Previous to this war the black or Negro races were held in servitude in a portion of this country and such of them as escaped from servitude or happened to be what is called free Negroes wandering over the country and stigmatized as belonging to a servile race, although they may have escaped from the servile class if not slaves they were of the race that constituted the body of the slave population, and they were stigmatized as such. One of the results of the rebellion that our people saw proper to into the constitution of this government was what is called the Thirteenth Amendment, by which slavery and all its incidents were abolished, by which it was expressly enacted that hereafter there should be no slavery of involuntary servitude except for crime. A similar provision has long existed in these Northwestern States. The Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery in the United States was followed by the Fourteenth Amendment, which proclaimed that the citizens of any State were entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of other States, and whoever was a citizen of United States should also have the privileges of full citizenship in any State in which he happened to be, without discrimination. The effect of these amendments, in my judgment was to render unlawful every discrimination on account of color or race which existed either by statute or by common law, or by ordinance, or by any other means in any of the States of the Union. The effect of it was to throw open to every respectable colored man every public place to which other respectable citizens were entitled to go, whether it was a steamboat, railway car, street car, church, public theatre, circus or any other properly speaking public place of resort. But it is claimed in this case, and it is still claimed in many parts of the country, that it is nevertheless proper to provide a separate place, an inferior place of some sort, where colored men can go and provide other and more aristocratic portions of the theatre, or car or boat to which white men shall be admitted. That, in my judgment, is a mere evasion of the constitutional rights of the citizens of this country. And it seems to me, so far as the col-

ored race is concerned, it is a greater insult than absolute exclusion from the place would be. To say a man shall not enter a place is not so great a stigma upon him; it does not mark him in a servile and inferior being so distinctly as an arrangement which says you may go up to that gallery over there among the free seats. Yonder is that car set apart for your kind of people, but you must not go anywhere else. It is better for them so far as their feelings are concerned and their standing is concerned to be excluded altogether than to be relegated to some inferior corner of a gallery, or car, or cabin where they and only they are permitted to go. I believe the law of the land to be today that whoever pays the proper price and conducts himself in a proper manner is entitled to go to any part of a public place where any other man is entitled to go on the same terms, and that he cannot be excluded as an objectionable person upon the ground of his race, his color or a previous condition of servitude, if he ever occupied such a position.

This is all the Judge's charge, which occupies a space of two and a half columns in the Evening Wisconsin necessary to reproduce in an article of this nature. The exposition of the law here given is in consonance with the principles of justice and satisfactory to all law abiding citizens. It is an exposition which confines itself to the strict letter of the law and free from all feelings of prejudice against race. The State of Wisconsin and the city of Milwaukee deserve congratulations for having a man of such broad and liberal views upon the bench to protect the rights of their citizen. The charges of the judges in our own circuit courts in the recent cases involving the rights of the citizen are as narrow as this Judge's charge whom we have quoted is liberal. The differences that exist only show the difference that exist between narrow and broad men in their construction of the law, and show how dangerous to the State and citizen the man is who sits upon the bench and allows either prejudice or feeling to sway him.

In the case tried before Judge JOHNSON the plaintiff was awarded \$100.00 for damages. Exceptions were taken and a new trial asked for, but they were overruled.

The Race Problem.

JUDGE GUNBY, of the Court of Appeals, a Louisiana man, read a paper on education and the races at the National Educational Convention at St. Paul, during which he stated for facts, conditions which are contrary to the almost daily reports that go out from that State. His remarks, however, caught the ears of men attending to that branch of the associated press and were telegraphed over the whole country to show what purported to be the true reflex of the friendly relation existing between the races in that State and of course in that section. Good and bad were mingled together in his address, and false statements and beneficent ideas were to be found side by side. It is the mingling of the two extremes lauding up some grand ideas for the improvement of the relation between the races while attributing present relation to an improper source that benefits these Southern speakers and secures them a warm hearing, for only what is good and savors of patriotism is remembered by their hearers.

Can any man at all familiar with the status of the South believe that "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."

THE PLAINDEALER only wishes that the following was true, but it thinks that the training and customs of the whites for over two hundred years stands in the way of it.

"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."

After such an optimistic expression JUDGE GUNBY again misrepresented truth by saying: "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."

He would have come nearer the truth if he had stated that all the trouble arises out of the system that once prevailed throughout the South and which inoculated the whites with its poison. It was the system of regarding men and women as chattels, mere creatures or animals from whom they derived profit and who were useful only as they ministered to their wants. It is the fruits of that system which can not bear to witness colored men enjoying the same civil and political privileges that is responsible for all trouble. The whites are solely to blame. Only as the Afro-American is content to be a plying worker, subservient, devoid of high ideals in line to be still the human animal of other days is he best tolerated. JUDGE GUNBY advocated educational restrictions upon suffrage. He conceded that "education sound and thorough ben-

efitted the "Negro" in every way; but puts a damper upon his concessions by saying that only ignorant Negroes become involved in the race riots. Of course the whites as he infers, are always innocent and never precipitate such affairs.

Truth and error have been shamefully mingled together and so intermingled as to hide the error from those who are in the habit of letting others do their thinking for them. Here is a bit of truth, however, THE PLAINDEALER can appreciate:

"Public education is the peculiar and grandest distinction of the American Nation and ought to be put into our National Constitution. The press should cease to be partisan in the presence of this grave issue. Statesmen should throw aside all temporary expedients, and adjust this question on a basis just and fair, and safe to both races."

President J. C. PRICE, of the National Afro-American League, also delivered an address on the same subject. He differed from JUDGE GUNBY in that he claimed the solution of the problem lies in "granting the "Negro" all the civil rights he is entitled to as a member of the human company."

By A Large Majority.

The Roscommon News of June 27th has this to say of one of Detroit's best citizens; "Hon. Joseph B. Moore of Detroit is prominently mentioned as a candidate for State Treasurer; and judging from the complimentary notices given him by the press of the state, backed by his well known popularity, we have no hesitancy in saying that he will enter the convention with sufficient strength to give him the nomination of the first ballot. Mr. Moore has always been a pronounced Republican and labored faithfully in the interest of his party. He has represented the 9th ward in the city council, has acted as chairman of the city committee and is now holding that position on the county committee as well as that of executive officer of one of the largest State Banks in Michigan, which shows that he is not lacking in ability. He is a gentleman of sterling integrity and is capable in every respect of taking care of the people's money. He will get the nomination as well as be elected by a large majority."

A New Co-Operative Association.

Several prominent colored citizens met at the office of Prof. D. Augustus Straker, No. 98 Griswold street in this city on Monday evening, the 21st inst and organized a business association known as "The Detroit Industrial and Financial co-operative association."

The purpose of the association is to raise money by shares of members and when in a financial condition to buy and sell land and houses, loan money, erect small cottages for the laboring classes especially and otherwise to engage in industrial affairs for the benefit of the association and the welfare of the race.

The officers elected were President Dr. L. H. Johnson; Secretary J. G. Bradford; Treasurer and Attorney D. Augustus Straker; Board of Directors H. C. Clark, D. I. H. Johnson, D. A. Straker, F. G. Bradford and Robert White. The association is to have a limited capital and a limited number of share holders.

Celebration.

Union demonstration at Brighton Beach, Sandwith, Ont., on Friday, August First, under the auspices of Freeman and Zach 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.

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 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 Petoskey.

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.

Excursion Rates to the Military Encampment at Battle Creek.

The Michigan Central will sell round trip tickets Detroit to Battle Creek July 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, limited, good to return until July 29, for \$4.85. Good to go only on trains leaving Detroit at 7:50 a. m., 9:05 a. m., 4:35 p. m., 4:45 p. m. and 9:15 p. m., and returning only on trains leaving Battle Creek at 2:05 a. m., 4:35 a. m., 7:55 a. m. and 12:55 p. m. and 8:03 p. m. This will give the friends of the boys in camp a grand opportunity to make them a visit.

Excursion to Chicago and return, Only \$6.70.

The Michigan Central will run an excursion train from Detroit to Chicago on August 5. Tickets good to return until August 11, for \$6.70, for the round trip. Account of the Knights Militant I. O. O. F. convention.

Read THE PLAINDEALER.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

Outrages in the South that grow out of pure devilment, are so frequent that few of those who have lived so tenaciously for that section, care to say that no outrages are committed. The representation now is that the cases are isolated and not countenanced by the best people. This is an assertion, as far as the South is concerned, that is very difficult to refute. There is so little difference in the barbarous acts of either class. Beside in many instances those who take no hand in these outrages, countenance them by every means in their power. A thriving Afro-American merchant in a small town near New Orleans was regulated, he managed to flee in time to save his life, but his family has been warned to follow him or pay the penalty intended for him. Among those who constituted the regulating mob, were the Mayor, two Aldermen, the Secretary of the town council, a constable and a census enumerator who may some day help to form a white man's Republican party in his State. These may not be representative men, they may not be among those who constitute "the best citizens," but their title and their acts give them all the qualities of the superior class.

Information comes from Washington that B. Shephard White who is accused of forgery and before his flight from that city had entered into the highest Washington society has proven to be of Afro-American descent. The fact that he was regarded as an eligible among the charming young bulls of society at the capital and was the fiancé of Senator Blackburn's daughter is a source of chagrin among the hant ton who in spite of the natural race antipathy which we are told exists between the races allowed themselves to be so completely taken in.

We are indebted to Washington for our laws and a great many other things beside. The latest move which promises to be of untold benefit to one half of humanity at least, is the organization of the "Wimodaughsia." If you have not heard of it before you may be glad to know that it is pronounced as if it were spelled Wee-mo-daugh-sia. It is a composite name and was formed by combining parts of the four beautiful words "wife," "mother," "daughter" and "sister." So it is quite apparent that the new move is something to help women and it is the result of a long cherished dream of Miss Susan B. Anthony. It has been her desire for some time to have a central organization in which all the associations of women might meet on common ground and labor for those general plans in which all should be interested. Seven women with the Rev. Anna H. Shaw as president, constitute the board of directors of an incorporated stock company worth \$25,000 divided with 5,000 shares of 5 each.

No share of the stock is to be sold to a man, so of course no man can ever become a director in the company. The first work of the Seven Wise Women as the organizers of the Wimodaughsia have been called will be the erection of a splendid national building in Washington, thoroughly equipped with all the accessories necessary to a club that has for its purpose the education of woman in political economy, in art, literature, science and the perfect development of mind and body. The society is all right but the name is a killer.

The New Orleans Times Democrat had a genuine bourbon fit because the measure providing separate cars for the two races failed to pass the Senate. Although the Democrat preaches peace, prosperity and kindness to the Negro as a morsel for Northern eyes, it never fails to teach a radical resistance to all ideas of manhood in the race. Referring to the defeat of this bill it says:

"The Southern whites, in no spirit of hostility to the Negroes, have insisted that the two races shall live separate and distinct from each other in all things, with separate schools, separate hotels and separate cars. They would rise to-morrow against the proposition to educate the white and black children together, and they would resist any intercourse in the street, hotel or elsewhere that will bring the race into anything like social intercourse. The quarter of a century that has passed since the war has not diminished in the slightest degree the determination of the whites to prevent any such dangerous crime as social equality, even in the midst of war."

The South through just such representatives as this, have insisted on many foolish things. They have even risen to defend them. They insisted that slavery was divine, that secession was right and that Southern prison pens during the war were human. The Southern white is 250 years behind the times.

An appeal has been issued from Columbia, S. C., for funds with which to erect a school building wherein Afro-American children can receive strictly moral and industrial training. The school which originally numbered 225 has outgrown the present quarters and the need for a new building is pressing. Citizens of Columbia have borne and will bear the current expenses but outside aid is necessary for the completion of the building. The appeal is signed by Gov. Richardson, W. D. Kirkland, of the Southern Christian Advocate and other prominent citizens. Further information may be received by addressing the Rev. Robert S. Williams, of the Sidney Park Colored M. E. church, Columbia, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne of Allegheny, Pa., are so anxious that their boy should travel the straight and narrow path that they secured him to the floor of the attic with a staple and chain. The boy by the aid of his brother escaped and complained at the Mayor's office and it is probable the parents will be induced to try less heroic treatment in their efforts to reform.

Joseph Stowers, the ex-policeman, while trying to quell a disturbance in a billiard saloon in the northeastern part of the city last Saturday night was hit in the eye with a tin pall by a looker-on. Stowers then hit his assailant a severe blow on the side of the head and it is alleged cut the ear severely with a finger ring he wore. He was arrested without warrant at his home about midnight and confined at the Gratiot station for two days, while a number of Detroit's very efficient police force tried to force the man he struck into making a complaint against him for using an unlawful weapon.

Mr. Alfonso Johnson of the Indianapolis blind institute is spending his vacation in this city with his mother, Mrs. Eliza Johnson 646 Antoine street.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at the following places:

Aaron Lapp, 436 Hastings street.
John Williams, 81 Croghan street.
Smith and Thomas, 48 Croghan street.
Little Herrmann, 241 Croghan street.
J. L. Smith, 417 Hastings street.
Jones and Brewer, 329 Lincoln street.
Wm. Burnett, 22 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 contracts advertising. All advertisements and subscriptions are payable in advance.

MERE MENTION.

Read THE PLAINDEALER

Mr. A. Doston of Cleveland is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Fields of Toledo are in the city.

Mrs. M. E. Reed is visiting relatives in Massillon, O.

Mr. Wm. Richardson left last Monday for Chicago.

Miss Ida Toles of Xenia, is the guest of Mrs. Garrison.

Mr. and Mrs. George Turner of Madison avenue—a child.

Mrs. Eliza Delaney has gone to Petoskey for the summer.

John Anderson spent a few days in Chatham last week.

Mr. S. D. Anderson of Howell, attended the races this week.

Mr. Wm. Smith of Toronto is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Nahar in dramatic reading at Bethel church this evening.

Mrs. Fannie B. Anderson has returned from a visit to Chatham.

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

Mr. Evan Brown of Toledo is in the city the guest of Mr. Jno. Price.

Mrs. Wm. Anderson left yesterday for a visit to her parents in Jefferson, O.

Mrs. Colbert is quite ill at the residence of Mrs. John L. Martin of Croghan street.

Mr. Walter H. Pritchard has been quite ill with bilious fever during the past week.

Miss Ollie Johnson of Chatham passed through this city Monday enroute to St. Paul.

Miss Stella Hickman of St. Louis, Mo. is visiting Mrs. Geo. Cheek of Catharine street.

Boyd Jackson of 224 Gratiot Ave. left on the 14th for Burlington, Kansas, to visit his mother.

Mr. Thomas Cooper of Columbus was among the excursionists from that city to Detroit Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moore, of Toledo were in the city this week, the guests of Mrs. G. T. Smith.

Mr. Wm. Howard of Hamilton, Ont. and Mr. O. Patterson of Cleveland, Ohio, are visiting in the city.

Mrs. Hill of Memphis, Tenn. who has been visiting Mr. Walter Stowers left the city Saturday for Chicago.

The Knights Templar of Michigan and Ontario hold their ninth annual convocation at Jackson August 27 and 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Mead, of Chicago are visiting in the city at the residence of Mrs. F. E. Preston, of Croghan street.

Miss Annie Smith, daughter of "Cant." James Smith, of Amherstburg is visiting Miss Fannie Crisp for a few days.

Rev. W. B. Derrick has contributed a desirable collection of standard and reference books to the Bethel Sunday school library.

Hiram Johnson, wanted in Chicago for the larceny of \$40 was arrested at his boarding house 110 Larned street east, Monday.

Mr. Rufus P. Mitchell of Newcomb, Ed. Abbott and Co., will leave the first of the week, to spend his vacation with his children and parents at Columbus, O.

Misses Beattie Hibbins, Eliza Decker and Lillian Russell left Tuesday morning for Port Huron, where they will be the guests of Miss J. Kennedy for two weeks.

The excursion given by the Philomathean Social Club of Detroit, and the Aeneas Social Club of Windsor, to the bay Monday on the Steamer Frank Kirby was largely patronized.

Mr. R. Prillerman of Charleston, West Virginia, visited the city this week. His call to THE PLAINDEALER office was pleasant and he showed his appreciation by leaving his subscription.

A military company, under the name of Alger Cadets is being talked of among several of the young men in this city, but as yet no definite action has been taken towards effecting an organization.

H. T. Tolliver has made an application for appointment on the police force and was before the board on last Monday evening. THE PLAINDEALER insists the application may be accepted and the applicant given a fair trial.

The Rev. Pointdexter and his grand daughters the Misses Della and Nettie of Columbus, Ohio visited the city during the week and were the guests of Mrs. Ann Smith of Catharine St. They leave for home Friday evening.

The willing workers will give a lawn party at the residence of Mrs. Anthony, 644 Beaulieu St. Wednesday evening, August 13th. Music, games and refreshments will be furnished by the ladies of the club and a large attendance is expected.

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 9 a. m. Tickets 50 cents for the round trip.

Glances Here and There.

NEW YORK gentlemen riding down to his office over the Third avenue elevated road, had just finished reading the morning paper when he reached the Bowery and noticed the lodgers in one of the cheap boarding houses standing out on the balcony, catching a breath of fresh air. A happy thought struck him and he threw his paper to them. It was grabbed eagerly and several other gentlemen in the car followed his example. Now they make a daily habit of tossing their newspapers to the men in the Bowery, who have learned to look for them and watch with interest every train that goes by. There are people nearer home to whom the daily paper is an unknown luxury. The glances knows of houses where scraps of paper that a parcel happened to be wrapped in are gladly saved and read. Home, where magazines, weeklies and journals too numerous to mention are so abundant as to often remain unopened, would send joy to many a lowly freese by kindly remembering them with daily or weekly gifts of their old reading matter. It is the fact that the poor are shut out from a participation in these little things, that are so common to us, we scarcely think of them as blessings, that makes their condition doubly hard to bear.

ONE misses the summer girl this season with her diaphanous draperies and loops and bows of ribbon and in her stead is confronted by the severe looking miss whose get up is too suggestive of her brother's dress suit to be altogether pleasing. The plain black skirt, linen shirt front, standing collar, lawn tie and cut-away coat is a startling contrast to the airy fairy summer girl of other days, and just why the charming creatures have fore sworn the effective setting of muslin lace and ribbon for the uncomfortable stiffness of the masculine habit is as deep a mystery as why a man with brains should belie his characteristics by appearing in public attired in a sash blazer and bangs.

AN eminent physician says that there is no more dangerous symptom than the feeling of intense weariness which so many persons struggle against in the accomplishment of their daily work, and that every effort to goad the body, to the performance of the set task, after this protest of nature, is at the expense of a drop of life blood. Many persons pride themselves on their ability to endure this strain of fatigue without rest, as if there were some virtue in committing suicide and pay for there folly in broken down nerves and irritable dispositions. The old fashioned theory of our forefathers which caused them to work from sunrise to sunset without intermission was only practicable because with the setting of the sun they went to bed and in sleep gained strength enough for the next days toil.

THE modern habit of working all day and devoting the evening hours to pleasure cannot long be maintained without serious consequences and the business man who stops in his struggle for wealth and takes a weeks outing with his friends, the laborer who gives up a day now and then to cultivating an acquaintance with his family and the tired mother who lets the dust accumulate on the parlor chairs, while the breezes from the lake blows the wrinkles from her brow and rests her tired brain are storing away physiological resources of greater value than fame or fortune. The world is coming to realize this now and vacations are taken not alone by the rich, whose idle restlessness seeks constant change, but by those who in former years would have considered the expense or loss in a suspension of the daily routine, and borne as best they could the summer heat and lassitude. But now every boat which leaves the docks carries away its load of pleasure seekers to the island, the bay, the flats or up the lakes and the cottage contributes its complement to this hords of pleasure seekers as well as the more stately mansion.

EVERY hostess is ambitious to entertain elegantly, and yet few understand just how to accomplish it. Perhaps it is best explained by stating that it is the absence of any noticeable effort that brings about the desired result. You are not to struggle to have all that your more prosperous neighbor has, because the sacrifice would be plainly apparent, and those whom you sought to entertain would only be rendered uneasy at the thought of the money or labor expended. No guest will be flattered by a display that is beyond the means of his host. At this season especially when visitors and visits are the order of the day, half the pleasure of the society of friends is lost in the worry and fuss of preparation. Emerson says that "the ornaments of a home are the friends who frequent it" and you honor them when you make them welcome to your home and give them such as you have, the best of yourself and your surroundings.

New Laundry.

James E. Harris has opened up a new laundry at 434 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.

Glanders.

Any person having a valuable horse that has the glanders, and wishes him cured, will please give a call. Henry Broady, No. 150 Division Street, between Hastings and Rivard Sts. Detroit Mich.

The question of appointing an Afro-American on the police force of Windsor caused a spirited discussion in the council of that town last Monday evening. Alderman Barnes is doing good work for his race and pointedly told some of the other Aldermen that they were prejudiced against his race.

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

THE CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK,

68 & 70 GRISWOLD Street, Newberry Bld'g.

Capital Paid in.....\$200,000.00
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. FYFE, 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. Britz, 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 sixteenth (216), 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 City Hall, in the City of Detroit, in said County of Wayne, that being the place of holding 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. BRITZ,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE CHAS. WINTER WOOD Dramatic Company

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

HAVE YOUR LAUNDRY WORK Done at the Croghan Street Laundry, 11 Congress Street, West. JAMES E. HARRIS, Proprietor. Goods Called For and Delivered

Advertise in THE PLAINDEALER.

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

32c 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

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HOWARD UNIVERSITY—WASHINGTON, D. C.

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.

"YOU WE MEAN"

—SMOKE—

"VIM,"

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

DR. H. P. SNYDER'S

Dental Parlors

TWENTY-THREE YEARS' PRACTICE.

"Vitalized Air" administered for.....75c
Teeth Extracted for.....25c
Teeth Filled with Gold for.....\$1.00 and up.
Teeth Filled with Gold and Platinum
Always.....75c to \$1.00
Teeth Filled with White Filling for.....50c
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of "Vitalized Air," which is made fresh every day; is warranted pure and perfectly harmless. All other anaesthetics are dangerous.

246 WOODWARD AV.

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

These are the prices charged by The

Michigan Steam Laundry,
104 Randolph St.,
(Between Congress and Larned streets)

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

LOUIS LANG, Proprietor.

GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY,
196 RANDOLPH STREET.

White's Opera House Block.

Lace Curtains & Prompt Work a Specialty.

Goods called for & delivered

TELEPHONE 448.

Church News

Methodist A. M. E.—Corner of Hastings and Napoleon streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 9:30 p. m.—Rev. Jas. M. Henderson, pastor.

Methodist A. M. E.—Catholam street, near Beaubien. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 9:30 p. m.—Rev. G. W. Brown, pastor.

Second Baptist.—Crogan street, near Beaubien. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 9:30 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, 9:30 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 other pastors or laymen.)

A fine paragonage has just been completed for St. Paul Church in Atlanta, Georgia. The Rev. C. J. Bradwell is the present pastor.

The Rev. W. D. Johnson, of Georgia, secretary of education of the A. M. E. Church, who attended the recent teachers' association at St. Paul, lectured on "The Race Problem" at the Westminster church in Minneapolis, Thursday evening to a large audience.

The members of St. Mark's church, New York, gave a parting reception to their pastor, the Rev. H. A. Monroe, who will leave shortly for Europe. There was music, singing and short addresses by invited ministers, and at the close, the pastor was presented with \$400, the gift of his friends for him to spend a vacation of two months abroad.

A series of meetings of more than ordinary interest is being held at St. Peter's A. M. E. Church, St. Paul. Last Thursday the Rev. D. F. Alton, of Chicago, the converted pugilist was the attraction, and beginning last Sunday a band of Christian workers from Chicago will hold the services for a week, among them is J. D. Chadlock, cornetist, and several singers.

There is a split in the British M. E. church in Toronto, part of the congregation wishes to have the church unite with the African M. E. Church of the United States. Bishop B. T. Tanner sent the Rev. Mr. Bane of Philadelphia to take the congregation over, but a portion of them objected and Sunday the services were conducted with a policeman on guard to keep the peace.

The site chosen by the members of Quinn Chapel, Chicago, for the erection of their new church building on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty fourth street, has horrified the white residents of that neighborhood who have already taken steps to prevent it. An organization of tenants and property owners has been effected and every possible means will be used to keep this society of the A. M. E. church out of that locality.

The People's Church which the Rev. Joshua A. Brockett founded in Cambridgeport, Mass., in the early spring is likely to be disbanded. There has been dissatisfaction on the part of both the pastor and people, they being displeased with Mr. Brockett's running a fruit store which he kept open on Sunday, and he in turn claiming that he was obliged to do so as they paid him no salary. It is said that Mr. Brockett intends leaving the ministry for some field where his labor would be more appreciated.

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 expounder of equal rights, participate. 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.

To The National Encampment.

Special reduced rates to those wishing to attend the meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Boston, Mass., August 1890, are offered by the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railroads, and the Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon railway, which make one lowest limited fare for the round trip, with a choice of four routes, through the finest scenic routes in the country. Tickets are valid to go on August 8th, 9 and 10th, and good to return August 20th, and under an engagement made by the lines at Boston return tickets can be extended to September 30th, according to rules and stipulations printed on ticket. For information apply to all ticket agents of this company, and to James Campbell, city ticket agent, Grand Rapids, R. N. Reynolds, Muskegon and E. J. Pierce, city agent, Detroit.

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 3:30 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 Slocum Junction, to meet all regular trains to and from Detroit and Toledo. 8 10

Mrs. Maggie Mills of Chattanooga is turning an honest penny by exhibiting her baby which is but 13 inches long and weighs only 31 ounces. It has perfect features, symmetrical portions and is in perfect health. Its cradle is a cigar box.

We send a copy of THE PLAIN DEALER to a number of postmasters, as a sample copy, and trust they will place the same in the hands of some progressive Afro-American and solicit his subscription. THE PLAIN DEALER is in its eighth year and confidently appeals to Republicans for the patronage its efforts may justly merit.

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.

GOODRICH BROTHERS, Insurance & Real Estate.

Walker Block, 26 West Fort St.

NOT A MIRACLE

But An Every Day Occurrence—A Letter From A Physician In Favor Dr. Navaun.

Dr. Navaun, 247 Randolph street: In reply to yours of recent date, asking for my opinion of your preparation known as Mexican Blood Alterative, allow me to say it was first brought to my attention some time ago, at which time I had a patient afflicted with a blood disease of the worst form—one on which I had exhausted all ordinary remedies for such cases, but without bringing it under control. Then it was I first heard of your medicine, and in desperation ordered it for my patient, but with little hope of success. Judge of my surprise when I found him immediately begin to improve, and in two months not a symptom of the disease was left. Since then I have put it to the most severe tests and in no case has it failed to do the most complete work, always giving the greatest results, and in the shortest possible time. You are at liberty to use this letter in bringing before the public one of the best blood medicines ever compounded. Yours, with success,

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