

THE PLAINDEALER.

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DETROIT, MICH., NOVEMBER 21, 1890.

WHOLE NO. 389.

LILY REPUBLICANS.

APPLY NAMED BY ASTUTE TEXAN AFRO-AMERICANS.

Why Should Afro-Americans Divide?—A Funny Position.—Tired of the "Negro." Two Things Forgotten.

The colored Republicans of Texas have manifested an aptitude for political warfare which goes far to disprove the allegation of inferiority, by dubbing the so-called white Republicans who recently met and in the picturesque language of one of their number, "fired the niggers into outer and eternal darkness," by dubbing their maligners "Lily Republicans." The name is a good one and all the more stirring appropriate as everybody knows that faction thus arrogating purity, capacity and patriotism is organized for plunder only under the leadership of one whose open debasement of Republican principles and purpose has become both National and proverbial. The pure-minded patriot of Flanigan's Mills is a fit standard-bearer for the "Lily Republicans," who wish to cut the party loose from the Negro in order that they may control whatever plums of Federal patronage and representative power may fall to the party organization of the Lone Star State.

There are many stanch and true white Republicans in Texas. The Bystander knows many such, both in person and correspondence. No doubt many of these, too, may be found in the ranks of the "Lily Republicans." Ever since Andrew Johnson's day, there has been a curious notion afloat both at the North and at the South that the Republican party must get rid of the Negro before it can be considered entirely respectable. This is not at all strange. The lessons of slavery were too deeply implanted to be forgotten in a hour and chief among these lessons—the very rock on which all its other deductions were based—was the essential and "divinely-ordered" subjection of the Negro. On what was obtained the dogma of the white man's right to rule and govern. "The proud and haughty Anglo-Saxons" submit to a divided power. It matters not what excuse or pretence may be offered for political separation between the races, this idea is at the bottom of every such movement. The "Lily Republicans" of Texas are endeavoring to secure the same end by the creation of a white Republican party, with only colored dependents, as the Bourbon convention of Mississippi seeks to accomplish by indirect disfranchisement, to wit, the exclusion of the colored man from power or opportunity, as a political factor.

For very many years the ideas expressed by Mr. Chandler of Indiana, in his passionate speech upon the Langston contested election case in the House of Representatives the other day, have been growing exceedingly popular among Republicans of a certain class, both at the North and at the South. "If the Republican party is ever to obtain a foothold in that section; if we ever expect to break the power of the Solid South, it must appeal to the respectable white voters, the ex-Confederates, and the white men of the South who are tired of Bourbon rule." This is the doctrine put forth by a Republican in the House of Representatives, reiterated by the "Lily Republicans" of Texas and finding expression in many unexpected quarters.

The same principle lies at the bottom of the curiously frantic demand of many Northern Republican journalists and political theorists that "the Negro vote of the South should divide." Why a Republican should advise and demand the division of the colored vote it believes in Republican principles the Bystander confesses his utter inability to comprehend. If it is right for one man to be a Republican why not for all? If a white man does not find it necessary to split his vote why should he advise colored voters to divide? Especially why should a people who are the victims of constant encroachment and continual injustice from a party openly claiming the right to suppress and extinguish all political power and privilege they possess be advised by members of a party which professes to be in favor of "equal rights to all men" to give the power of their votes to this declared enemy?

Some curious answers have been given to these very natural and apparent objections to a favorable theory. "Is it not natural," we are told by very wise men, "that all the individuals of a particular race or class should agree in political belief, and the fact that they do so is in itself incontrovertible evidence that they are simply followers of designing leaders?"

It is a funny position for a wise and learned Republican to occupy. He says to the world, the principles of the Republican party are right and just. They furnish the only reliable basis for stable and prosperous government. Without equal rights, free speech, a free ballot, and protected industries, we can not have free institutions and material prosperity. To this statement the colored voter, almost to a man assents. He says: "That is my political creed. I know I am not allowed equal civil and political rights. I am forced to

ride in a 'Jim Crow car.' Laws are passed to foster and encourage the seduction and degradation of the women of my race. I am excluded from equal privilege at public resorts. As a citizen I am prevented from a free expression of my views and assertion of my rights. As a voter I am denied free access to the ballot-box. At this very moment the whole machinery of the State government of Mississippi is being openly and avowedly employed to secure my disfranchisement and reduce my race from the position of free American citizens to a subordinate and inferior class, from which further debasement, serfdom, and degradation, perhaps practical re-enslavement, will be an easy step. Of course the Constitution of the United States prohibits slavery. The same document professes to secure my rights as a citizen. If a State may dispose my race of one guaranteed right why not of all. I am a Republican because in the principles of that party lies the only hope of my people for continual liberty, equal right, and equal opportunity."

"But that is all wrong," says the Wise Man; "some of you ought to be free traders and vote with the Democrats."

"What do I care for free trade until I have free speech, equal opportunity, and a free ballot? You say protection is right, and I am willing to accept it because the other things you offer I know to be right, and because they are the very breath of life to my peoples hope of liberty."

"Oh, you are all wrong!" says the wise man. "All wrong! You must divide on the tariff and finance and administration, just as the white people do, and then you will be allowed to vote and everything will come all right in time! You are evidently following bad advisers!"

"The Negro scratches his head and says: 'The Republican party taught me the doctrine of equal rights, a free ballot, equal opportunity and protection to American industries. I want my rights and my industry protected. I accept the Republican platform and am told that I have followed bad leaders because I do not vote the Democratic ticket!'

Another curious notion upon the subject is that the Republican party would have a majority in many parts of the South "if it would just shake off the nigger." This is the hypothesis on which the "Lily Republicans" of Texas expect to appeal to the Republican party of the North for indorsement and approval.

"It will never be considered respectable by a Republican at the South as long as it is regarded as a 'nigger' party, and it will be regarded as a 'nigger' party as long as it receives the solid negro vote, insists on the political equality of the negro and puts negroes in office."

So says a valued Texas correspondent who urges the establishment of a "White Republican Party" at the South as a matter of sound policy.

"If it was not for the Negro," said one of the most prominent Republican officials of Louisiana recently to a Boston interviewer, "Louisiana would be a Republican State today."

The plain inference is that the Republican party ought to drop the Negro, ignore his cause and forget his claims, in order that it may be considered "respectable" to belong to it, and that it may be successful to Louisiana and to the other Southern States. It is a very fascinating idea. The average Republican of the North prides himself especially on his "respectability," and of course every Republican sees the advantages of success in the Southern States and Congressional districts. Only a couple of years ago a committee, sent to South Carolina by a Republican organization of Boston, reported in effect that it was not desirable to advocate any Republican principles in the State, except protection, because "respectable white men" would not ally themselves with a party composed largely of Negroes, as a Republican organization in that State must be

There is no doubt that a large number of white men of the South would muster in the Republican party if it would relieve itself of the odium of being a "Nigger party," neither is there any question that it is unpleasant for a Southern white Republican and his family to be regarded with more or less obloquy by the best elements of Southern society because they are the political associates of colored men, and the advocates belong to a party which advocates and proclaims the equal right of the Negro with the white man as a citizen and a political integer. The Bystander sympathizes fully and intelligently with the white Republican at the South. For fifteen years he occupied that position himself and knows its difficulties. He is not only subject to derision and contempt from that society which is controlled and its ideas prescribed by its political opponents; but the society which determines his reputation for respectability is absolutely based and grounded upon the principle that he who advocates the rights of the Negro, is of necessity affected by the same essential inferiority. By this society he is regarded as an enemy, and one of its settled principles is to punish political dissent with social and business disability. A man may live and succeed in the face of such hostility, it may ebb and flow in its intensity, and may sometimes seem to disappear; but every man who meets it knows very well that it does not disappear, and never will disappear so long as the question of equal political rights of the colored man is in issue and undecided.

But the white Republican of the South has also to meet suspicion, and very often in justice, at the hands of the colored Republican, in whose behalf he suffers obloquy. Unfortunately, colored men are, just as fallible as white men, and colored

political leaders are no more immaculate than their white exemplars. In striking at those who are false they often hit those who are true. The white Republican often finds opposition to corrupt the bad men construed into social hostility and injustice. It is simply the misfortune of his position.

But the most unfortunate thing connected with the advocacy of Republican principles at the South is the singular fact that the Southern measure of "respectability" is so often and readily accepted, not only by Northern society, but by Northern Republicans.

The Bystander was lately cognizant of a curious instance of this. An educated and refined gentleman of unobtrusive manner, and with an attractive family, leads a quiet business life in one of the Southern States. His occupation does not render him in any considerable degree dependent on local patronage. He has never sought nor held official positions; but, being a Republican has stoutly maintained the equal right of the Negro as a citizen. Happening to be at a Northern summer resort the Bystander was amused to hear the family referred to by some of the frequenters of the place as "rather off socially." Knowing them to be of the bluest Brahmin blood of New England and of irreproachable lives he was interested in tracing the rumor to its source. He did so, and found that it had been stated that the family did not go in the best society at home because the father "went with the Nigger in politics and was always stirring up strife between the white and colored people."

It made them almost as much objects of suspicion in a Republican community in the North as in their homes among the Bourbons of the South. The simple fact is that suspicion attaches to the white Republican at the North, not only because something of the same sentiment prevails there as with the whites of the South, but because we fail to note the fact that "respectability" means one thing in one community and quite a different thing in the other. There are thousands of men and women throughout the South who are moral heroes of the finest type, who are there regarded as little less than lepers, and the estimation there put upon them has very greatly affected the Northern Republican estimate of their quality.

There are two things which seem to be entirely forgotten in this curious rage for a white Republican party at the South which shall represent Republican economic theory and ignore the Republican doctrine as to personal rights.

The one is the absolute impossibility of removing the Negro from the field of political controversy or relieving the Republican party of the odium attaching to him as a citizen in the eyes of the Southern man. The Negro, as a citizen, is a creation of the Republican party. It first gave him a real status in our politics and is responsible, in a sense, for all the consequences of his act. This responsibility it can never shake off. Even if every Negro in the South were disfranchised and one was not permitted to look into the windows and watch the proceedings of a Republican convention, and every member of the party were required to present a certified record of unmixt Caucasian ancestry back to the date of ancestral transplantation before being allowed to attend a caucus or vote its ticket, it would still be taken and accepted, reviled and assailed as the "black Republican party!" One might as well try to wriggle out of the shirt of Nessus as for the Republican party of the South to try to "cut loose from the nigger," as the process is generally described.

But granting all that is claimed—that the white Republican would be happy and "respectable," that there might be a Republican majority in some states and districts, that the Negro is an uncomfortable and ungrateful ally—granting all these things, and it is still worth while to inquire what the Republican party would be like after it had "cut loose from the nigger" and excised from its platforms, addresses and appeals those principles which the Negro represents.

As a matter of fact, there would never have been a Republican party but for these very things. The old Whig party was just as thoroughly protectionists as the Republican party is today. It was not brave enough to assert and maintain equal rights and opportunity for all, and because of that it fell. The dust is thick upon its brightest names and the stain of cowardice infection and the betrayal of the cause of liberty rests ineradicably upon the form of its greatest leaders.

The Republican party linked its destiny with human freedom, the right of citizenship, equal opportunity and the expurgation from political thought of all inequality of right based on "race, color or previous condition of servitude." Every act for which it can claim credit, every success it has achieved, every bright page in its history, is a direct result of the feature of its policy. A white Republican party, whether formed by ignoring or subordinating the Negro, is an absurdity infinitely worse than Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out, and can never become a fact until we are willing not only to bury our past, but to overthrow the immortal principle on which its glory rests.

ALBION W. TOURGEE.
Mayville, N. Y., Sept. 25.

Read THE PLAINDEALER

LANGSTON TO CONTEST.

HE WILL SHOW HOW THE "OLD THING WORKS."

The Election in His District Shows the Crying Need for a National Election Bill.

Special to THE PLAINDEALER
WASHINGTON Nov. 16.

Congressman Langston who, according to the returns, was defeated for reelection to Congress from the Fourth Virginia District, by about 5,000 majority, declares that he will contest the title of his opponent in the 52nd Congress. Among the allegations of fraud made by Mr. Langston are these:

"In the first Precinct of the First Ward of Petersburg, a Republican stronghold, there was no election. No returns of any sort were made from that precinct. In the Sixth Ward where my home is situated, and where the Negroes are especially numerous, the Rev. Henry Williams, pastor of the Gilford Baptist Church, was delayed four hours and fifteen minutes before he could deposit his ballot; and all other Republicans were delayed in the same way. As if this mock election were not sufficient, the Democratic Executive Committee protested against any returns from the ward, and all the ballots were thrown out.

"In the Fifth Ward the election was conducted with apparent fairness until the polls were closed. Then the ballots were emptied out of the box upon a table, the polling window was left open, and a long came some one who pushed the box and shoved the ballots on the floor. When they were gathered up and counted, there was 100 less than I should have been entitled to, according to my supervisor's check marks. He refused to sign the receipt until the ballots were accounted for, and went out. A policeman arrested him, took him back into the room, and the Democratic Judge of Election, placing his hand on his pocket said: 'Now, you had better sign, quick.' Under this threat the colored supervisor signed.

"In the Second Ward the ballots were done up in packages of twenty-five, with rubber bands put around them. A man connected officially with the election began to pick up packages of my ballots, put them in his pockets, and substituted packages of Democratic ballots. My supervisor a brave colored man, named Thwait, who was well armed at the time, protested against this. The man claimed that he had done nothing; but when he took out his handkerchief, the bundles of my ballots fell out. All these things have been reported by affidavit to Chief Supervisor Pleasant, at Richmond. They were repeated in all places of the district except a few, the conspiracy being shown by the fact that the same methods were followed at every point. Wherever an honest vote was allowed, I received a majority.

Another Slave Girl.

Mary Frances Williams is 21 years old and has lived all her life with a white family in Hanover county, Virginia, ignorant of the fact that she was free. She has been whipped unmercifully and has done the work of a man without receiving any wages, has never had but two cents in her life. Two years ago the family moved to Richmond but as she was told that Afro-Americans were her worst enemies she lived here as isolated a life as she did at home until a short time since when a woman employed next door told Frances she was free and should receive pay for her work. Afro-Americans of Richmond have interested themselves in the case and she will be helped by them until she can find employment.

Arrested For Attempted Poisoning.

Martha Davis a domestic, employed in the family of F. Ervin at 1431 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, has been arrested for attempting to poison the family of her employer. It is alleged that on the morning of October 2nd, Martha made and served coffee to the family but took none herself, which was noticeable as she is very fond of coffee. Later on, the entire family was taken ill, Mr. Ervin suffering most as he had drunk the most coffee. On analyzing the coffee a small amount of arsenic was found which must have been put in after it was bought as some of the same coffee had been used before with no bad effect. The motive assigned for the deed is that Mr. Ervin had discharged Martha after the close of the week for staying out all night.

Wanted.—Information.

Information is wanted of Willie Lee who was last heard from in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1890 and is said to have left there at that time for Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The missing man is of light complexion with brown hair and eyes, 4 1/2 feet high with a scar on his right leg. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing J. J. Miles headwater Plankinton House, Milwaukee, Wis., or his mother Mrs. Lucy Lee 436 Washington street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

All the bakeries of New Orleans are run by Afro-Americans.

"A YOUTH" WHO TALKS LIKE A SAGE

Chuck Full of Race Pride He Makes a Few Comparisons.

To the Editor of THE PLAINDEALER.

Your correspondent is not one of the class having so little sympathy with his race as to despise colored churches, colored newspapers, colored business men, and colored professional men, but, on the other hand, is chuck full of race pride. This, however, does not blind his eyes nor prevent him from making comparisons.

If our colored churches are to be our spiritual homes, they should be, at least, equal to any other similar centres of religious instructing and training to which we might resort. White churches make room for the young people and find some means of employing their talent. Those of us who educate our children want them to have not only a chance of being active in the church but want the church to exercise a good and helpful influence over them. If this cannot be, of what benefit is a colored church to us. Why should we help support it, why should we attend it, why should it exist? Bethel Church, for instance, has a fine building and should be an object of pride. Will it be? Here in our city are young people who are trained in music, why are they not put to work in the choir? Any church that would rather be without a choir than to employ young people won't be very popular. It is to be hoped that the pastor and officers will continue in the movement now on foot until Bethel has her quota of young people actively at work under her direction and for her upbuilding. There has, perhaps, never been a time in the history of Bethel when the community felt more drawn to the church and more disposed to help. Make room for newcomers, there is work enough for all. But, if we want the church to be progressive, those of us who think so should attend and help to foster and encourage all efforts put forth in that line.

If our colored newspapers would more fearlessly criticize and condemn the evil and support and uphold the good, their influence would be more wholesome. From honest conviction, the writer is free to say that he regards THE PLAINDEALER as a model paper and thinks that every true lover of the race in Michigan should be a supporter.

If our colored business men are to receive our patronage, they should in every possible way show themselves to be interested in the race and in their respective lines should seek to give us as much in quality and quantity for our money as we could get elsewhere. In order to enable them to do this we should adopt the Republican policy of protecting home industries and patronizing our business men until they have had a chance to catch up with their competitors.

The same general remarks will apply to our colored professional men. A colored lawyer or doctor who never attends a colored church, fails to patronize colored business men, refuses or neglects to aid colored newspapers, has little title to our patronage and support. It would be better if we all rallied to the help of each other and dropped petty prejudices and spites.

A YOUTH.

THE AFRO-AMERICANS' PARADISE.

Money To Be Made By Working Men in Vancouver.

To the Editor of THE PLAINDEALER.

VANCOUVER, B. C. Nov. 10.—Since my arrival here on Sept. 19 I have found much to interest me in this beautiful country. The climate is excellent and men can work out doors in their shirt sleeves, although off in the distance you can see the stately mountain tops covered with snow.

We are about eighty miles from the Pacific ocean whose waters are covered with the largest ships in the world from China, Japan, Europe, Africa, etc bringing passengers and merchandise to this country.

As this is a new country of course there is not so much cleared land as in the older parts of the country. The land which is not cleared is covered with cedar, fir, and pine and game large and small abound.

There are very few Afro-Americans here but those who are here are doing well. Working people of both sexes can find employment and make money here and there is no prejudice to hamper them. Often when I see the opportunities here for success I wish I could gather up my afflicted people of the South and bring them to this beautiful country where they will be treated kindly and can enjoy their freedom. Carpenters, blacksmiths, farmers, stock-raisers can all do well here.

One of the most prosperous old settlers of this place is Mr. Sourry who is doing a good real estate business while his two sons are carrying on a good barber business. He is also interested in gold mines on the Fraser river. Mr. Sourry has just returned from a trip to California. Mr. Walker another prosperous resident keeps a fine hotel and restaurant. I expect to begin my work of varnish and Japan manufacturing soon. Good barbers are in great demand here. We were glad to hear of Mr. Langston's successful contest for his seat in the House for though we are British subjects we have a warm spot in our hearts for our people all over the world. This is the Afro-American's paradise. Let them come.
W. H. H. J.

Advertise in THE PLAINDEALER.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

The Bank of France employs about 360 women as clerks.

Cincinnati has a Woman's Press club of 34, all of whom are actively engaged in literary work.

A \$100,000 Memorial college for women has been erected in New Orleans, by Mrs. Newcombe, as a tribute to a 16-year-old daughter.

Mrs. Bently, wife of an English missionary to Africa, recently learned telegraphy for the sake of instructing the black boys on the Congo in the art.

Mrs. Gilmore, wife of the famous bandmaster, arranges most of the music for the band, and in many ways assists her husband in his professional work.

Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer, the English poetess, who died recently, bequeathed almost her entire estate of \$350,000 to charitable and educational establishments for women.

Miss Elizabeth Cotesworth is about organizing a co-operative company of English gentlemen for the raising of fruits and vegetables, to be delivered directly to the consumers.

Mrs. W. W. Astor is having a \$2,000 cottage erected at Bath Beach for the poor children's sanitarium. Last summer she erected at like expense the pavilion overlooking the bay.

Miss Taik, the daughter of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, devotes her whole life to the poor of London, making her home in one of the poor streets in the vicinity of the ecclesiastical palace.

Miss Helen Graser of Cincinnati is a customs broker, and is doing a large business. It is a difficult work, that takes a long head and extensive knowledge of the tariffs and monetary systems of all the countries of the world.

Archduchess Valeria, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, formally renounced all claim to her father's throne, in order to marry the man of her choice. The ceremony took place in the imperial council chamber, and was naturally a very interesting episode.

Mrs. Ida Hall Roby, who is said to be the only woman pharmacist in Illinois, is only 24, but is the proprietor and manager of a tidy little drug store. She is a graduate of the Illinois College of Pharmacy, and will soon admit to her partnership her assistant, Miss Jessie Barker.

A niece of J. Fenimore Cooper is a member of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses. She is a tall, graceful brunette, who has been training in the surgical ward and is said to show a refinement and a sweet presence that are more potent than medicine treating the sick.

The women teachers of Germany have for the last six years had an insurance society, for which for a monthly fee of 25 cents \$2.50 a week can be drawn in sickness for thirteen weeks. Women between eighteen and forty-five who have a physician's certificate of good health are admitted.

The condition of woman is improving, even in India, where it has been decided that a widow shall have her head shaved but once, after which she may allow her hair to grow, and may attend caste dinners. Girls are not to be given in marriage under the age of 10, and the marriage is not to be consummated till they are 12.

Mrs. Sophie Braeunlich, who has recently been made sole business manager of the Engineering and Mining Journal, began service as a type-writer for the editor. Her bright business ability led to her rapid and enviable advancement. Mrs. Braeunlich superintended the preparation of the government statistics on gold and silver for the new census returns.

London is reported to have 18,000 "professional" newspaper women, the "Ladies' School of Journalism" turning out 200 per term; but the percentage of successes is said to be small, and the average salaries still smaller. Young women type-writers are also being employed in the government offices there, the pay being some times less than \$4 week and never exceeding \$6.

Mary Cowden Clark, a Shakespearean writer, lives retiredly at her villa of Novella, in Genoa, Italy, having a comfortable competence and writing very little. She has one of most complete Shakespearean libraries in existence, valued at thousands of dollars, and her principal employment and enjoyment is in correspondence with Shakespearean scholars and students the world over.

PICKED UP HERE AND THERE.

Congressmen have but two months at home this year.

The roller-skating mania has again broken out in London.

Dr. Hammond says that thin soles are the worst propagators of diseases among women.

The capacious maw of the dead-letter office receives over 6,000,000 of letters annually.

A Georgia plantation has a pear tree measuring 10 feet in circumference and over three feet in diameter.

In the Gila valley district of Arizona Territory it is proposed to plant 5,000 acres to oranges this fall and winter.

A York county, Maine, man caused the arrest of two men for stealing his wallet, and then found it just where he left it.

Russian baths are recommended by a sufferer from rheumatism. "After several trials one should take the steam as hot as he can bear it on the afflicted parts of the body."

The papers of Micager Hancock of Indiana, for whom the Senate pension committee has recommended a pension of \$25 for his services in the war of 1812, show that he was 102 years old.

At Union, Iowa, Charles Reyer and Miss Minnie Flagg have just been married. Over the parlor door of the bride's house was hung the words: "A union of hearts, a union of hands, and the Flagg of Union for Reyer."

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DETROIT, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, '90.

"Some men are born great, others achieve greatness and some have it thrust upon them." Editor COOPER seems to have had it thrust upon him.

As soon as the Bourbons of South Carolina found that the 52nd Congress would be Democratic, they counted out MILLER. The grounds on which they did it was that the ballots were one-sixteenth of an inch too long.

DEMOCRATIC Senators will succeed Republicans in New York and Wisconsin and possibly in Illinois, Kansas and South Dakota. These facts ought to induce others of the senate to attend strictly to the demands of the people who sent them there.

When Mayor PINGREK was elected to office he was elated over the almost unanimous support he received from the Afro-American. He went so far as to say to a member of THE PLAINDEALER company their fidelity should not be forgotten. He has an excellent opportunity to show that he meant what he said. He has appointed but one Afro-American and that one to the office of Chimney Sweep. There is a vacancy on the Board of Public Works why not give it to an Afro-American? The race can furnish a representative for the office capable of doing good service for the city and hold his own with the other members of the board.

SPEAKER REED who represented a new force in American politics has been returned by a largely increased majority. Major MCKINLEY who represented the new tariff idea cut down a National "Democratic victory" from 3,000 to less than that many hundred, and if a fair return could have been had at once from certain precincts in his district he would most undoubtedly have been returned to his seat in the 52nd Congress. HENRY CABOT LODGE who represented the idea of Federal control of National elections has been returned so that the recent results cannot be attributed to the predominant ideas of the last session of Congress.

The question of having a "colored exhibit" at the World's Fair to be held at Chicago is being agitated. There is already considerable opposition to it, and very properly so. The prejudice that exists in this country is sufficiently advertised now without setting us apart in this manner. If a separate apartment is determined upon the managers may count on it being slimly represented. Our exhibit at New Orleans was creditable. In shows what the race can do and any separation now will be the sequel for an agitation against any action whatever. Representation has been asked upon one of the boards. That much is what we ought to have. It is simply justice. President PALMER has been very lavish in his interviews on other subjects, 8,000,000 people would like to hear from him on this matter.

Now that the winter season with its long evenings is upon us all local Afro-American leagues should again commence their meetings with fresh enthusiasm and renewed determination to carry on the principles that brought them into life. It would be an excellent thing if all the local leagues in Michigan or in any other state for that matter would band together and form a circuit for a course of lectures in which the subjects to be treated of would be those of vital interest to the people. Formed for such high and worthy purposes as are these leagues they should be conducted as to bring in under their influence the mass of the people; they should aim to be the center of the progressive thought of their localities and from which should emanate many an enterprise that should create an opening for our youths in business.

How the Democratic Board of Canvasers can expect the Supreme Court, or any other tribunal of Justice, to sanction their lawless acts, is more than an honest man can conceive. It is right and proper that a man should do all in his power, that is honorable for his party, if interested in its principles. When election is over the laws should never be prostituted or set at naught to accomplish what persuasion could not. Suppose the high handed course of these canvassers should obtain, and when the Republicans came in to power they would resort to the same tactics. It would not be long ere elections would be mere farces, and the result lead

to riot and bloodshed. The law should be laid down so plain, and the penalty be made so certain for transgression of election laws, that no member of any party, would dare outrage the public will.

ALTHOUGH we are ever aware of the vast variety of men that go to make up the social and political world, one is often in a quandary as to the sort of stuff some men are made of after all. All men of standing, in either community or state, are supposed to represent some principle. Relying on this leaders in reform movements predicate the possibilities of success or failure of the issues involved. Too often they have reckoned without their host because of the weakness and instability of those upon whom they have relied. Earnest men have often lost heart in their work and faith in men from such reliance. The Port Huron Times, at present, represents the vacillating horde who relinquish principle at the first sign of alarm. It advises the Republican party to relinquish the idea of a "free ballot and a fair count, implores it to acquiesce with the Bourbons in the repeal of the XV amendment and counsels the parties to divide on trade issues and this, though a cowardly reason is the only one it gives for such a sacrifice of principle. When the greed of gain becomes paramount to the ideas of justice and humanity entertained by the party of great moral ideas, America will have taken a step, and a decided one backward toward the dark ages. The Times claims that no Southern states would disfranchise the Afro-American, yet in the adjoining column it publishes an article from the Chicago Tribune showing where the new constitution of Mississippi has done this very thing. Should the XV Amendment be repealed, the South with the same audacity exhibited before the war would claim representation for the disfranchised by those who do not represent their wishes.

When the Republican party has once ignored the principles on which it was founded and which it has partially maintained, it will have lost its calling. Not only this, it will be doomed because of the sacrifice. We deny that the question of a free and fair ballot was at issue in the recent disastrous campaign. It was a campaign on trade issues alone, the party did not carry out its platform in legislation, even the Port Huron Times ought to know as much. The party has never been defeated on its principles, it is only when they have been sacrificed or when men who have sacrificed them have been put forward.

THE Republican party in Congress in the next short session if it wishes to keep intact the greater part of the Afro-American vote must not fail to pass an educational and a National election measure. Republican senators owing to their failure to pass such measures as had already been passed in the House of Representatives contributed in no small share to the recent defeat. Failure on the part of Congress to pass such necessary legislation may lead to another defeat in 1892. The Afro-American in the Western states is thinking a great deal of late and he is exercising his judgment in the contrasting of parties. He is beginning to see that the acts of the past which in their time were highly praiseworthy should not be the criterion to judge parties of today unless they strive to reach the same standard in passing such measures as will help to secure an intelligent citizenship and make it possible for every American citizen to exercise the rights conferred upon him by the constitution in common with all others. If the Republican party in Congress while they have the opportunity to do so, neglect such measures and neglect the trust and confidence reposed in them by the people, the Afro-American will ask wherein is the National Republican party of today better than the National Democratic party so far as the rights of the citizen now are concerned. Such questioning, if the policies pursued by Senator QUAY and those who acted in concert with him during the last session be continued, will not result in unanimous favor to the Republican party. The Afro-American sincerely believes nay, in fact he knows, that so far as the rank and file of the parties are concerned the Republican party is immeasurably superior, but he may judge it to be necessary to rebuke bossism and retire the purists who think their judgment far above that of the people and that the party be again defeated in a National campaign so that in the future new men with broad, humanitarian and true Republican principles may spring up to take charge of the Nation's affairs who will faithfully attend to the requests of the American people.

THERE are so many persons trying to create an unfavorable opinion of the Afro-American in leading periodicals throughout the country that it seems to be a necessary duty on his part to do all that can be done to prove that he is misjudged and that any inferiority that may seem to appear is due not because of race but because of lack of opportunity. As a part of the American people he is forced to become more earnest and serious, more thrifty and capable, to possess more energy and to acquire more

wealth with more limited chances than any other part of the people of this great nation. Condemnation from many is pointing its finger at him because a more marvelous record has not been made since he emerged from ignorance, twenty-five years ago. In fact the Afro-American as a race if forced to become a man and compete with men before he has got out of his swaddling clothes.

THE Democratic leaders have in the past two weeks been holding a jubilee and indulging in the most extravagant remarks relative to the integrity, honesty and fair dealing of the Democratic party. So extravagant have been their remarks that the outside observer unacquainted with the political history and methods of our great political parties might conclude that the Democratic party was the great moral force of the country and the sole champion of the rights of the American citizen. Our own superlatively superb Don M. Dickinson lifts up his voice with the rest in extravagant praise of the honesty of his party and cries out "We believe in the doctrine of home rule and that the National government should keep its hands off the election franchise." Aye while the wind was blowing through the whiskers of the "superlatively superb" as he was extolling the party of negation his fellow compatriot Boss JACOBS was introducing Mississippi methods in Detroit and with brazen effrontery at his own sweet will was unseating the majority candidates and causing certificates of election to be issued to the candidates of the minority, and other booa companions and members of his own political brotherhood were stealing the eighth congressional district and unseating members elect of the State Legislature in various parts of Michigan. "Great and pure is Democracy" cried the leaders at the THURMAN banquet hypocritically. "Ours is the triumph of right over wrong, of liberty over oppression and of the fundamental principles of the Republic." Thus while their creatures are busily stealing congressional and state legislative seats they are trying to blind the public gaze and at the same time claim the victory as great political reformers to keep the American people from thinking that the result of the election was due in many cases to local causes and the great number of stay-at-homes who for various reasons simply permitted this "great Democratic victory" to be.

THE Afro-Americans of Michigan desire to inform Senators STOCKBRIDGE and McMILLAN that an educational and National election bill are greatly needed in the country to help on the work of education in those sections where illiteracy is so great, the means of reducing it so inadequate and that Afro-Americans are the chief sufferers because of it. That a National election measure that will make all National elections separate from state, county and municipal so as to secure to every American citizen, white or black, the right to vote for the man of his choice and have that choice so returned. These measures the Republican party in National convention assembled pledged themselves to secure, and failure on the part of the Michigan senators to help such legislation will not be construed by Afro-Americans of this state as favorable to them.

SECRET ORDER NOTES.

The new Odd Fellows Hall, which is being erected at Boston, Mass., is nearing completion and will be dedicated Dec. 18 with special ceremonies.

The Knights of the Golden Link of Frankfort, Ky. have a membership of nearly 400. They have shown their enterprise by opening a grocery with a full stock of goods.

The order of the Knights of Pythias is flourishing nicely in Chicago. Recently Pythian Lodge No 3 was set up by Damon Lodge No 1 and promises to be a formidable rival of that lodge.

Eagle Star Lodge of Odd Fellows, Chattanooga, Tenn. is the oldest in that city. It has a membership of 150, with a bank account of \$25.00 and owns jointly with the Xenophon Lodge No 12, a lot in a desirable part of the city.

The Odd Fellows Journal a paper published monthly in the interest of the G. U. O. of O. F. and Masons, at Montgomery, Ala., has reappeared after several months' suspension, and presents a four page six column paper of matter interesting to the fraternity.

A New Firm.

Messrs. R. C. Barnes who has occupied an office with Prof. Straker in the Telegraph block for the past year and H. T. Toliver grand councillor of the Knights of Pythias have associated themselves together under the name of Barnes and Toliver. They have fitted up a neat little office in the Walker block where they will conduct a general law and real estate business.

Mr. Barnes came to this city about two years ago from Columbus, Ohio, and has made many friends by his manliness and shrewd business methods. As a lawyer his ability has been demonstrated in many ways and he is destined to win a high place among the legal fraternity of this city.

Mr. Toliver is well known throughout the city and has been successful in all his undertakings thus far. He will devote his attention to the real estate business. The new firm starts out under favorable auspices and will no doubt prove successful.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Bishop Brown's Explanation of the Trouble at Milwaukee.

To the Editor of THE PLAINDEALER.
Sir:—Your correspondent from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Mr. Bell, a trustee of the St. Mark's A. M. E. Church of that city, is evidently impressed that he is doing the church incalculable good in keeping the public supplied with a series of of scurrilous articles in reference to the management of St. Mark's affairs by its former pastor, the Rev. D. P. Brown. As Bishop in charge of the diocese in which St. Mark's is located and having a personal and intimate knowledge of the efforts and successes of the pastors in charge, I deem it proper, in order that those interested in the progress of the church of God, that they may be rightfully informed as to the Rev. D. P. Brown's conduct of the affairs of St. Mark's during his pastorate of said church, to make the following brief statement.

The Rev. D. P. Brown, former pastor of the St. Mark's A. M. E. Church, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, entered upon his duties there on the third day of September, 1889. He found the church embarrassed with a debt to the amount of \$2,500 and with an energy that has characterized all of his efforts for the good of the church wherever he has been appointed, he at once instituted plans which were methodical and based upon strictly business principles, to liquidate the debt. These plans were not without my knowledge, approval, and direction, to pay the debt and save the church at all hazards. That the pastor did this the results of his efforts attest. Within 60 days from the date of his appointment, \$1,000 were raised, applied to the mortgage and the time extended for payment of the balance until the month of May, following. At that time the balance, \$1,500, with accrued interest and insurance for three years, (amounting to \$210.00) were paid.

The entire indebtedness amounting to over \$3,000 was therefore cancelled by his efforts. The deed procured, presented to me for inspection and then handed to the Trustees of the church with instructions from me that the Trustees should not encumber the church again with mortgages. The Trustees, however, disregarded my instructions and the advice of friends, and have again mortgaged the church to the amount of \$360.00 in direct violation of the church's "Canon" forbidding such action without consent of a majority of the legal membership of the church.

Your correspondent (Mr. Bell) states in a recent number of the "Sentinel" that they (the Trustees) did not create a new debt. It would have been better for Mr. Bell to have put it thus "we did not confer with the congregation", for he tacitly admits thereby that he and those associated with him, had mortgaged the church without its (the church's) consent and authority. Does he not know that the church may refuse to pay the debt and thus compel the Trustees to pay it themselves out of their pockets. There is abundant evidence on record of Trustees and very often of pastor's inability to manage church property. For example evidence their own church property and the property at East Saginaw, Michigan, bartered away to pay off a small debt similar to the one now hanging over them. The church in either one of these cities is without a spot on which to erect a decent edifice.

The administration of the Rev. D. P. Brown as pastor at St. Mark's is not without features commending themselves to the greater part of its membership and friends. No pastor who has consecrated himself to God's service can hope to build up God's kingdom here below without criticism of his acts; these the pastor must expect to meet. The entire conduct of Messrs Bell and others, trustees of St. Mark's, is evidently born of selfish and unchristian motives and at these the pastor and Mr. Miles who have accomplished so much for the church can afford to smile complacently in the full consciousness of having done their duty to God and humanity and that it is but another illustration of the apple that has dried giving its opinion of the sweet and luscious fruit upon the tree.

Upon this I place my stamp of approval of the Rev. D. P. Brown's administration during his pastorate at St. Mark's church, Milwaukee, Wis. Yours very truly

J. RUSH BROWN,
Bishop 4th Episcopal District, A. M. E. church, Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.

Does This Strike You?

A correspondent to the Indianapolis World hits a large number of readers of Afro-American journals thusly:

"No person should subscribe for or continue to read a paper, unless they intend to pay for it. Some people get along in this world by paying their way, while others work the 'd-d ad beat' system. Some people seem to have very little respect for their word, they tell the collector to come a certain time and when he does so, tell him to call again, while others, who have read the paper for a year make the excuse that they did not order the paper, when the collector calls. These people always have ready cash to throw away on some 'fake,' in which they receive no fair return, but the papers are put off. Is this fair, is it square, is it honest? Should their names be exposed, many 'big' people would dwindle into microscopic smallness. The big officers dressed in the richest costumes and paraphernalia pertaining to the craft; in the 'amen' corner, and crying 'amen' when the pastor discourses upon the sin of hypocrisy; and wearing a star, the badge of authority and protector of society. There would be representation in all these, if their names were published, people who impose upon Negro journals. I hope their conscience will incline them to do their duty and join in with those who so nobly assist and keep up race enterprises."

Their Fifth Anniversary.

Zach Chandler Lodge will keep their fifth anniversary on Thanksgiving night, Nov. 27, by giving a full dress promenade at Fraternity hall. F. D. Hamilton, chairman. 309

Read THE PLAINDEALER

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

To hear some of our alarmists talk, one would think that America had a tremendous problem on hand, whose portentous attitude threatens to sweep civilization and peace before it, like an avalanche in its course. This dark lowering problem is dubbed the Negro Problem. Education, small and great, fill our magazines as to the way of solving it. A calm view of the situation shows that even the pretenses for alarm are becoming fewer. The following account of the amicable relations of the race in Jamaica is what must, at some time, be the condition in this country.

Jamaica is a British colony with a mixed population of white and black, the latter being in the majority. But Jamaica has no "Negro Problem"—no fears of "Negro domination." A correspondent of the National Baptist thus explains the reason why: "Like the Negroes of America, those of Jamaica were once slaves, too; but have been free for nearly sixty years. The length of time since the colored people have been free, with their intellectual and moral culture, has riden them of slavish fear; and they hold themselves as men, claiming equality with the whites. Prejudice might exist, but where it does, it is a personal feeling, not a public sentiment. A man, white or colored, is a man as he makes himself. The distinction, white church and colored church; white school and colored school, are terms not understood. "Furthermore, the colored man of Jamaica is not simply the barbaric, or waiter, or boot-black, nor even the letter-carrier; he is the tradesman, the clerk, the merchant, the postmaster, he is the magistrate, he is the representative in Legislative council, as well as his white brother. Yes, the colored man equal in ability—under the same advantages—with the white, is eligible to the same positions, some of which have been filled by him with efficiency and credit.

The most violent in their opposition to women having an equal chance in church and state are a few Afro-Americans who have but a smattering of knowledge themselves. Almost every week one is greeted by a long dissertation on the sphere of women and mostly by men who have a poor appreciation of their own sphere. After reading a number of articles which have appeared in our religious journals by ministers opposing the recognition and the ability and usefulness of women in the church, the thought must occur to all thoughtful readers of such screeds, "could not this labor have been better spent?" If we spend our whole time in perfecting ourselves, we need not fear of outstripping the progress of our times. There are two ways by which a man can retain a position he occupies before the people; by diligence in self improvement by which he keeps in the van guard, and by making light of and discouraging competitors for his place. All of us know which is the better way. Women are taking a higher place in the world, they are having more to do with the influences that regulate humanity simply because they are adequate to the task. Men who cannot honestly outstrip them must follow where they lead. It is useless to kick against the pricks. Reforms go on while laggards argue the impossibility of their realization. The same argument that a few Afro-Americans use against women has been used with blasting force against themselves.

The Catholic Knights of America in the state of Kentucky have met the race question and conquered. At a banquet recently held by the order Dan Rudd of the Catholic Tribune and a young Hebrew employed on a German daily of Cincinnati were invited. On hearing this a Chivalric bourbon, who was another of the invited guests, informed them that he could never consent to put his knees under the same table with a "Negro" and a "Jew." The managers of the banquet promptly relieved him of the necessity by cancelling his engagement at the same time informing him that they considered his protest a breach of courtesy. It is safe to say that there is one man at least in Kentucky swearing mad.

The number of prizes in oratorical contests recently taken by Afro-Americans has led to the saying that the "Afro-American is a natural orator." This invention is to cheat him of the merit due him for this attainment. Of course a thing that is natural costs a little or no effort, and the oratorical abilities of the race accordingly is not the result of culture, nor does it prove the possibilities of culture. This is the fashion of white men's reasoning. This is not the only avenue in which the Afro-American has excelled. In Missouri, for years, the "colored schools" have taken the prize in writing. In Georgia the legislature appointed a committee to visit Atlanta college an institute for Afro-Americans. Even this incredulous committee with its preconceived prejudices stood awed by the proficiency of the students in the higher branches, especially mathematics and Greek. In fact the Afro-American has excelled in every branch where he has been given an equal opportunity. With all the advantages of Anglo Saxon the Edison, Morse, Keens, and Gladstones are few.

Miss Ash a teacher in a Camden N. J. school has aroused the indignation of the parents of some of her pupils because on being asked about the cause of the large Democratic majorities of the South by one of an advanced class of young ladies, she explained the shot gun policy of the South by means of which Democrats intimidate Afro-American votes. The truth has always been an offense to Democrats and those of her patrons who belonged to that faith and order have agreed to cut short her supply of bread and butter if she ever dares to tell that wicked truth again.

HART NOT IN IT.

The Walking Match Proving an Interesting Contest

Great interest is being taken in the six days' walking match now in progress at the Detroit rink. It is by far the best exhibition of pluck and endurance yet given in Detroit and those who cover the limit of 500 as well as those who take first or second money will have to keep hustling. Hart the winner of the last match was the only Afro-American to enter, and after going 100 miles quit Tuesday evening, at which time he put in a good "night off" with a crowd it would be better for him to steer clear of. They will pull any man down. It is said by some that he was paid to quit, but those interested only laugh at this.

Subscribe for THE PLAINDEALER, the best of them all.

Isaac Murphy, the famous jockey is very ill at his home in Lexington.

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:

- Aron Lapp, 406 Hastings street.
- John Williams, 81 Croghan street.
- Smith and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
- Little Herrmann, 241 Croghan street.
- J. L. Smith, 417 Hastings street.
- Jones and Brewer, 389 Antoine street.
- Wm. Burnett 29 Monroe avenue.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Advertisers, Attention!

All reading matter notices and transient advertising payable strictly in advance.

MERE MENTION.

Subscribe for THE PLAINDEALER. Attend the Chrysanthemum social tonight.

John Jones, the half witted stevedore, has been sent to the Pontiac insane asylum.

Mrs. Theo. Finney of Croghan street who has been seriously ill, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Beasley, of Adelaide street are happy over the arrival of a little daughter.

Mrs. Anthony Miner, of Chicago, who has been visiting her sister Mrs. John Little has returned home.

Mr. W. H. Gregory of Maple Street who has been sailing all summer, has returned home quite sick.

Mrs. G. W. Robinson of Pittsburg is visiting at the residence of Mrs. Thompson of Madison avenue.

Mrs. Robert Thomas of Clinton street, arrived home Monday, after enjoying a pleasant trip to Chicago.

Mrs. John H. Brown of Toledo will spend Thanksgiving with Mrs. Postal Smith of Antoine street.

The children of the Rev. James Henderson of Adelaide street are suffering from a slight attack of scarlet fever.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Turner, have taken up their residence on the corner of Hastings and Elizabeth streets.

Rev. C. H. Thompson, pastor of St. Matthews church, lectured last Wednesday evening on the subject of confirmation.

Mr. Robert F. Hunton, a young lawyer of St. Paul, Minn., was the guest of Mr. Wm. Demus, of Antoine St., for a short time last week.

Mrs. Laura Richardson of Chatham, returned home Monday, after spending a few days, visiting her friend Mrs. Richardson, of Mullet street.

Mrs. John Moore of 575 Hastings street has gone to Chicago where she will spend the holidays with her son and daughter Mr. and Mrs. W. Stone.

Mrs. Esther A. Laae, president of John Brown corps No. 198 requests all members to attend a meeting at their hall next Wednesday evening Nov. 25.

Mr. Richard Shewcraft, who left the city for New Albany Indiana, a short time ago has entered the Louisville National medical College, at Louisville Ky.

The will soon be a new barber shop reopened on Hastings street near Wilkins. W. A. Johnson, more familiarly known as "Shorty," will be the proprietor.

Mr. Wm. V. Jefferson, who is attending the University at Ann Arbor was among the students who came to the city last Saturday to witness the foot ball game.

Mrs. George Underwood, of Milwaukee who has been visiting Mrs. H. E. Langston of Watson Street, returned to the city again Wednesday, after a short visit to Ypsilanti.

Next week Thursday being Thanksgiving, the Willing Workers will not meet until Thursday December fourth at the residence of Mrs. H. C. Clark, Adelaide street.

James Brown and George Jones who were arrested here last Saturday night in a stable on Brush street were taken back to their parents in Pontiac from whence they ran away.

Mrs. Saran Libertus who was charged by Mrs. Catherine Smith with having slandered her has retracted the statements which caused the trouble and the difficulty has been adjusted.

Mrs. Catharine Johnson, mother of Wm. Johnson, of Alfred street, died a few weeks ago at the home of her son, Calvin Snead, near Hunting, Tennessee. She was over seventy years of age at her death.

Neighbors in the vicinity of 28 Antoine street were disturbed by the excitement occasioned by trouble in the family of Mr. Farney who abused and beat his wife so severely that the patrol was summoned.

The leaders interested in the formation of the chorus, (mention of which has already been made) hold a consultation meeting this evening in St. Matthews Mission rooms, for the purpose of furthering their plans.

Mrs. Wm. Lewis has returned home after spending several weeks with her parents in Indianapolis. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss B. Lewis who will remain in the city until after the holidays.

Mrs. Lucinda Johnson and members of the family wish to return thanks through THE PLAINDEALER to the Rev. Alexander and friends who so kindly remembered them through the illness of their mother and in their bereavement.

The disagreeable weather of last Monday kept the crowd away from the pan cake social at St. Matthews Mission rooms. The gentlemen proved themselves able to take care of those who attended and if the cashiers looked after the pennies may be regarded as evidence their cup is sure to run over and the Guild prosper.

Glances Here and There.

If the crowds who have congregated around Lafayette avenue the past few weeks watching the process of making an asphalt pavement are criterions, it is safe to say that a goodly portion of Detroit citizens thoroughly understand the mode of procedure. It is true the crowd would sometimes be so great that your man on the outer edge could not be a very close observer of the work. But then he has no doubt developed some other means of acquiring the desired information for these lords of creation have such pressing business demands they could never be persuaded to stand around idle and gossip. What contradictory creatures men are. At home the tired overworked wife is made to believe that she has committed and unardonable sin if breakfast or dinner is five minutes late. If the dear creature was not such a sweet confiding little body she would not vex her righteous soul if the meal was a half hour late because she would know that her devoted lord wasted many more minutes in following up the ambulance, fire engine, inspecting street pavements or anything that his lordship pleases to honor with his attention.

FROM the pulpit we hear so often that the human heart is deceitful and full of "wickedness" and the press so persistently holds up the seamy side of life, that though pitiable, it is not strange that most of us have developed the faculty of misunderstanding each other. We doubt whether the outspoken openhearted individual is really at heart as good as his word and the unfortunate, who either from reserve or timidity is neither the one or the other, is credited with being proud, cold or selfish, till some happy accident reveals the wealth of kindly feeling, the forbidding exterior conceals and involuntarily we exclaim, "I never would have believed he could have been so pleasant." To many there is comfort in the thought that in a future existence compensation awaits us for what we lose here that there the "mute inglorious Miltons" will find voice and the blind see the pearls which here they pass unnoticed but most of us would prefer that the good within us should receive some recognition here.

"I WAS sure I was right and I never thought of what people would say" said a gentleman recently in relating an episode of his early life. What a comfortable state of mind, thought the Gleaner, and why should we not all enjoy it? The man who has a selfish point to gain and proposes to do so by fair means or foul must needs tack to the right and left, and sound very carefully, the shoals of public opinion, for adverse criticism may prove the death blow to his plans, but he who is only anxious to do what is right, secure in the justness of his cause may calmly pursue his own course untrammelled by the bug bear, "what will people say."

NOW THAT President Harrison's proclamation has gone forth thereby making Thanksgiving a legitimate subject of conversation it is in order to sit down and count up your many blessings. This is a wholesome and very desirable recreation at all times, but it is especially fitting now in the golden time of harvest when the years labors are drawing to a close, to pause long enough to let the grand old anthem "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" well up from truly thankful hearts. Next month, the anniversary that brought God's best gift to man will fill all hearts with joy and it is a happy arrangement of dates that causes it to be preceded by the Thanksgiving festival, wherein we give praises that since the beginning of time, seed time and harvest, cold and heat, day and night summer and winter have not ceased.

Glee Club Entertainment.
The Wayne Glee Club will give a grand vocal instrumental and promenade concert, Thursday evening, Dec. 11, at Fraternity Hall. The club will be assisted by Mr. E. H. Hagen, basso, Peoria, Ill., Mr. Frank Limer, tenor, Cincinnati, and Mr. W. M. Lewis, guitarist, of Chicago. One of the interesting features of the program will be a drill by twelve members of the club under the direction of Mr. E. H. Hagen. Prof. Finney's orchestra will render music for the concert and promenade. The entertainment is under the management of Mr. Robert Blakemore. General admission 25c, reserved seats, 25c. 390

"The Black Phalanx," a complete history of the Colored Soldiers, written by an Afro-American, is now for sale in the city. Having recently taken the agency for Detroit I am at present canvassing in my spare hours only, but I will be pleased to show the work to any one desiring to see it. Send a postal card with name and address to John W. Brown, agent for Detroit, 43 Forest avenue east, Detroit. 385:1

A chrysanthemum tea will be given tonight Friday evening Nov. 21, in the parlors of Bethel church to aid in paying off the church debt. Admission 10 cent. 389

The Samaritans' Benefit.
A fair audience assembled at the Good Samaritan hall, corner of Woodward Ave. and Larned Street, Friday night on the occasion of their benefit entertainment for Bethel church. The program was rendered by the Jackson family, Misses Gilliam and Tinsbloom and Messrs Crosby and Langston. After the program, refreshments were served by the ladies of the society.

Siegel's Wonderful Bargains.
Crowds of ladies and children, throng the second floor of Heyn's Bazaar every day, to take advantage of the wonderful bargains offered by Siegel the cloakman. Stylish garments, of every variety are offered at prices, which astonish the oldest veterans among shoppers, and persons wanting a really excellent article at a reasonable price may be assured of finding it there.

Next Thursday a regular Thanksgiving dinner will be served in the parlors of Bethel church at a most reasonable price. Call and see what the ladies have prepared. A concert will be given in the evening. 390

Arrangements have been made for a series of lectures to be given in the parlors of Bethel church during the winter. The first one will probably be given on Friday night, Nov. 23, by the Rev. Dr. Ramsey of the Central Methodist Church.

Advertise in THE PLAINDEALER.

The McKinley bill has had no effect on prices at Partridge's, every variety of dress goods can be obtained there at reasonable prices. Phenomenal bargains in cloaks and underwear are offered. Go and see them.

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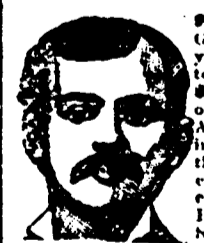
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There seems to be little going on in musical circles of late, but there is much talk, among musical people, of the marvelous cure of Miss B., the high contralto singer, who has long suffered from a severe throat or bronchial affection, superinduced by Catarrh in the Head, and who has been perfectly cured by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, coupled with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For all bronchial, throat and lung affections, and lingering coughs, it is an unequalled remedy. When complicated with Chronic Nasal Catarrh, its use should be coupled with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Of all druggists.

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In its First Stages.

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MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
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BOOK TO "MOTHERS' FRIEND"
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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The Disability bill is a law. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Widows who are dependent are included. Also Parents dependent on day, whose support is from service of Army or Navy. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully settled, add the name of
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3 prescriptions and fully endorsed Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
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We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
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Sole Sls. Sold by Druggists.

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Our Well Machines are the most RELIABLE, DURABLE, PROOF!
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The "WINDMILL" Well Machine, which others FAIL! Any size, 1 inch to 48 inch diameter.
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EPPS'S COCOA
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of the human system, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many a doctor's bill. It is a by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating about in our blood and taking root there, ready to seize on favourable opportunity. From these malarious poisons Cocoa is a perfect and a properly nourished frame."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

WINGED MISSILES.

Cranberries flourish in Oregon, and there is a probability that the succulent berry will become a staple production there.

The British authorities find it very difficult to break up sheep stealing in Cyprus. The people do not regard it as a crime.

An association of Philadelphia housewives will abolish kitchens in their homes and start a co-operative central cooking house.

Babies are now very scarce in France. One may pass a hundred houses without finding a cradle in it. Such a country is doomed.

The Australian tailor who traveled in a trunk from Vienna to Paris has just made the trip from Paris to London in the same manner.

Relic-sellers at Gettysburg are said to import wagon loads of junk from southern battle fields and sell them for Gettysburg battle relics.

A dog in Trenton, N. J., minus an owner, lodges in a car barn. He boards street cars regularly to and from meals, which he picks up at the market.

An artesian well was driven eighty-five feet through solid rock at Pullman, Wash., when water was struck. The discharge is said to be 1,000 gallons a minute.

The chime of bells being made in Troy for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, will comprise fifteen bells and will weigh in the aggregate 30,000 pounds.

Electricity has been introduced as light into the British Museum, thus enabling that institution for the first time in its existence to be kept open in the evening.

A box of Italian rabbits has been received in Palatka, Fla. The animals are noted for the length of their ears, some of them measuring 18 inches from tip to tip.

There are 600 native Armenians in New York City. Many of them are engaged in prominent business enterprises, and are much esteemed for their intelligence and activity.

The police force of India numbers 17,000 superior and subordinate officers and 136,000 constables, not reckoning the 17,880 police of Upper Burma and 5,000 village watchmen.

A drunken man in East Providence, R. I., fell asleep in the gutter and snored so loudly that he was arrested and fined not only for drunkenness but also for disturbing the peace.

They have queer oyster suppers in Georgia. A Georgia paper says that a gentleman made a purchase of 100 pounds of candy and 100 pounds of fish for an oyster supper.

Susan La Flesh, an Indian girl who graduated in medicine after going through the Hampton, Va., school, is practicing among her tribe, the Omahas, and with reported success.

A man who earns \$3,000 a year and is worth \$20,000 sent in an application to the Wilkesbarre cyclone fund committee recently for \$50 loss caused by a chimney falling on his kitchen.

Miss Lon Cochrane, a composer at Oregon City, successfully manipulates an engine that runs the presses, and thoroughly understands the workings of the machinery to the minutest detail.

For a considerable time Mr. Isabell, of Rivera, Cal., has been troubled by bees, which took possession of the upper part of his house. A few days ago he had them cleared out and gathered 6,000 pounds of choice honey.

D. H. McCarty, of Lexington, has a dog which not only trees the "possums, but climbs the trees and brings them down. He was seen to do the like a few nights since having climbed twenty feet from the ground up a straight sapling.

It has been suggested that the study of the influence of diet and habit upon the color of hair in different nations of men may cause discoveries by which the color of the hair of the human race may be modified by judicious treatment.

Philadelphia is becoming noted for its large number of physicians and the number is rapidly increasing. Within a distance of five or six squares on Chestnut and Walnut and the cross streets there have been counted more than 300 doctors.

It is said that in many shops in Portugal at the present time the sign "American Spoken Here" has replaced the traditional "English Spoken" which is put out as a bait to foreigners. This is because of the intense hostility to the British nation.

There are growing on a farm in San Antonio, Cal., two large fig trees that are as old as the state. They are thirty feet in height, have a very large spread and are marvels of productiveness. It is thought they will yield 1,000 pounds of fruit each.

A sentence in Massachusetts in 1633, discovered in a search of old records; Robert Coles find £10 for "abusing himself shamefully with drink," and enjoined to stand with "A Drunkard" in great letters on a white sheet on his back, "so long as the court thinks meet."

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

A crook at the Kansas State fair picked a woman's pocket, and found in her purse three samples of dress goods, a receipt for making angel food, a hair-pin, two bread tickets, a package of court plaster and a nickel with a hole in it.

Platinum jewelry, it is reported, is in danger of becoming a thing of the past. The amount manufactured this year is about one-half of that of last year. The advance in price is attributed to the large number of electric works now in operation throughout the United States.

"When the robins nest again," she said, "I suppose my cold will get well." So he felt very sad, but suddenly he thought him of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The cough was cured and those two were happy.

A fool always finds someone more foolish than himself to admire him.

Ladies often compare notes on health, and while they may differ on many points, they always agree that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard female medicine.

Vanity is the only intellectual enjoyment of many people.

When Baby was sick, I gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The greatest evidence of demoralization is the respect paid to wealth.
The surest way to please is to forget one's self and to think only of others.

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Ely's Cream Balm Cures COLD HEAD
RELIEVES INSTANTLY.
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THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable PILLS for sale. Ladies, and Druggists for CHESTER'S English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with hot ribbon. Take as one or two pills. Before Substitution and Imitation. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers are dangerous counterfeit. At Druggists, or send us for a sample for particular, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in a letter, by return Mail. Sold by all Local Druggists. CHESTER CHEMICAL CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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

Garfield Tea acts on blood, renovating the entire system; brings the hue of health back to faded cheeks.

Many women careen a sin before embracing repentance.

Swedish Asthma Cure never fails; send your address. Trial package mailed free. Collins Brothers Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Women dress less to be clothed than to be adorned.

Nearly every article sold is cheapened, in cost of production, at expense of quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap is exactly today what it was in 1865, absolutely pure, harmless and uniform. Ask your grocer for it. Look out for imitations.

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A Pleasing Sense
Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Vanity ruins more women than love.

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Having taken your POSITIVE Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Cure with the best of results, I cheerfully recommend it to persons afflicted with stomach troubles.
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East Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 15th, 1890.
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Dear Sir—Having tried your D Dyspepsia Cure in my family, and finding that it proves to be just what you say of it, I can honestly recommend it. It cures where other medicines hardly give relief.
Yours truly,
LEONARD WHEELER,
Local Ticket Agent, M. C. R. R.

East Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 4th, 1890.
Dear Sir—For some time I had been terribly distressed with indigestion and Dyspepsia. Having tried several physicians to no effect, I was induced to try a bottle of your POSITIVE Dyspepsia and Kidney Cure, and I am happy to say that one bottle, so far as I can see, has entirely cured me.
Respectfully yours,
M. V. McREED, JR.,
East Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron R. R.

Dear Sir—For some time I had been terribly distressed with indigestion and Dyspepsia. Having tried several physicians to no effect, I was induced to try a bottle of your POSITIVE Dyspepsia and Kidney Cure, and I am happy to say that one bottle, so far as I can see, has entirely cured me.
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Write for terms, \$3 Sample Cure sent free to Agents. Lewis Schickel & Co., 881 W. 4th St., N. Y.

MEN WEAK from Nervous Debility, Vitiated Blood, etc. Write for free Book of Remedies and cure yourselves at home. Dr. J. H. RAYBURN, 415 Clark St., Chicago.

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W. N. U., D.—VIII.—47.

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to any address, gives three ways of securing a great variety of the finest goods in the market for Christmas Presents.

1st.—These goods can be had, WITHOUT COST, by earning them in sending us two or more new subscribers.

2d.—They can be had for part work and a small difference in cash.

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CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

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BY JULES VERNE.

Author of "The Tour of the World in 80 Days," "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," Etc.

CHAPTER XIII.

November came, and as there had been no signs of any new-comers in the vicinity of the French Cave, even Brian began to think that the crew of the "Severn" were no longer on the island. True, Donovan had seen with his own eyes the dilapidated condition of the boat which furnished their only means of escape; but if the island was near some continent or archipelago, the craft might have been repaired sufficiently to make the voyage in comparative safety.

But though it was quite possible that Walston had decided to leave the island, the young colonists must needs become satisfied of the fact before they could resume their former habits.

Several times Brian had felt strongly tempted to pay a visit to the region east of Family Lake, and Baxter, Donovan, and Wilcox would gladly have accompanied him, but it would be the height of folly to run any risk of falling into Walston's clutches and to let him see how weak were the opponents with whom he had to deal, so Gordon, whose advice was always listened to with respect, finally dissuaded Brian from venturing into the depths of Beech Forest. Kate then ventured to make a suggestion which would entail none of these dangers.

"Master Brian," she said, quietly, one evening when they were all assembled in the hall, "Master Brian, will you allow me to leave you to-morrow at sunrise?"

"Leave us, Kate?" repeated Brian.

"Yes; you cannot remain in this state of uncertainty any longer, and I will go to the scene of the wreck and ascertain if Walston is still on the island. If the boat is still there, Walston cannot have left, if it is not, you have nothing more to fear so far as he is concerned."

"What you wish to do, Kate, is precisely what Brian and I proposed to do ourselves," replied Donovan.

"I know that, Master Donovan; but it will be less dangerous for me than for you."

"But what if you should again fall into Walston's hands, Kate?" asked Gordon.

"I should be in the same situation I was before, that is all," replied Kate.

"But if the wretch should kill you, as is only too probable!" exclaimed Brian.

"I escaped from him once, and why should I not manage to make my escape again, especially now I know the way to the French Cave? And if I should succeed in making my escape in company with Evans, what a help the worthy mate would be to you!"

"If there had been the slightest chance of Evans making his escape, he would certainly have attempted it before this!" said Donovan, thoughtfully.

"Donovan is right," answered Gordon. "Evans knows Walston's secret and that of his accomplices, and knows, too, that they will not hesitate to kill him as soon as he ceases to be of use to them, so if he hasn't given them the slip already, it is only because he is too closely guarded."

"Or has paid the penalty of his attempt to escape with his life," added Donovan.

"So, in case of your capture, Kate—" "You may rest assured that I shall not allow myself to be captured if I can help it," interrupted Kate.

"Of course not," responded Brian; "but we certainly shall not allow you to run any such risk. Let us try to devise some safer way of ascertaining if Walston is still on the island."

Had they been able to attain a high elevation during the night, they might have managed not only to make sure of Walston's presence, but also the place where he had established his camp; but unfortunately the highest point on the island was not more than two hundred feet in height, and from the summit of Auckland Hill the young colonists had never been able to even see the opposite shore of Family Lake; consequently no smoke or light would be visible above the eastern horizon, and it would be necessary to reach a point several hundred feet higher for the range of vision to extend to the rock of Deception Bay.

Suddenly there occurred to Brian's mind an expedient so hazardous, and one might almost say so ridiculous, that he at first unceremoniously rejected it, but it still haunted him with such obstinacy that it finally quite took possession of his brain.

The reader has probably not forgotten the intended experiment with the kite and the cause of its postponement. After the arrival of Kate with the intelligence that the crew of the "Severn" were wandering about the eastern part of the island, the colonists were, of course, obliged to abandon the plan of raising a kite that could be distinctly seen from every part of the island. But, as the kite could no longer be used as a signal, would it not be possible to utilize it in this reconnaissance as necessary to the security of the colony?

Yes, this was the idea that had captivated Brian's imagination. He remembered to have read in some English newspaper that sometime near the close of the last century a woman had had the courage to ascend into the air suspended from a kite which had been constructed especially for this perilous ascent.

Would not a lad certainly have courage to attempt what a woman had succeeded in accomplishing? Even if the attempt was attended with some danger, what of that? The risk was nothing in proportion to the importance of the result which might be attained, and by taking every possible precaution might there not be a very good chance of bringing the venture to a successful termination? So Brian, though unable to calculate with mathematical exactitude the power necessary to raise an apparatus of this kind, said to himself that this apparatus existed and that it would only be necessary to increase its dimensions and make it more substantial. Then, by raising one's self several hundred feet in the air, in the middle of the night by means of it, one might perhaps succeed in discovering the light of a

are in that portion of the lake lying between the lake and Deception Bay.

The reader may shrug his shoulders at the brave lad's idea, but it had taken such entire possession of his mind that he had finally come to the conclusion that his plan was not only practicable but much less dangerous than it at first appeared to him.

It was necessary for him to bring his companions to the same way of thinking, however, so on the evening of the 4th of November he assembled Gordon, Donovan, Wilcox, Webb, and Baxter together, and told them of his desire to utilize the kite.

"Utilize it," repeated Wilcox; "what do you mean by that? Do you propose to raise it in the air?"

"Unquestionably, as it was made for that purpose."

"In the day-time?" asked Baxter.

"No, Baxter, for in that case it would not escape the notice of Walston, while in the night—"

"But if you fasten a lantern to it it will be just as certain to attract his attention," remarked Donovan.

"So I shall not fasten a lantern to it."

"Then what good will it do?" asked Gordon.

"It may enable us to see if these men are still on the island."

And Brian, though rather dubious as to the manner in which his scheme might be received, briefly explained his plan.

His comrades evinced no inclination to laugh, however; indeed, with the exception of Gordon, who scarcely believed that Brian was in earnest, they all seemed disposed to approve the scheme, for these boys had now become so accustomed to danger that a nocturnal ascension, even under such unfavorable conditions, seemed perfectly feasible; besides, they were willing to undertake anything that would be likely to restore them to their former safe condition.

"But the weight of any one of us would be too great for the kite we have constructed," remarked Donovan.

"Unquestionably; so it will be necessary both to enlarge and strengthen it," replied Brian.

"It remains to be proved whether a kite could ever stand the strain upon it," ventured Wilcox.

"Oh, there can be no doubt on that score," declared Baxter.

"Besides, it has been done," added Brian, citing the case of the lady who had made the same experiment and successfully, a hundred years before then. "Everything depends," he added, "upon the dimensions of the kite and the power of the wind when the kite is raised."

"How high do you think it will be necessary to go, Brian?" asked Baxter.

"I think by ascending to a height of six or seven hundred feet one could command a view of every part of the island."

"Let us try it, and right away," exclaimed Service, eagerly. "I have had enough of this cramped-up sort of life."

"And I am tired of being unable to visit our traps," cried Wilcox.

"And I am tired of not being allowed to fire a single shot," added Donovan.

"To-morrow, then," said Brian.

Afterward, when he and Gordon found themselves alone together, the latter asked—

"Are you really in earnest about this kite business?"

"I at least intend to try it, Gordon."

"It will be a dangerous operation."

"Perhaps not so dangerous as you think."

"But who among us would be willing to risk his life in the attempt?"

"You would be the first to go, Gordon yes, you yourself, if the duty devolved upon you."

"You propose, then, that we shall decide the question by drawing lots?"

"No, the person who goes must go of his own free will."

"Your choice is already made then, Brian?"

"Perhaps so."

And Brian pressed Gordon's hand meaningfully but silently.

On the morning of the 5th of November Brian and Baxter set zealously to work before enlarging the kite it seemed advisable to ascertain how many pounds it would now raise. This knowledge would enable the lads to determine the extent of surface required to elevate a weight of not less than one hundred and twenty or thirty pounds, exclusive of itself.

It was not necessary to wait for night in order to make this first experiment. The wind was blowing from the south west at the time, and Brian said to himself that there could be no danger in profiting by this breeze, provided the kite was not allowed to rise high enough to become visible from the east side of the lake.

The experiment proved perfectly successful, and proved that the kite in an ordinary wind would support a bag weighing twenty pounds. A pair of steeljacks belonging to the "Slough" having enabled them to ascertain the exact weight.

If Brian or Baxter had been more familiar with mechanics they would have considered, in the construction of their kite the weight, the plane surface, the center of gravity, the center of the wind's pressure, and last but not least, the point at which the rope should be attached. A knowledge of the same science would also have told them how strong the rope must be to resist the tension—a very important point, and one upon which the safety of the observer would mainly depend.

Fortunately the schooner's log-line, which measured at least two thousand feet would answer the purpose nicely, especially as a kite does not pull very hard even in a strong breeze if the point of attachment is judiciously selected. It was consequently important that this point of attachment upon which the inclination of the kite and consequently its stability mainly depended should be carefully considered. It was also necessary to divest the kite of its magnificent tail, that having become entirely superfluous, greatly to the disgust of Dole and Costar; while to guard against the dangers of a fall as much as possible in case it should be caused by a break in the rope or in the frame of the kite, it was decided that the ascension should be made over the lake, as the horizontal distance at which the fall would occur was not

likely to be so great that a good swimmer would have much difficulty in reaching the western shore.

When the kite was finished it presented a surface of about sixty square yards, in the form of an octagon, the radius of which measured nearly fifteen feet, and each of the sides nearly four. With its substantial frame and impervious cover it would easily lift a weight of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty pounds.

The car intended for the aeronaut was simply one of those large wicker-baskets used for so many different purposes on shipboard. This was deep enough to reach nearly to the arm-pits of a medium-sized boy, large enough to allow him considerable freedom of movement, and sufficiently open for him to spring out of it quickly if need be.

There had been no change in the situation of affairs in the meantime. Though different members of the little party had spent hours watching upon the cliff, nothing of a suspicious nature had been observed either in the woods nor upon the lake. No report of fire-arms had been heard in the vicinity of Auckland Hill, nor had any column of smoke appeared above the horizon.

Brian and his companions consequently had every reason to hope that these felons had left the island, but they were still in doubt as to whether they would be justified in resuming their former habits. The intended ascension might settle this question, however.

When Donovan and Gordon questioned Brian in regard to the means by which the aeronaut would give the signal for his return to earth, Brian answered—

"A signal light is out of the question, as there is danger that it might be seen by Walston, so Baxter and I have resorted to the following expedient: A cord of the same length as the kite's rope, after being first slipped through a leaden ring, is to be fastened by one end to the basket, while the other will remain below in the hands of some one of us. It will then only be necessary to let this leaden ring slip down the cord to give the signal for lowering the kite."

"A good idea," remarked Donovan.

All this having been decided, there was nothing for the boys to do now but test their invention. The moon would not rise until about two o'clock in the morning, and a fine breeze was blowing from the south-west, so the conditions were especially favorable for the ascent.

At nine o'clock the darkness deepened, for some thick clouds had gathered over the almost starless sky, and no matter how high the kite might rise it could not be seen even in the immediate neighborhood of the French Cave.

The windlass brought from the schooner had been firmly fastened in the ground in the middle of Sport Terrace, and the long rope had been carefully coiled so it would unroll smoothly simultaneously with the cord intended to give the signal. In the basket Brian had placed a bag of earth weighing exactly one hundred and thirty pounds, a weight exceeding that of the heaviest of his comrades.

Donovan, Baxter, Wilcox and Webb stationed themselves near the kite, which was lying on the ground about a hundred yards from the windlass. At a word from Brian they were to raise it gradually by means of ropes which had been attached to the frame. Brian, Gordon, Service, Cross and Garnett were to manage the windlass, and let out the rope as the kite slowly ascended into the air.

"Attention!" cried Brian.

"We are ready," responded Donovan.

"Go!"

The kite rose gradually, pitching about a little as the breeze caught it. Then the windlass began to revolve under the tension of the rope as the kite and its appendage mounted slowly into space.

Brian, desiring that the experiment should be as conclusive in its results as circumstances would admit, let the rope unroll to its entire length. He could therefore judge of the degree of tension, which was not excessive. Twelve hundred feet of rope had been let out and the kite had probably risen to a height of seven or eight hundred feet, but the entire operation had not consumed more than ten minutes.

The experiment having proved successful, the boys began to turn the handle of the winch to draw in the rope, and this part of the operation required much more time than the first, not less than an hour being required to draw in the twelve hundred feet of rope.

The lowering of an ordinary kite is always rather a delicate operation if one wishes to avoid any shock, but the breeze was so steady that even this proceeding was an entire success, and the huge thing was soon landed gently on the ground almost at the very point from which it started, and enthusiastic shouts saluted it on its return as well as its departure.

Baxter and Wilcox offered to watch over the monster until daybreak to prevent any possibility of its being carried off by the wind, and the other members of the party were only awaiting Brian's order to return to the cave.

But Brian seemed to be too deeply absorbed in thought to utter a word. Of what was he thinking? Was it of the dangers attending an ascension under such peculiar circumstances? Was he thinking of the responsibility he was assuming in allowing one of his comrades to thus endanger his life?

"Let us go back to the cave," said Gordon, at last. "It is getting late."

"One moment," exclaimed Brian. "Gordon, Donovan, wait a minute, I have a proposal to make."

"Out with it," responded Donovan.

"We have just tried our kite," continued Brian, "and the experiment has proved successful because the circumstances have been eminently favorable, the wind being steady, and neither too strong nor too weak. We cannot count upon the same weather to-morrow, nor can we be sure that the wind will be strong enough to raise the kite, so it seems to me advisable not to postpone the operation."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

What renders the vanity of others unbearable to us is the wound it inflicts on ours.

MISSING LINKS.

A state official of Maine is wearing a straw hat which he bought in 1859.

A Philadelphia mendicant known as "Blind Johnny" is said to be worth \$20,000.

An Englishman recommends tomatoes as a remedy for dyspepsia and biliousness.

It is estimated that fully 4,000 Pennsylvanians are in the employ of the United States government.

A German professor says all who eat water cress consume at the same time a full assortment of minute insects.

A tennis shoe, a bracelet, a restaurant a carpet, a tooth powder, and polish for silver have been named after Stanley's bride.

Mrs. Maggie Ellis, a r. n. l. t. of Chattanooga, Tenn., has given birth to the smallest child on record. It weighs thirty-one ounces.

A man at Langhorne, Pa., is fitting up a pigeon house to accommodate a thousand birds. It will be the largest flock of carriers in the country.

At L'Orient Arsenal, in France, a great ironclad war vessel of 11,000 tons is nearly completed. It is strongly armed with immense cannon in revolving towers.

It is said that there are 7,000 vacant houses in Kansas City, Mo., and that it has lost many thousands of population the last two years since its "boom" collapsed.

The Grass Valley (Cal.) Tidings says that George W. Jones, who lives in Nevada County, recently shot a rattlesnake, a porcupine and a bear inside of twenty minutes.

The longest American railroad tunnel is the Hoosac tunnel on the Fitchburg Railroad, four and a quarter miles; the St. Gothard tunnel in Europe is nine miles long.

The Italian minister of agriculture has recently purchased in England a splendid stallion named Molton for \$50,000. It is intended for the royal stables at Venaria and Pisce.

An English medical writer asserts that cancer is not hereditary in the vast majority of cases, no less than 89 per cent being caused by external influences upon the sufferers.

Dr. Koch read before the medical congress in Berlin a paper in which he is said to have declared that he had discovered a way of killing the tuberculosis bacillus and of curing tuberculosis disease.

The following notice is posted on the main street at Athol, Oregon: "To my neighbors: If my spring chickens are disturbing your garden kill them and eat them. Don't pile them out in the alley to become a nuisance. John Edington."

A man named Tinsley, living in Toronto, claims to be 107 years old. He is hale and hearty. He says he smoked once in 1800, but never since, but has been in the habit of taking a little liquor. He has worn spectacles for eight years.

The wire to be used for the telephone between Paris and London is made of bronze. It is estimated that the French share of the expense of establishing the telephone will be about \$150,000. Enthusiasts believe that all the telegraphic communication will be superseded.

The house of commons in England is obtaining reputation as a dining resort, owing to the custom that has grown up of introducing ladies to the privileges of the dining-room and terrace. Forty waiters are employed in ministering to the wants of hungry legislators.

That England intends to go to Mecca one of these days is clearly indicated by recent utterances in the English press. Pilgrims have been treated so badly at Mecca of late years that the Turks and Egyptians are beginning to be very anxious to see Mecca in neutral hands.

The *Novoye Vremya* is informed that general societies agitate the project of petitioning the government for laws by which the number of foreign laborers in Russian factories shall be diminished. This, the paper says, would be a great benefit for the Russian laborer, who cannot compete with the foreigner either in skill or in the ability to economize time.

A new disease has appeared in the governments of Vilna and Rovna and spread so rapidly that there are five or more persons suffering with it in every village of the entire region. The symptoms are quite similar to those of the cholera, vomiting, headache and the obstruction of the nasal canal. The persons afflicted with this disease suffer for three days. The physicians are not able to define it.

In 1864 E. H. Blackshear, a confederate soldier, was wounded by a federal bullet, which entered his breast, passed through his body and lodged in his back. On June 23, just twenty-six years after the wound was received, the bullet worked its way out of his back near the spine. It was round, weighed exactly one ounce, and was of the variety known among the confederates as "buck and ball."

"Don't clean your nails in public," said a critic to the Detroit *Free Press* reporter. "It is unspeakably vulgar. The toilet should be made in the privacy of one's chamber, or, at any rate, out of the public gaze. If there is anything in the world that disgraces a person it is to see a fellow pull out a jackknife in the street car and begin paring away at his hands. Don't do it, for it is vulgar to the highest."

A DOCTOR'S CONFESSION.

He Doesn't Take Much Medicines and Advises the Reporter not to.

"Humbog? Of course it is. The so-called science of medicine is a humbug and has been from the time of Hippocrates to the present. Why the biggest crank in the Indian tribes is the medicine man."

"Very frank was the admission, especially so when it came from one of the biggest young physicians of the city, one whose practice is among the thousands, though he has been graduated out a few years," says the Buffalo Courier. "Very cozy was his office, too, with its cheerful fire, his Queen Anne furniture, and its many lounging and easy chairs. He stirred the fire lastly, lighted a fresh cigar, and went on."

"Take the prescriptions laid down in the books and what do you find? Poisons mainly, and nauseating stuffs that would make a healthy man an invalid. Why in the world science should go to poisons for its remedies I cannot tell, nor can I find anyone who can."

"How does a doctor know the effect of his medicine?" he asked. "He calls, prescribes, and goes away. The only way to judge would be to stand over the bed and watch the patient. This cannot be done. So really, I don't know how he is to tell what good or hurt he does. Sometime ago, you remember, the Boston Globe sent out a reporter with a stated set of symptoms. He went to eleven prominent physicians and brought back eleven different prescriptions. This just shows how much science there is in medicine."

There are local diseases of various characters for which nature provides positive remedies. They may not be included in the regular physician's list, perhaps, because of their simplicity, but the evidence of their curative power is beyond dispute. Kidney disease is cured by Warner's Safe Cure, a strictly herbal remedy. Thousands of persons, every year, write as does H. J. Gardner, of Pontiac, R. L., August 7, 1890:

"A few years ago I suffered more than probably ever will be known outside of myself, with kidney and liver complaint. It is the old story—I visited doctor after doctor, but to no avail. I was at Newport and Dr. Blackman recommended Warner's Safe Cure. I commenced the use of it, and found relief immediately. Altogether I took three bottles, and I truthfully state that it cured me."

Ten years ago China had almost a monopoly of the English tea market, but now India and Ceylon furnish 59 per cent of the quantity consumed. The India and Ceylon teas are said to be stronger than the Chinese. Coffee is rapidly being superceded by tea as a beverage in England.

Sammy Brazleton was caught in one of his own bear traps at Trafton, Cal., and while waiting for assistance nearly starved to death. Postmaster Estorbrook happened along, however, as Sammy was about to faint from hunger and release him from his unfortunate predicament.

Gin Non, a Chinese merchant of Riverside, Cal., is about to return to China to secure himself a wife, and, in order to be allowed to land upon his return, he has drawn up a certificate setting forth who he is, and had his photograph pasted on the same sheet, and had the different county officials sign the document.

This kind of a note comes from the northwest: The smallest piece of money in Montana is a "bit." "Two bits" make a quarter, which purchase a drink of whisky and a cigar. Higher wages are paid there for unskilled labor than in any other state, but there is enough gambling and drinking prevalent to offset the increase in wages.

Trades and Occupations. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION for 1891 will give an instructive and helpful series of papers, each of which describes the character of some leading Trade for Boys or Occupation for Girls. They give information as to the Apprenticeship required to learn each, the wages to be expected, the Qualities needed in order to enter, and the prospects of Success. To Now Subscribers who send \$1.75 at once the paper will be sent free to Jan. 1, 1891, and for full year from that date. Address,

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

We always find wit and merit in those who look at us with admiration.

Female Weakness Positive Cure. TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady who will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours Respectfully, DR. J. E. MARCHESI, 143 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

With women the desire to deck themselves is the desire to please.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. W. D. Walling, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Men make laws, women make manners. With time and patience the mulberry leaf becomes casta.

VASELINE. FOR ONE DOLLAR sent us by mail, we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all the following articles carefully packed in a neat box: One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline 10 cts. One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade 15 cts. One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream 15 cts. One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice 10 cts. One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented 10 cts. One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented 10 cts. One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline 10 cts.

Or for stamps any single article at the price. If you have occasion to use Vaseline in any form be careful to see that you get the genuine goods put up by us in our original tins, and that you get the genuine goods. A great many druggists are trying to persuade buyers to take VASELINE put up by them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an imitation without value, and will not give you the benefit you expect. A bottle of Hall's Vaseline is sold by all druggists at ten cents.

Manufactured by J. C. G. Co., 24 State St., New York.

Church News-

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

Ebenezer A. M. E.—Cathoun street, near Beaubien. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. J. H. Alexander, pastor.

Watson Ave. A. M. E.—Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Rev. N. N. Harris, pastor.

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

St. Matthew's Episcopal.—Corner Antone and Elizabeth streets. Sunday services: Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10:30 a. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 4 p. m. C. H. Thompson, R. D., 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.)

The members of the A. M. E. Zion church, Capfle, Pa., are erecting a \$1000 building to be used as a parsonage.

Several of the leading ministers of this city having long recognized the need of closer sympathy in their work, are arranging for a monthly union meeting of the Protestant clergy of the city.

The members of the Charles Street A. M. E. church are preparing to celebrate the 1st anniversary of their occupancy of their present place of worship, which will be just 14 years the 14th of December.

A recent church census of Cincinnati shows that there are twelve churches owned by the race, the First Union Baptist and Allen Temple being the largest and having a membership of 481 and 400, respectively.

The corner stone of the new Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church, Chicago, will be laid Dec. 7th. The ceremonies will be conducted by Dr. B. W. Derrick the Grand Lodge of Masons of that State participating.

falling to secure it, induced several members to withdraw and set up a church for himself. The churches of that city claim that the new body is disorderly and protest against its being recognized by any association.

An event of interest to some of the Detroit people is the marriage of the Rev. Richard De Baptiste pastor of Olivet Baptist Church Chicago for many years to Mrs. Nellie Williams of Gatesburg at the home of the bride on the 11 inst.

Two Virginia preachers, Revs. Wiley Simpson and D. C. Dean are severely censured through the Richmond Planet by members of a Baptist church in Williamsport, Pa., for splitting their church. Mr. Simpson sought the pastorate of the church and a new church, valued at \$1500 was recently dedicated at New Orleans. The name of the church was changed from that of St. Mark to St. Paul and it was dedicated under the Freedman's Baptist Association. The Rev. Farand Golden was installed pastor of the flock which numbers 98 members.

A revival which had been in progress several days in a Methodist church Birmingham, Ala., was brought to a close Tuesday evening by the death of Rhoda Wright, who in the midst of the religious frenzy fell on the floor and was killed by another woman who was wildly shouting falling upon her.

Bishop Gaines of the A. M. E. church held the annual North Georgia Conference last week at Centerville Ga. The reports show that all phases of the work had increased over one third above last year's reports. There was raised for conference claims \$1,200, and for all purposes, including salaries, a grand total of \$40,000.

Last Thursday the corner stone of the new A. M. E. Zion church, New York city, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, addresses and congratulatory speeches being made by some of the leading clergymen of the city. About \$200 was taken up on that day, which leaves something over \$200 to insure the completion of their edifice.

A well known citizen in talking of the management of Detroit churches said last week: "Some time ago I subscribed to a church fund and I have never been called on for my money yet, now, that is not business like. Few people pay bills until they are presented and if my money is not worth coming for, why it is not worth having."

Union services to be held once a month have been arranged by the Afro-American Churches of Newport, R. I. The first of the series will be held at the Union Congregational Church and the Shiloh Baptist and Bethel A. M. E. Church will follow in their turn. It will thus be seen that the rulings of the Louisville Baptist Convention are inoperative in that section.

Julius Caesar, John V. Gault, G. G. Hill, and J. E. Williams officers of the 2nd Baptist church of Niles write: "We are compelled by duty to correct some mistakes that your correspondent has made. The trouble in our church is not so great as he represented. One member has been excluded in four months. We warn him to be careful what he sends to the press in the future."

The Denver Statesman under the head of "Children at Church," makes some very pertinent remarks about the folly of allowing boys and girls of tender age to go to evening service unattended. It says their rude actions during divine service, show that they attend merely for amusement. Besides this association are formed on the way to and from church that completely dissipates any good they might learn there.

The Rev. John M. Henderson in an article in the latest issue of the Christian Recorder, comments on the resolutions adopted at the late Baptist convention at Louisville, excluding Pedro Baptists and Campbellites from their pulpits. He shows by citations from the leading thinkers among white Baptists giving more liberal and less dogmatic views, that the Afro-American Baptist brother in these resolutions has given evidence of being a half a century behind the times.

Custer's Last Charge.
"Custer's Last Battle" continues in full popularity and is still regarded as one of the greatest sights of this city. Don't miss it. Admission 25 cents.

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.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad

Is the short direct line from Michigan and Canada to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Birmingham, Meridan, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Macon, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and all Southern cities.

Day and night express trains run solid between Detroit and Cincinnati.

Direct connections made at Cincinnati for all points South, South-east and South-west.

The only line leaving Detroit morning and evening by which you can secure parlor and sleeping coaches. No extra charge for quick time and superior service.

Call on nearest ticket agent of any line in Michigan or Canada for through tickets to all points South, or address: D. B. Tracy, Northern Passenger Agent, 155 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, or E. O. McCormick, General Passenger Agent, 200 West Fourth street, Cincinnati. 572 tr.

Western

TO YOU AND YOURS
A Cordial Invitation to join the Day or Evening Classes of the
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
11 to 19 WILCOX STREET.

(Grand River East.) where you will be educated to earn save and invest money and accumulate wealth. Students received any time for one or more branches and tuition in proportion. Elegant new Business University Building. W. F. Jewell, President. P. R. Spencer, Secretary.

WONDERFUL CURE

DETROIT, AUG. 24, 1890.

EDITOR VISITORS' GAZETTE:

I wish to make a plain statement of a case that was of great interest to me and others. I am a molder by trade and work in Detroit. About one year ago I found my body breaking out with ulcers, with a large and angry looking one on the lower part of my bowels. I placed myself under the care of several good doctors, but none of them seemed able to cure me, especially the large ulcer, which continued getting worse all the time. To my questions as to what it was they would say it was blood poisoning from the metal I was working in. But one said it was a rose cancer and he would have to cut it out. About this time, at the suggestion of a fellow workman, I called on Dr. Nauvan, 247 Randolph street. After an examination and a few questions he said he would cure me in about a month. I thought he was mistaken, but told him to go ahead, and, strange as it may seem, just twenty-one days from the time he commenced my cancer was cured. But the doctor said it was not a cancer, and I am satisfied he was right, for I am now as healthy as I ever was, and will be pleased to tell any one what I think of the doctor's Mexican Blood Alternative that has done so much for me.

CHARLES SMITH,
154 Gratiot Ave.

NOTE.—Mexican Blood Alternative is a vegetable medicine and very pleasant to take. Sent to any part of the U. S. on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, six for \$5.
Dr. E. S. NAUVAN,
247 Randolph street Detroit, Mich.

Sixty-One People
Have been benefited since the appearance of this advertisement.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING—One must not expect it. But the most satisfactory of securing your own Home is offered by the Prospective Home-lead Company, 173 Gratiot street, Detroit, Michigan. A thousand Dollar Home costs you but One Thousand and Fifty Dollars in ten years. This includes both interest and principal. If you are not enjoying the comforts of your own residence enclose a stamp and write for particulars. If you can pay rent, you may own your own Home. We are not speculating on real estate, nor in the dollars of the poor.

We invest your money and what we advance, in a home for your personal use and improvement. Are you interested? If so, write us. Adr.

E. P. HARPER, C. S. D.

Teaches and Practises the science of healing physical ailments through the mind.
Office 232 Woodward Ave., Detroit Mich

GIT!

All Your Printing of the
W. L. Smith Printing Co.,
(Formerly Ferguson's.)
95 WOODWARD AVENUE.
Courteous Treatment, Prompt Service,
Good Work, Low Prices.

ANOTHER SWEEP!

—AND—

McKinley Knocked Clean Out of the Box.

Talk about hard times and prices going up. Don't give it a thought. Our recent purchase of an entire stock, consisting of about \$3,000 worth of Fine Tailor-made Cloaks, Wraps and Jerseys at half their actual value. These goods are now thrown before the public at a price almost too ridiculously low to mention. However, we will submit a few, so those who desire to take hold of a genuine bargain may grasp the golden opportunity and swing in with the crowd.

HERE THEY ARE!

500 Fine Tailor-made Garments in all styles, shapes and makes, worth from \$6 to \$12. Note the price. Choice of the entire lot \$2.99.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

\$4.50 cloaks for children, go for - \$2.48 | \$6.00 cloaks for children, go for - \$3.56
\$5.50 cloaks for children, go for - \$3.37 | \$7.25 cloaks for children, go for - \$5.48

MISSES' CLOAKS.

\$7.50 cloaks for misses, go for \$4.98.
\$8.00 cloaks for misses, go for \$5.19.
\$9.50 cloaks for misses, go for \$5.48.

GREAT SALE OF PLUSH CLOAKS

At prices which will discount anything ever heard of.

WHO SAYS THAT SILKS AND DRESS GOODS ARE GOING UP?

Not PARDRIDGE & CO. Down go the prices and down with a tumble, and when down we propose to jump on them and sink them still lower. Read facts and figures, which are ample proof for our assertion:

DOWN WITH A TUMBLE.

1 Case 30-inch Dress Flannels, all colors, and pure wool, at 25c per yard. Can be found nowhere for less than 35c.
27 Pieces of all-wool Suitings, new goods and 54-inches wide, price 45c per yard. Warranted cheap at 60c.
1,000 short ends in Dress Goods to close without regard to cost or value.

DOWN WITH A TUMBLE.

47½ EQUALS 60.

18 pieces of Black Serges go down to 47 1-2c, worth 60c.

60 EQUALS 75.

15 pieces of 46-inch Serges go down to 60c, actual value 75c.

DOWN WITH A TUMBLE.

10 Pieces of American silk warp Henriettas, much heavier than Priestley's, and warranted just as fine. These goods go down to \$1.25 per yard, and will compare with any in Detroit at \$1.75. Our great sale of black failles and armures at 75c per yard has created an excitement, and so much so as to be continued one week longer, and to still add to the magnitude of this sale we will add 20 pieces of colored satins for fancy work at 35c per yard. These goods were never sold for less than 50c.

DOWN WITH A TUMBLE.

FALL UNDERWEAR DOOMED TO GO.

Men's Scotch Gray Shirts and Drawers at 37 1-2c, worth 50c.
Men's Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers at 50c, worth 60c.
Men's Paris Ribbed Shirts and Drawers at 65c, worth 75c.
Ladies' Natural Wool Vests and Pants at 49c and 75c, worth 90c to \$1.00.
Tremendous bargains in Children's Underwear.

PARDRIDGE & CO.,

107 and 109 Woodward Ave., cor. Congress St., Detroit.



"A bird in the Hand is worth two in the bush."

FUR FURE.

There is going to be great excitement in our FUR DEPARTMENT for the next three days and when you know the reason you will not stop to wonder how we can do it, but will make haste to be among the first to take advantage of our "bird in the hand."

Thursday, Friday and Saturday we will sell RUSSIAN HAIR CAPES for \$3.75, \$5.50, \$7.50 and \$9 each.
ARCTIC LYNX CAPES for \$8. RUSSIAN MARTIN CAPES, \$9.
LEOPOLD CAPES, \$11. NUTRA CAPES, \$15. FRENCH SEAL CAPES, \$9.50.

ZULU MONKEY CAPES, with ASTRACHAN COLLARS, \$11.
ASTRACHAN CAPES from \$10 up.

135 GENUINE ASTRACHAN MUFFS at \$3.50 and FRENCH SEAL MUFFS at \$2.25 wind up the list of SPECIAL PRICES. These Furs are all new, just opened and it would be impossible for us to sell them at these prices any longer than the three days we advertise—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 21, and 22.

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO.