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WHOLE NO. 468.

TOPICS BY PLUTARCH.

The Afro-American Loses Much by Misdirected Activity.

A DISTINGUISHED RACE MAN.

The Honorable Frederick Douglass a Remarkable Example of the Possibilities.

Special Correspondence to the Plaindealer.

The Negro has never been a stunning success as an aristocrat, but he makes a tiptop farmer; he has never won great admiration for his gentility, but he has produced men.

No man could go from slavery to the senate, and by the mere transition become a statesman; but an Afro-American who, against all of his peculiar oppositions, makes his way upward in intelligence, character and position until he has reached high place, certainly must be bowed to by the very best.

The fact is that we have lost much by misdirected activity. We have too frequently sought to make our sons elegant gentlemen, when we should have striven to make them sturdy men able to demand salaries, respect, and to command circumstances. There is no country on earth that has a place ten feet square for a real, live Negro gentleman of the elegant, "take-it-easy" type.

The most distinguished man of our race, who by all odds stands the highest in the esteem of the world, is the hard-working, busy Frederick Douglass. He has trod the carpets and reclined upon the divans in the homes of some of the most aristocratic families of the old or new world; he is loved, honored, and even revered by thousands who would hardly more than bow to the Negro next to Douglass in rank. His name is already one of the fixtures of modern literature, and his niche in the wall of fame is among the greatest of the great reformers. Why does he stand where he does? It is because of what he has done and what he has himself become by doing it. He is honored as a man because of his great qualities as a man. He cannot transmit either fame or social position to his offspring. Doors that swing open with now cordial hospitality, and forms that are bowed in most sincere veneration before this good and great man, would offer no welcome to his son because of his relationship.

There can be no nobility of blood nor aristocracy of descent among us that the world will yet recognize. If we are some day to come into social fellowship with the world, depend upon it, it will begin in the workshop, the marts of trade, and not the parlor. Why, then, should we seek to produce a generation that is above the noblest tasks of life?

We can't afford to wear kid gloves, we must work. We can't afford to become too elegant, we must sweat. In the field, in the factory, in the store, in the forum, in the senate, everywhere that men are working, we must work. Only our cripples, our mutes, our deformed, can be spared to play the real aristocrat. An Afro-American aristocrat whose grandfather was a field hand and whose grandmother was a house-servant, nonsense. Those who count back by musty relics and rusty words for twenty generations can only laugh at such sheer folly.

But, a black man who is a man, a noble, manly man, will be honored by kings and respected by queens. Such men and the worthy descendants of such fathers are the material from which some day will come a true Negro aristocracy. The Negro can never attain high social position in the world until the very name of Negro has been made a symbol of honor.

Yet, where the Negro is hated and scorned and persecuted most, he may become noblest in all true qualities of manhood. Then why not seek moral worth and aspire to moral excellence? Why not teach our children that to be a true man or a noble woman is infinitely grander than to be a mere gentleman of lady?

I have heard silly young dudes with their hearts fluttering behind fluted shirt fronts, scornfully laugh at men like Bishop Wayman because he wore a slouch hat and unpolished shoes. Yet at the late ecumenical conference, Bishop Wayman, as presiding officer, was worthily honored by some of the greatest and noblest men of the world. He was honored because of his manhood; patent leather shoes with keen points would have won no consideration.

Bishop Turner, who would shock the elegant guests of a refined parlor, and with vehement gestures send the shawled braic-brac shivering to the floor, walked arm in arm with Roscoe Conkling, while America's noblest looked on with pride. A rough and ready man of work like Turner is honored where a flapping dude or giggling belle would be laughed at or unnoticed.

True, if the white man's parlor was the immediate point at which we aim, Turner is not the type to encourage. But if the white man's respect and esteem is what we just now are seeking, then what we are seeking, bloody and begrimed from the victory of battle are exactly what we want.

For fear of being misunderstood, let me close this letter by speaking of the other side.

While earnestness, activity and robustness are to be prized, refinement, culture and gentility are not to be despised.

It is in an atmosphere of refinement that nobility of character best grows, while vice thrives best where culture is absent. In a refined home, at the knee of a gentle, noble-minded mother, our boys may best learn the first lessons of true greatness; while in a squalid hut or tenement, under the fire of the rattling tongue of a slovenly, beer-drinking parent learn the first lessons of vice. Dust that comes from the battle field will be honored, while dirt that accumulates because of laziness and ignorance will doom its victim to scorn.

There is no virtue in dirt and no premium on uncouthness; but humanity has ever honored achievement and valor.

All Plutarch asks is, that the first thought in the minds of our youth be the ambition to be truly useful. Let elegance take its proper place. Worth will be honored if clothed in rags and spattered with mud, but nothing gains no esteem, though it be wrapped in broadcloth or silk and wears patent leather shoes and a swell hat.

Our young men and women who are editing newspapers, teaching school, preaching the gospel, doing anything else good and useful with all their might, are as far superior to the giddy, idle horde as worth can be to worthlessness. Plutarch.

Douglass at Cooper Union.

The Professor smiled, told us how the winds had beaten him, and asked for some tea. He says little of late. We think him thinner and tired, but he has no belief in illness, and denies it. He asked Miss Van Auken II, after all, she had gone to hear Frederick Douglass on Hayti, on Monday night.

Miss Van Auken's face was aglow in a moment. "Oh, I was so sorry you could not go!" she said. "Nothing I have seen or heard this winter, or ever in my life, I think, has been like it. Cooper Union was packed; and when Frederick Douglass, venerable, noble and dignified, entered on the arm of Chauncey Depew, can you imagine how they broke forth into one storm of applause? And Mr. Douglass, you felt nothing of him. He was so calm, so measured, and so witty, too. And his whole style, his method, was so fine, so simple, so finished. There was nothing sensational about him either, not even when in speaking of his race he said, 'Judge us not from the heights on which you are, but from the depths from which we have risen.'"

"You know he is seventy-four years old, and his voice seems tired sometimes, till he breaks out suddenly with all the fire in it that they said swept audiences off their feet years ago. Of course Mr. Depew sat on the platform as master of ceremonies, and from looking at him I could tell one secret of his popularity. As he listens he loses all consciousness of himself. He is almost the only good story-teller I know who enjoys another man's story without seeming to want to spring up with one of his own."

"Tell you some of the witty things, Mrs. Van Twiller? I wonder if I could. I laughed too much over them—we all did—and I have a little theory of my own that in laughing there is a certain dynamic force. The air is cleared when the explosion is over, and recollection is dispelled. Then with Mr. Douglass, even more than his wit, one is impressed with his strength, with the nobility, the humanity, with the truth of this old-time slave. Oh, yes! Colonel Ingersoll was brilliant, too; but I did not like him. He had a great deal to say about not believing in a God who permitted slavery, and begged the colored people not to, but to think for themselves. I thought at first he must be talking about some stupid wooden idol; but then when I did understand and wonder and think about it, I realized perhaps he could comprehend nothing greater. Yet they say he is so gentle at home! Mr. Depew got up after this, and begged the colored people to remember that in spite of all the brilliancy of Colonel Ingersoll's speech, wherever christianity had appeared, slavery had disappeared, and that the great awakening of the popular conscience of the North against slave-holding had come from the pulpits." Oh! Professor Progers, I wish you could have heard that audience at this—the wild breaking forth. You felt exultation in it, and triumph. I shall never forget it as long as I live.—Harper's Bazar.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Roundtree Bros., do a fair grocery trade in Philadelphia.

D. T. Williamson is an optician and jeweler at Charleston, Md.

D. C. Fisher, Lorain, O., is a successful dealer in lake ice.

Mr. James C. Buchanan, will open a first class jewelry store in Washington, D. C.

The C. O. D. steam laundry at 310 Third street, Burlington, Ia., is meeting with success. The proprietor, Mr. J. W. Washington, is a hustler.

The Mississippi co-operative Benefit Association has a new plan for securing immediate loans: \$5 for \$200, deducting \$6 for six months; \$10 for \$400, deducting \$12 for interest for six months; \$15 for \$600, deducting \$18, etc., etc. This is decidedly a new feature.

CONFERENCE MATTERS.

Features of Methodist Polity That Have Lived their Day.

AGAINST THE PRESIDING ELDERS.

That Seems to be the Prevailing Sentiment of the Majority of the Methodist Ministers.

Special to the Plaindealer.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1892.—That certain features of Methodist polity, which were once considered as vital, have about lived out their day, is becoming apparent.

In all Episcopal Methodist connections there is a constantly growing dissatisfaction with the itinerant system now in vogue. While it would not be entirely correct to say that the changes demanded indicate the defects which exist, yet it is perfectly sound reasoning to conclude that the general demand for a change in the system proves that it is far from being the best possible and practicable method. Whether the defects are in either the manner of making appointments or in the term limit, or in both, does not positively appear, but the smoke of discussion hovering about each would cause one to search these points for the friction.

The feeling of a large class in the A. M. E. church is no doubt voiced by the resolutions adopted in the Methodist preachers' meeting at Columbus, O., April 11th. By unanimous vote the general conference was requested to take steps to provide that bishops be elected for eight years without privilege of re-election; that the limit be removed from the pastor; that the presiding elder be elected, with or without nomination by the bishop, and that the cabinet shall have co-ordinate power with the bishop in making appointments, the majority of presiding elders being sufficient to determine the appointment. Each of these amendments to the present method essentially originate from among the preachers who are well conditioned.

The able men of the M. E. church are beginning to long for more of the independence belonging to clergymen of other denominations and are growing restive under a power which assumes almost absolute control of their fortunes and destiny.

The sum and substance of it all is this: The clergy of the M. E. church are yearly developing a desire for larger liberty and for greater power of self-direction. The very same feeling is growing among the clergy of the A. M. E. church, but manifests itself in quite different demands. The M. E. preacher wants to bring down the bishop and exalt the presiding elder; the A. M. E. preacher accepts diocesan episcopacy and wants the office of presiding elder abolished or greatly limited. This places the A. M. E. bishops in quite a favorable comparison with their brethren of the mother church. The Afro-American has certainly not been a failure as a bishop.

But the time rapidly approaches when radical changes will be made in the itinerant system unless the tenacity with which its ironclad rules have been held is slackened and the wheels oiled a little now and then.

In seeking to teach the people to regard the episcopacy as an "order," Bishop Brown has shown a far-sightedness and sagacity far beyond the comprehension of his church. It is by holding high views of the bishopric that it is to be perpetuated. But, even the sagacious Bishop Brown has failed to recognize the worst enemy episcopacy has. The presiding elder system in the M. E. church is what has lowered the episcopacy in popular esteem and in influence. And this very thing will be at last the lever which will uproot the bishopric and degrade it into a mere office differing in extent of territorial power and a few features of function. The same thing will ultimately happen in the A. M. E. church unless the presiding elder system is changed. After general conference, each bishop going to a new field will find a united band of presiding elders waiting to lay down the terms on which he may be allowed to succeed.

There are hundreds of talented and bright preachers in the A. M. E. church, who will never be of great force so long as a hard-headed presiding elder stands between them and a chance to rise. The young preacher can be greatly benefited by having a presiding elder to visit him once a quarter and give advice and help, but pastors who have come to the point where they can be entrusted with important charges or charges at all, can manage them better by not being subjected to the interference of an outsider.

In more than half the instances in all first-class charges, the pastors far outrank the presiding elders in ability and acceptability. In each of these cases the presiding elder's day brings to the service no new force, and is a useless, when a success, because the pastor has worked it up. The presiding elder system has no real place, where the episcopal system is carried out, and is needed only as a supplement to the general supervision under the system of episcopal rotation.

There are not three churches in all the North which look forward to the coming of the presiding elder with ardent expectations; they all regard his advent as they would that of a sort of ecclesiastical tax-gatherer. No matter how worthy and able the man who occupies the office of presiding elder he is by force of circumstances degenerated into nothing more than a money getter. He must push and scheme and plan to raise collections and then insinuate or bulldoze in order to get the lion's share of them afterwards. About all a presiding elder has time to do in a charge is to get as much of his assessment as possible. Why should an office so universally unpopular be placed upon the people?

There are not ten delegates to the general conference from the North who will favor the retention of the present plan. In fact, Rev. John M. Henderson, of your city, Mr. Editor, is the only man on the list who has ever been a public advocate of the presiding elder plan, and I judge from some of his writings a couple of years ago, that he holds less radical views. The Southern delegates are much divided on the question. In fact, in many instances men have been elected because of their sentiments concerning the matter.

If it be still forced upon the church by the coming conference, it will be because some of the bishops and presiding elder delegates crowd it through. There may be sections of the church where there is so large a proportion of ignorant pastors that the system is indispensable; if so, the needs can be fully met by leaving it to each conference to determine.

In most instances the presiding elder is merely an expensive post, whose coming breeds trouble and whose entire work is destructive of harmony and success. If the presiding elders were a means of strengthening the episcopacy that would be at least one argument in favor of retaining them, but the entire tendency is against the influence of the bishop. Some day this pet tiger the bishops are nursing will turn upon them as it has upon the bishops of the M. E. church.

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If the bishops must have advisers in making their appointments, why not authorize each charge to send a delegate to the annual conference for the purpose of expressing to the bishop the wishes of his church, or better still, why not require the bishops to use their own good judgment and leave upon them the responsibility of performing this important function of their office? If the day comes again when the bishop makes the appointment entirely unbiased, the day will also come when the bishop will be clothed with the popular veneration that once made the discharge of his duties so pleasant.

We do not cry for the radical abolition of the presiding elder's office, nor do we sympathize with those who would make it universal. Let it be left to the option of each annual conference, or at least let each episcopal district determine for itself. If the effort to modify the present plan be too strongly resisted the outcome will be the total abolition of the office.

WEDDING BELLS.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Evans of Richmond, Va., to Rev. O. S. Simms of Lynchburg, Va., took place at the bride's residence, 814 N. 3d st., Tuesday, the 5th inst. at 10 p. m.

One of the prettiest weddings Minneapolis has witnessed in a very long time took place at Bethesda Baptist church last Tuesday evening. The church was crowded with the friends of the high contracting parties, Mr. James V. Kemp and Miss Grace Genevieve Napier.

At Longstreet, Texas, March 12, Miss Carrie Hogue was married to Elder J. Johnson.

At Wellington, Mo., Miss Carrie Collins and Prof. B. Tully were married recently.

Mr. William H. Davis, formerly of Washington, D. C., was married to Miss Hattie Reynolds, of Baltimore, during his sabbath leave at the residence of the bride's parents, 1430 Bainbridge st.

The marriage of Miss Eliza J. Pittman, one of Powhatan's fair daughters, to Mr. Moses Lynch, took place Wednesday, March 9, at Mt. Zion Baptist church, Richmond, Va.

Miss Gracie Shirley and Mr. Phillip White were united in matrimony April 6th, at Jeffersonville, Ind.

At Memphis, Tenn., Miss Susie Jackson and Mr. W. S. Randolph were married April 17th.

At Selma, Ala., April 7, Miss Little Hill was married to Prof. W. B. Johnson, A. B.

At Boston, Mass., April 6, Miss Matilda Sankey and Mr. Wm. Otis Main were married.

At Augusta, G., Miss Virginia Beard to Mr. Wm. M. Crane.

At Reflectionville, Pa., Miss Nannie Madden to Mr. W. H. Morris, April 7th.

A PROMINENT LAWYER.

Minnesota's Able and Eloquent Young Afro-American Attorney.

CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE HONORS

Frederick L. McGhee—A Short Biographical Sketch of a Popular and Young Man.

Special Correspondence to the Plaindealer.

Among Minnesota Afro-Americans there is none who is better known than the eloquent and able young lawyer, Frederick L. McGhee, of St. Paul, whose portrait accompanies this article.

Coming to St. Paul less than three years ago, he has already attained a leading place, not only among his race, but has won for himself a record at the bar of Minnesota that is an honor to himself and a credit to Afro-Americans throughout the entire country.



Mr. McGhee, as well as being an able counsellor, is a forceful and eloquent speaker and his services are not only in great demand in the courts, but upon all state occasions, and in every campaign he does effective work upon the stump for the Republican party. He is, however, first and above all else a race man, and is now being pushed by his friends and the Afro-American leaders of Minnesota for election as delegate-at-large to the National Republican convention. He has the endorsement of the entire Afro-American element of the party, and as in the coming convention the state of Minnesota is to be the host and there will be at least two hundred or more Afro-American delegates and alternates, the most of them coming from a section of the country where the belief is becoming prevalent that the party has tired of its ever-faithful "Negro" voter, it would be most fitting that Minnesota should have an Afro-American among its delegates to assist in welcoming within its gates his fellow brothers as well as fellow Republicans.

The election of Mr. McGhee as a delegate-at-large will not only bestow upon a competent and representative Afro-American citizen a justly merited honor, but at the same time will be a slight recognition of the great fealty of the Afro-American voters of the state to the Republican party and be good politics. Thousands are watching and waiting for the consummation of the wishes of this unswerving element of the grand old party at the Minnesota state convention, May 5.

Frederick L. McGhee was born October 27, 1861, of slave parents—Abraham and Sarah McGhee. Young McGhee, after mastering the b c of his education, attended the Knoxville college at Knoxville, Tenn., leaving during his sophomore year. He came North and studied law at the Union Law school at Chicago, and also in the office of Edward H. Morris, of that city. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois in November, 1885, and located at St. Paul, Minn., in July, 1889.

His first case was the securing of the pardon of one Lewis Carter, who had been sentenced by court martial to 99 years imprisonment in the state prison on the charge of assault, robbery, attempt to rape and desertion. Carter had been in prison five years at the time Mr. McGhee took hold of the case, and although all traces of the woman who accused him had been lost, he found her and with his unexcelled shrewdness secured evidence to establish Carter's innocence.

As a criminal lawyer, Mr. McGhee has distinguished himself in the defense of three white persons charged with abducting a delicate 14-year-old girl for the purposes of prostitution. In that case he won a signal victory, getting a verdict of "not guilty" on the strength of his argument and to the surprise of the entire bar. The summary of his argument as given by the daily press being as follows:

"At 2 p. m., F. L. McGhee, the colored attorney, arose to present the argument for the defendants to the jury. It was apparent that he had a difficult task before him, as it seemed that not only the sentiment of those in the court room but of the jury as well was against him. But nothing daunted, he soon warmed up to his case. Notwithstanding his declaration to speak only an hour, he

poured out his illustrations and philippic of oratory for two hours, and grew more eloquent as he progressed. It was the sentiment of the county attorney, as well as of several attorneys and spectators who heard the address, that it was a decidedly able one. He soon had the undivided attention of the entire jury, and held it closely to the end. His comments on the evidence were ingenious. His pathos broke forth into well-rounded periods, and his logic in applying illustrations would do credit to the ablest criminal attorneys at the local bar. The defendant, Ida Shenk, sat with tear-streaming eyes during the address. Watson frequently shed tears, and the powerful frame of the man often trembled with emotion, whilst the muscles of his face and throat twitched in his efforts to subdue perceptible sobs."

His practice is not confined to the criminal law, however, as only recently he won a case for damages, getting a verdict for \$1,500 when the chances were so close that a strong civil law firm had refused to bring it to trial.

As stated before, Mr. McGhee is an ardent race lover, and declares that the case brought to test the validity of the separate car acts shall not stop short of the United States Supreme Court if need be, though he has to take personal responsibility of it.

He is a devout and enthusiastic Catholic and believes that his church is doing more effective work for the solution of the race question than any other institution in the country. He was elected secretary and counsellor of the St. Peter Clavers Benevolent and Loan association by the last "Colored Catholic Congress," an organization that owes its origin to him.

He has a large clientele, mostly white, and can boast of having lost but two cases since his location in St. Paul. He has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, and is regarded by the bench and bar in the Northwest as a careful, shrewd and painstaking lawyer, destined to reach the top notch in his chosen profession.

In October, 1886, Mr. McGhee was united in marriage to Miss Mattie B. Crane, of Louisville, Ky., whom he credits with supplying him with the buoyancy that has assisted wonderfully in carrying him to the front.

Knox.
St. Paul, Minn., April 18, 1892.

THEIR LAST SLEEP.

At Salina, Kan., March 31, Mr. B. W. Thomas died. For years Mr. Thomas traveled with the Fisk Jubilee Singers. Later he severed his connection with them and formed a company of his own. He leaves a wife, J. H. Wilson died.

Mrs. Cordeila Ray, wife of Dr. Ray, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died last Thursday.

At Cleveland, O., April 2nd, John Wesley Holmes died at his residence on Burt street. He was an old resident, and at one time owned an interest in the Gazette.

At Batavia, N. Y., Richard Winters died February 25, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John Jordan, aged 94 years. He was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1798, and moved to New York about seventy years ago. During forty years of that time he resided in Gates and Allegheny counties. He was a resident of Warsaw about 25 years. Three daughters mourn his demise.

Miss Mary Cooper, of Baltimore, Md., died March 26, aged 94.

Mrs. Amelia W. Adams, wife of Rev. Ennals J. Adams, D. D., died suddenly of heart failure, March 26th, at her late residence, 1330 Lombard street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Wm. P. Maher, a well known and prominent young man of Petersburg, Va., died at his home on Rockett street, Saturday, April 2nd.

At Lexington, Va., Mrs. Lucy Beal died March 28th, aged 64 years.

Mrs. Phoebe Deton, of Philadelphia, died after a brief illness, March 29.

Mr. Edward Bond, aged 53 years, who was thrown from his drag by a runaway mule and fatally injured on Friday last, died at his residence on Seventh street, Memphis, April 9th.

Rev. Samuel Scraggins, an aged minister of the M. E. church, who has lived in the vicinity of Sherman, Texas, for a number of years, was found dead in his bed recently. He preached the night before, and went to bed apparently well. It is known that he suffered with heart trouble, and this is supposed to be the cause of his death.

Dr. E. L. Angus, formerly of New York city, died in Colorado Springs, Col., on Saturday, April 9.

Rev. Wm. A. Dove, an old and respected citizen and a very eminent minister of the A. M. E. church, died Monday night, the 11th inst., at his residence, 1604 Fulton street, Keokuk, Iowa.

A Wealthy Merchant.

Mr. John Moyer, the merchant tailor of Salisbury, N. C., is an evidence of what push, energy, pluck and strict attention to business will accomplish. He is next to the wealthiest colored man in the state. Always courteous, polite and of even temper, he has an eye to business always and knows well how to make one dollar produce another. He owns about forty lots in Salisbury, and with the improvements he is constantly making, readily ranks among the most substantial citizens. There was many more men like him.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Classes Substantially Deprived of the Rights of Free Speech.

THE COMING GREAT EXPOSITION.

And Some Reasons and Causes Why the Afro-American Was Denied Representation.

Two of the inquiries which the By-stander has received are, in a sense, so clearly explanatory of each other that he feels impelled to consider them together, though they may seem at first glance almost unrelated to each other. The first is from a thoughtful lady to whom the problem of Southern conditions seems well nigh insoluble, because of its many seeming contradictions. She writes: "I do not understand why you so persistently insist that the industrial status of the colored man at the South is dependent upon the recognition of his political rights. This is so contrary to the views of many who insist that the best thing that could happen to him would be entire exclusion from the field of politics until he has become thoroughly fitted to discharge its duties by the acquisition of wealth and education, that I cannot resist the inclination to ask you to explain the seeming contradiction."

The other is from a man whose open hand has often attested the sincerity of his conviction that equal right is not restricted to race or color, but attaches to every American citizen. He says: "Nothing has surprised me more than the fact that the colored man has received no distinctive recognition in connection with the world's fair at Chicago. If I am correctly informed, there is not only no department, bureau or division of the mighty work under the charge of a colored man, but the race is wholly unrepresented on all its numerous boards of control except by one 'alternate,' who is without place, power or voice, except in the absence of his principal. It seemed to me impossible that the President, knowing the relation which the colored people sustain to the productive industries of the United States and being well aware of the fact that it was idle for them to look for either recognition or support from the governments of those states in which four-fifths of their number are to be found, because of the denial of the rights of the majority therein should have failed to regard it as a duty clearly and imperatively devolved upon him to give an actual and deserved recognition to a class so strangely and peculiarly identified with our industrial development and our national history."

"One of the most interesting and important features of our history is unquestionably the evolution of the heathen slave of the seventeenth century into the christian citizen of the nineteenth. Perhaps the greatest miracle of history, as the Bystander has so fully shown, is the progress made by this people during that time—a progress which no other people on the way from barbarism to the highest civilization has ever equaled in double the time which has elapsed since they became a part of our national life. Because of this fact, one of the very first questions which the intelligent foreigner will ask when he enters the exposition grounds will be: "What evidence will I find here of the progress made by the colored men and the capacity of republican institutions to solve with justice, peace and honor the great problems of human destiny based on race, color and inequality of condition?" The student of political economy will want to know what has become of the 5,000,000 slaves whom the country freed twenty-seven years ago without providing so much as a dollar or a dollar's worth of protection, knowledge or assistance of any sort with which to begin the race of life in the face of the competition and arrogance of their former masters. He will want to know whether these naked freemen have managed to live, whether they are sinking back into barbarism, as it was expected and perhaps intended that they should, or whether they have climbed upward and shown that vigor and determination which marks them as especially fitted to meet and overcome the difficulties which civilization imposes.

"I suppose that the student of christianity will be anxious to know something of that most remarkable religious development which has occurred since the introduction of christianity into the Roman empire. He will wish to know whether American christianity has shown itself pure enough to be just when the American government was only unjust, cruel and neglectful. He will wish to know whether the colored christians of the United States believe in the justice, equity and fraternal seal of the white christians of the land, whether they are coming to love the land of their bondage with that tender devotion that a people rescued from hopeless darkness and inconceivable degradation would naturally feel for a just and considerate foster mother of their liberty.

"He will naturally expect to learn from their relation to this great exposition whether they look with hope and pride to the future, or regard with sullen resentment the injustice of the past and the wrongful deprivation of right which marks their present condition. All these questions the American student will in vain seek to find resolved at the exposition. He will find nothing there to explain the past or illustrate the present condition of the Negro in America. Room can be found in the ample grounds provided for the fair, I am informed, for every phase of civilized and barbaric life except the colored citizen of the United States, who has been refused all opportunity to show either what his race has suffered or achieved upon American soil. Is it because the discoverer of America was also the first man to establish slavery upon her soil, that we think the quadro-annual of his achievement should be celebrated with a new and unique display of the spirit of injustice on which slavery was based? Will the Bystander please explain the reason of this

seemingly inexplicable condition of affairs? If the exposition had been organized under a Democratic administration it would hardly have been expected that the colored citizen would have received any considerable degree of recognition. That party opposed his emancipation, opposed his elevation to citizenship, opposed his enfranchisement, and has been the beneficiary of the violent and fraudulent disfranchisement of which he has been the victim. Of such a party no recognition of the Negro as a citizen or as a distinct and worthy element of our life could have been expected. Yet I can hardly believe that such a party would have dared ignore the claims of 7,000,000 peaceful and industrious citizens, separated by race, color and history from all their fellows, to such recognition as would show that the nation would not be unjust even to her poorest and most ignorant and American liberty offered free opportunity for even her youngest children to show what a quarter of a century of semi-freedom has done for them. Why, then, should a Republican administration do less?"

A moment's consideration will show that the facts referred to by both of these correspondents are explicable upon the same hypothesis and are not comprehensible on any other theory. Whenever the political rights of any class of citizens of a republic are taken from them their civic and individual rights are sure to follow.

The personal rights of the colored or Republican citizens of a dozen states of the South are held in such slight esteem that a thousand murders may be committed and no matter how plain the evidence may be, no law can be found in all this broad land to punish one of the murderers. The natural and inevitable result of this is that these classes are substantially deprived of the rights of free speech and of self-defense. A man can not assert his rights as a laborer, a trader, a husband or a father, when he knows that a manly assertion of the same will bring a blow, and that if the blow be returned the law stands ready to punish him, while his murderer will go unpunished in case the affray result in his own death. Men do not meet on even terms in business any more than in strife when one class has all the power—and the other all the risk. Every governor, every judge, every sheriff, every magistrate, every constable throughout the South is a white man. It matters not though the population of a county, a district or a state may be one-half, two-thirds or three-fourths colored, the fact remains the same. The white man who desires to commit a wrong against a colored man knows that the chances of arrest and punishment for the same are infinitesimally small. He knows also that the least offer of violence or the least failure of duty on the part of the other will be visited with condign punishment.

Under such circumstances, why any one should wonder that as a man and a laborer the colored man is unprotected in his rights because he is deprived of power as a citizen, the Bystander cannot understand. It is just as natural as that a cat should devour a canary if the cage is left open, the doors and windows closed, and the mistress absent.

The reason why the colored man has been so wholly and unjustly ignored in connection with the exposition, must be sought in exactly the same attribute of humanity—at least of white humanity in America. Of course, no one is so simple-minded as to suppose that if the colored citizens of the South were permitted to exercise their legal rights as such, any president of the United States would have forgotten to appoint a single representative of a race numbering almost one-eighth of our population on a board of commissioners so numerous as to be cumbersome. Especially would not a Republican executive have forgotten to appoint one of the voters in his party, in states which are unlawfully held and controlled by minorities whose power is based on murder and intimidation, if he had for one moment supposed that their votes would constitute an efficient factor of the presidential campaign that impends. A child need not be told that if the colored citizen were allowed to vote, and his vote were fairly counted and truly returned, in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana alone there would have been at least one, and probably three, commissioners of that race, and they would have been given a fair representation among the subordinate officials of that great enterprise. The President did not appoint because the colored citizen does not vote; those having charge of the exposition gave the colored man no recognition because the President of the United States did not consider one-eighth of the citizenship of the nation worthy of consideration at his hands. That is all there is of it, and there could not be a better illustration of the way in which the colored citizen suffers personally and industrially because denied the exercise of his rights politically. Injustice, civic and personal, follows always and inevitably the denial of political right to a race or class.

The intimation has been made, in explanation of this state of affairs, that the appointments in connection with the exposition were "not political." In a sense this is true, and the inference has been sought to be made that they were especially based on the individual super-excellence of the persons chosen, and that the colored citizen was excluded because he could not come up to a specific standard of individual merit.

This is very far from being the truth. The appointments, if not political, were purely matters of individual favor. The President had a perfect right to appoint whomsoever he chose, and to base his selection either on political affiliation or individual preference. The idea that no colored man could be found who was the equal of any of those selected is, however, so clearly untenable as to be little less than absurd. While it is quite true that the lack of opportunity has made the proportion of fit men among the colored people very much less than among the whites, it is by no means a very difficult matter to name a few who would be no discredit to any board which might be constituted for the discharge of any public duty. And when we reflect how harsh and cruel

a stepmother the American republic been to her colored citizenship, and how desirable it is that every influence should be employed that might in any manner tend to stimulate and inspire to greater exertion, both for their own sake and the sake of the nation of which they are a part, it is a strange and lamentable fact that American christian statesmanship should not have been broad enough to forget the fact of color and pitiable things, indeed, that a Republican administration should have taken advantage of the helplessness resulting from his disfranchisement by Democratic violence and fraud to do a fresh injustice to a devoted and faithful ally.

It is probable, too, that he forgot that this class of our citizenship has cost the republic less for government, control, education and development than any other portion of our population. In more than a century of national life, no wasteful war, no destructive riot inspired or promoted by them, has lessened the resources or weakened the productive energy of our people. They have made necessary no army or navy; they have been responsible for no national debt, and have received none of the benefits and added nothing to the cost of the government. From the millions upon millions expended for education and for internal improvements since the government was founded, they have derived no benefit. In short, they are the only class of American citizens who paid a century in advance for the right and privilege of an honorable place in the world's great congress of labor to be held in the world's most wonderful city next year. That he will receive no just and proper recognition in connection with the same, is due simply to the fact that two centuries and a half of continuous injustice has made it almost impossible even for the best and wisest to be just to him, not merely because he is of another race, but because we have so long been accustomed to regard him as merely an incident of our pleasure and a recipient of our pity, rather than a creditor having a preferred claim upon our sense of justice. Injustice is an easy lesson to learn and a terribly hard one to unlearn.

Albion W. Tourgee, Mayville, N. Y., April 9, 1892.

It is offering an explanation for an act so notable as of necessity to attract attention, and so singular as to seem unaccountable to one who forgets how quick a race or class sinks into insignificance when deprived of power, the Bystander has purposely avoided the consideration of that motive which every colored man is naturally ready to ascribe as of prime importance, to wit: The fact of race and color.

There are no doubt many thousands of colored citizens—perhaps nine out of every ten of the whole seven millions—who believe that the sole reason of their exclusion from this great national function is simply the fact that they are colored. They interpret it as an act of express hostility to the race—an expression of race antagonism on the part of the highest officers of the government belonging to a party which has always professed itself the friend of justice and equality of right on an occasion when it would seem that manhood, labor and aspiration should especially be considered, rather than personal gratification or monetary prominence.

In this they are undoubtedly mistaken. There is no doubt, in certain quarters, a tendency to make the exposition a matter of social and financial exclusiveness. It would perhaps be deemed derogatory to some of the representatives of fortune's golden favors to have colored people associated with them in its management and administration. Some of the very subordinate positions which had been promised to them in connection with it, have no doubt been withheld on account of this sentiment. But it is not reasonable to suppose that this despicable sentiment could for a moment have found lodgment in the mind of a conscientious, christian chief magistrate. He no doubt felt that the fair would need the active support of the soundest financiers of the country, and he may have forgotten that manhood and labor had a right to demand recognition at his hands, as well as wealth and culture. It is not easy to always keep in mind the fact that labor is the mudsill and capital merely the gilded roof of national prosperity. That the many million forms of attractive achievement which will make the exposition incomparably the greatest wonder the world has known since the old world discovered and despoiled the new, will owe a thousand-fold more of its success to the wonder-working power of genius and labor than to the boasted power of capital. It is even easy to forget that this capital itself is the product of brain and brawn, and that the race thus excluded from participation in the national festival has contributed more liberally to the national prosperity of which it is its index, according to their opportunity, than any other class of our population of equal numbers. It is very hard, indeed, for a white man to keep in mind the fact that for two hundred and fifty years this race was a simple and constant producer and practically consumed not a dollar of the wealth they produced. It went undiminished into surplusage which constitutes wealth. It became a part of the national assets and of the accumulations of which we so proudly boast. Of the lands it cleared the race received not an acre except by subsequent purchase from the white man. Of the manufactures its labor made profitable it received not a dollar of advantage. Of the schools and churches it built it received no material benefit. These men, whose labor for ten generations produced the great bulk of those exports on which our national commerce depended for almost its sole support until within the limits of a single life, received neither pay nor advantage from their enforced toil.

Very naturally, if one leaves out of consideration this amazing contribution to our national prosperity, and considers only the results of twenty-seven years of such debased and restricted financial opportunity as no people in the world ever before confronted, it is easy to regard the colored man as an insignificant factor of our national prosperity. It is no doubt this view, added to the political repression of the colored citizenship, which induced the President to ignore his claim to honorable and encouraging recognition in connection with this unprecedented jubilee of American labor. He simply forgot that the colored man had contributed more of toil with less of consuming waste to American prosperity than any other equal number of American citizens, and had paid a greater price for whatever recognition might be accorded him in connection therewith than it is possible for any other class to have given.

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WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Regulations for exhibitors in the several departments of the exposition have been issued and can be obtained by all intending exhibitors by applying for them, either in person or by mail.

Queen Margaret of Italy has promised to loan her collection of rare lace for exhibition at the fair.

Ceylon will conduct a tea-house on Midway Plaisance.

Denmark has made a world's fair appropriation of \$67,000.

A communication has been received from the British commission asking for space to exhibit the rifle caliber guns manufactured by the Maxim-Nordenfild Gun company. The company wants to erect a building 30x15 feet to exhibit the guns in practice. One end of the building will be filled with sand bags, into which the projectiles of the guns will be fired. It is claimed that the arrangements are such as will insure perfect safety, and will be reproductions of a similar exhibit recently given at the Royal Naval exposition in London. The request was referred to Chief Willard Smith of the transportation department, as the exhibit if allowed will come under the head of naval and marine display.

A continuous clam-bake will be one of the attractions which epicurean visitors will find at the exposition.

Harper Bros., Scribner & Sons and the Century company have agreed to exhibit at the fair illustrations showing the history of transportation in all countries. Chief Smith expects to secure similar exhibits from foreign countries and from other publishers in this country. The exhibit will include reproductions of lithographs, original drawings and photographs.

The world's fair committee of the North American Turner Bund has made a personal application to Director General Davis for space for a display of gymnastic apparatus, literature on the subject of physical exercise and development, and representations of gymnastic organizations, as well as for outdoor gymnastic exhibitions, which the Turners desire to give eight days in each month during the exposition.

Pope Leo XIII. has written a letter strongly commending the exposition, which it is believed will have a most favorable effect in stimulating the interest in the fair on the part of all Catholic countries and communities.

A California "big tree" has been selected in Tulare county to be shown at the exposition. A committee of the board of trade, after an extended tour of inspection, picked out a tree measuring 87 feet 9 inches in circumference at the base, 85 feet five feet above the ground, and 65 feet at a height of sixteen feet.

More than 380 exhibitors are chronicled from Philadelphia alone. The board of lady managers is making arrangements for an extensive exhibit showing woman's share in the illustration of books, in engraving and other forms of picture production. During her recent visit to New York Mrs. Palmer consulted with a number of publishers and received considerable assistance from them. A list of distinguished woman illustrators was secured and plans set on foot to obtain old volumes and manuscripts illustrated by women, together with historical data concerning woman's share in this line of work down to the present.

Saginaw, Mich., noted as a salt producing city, is constructing in miniature a complete salt plant for exhibition at the world's fair.

The cottage in which George Fox, the founder of the society of Friends, or Quakers, was born, in Leicestershire, England, is being taken down to be re-erected in Chicago.

The "wooded island" in the exposition grounds is beginning to assume the character which in great part it will have during the exposition—that of a gigantic flower garden. Already the floricultural department has received 27,000 rose bushes and other plants, several thousand of which came from abroad. These are being transplanted on the island.

New York has made a world's fair appropriation of \$300,000.

Consul Partelle, at Dusseldorf, has informed Chief Smith that since the emperor has expressed a particular desire that the iron industry of Germany shall be adequately represented at the exposition, those engaged in the mining and metallurgy of iron throughout the empire have taken on great activity in that direction. From another German source it is learned that Mr. Masseng, the inventor of a process for the desulphurization of pig iron by treatment with manganese, will make a full exhibit of the process and the products. This will be an important feature of the division of metallurgy, for the process is one in which every furnaceman in the world is interested. The works are very extensive and are located at Hoerde, in Westphalia.

A business house in Chicago has established a physicians' bureau of service and information, which it proposes to make of great value to all members of the medical profession who may visit the exposition. The firm intends to fit up spacious rooms at which visiting physicians may make their headquarters, and where they will be provided with facilities for reading, writing and sending and receiving mail and telegrams; can avail themselves of telephone, messenger, livery and express service; can purchase exposition, theater and railway tickets; can have banking conveniences and the service of German, French or Spanish interpreters, and can receive information generally about the sights of the city, as well as the location and rates of desirable hotels and boarding-houses. All of these accommodations the firm intends to provide free.

A feature of Idaho's exhibit at the fair will be a practical illustration of the system and benefits of irrigation. A large section of sage brush soil will be transported to Chicago. Through this ditches will be run, and trees, fruits and flowers will be grown in the soil by the irrigation system. Prospective Idaho settlers are expected to be especially attracted by this exhibit.

Several of the states are having prepared fine lithographs of the buildings which they will erect at the world's fair, and through the sale of

them are augmenting their amount available for building purposes. A \$6,000 monument of marble granite will be one of the exhibits from Vermont.

The New York assembly has voted permission for the raising of one or two old sunken vessels in Lake George for the purpose of sending them to the fair.

Ypsilanti, Mich., April 11.—Mr. J. Kersey, E. Johnson and F. J. Johnson attended the convention of the Protective League at Lansing last week.

The Good Samaritans gave a Martha Washington tea at their hall, Monday, which was largely attended. The A. M. E. church will have a grand rally on the 15th, to raise money to pay off a standing debt.

Rev. J. L. Davis conducted chapel exercises at the seminary, Monday.

Mr. Geo. Thompson, of Dayton, O., is visiting his brother and friends. Easter will be observed in the A. M. E. church. There will be a children's service in the afternoon.

The announcement is made of the engagement of Mr. Wm. Blackwell, of Chatham, Ont., to Miss Charibel Thompson, of this city.

Mrs. Mary Rogers and family and Miss Eliza Jacobs, of Adrian, spent a few days in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thompson entertained a number of friends Monday evening in honor of their guest, Mr. George Thompson.

The A. M. E. Sabbath school have made their first deposit of \$10 in the savings bank, and the treasury is still in increasing.

The Ladies' Lyceum met at the residence of Mrs. R. H. Mroton, Tuesday evening.

The Y. M. C. A. meeting was led by Mr. Hewbanks; subject, "Lost opportunities."

Ypsilanti, Mich., April 11.—Easter was kept at the A. M. E. church here by a sacred concert Sunday evening. The following program was well arranged out: Quartet, "Easter Day"; invocation, Rev. J. L. Davis; essay, Miss L. B. Mashat; recitation, "The Risen Christ," Miss Rose Pool; chorus, "He is Risen for Me"; essay, "Lesson of the Flowers," Mrs. Rosa McVay; essay, "Pansies," Miss Clara Johnson; solo, "Consider the Lilies," R. C. Johnson; essay, "Easter," Mrs. Susie Sparks; oration, James Preston; declamation, J. L. Beard; chorus, "They That Wait on the Lord"; essay, "Folded Buds are Folded Promises," Mrs. Mary Johnson; chorus, "The Strife is Over"; recitation, Mrs. Johnson, a student of Ann Arbor university who will lecture at the A. M. E. church tonight. The exercises closed with the chorus, "He Arose." The offering for missions was \$11.32.

The young people's meeting was addressed Sunday by Miss L. B. Mashat on "A Sure Foundation, or Character Building."

Mr. George Thompson, of Dayton, O., is visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. Jones, of Detroit, is the guest of Miss Estella Embros this week.

The engagement of Miss Charibel Thompson of this city, and Mr. Wm. Blackwell, of Chatham, is announced.

Mrs. D. Fox is still on the sick list. Miss Lizzie Morris left this morning for Chicago, where she will remain for some time.

Miss Theresa Smith returned to her duties at the Normal school this morning, after a week's vacation in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson entertained a number of friends in honor of their guest, Mr. George Thompson.

The Ladies' Lyceum met with Mrs. D. York, and had an excellent program.

Kalamazoo, Mich., April 18.—Mr. Joe Lucas, is again in our city.

The Easter fashions were elaborate. The decorations of both churches were very beautiful.

Mr. Vane, is spending a few days in our city.

Mrs. Wm. Hammond, is suffering with an abscess on her face.

Mrs. John Harris, is able to be out.

Several visitors from a number of towns spent Sunday in the city.

The academy was crowded Monday evening, to witness the performance of "Colored Mustard Minstrel."

The collection taken up yesterday at the Methodist church for missionary work was quite large.

Miss Gertrude Hill, intends leaving for Fort Wayne, soon.

Have you paid for the paper you are reading?

Miss Bessie Thurman was given a "surprise birthday party," the occasion being her 19 birthday.

Mr. Charles Stuart is visiting his relatives in Casopolis.

Mrs. John Thurman, gave a tea Thursday evening to a number of her lady friends.

The exercises at the Methodist church last evening were particularly pleasing to all present.

Mrs. Mary Jones, is spending a few days with her sister Mrs. J. E. Smith.

Mrs. George McDonald is soon to leave for Detroit to under go an operation at the Dispensary in that city.

D. E.

THE BLOODY RECORD.

Mr. Wash Taylor, Afro-American living 3 miles south of Jackson, Tenn., was called to his door Tuesday night and shot by a party of unknown persons. He was shot in the chest and the cause of the attempted assassination is not known.

A telegram from Ellenville, Miss., of the 11th inst., reports the death of a white man from a gunshot wound, in the western edge of the county (Jones) supposed to have been one of the regulators who broke into the premises of a colored man (Henry Morgan) the week previous and shot him with murderous intent. Morgan returned the fire and the gang fled. Regulators called at the home of Henry Morgan, an Afro-American, at Ellenville, Miss., and seriously shot him. Morgan claims to have shot one of them down as they broke open his door and shot at him.

Grand Rapids district Methodists have completed arrangements to locate an assembly and camp grounds at Mastoway park, near Holland. The purpose is to make a second Bay View out of the place.

CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT

W. S. Tisdale, Manager.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Plaindealer office is located at 158 West Sixth Street, where all news items for the Cincinnati department can be sent for publication.

THE PLAINDEALER is always on sale at

W. S. Tisdale, 158 West Sixth street, John Darnell, 119 1-2 W. Sixth street, Peter Bates, 295 W. Fifth street, A. Ruffin (Club), 26 1-2 Longworth street.

Church Directory.

Union Baptist Church, Meand and Richmond Streets. Morning services, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Monday night. Willing Workers, Tuesday night.

Brown Chapel, Park Avenue and Chapel. Walnut Hill. Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p. m. Literary society, Monday, 8 p. m.

Allen Temple, A. M. E. Church, Sixth and Broadway. W. Gazaway, Pastor. General prayer meeting, 6 a. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m. Preaching, 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Y. M. C. A. meeting, Tuesday at 8 p. m. Official meeting, Wednesday, 8 p. m. General prayer meeting, Tuesday, 8 p. m. Public generally are invited to attend.

Lea Baptist Church, Ninth Street, near John Street. Rev. A. W. Fuller, Pastor. Morning services, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p. m. Literary society, Monday, 8 p. m.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Charles Moore, brother of Miss Minnie E. Moore, was in the city Saturday, from Pittsburg en route to Chicago.

The many friends of Mrs. John Taylor will be pleased to learn that she is slowly recovering.

The musical and literary entertainment given last night by the Household of Ruth No. 92, at Zion Baptist church was a very creditable affair. The committee deserve especial praise for the excellent program.

The trustees of the Orphan's asylum have elected George W. Hayes as one of their body to fill the unexpired term of Chas. W. Bell who resigned. The selection is a good one. S. H. Wilson was selected as treasurer of the board.

Edward Oglesby and Hardy Howard of Xenia, O., were in the city Sabbath, the guests of Andrew Davis of Court street.

Mrs. Nora Anderson, well known in the city died last Thursday at the home of Prof. W. H. Mayo, Frankfort, Ky. The remains were interred in New Richmond.

Mrs. Corilla Phillips, of Louisville, Ky., mother of Miss Maria Kenner, is spending a few days in the city the guest of her relative Mrs. William Boone.

Rev. W. A. Credit, of Frankfort delivered two very interesting discourses at Union Baptist church, last Sabbath.

Miss Fannie Houston, the belle of New Richmond, is spending a few days with her relative, Miss Arbella Gaines of New st.

Mrs. John Doll and her daughter Mrs. Nellie Cunningham, of Chillicothe, O., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Doll of Wade st.

Rev. R. G. Mortimer, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, formerly pastor of Brown's chapel Walnut Hill was in the city a few days last week.

Rev. J. W. Byrd, of Xenia, Ohio, served as grand juror in the U. S. court last week.

Editor Benj. Pelham, of Detroit Mich., will be in the city to-morrow and Sunday the guest of W. S. Tisdale.

Thomas Smith an old Xenia boy, but now of Hamilton, O., was in the city Sunday circulating among his many friends.

The "Rising Sun" restaurant and bakery has been refitted and presents a most beautiful appearance. White Bros. are restaurant men calculated to cater to the tastes of the most fastidious—give them a call.

Mr. William Gazaway, of Springfield, O., son of Rev. John W. Gazaway spent Easter in the city the guest of his father.

The many friends of Mrs. J. W. Johnson will be pleased to learn that she is slowly recovering.

George Newman was struck by a cable car at Sixth and Broadway last Sunday afternoon, and slightly injured.

Edward J. Berry announces in another column that he will give special attention to wedding parties. Mr. Berry is well known in the city and can be relied upon to give satisfaction.

T. H. Cannon, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is in the city circulating among many friends.

If you have any type-writing, give Miss Mollie Barnett of 517 W. Eighth a call.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Doll was christened last Monday into the Presbyterian faith. Quite a number of the family and friends were present. Little Miss Doll received a number of very valuable presents.

Mrs. Lucy Evans (nee Johnson) will join her husband next week in Chicago, where she will make her future home.

Earnest Osburn of Indianapolis, Ind., is in the city. He is in the employ of the Big Four railroad company, and will make this city his future home.

Garnett Building and Loan co., is having a boom in its new quarters 297 West Fifth; The association is very deserving and the boom should continue.

At the meeting held Monday night for the purpose of completing the permanent organization of the Knights of Tabor quite a number were present, and much was done. Mr. C. Robinson is chairman and Vester Tucker is secretary of the body. A meeting will be held next Monday evening at 187 Symmore, at which time it is desired that all interested be present.

Prof. J. K. Nickens will give a lecture with stereopticon views at Allen Temple next Wednesday eve.

The Orphan's fair will open next Monday evening at Huntington's place 187 Fourth st. Thursday night will be Knights of Pythias night. All Knights are expected to be present.

Mr. Dennis Redmond and Mrs. Amanda Flowers were married last Thursday night.

Last Sunday was a day of interest, the churches were all decorated with natural flowers and special programs were carried out, the pastors having prepared sermons appropriate to the grand occasion.

At Union Baptist church the Rev. Wm. A. Credit, of Frankfort, Ky., officiated. He is a bright and intelligent young man of pleasing appearance. The following program was carried out: Anthem, by the choir; invocation, Rev. Wm. A. Credit; solo, "Resurrection," Mr. T. R. Jones; quartet, "Christ, the Lord, is risen," Mrs. Mack, Miss Bell, Mr. Jones, Mr. Johnson; responsive reading, Matt. xxviii; solo, Miss Alma Monroe; sermon, Rev. Wm. A. Credit, subject "He is not Here; He is Risen;" solo "Oh, God, My Heart is Fixed," Mrs. Anna Mack; solo, "Calvary," Mrs. Jessie Buckner Slater; doxology.

Rev. John W. Gazaway, of Allen Temple A. M. E. church, at the evening services, preached a very able and impressive sermon "On the Resurrection." One of the largest audiences that ever attended this church was present. The singing of the church choir and the young people's choir were beautiful. There were hung in the rear of the pulpit and swinging from the chandeliers cages of sweet singing birds. The mingling of their bird-like tones with those of the choir were charming. The selections rendered by the choir were appropriate and impressive.

Zion Baptist church on West Ninth street, was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The pastor, Rev. Aaron W. Fuller, A. M. E. church, preached the words, "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection." Mr. Fuller was at his best, at times eloquent and profound, praying in beautiful words the "First Resurrection." The selections rendered by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Osbert Earley, were: "The Lord is my Shepherd."

At the Independent M. E. church Rev. J. F. Mooreland preached at morning and evening services. The Easter service at 8 p. m. was largely attended, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The hall proved too small for the vast number who had gathered to hear Mr. Mooreland. His discourse was short, showing in a few and simple words the meaning of the Resurrection.

At Cumminville, Rev. Peter Fossett, the pastor of the First Baptist church, preached at 3 p. m. The membership was out in large number. It being the regular monthly communion the church was nicely decorated with large, beautiful plants.

Brown's chapel, A. M. E. church, Walnut Hills—Rev. Chas. Bundy preached to a large audience. His theme was the "Risen Savior." The selections sung by the choir were beautiful and suitable for the occasion.

The Knight Templars of the city held their Easter services at Allen Temple at 2:30. Before assembling the Knights paraded the principal streets. An excellent program was arranged for the occasion. Eminent commander Samuel W. Clark was master of ceremonies. Rev. John W. Gazaway delivered a very carefully prepared sermon.

Miss Gay Bell of Springfield, O., was in the city Sunday, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Gazaway.

Quite a large, appreciative audience assembled in Allen Temple last Monday evening to hear the singing of the beautiful Easter Cantata, "The Gates Ajar" by Sabbath school class No. 12 taught by Mrs. Nannie Holland. The young misses were graceful in movement and earnest in performance of their respective parts.

Among the chorus singing a number of sweet voices were noted.

The stage decorations were in good taste, representing "The Gates Ajar," surrounded by silver letters, to the right of which towered a great mass of beautiful plants in full bloom symbolical of Easter joys.

Last Sunday night, the pastors of Elder Darnell were crowded with those who had assembled to witness the marriage of his daughter Ella Darnell to Mr. Louis Huey. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. Fossett. Among the guest were: Mr. and Mrs. Maisterday, Mr. and Mrs. James Darnell, Mr. and Mrs. John Darnell, Mr. and Mrs. Al Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. James Barnett, Mesdames Cora Wheeler, Knott, Scott, S. Porter, A. Tucker, T. Fossett, Misses Lou and Maggie Clark, Susie and Clarissa Turner, Nora Gross, L. Griffith, Dr. Ida Gray, E. Boyd, Dewes, Messrs. Fred Evans, E. Watson, C. D. Dockey, S. Nesbit, Henry Forte, A. King and many more and elegant. The happy couple will pitch their tent in the city of Detroit. All wished them a happy and prosperous journey on the stream of life.

The Odd Fellows and the Household of Ruth, of Louisville, Ky., laid their corner stone last Sunday the 10th. Quite a large crowd was present and much interest manifested by the members of the order. The building will cost about \$25,000 and will be the finest building owned by colored people of the state.

The Afro-American Masons of Louisville, Ky., working under the Grand lodge of Kentucky and Ohio, have had their committees out some time looking for a Masonic Temple to meet in, but neither of them have bought, yet they have several sites in view. The committees hope to be able to arrange matters so that one Masonic Temple will do as a general meeting place for all Masons and ladies chapters. It is understood that the temple will be bought on a stock plan of ten dollars a share. Masonic lodges and ladies' chapters are required to take out forty stocks each and any Master Mason of the colored lodges can take stock. Mr. N. Matthews, chairman of the building committee of Masons working under the Grand lodge of Ohio, says they hope to buy a Temple large enough for all the Masons of the city to meet in, regardless of sides.

An Oratorical Contest.

The grand oratorical contest given at Zion Baptist church last Friday evening was indeed an excellent entertainment and reflects great credit upon both the pastor Rev. A. W. Buller and the participants. The program consisted of six essays (by six young ladies) and five orations. The contestants for the medals were Misses Lizzie V. Hatfield, Daisy L. Taylor, Laura A. Troy, Mary L. Ward, Lizzie L. Nelson, Artemesia A. Johnson, and Messrs Henry L. Underwood, Oliver F. Gray, John J. Taylor, Samuel H. Bush, and Henry W. Mortin. The prizes were two very beautiful gold medals one for the best essay and oration each.

Be it said to the credit of the young ladies that the essays were each very carefully prepared and well delivered and far exceeded the orations in points of diction and rendition, and it was not without much difficulty that the judges reached the conclusion that Miss Mary L. Ward should receive the medal. Not so with the oration as Mr. Samuel H. Bush, distanced all competition.

The judges Hon. George R. Sage, U. S. court, Hon. William Taft, U. S. court and Hon. Rufus Smith, Superior court, were selected with great care and dispelled all ideas of a prejudiced decision.

The audience was large and highly intellectual, and although the program was long all were interested until the awarding of the prizes.

Hon. George R. Sage in awarding the medals spoke in very flattering terms of the progress made by the race in twenty-eight years and ventured the remarks that education and Christianity were calculated to elevate the race to the equal of their fellow-man.

The following is the prize oration:

The Needs of the Hour.

No doubt this subject has been discussed under various topics and talked of until it has become almost a monotonous dirge upon the ears of energetic and industrious persons. No doubt that many even in this audience have lost faith and interest in the cultivation of industrial Negro training. Perhaps they have said, with their limited observations, what has the Negro done or what does he amount to in this country? We do not intend to discuss Negro merits past advantages; but we do intend to discuss "The needs of the hour." Necessities for Negro success. What do we need? Have we brains susceptible of cultivation as other races of men? Yes. Have we opportunities to occupy our brains? Yes. Do we possess fortunes to promote and improve the ideas of our abilities? No. Have we practical resources for the upbuilding of our progeny? No. Some years ago there appeared in the "Washington Evening Star" a piece describing the meeting of Hon. Fred Douglass and his old master on a Maryland plantation. While visiting his old master he was invited to give one of his famous lectures and one of the largest churches in the district was chosen, and filled with both white and colored people of a superior degree. He addressed them very eloquently and said several things of the most interesting character to his own people. Some of the noble sentences uttered are as follows: "Without money, there is no leisure; without leisure, no thought; and without thought no progress." We must not talk about equality until we can do what white people can do. As long as they can build roads and we cannot, we are their inferiors; as long as they can build railroads, and we cannot, we are their inferiors; as long as they can found governments and we cannot, we are their inferiors; and I add, as long as we do not educate our children practically as well as intellectually, we can never expect to be otherwise than their inferiors. Every child, says Hon. Horace Greely, should be trained to dexterity in some useful branch of productive industry, not in order that he shall follow that pursuit, but that he may have a second line to fall back upon, if driven from that of his choice. A poor race with pecuniary embarrassments as the Afro-American, needs more practical education than intellectual to bring it success. I acknowledge we need doctors and lawyers, teachers and book-keepers and I dare say preachers, but while we need professional men of this description, we also need master mechanics. It is almost self evident that where a race is industrious, possessing men of trades and occupations, it makes itself mighty in the upbuilding of political as well as domestic affairs. Look at the Germans in America! I have heard parents say when spoken to about the education of their children, well, John and Frank should be thankful for the education they have received through my efforts, for it is more than I ever dared to obtain. Well, John and Frank are perhaps very thankful, but parents should remember that it is their indispensable duty to educate their children as far as possible, irrespective of what they may have had a chance to obtain. Learn them to be carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, engineers—mechanics of all descriptions. Learn them at least two things and make them master the one they would wish to follow as their choice of living. This above all things we lack—a determination to follow persistently that which only brings success through ardent and diligent toil; success comes by surmounting difficulties.

Honorable John M. Smythe, ex-minister to Liberia in a speech delivered in the Vermont ave. Baptist church, Washington, D. C., said, as God made man, so must he, if the divine benediction shall come to him, remain. Education as received by the Negro in this country, seems to impress him with the idea that he must be other than God made him. The greatness of another race by which the Negro is here envied seems to teach the lesson daily that he must advance, if he advances at all, on other than his own race lines. This is a false theory, says he, and worse than false in practice. The idea we need is to transcend the idea of complexion and the attributes of our hair, and the buttry to promote fashion and society whims, and adopt the principles of manhood and womanhood, interwoven with industry, integrity and education. These three things are highly necessary for the success of the Negro. Show me an industrious Negro, possessing integrity, that purity of principle for self respect; that purity of principle for his fellow man; and an

intelligence underlaid by ambition, and I will show you a man who will prosper even in adversity. Another pre-requisite to "The Needs of the Hour" is race pride. There has been started in this city numerous organizations for the upbuilding of our people, but for the lack of the above mentioned principle, they have been compelled to close their doors. Now conceive of the persons who did not even contrive to speak a good word for such an organization, are the first ones to say, I know it would never amount to anything. Did you ever see any good accomplished by the Negro? How can you expect them to accomplish anything with jealous opposition in their own race. Has it not been truly said, "That a house divided against itself cannot stand." Then why not wisely consider this. I am proud to mention the prosperity of the Garnett building & Loan Association, the first of its kind to be organized in the state of Ohio, and we as a race in this city should be proud to encourage the welfare of such an organization to the extent of our united efforts to make it second to none in this state. You may ask what do they need to make a grand success. I answer—Race Pride, accompanied with your pecuniary aid, which not only helps them, but you.

I am almost ashamed to mention that not even a single newspaper has been able to live in this city, supported by our people. Yet it is a fact. What are the needs of the Hour to remedy this evil? Evil! Yes worse than evil to disregard ourselves—our neighbors. Can we expect other races to help us, and love us, when we do not exhibit this pride ourselves? No. Now is the time to cultivate and to educate our children. The necessities of the hour require it—the success of the race depends upon it. Remember the words of Hon. Horace Greely "for like apples of gold in pictures of silver, those words could not have been more fully spoken. In conclusion permit me to impress upon the fathers and mothers the importance of learning your children trades. Give them what the "Needs of the Hour" require, a good business education. If they show an earnest desire and aptitude for the professions, such as doctor, lawyer, teacher, artist, musician and theologian, give them your hearty support, but above all learn them trades.

"Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait."

S. H. Bush.

Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 18.—Mr. Wm. Henderson of Beakes street, left for Chicago Sunday night, where he will take charge of the U. of M. Glee Club's palace car during their western trip.

Mr. John Simmons is still quite ill, having had another hemorrhage last week.

Miss Mary Jewett was in Ypsilanti Tuesday.

The young men of the city and university gave a dancing party at the residence of Miss Noma Loney last Friday night. A very delightful time was had by all present.

The ladies of the A. M. E. church had an Easter festival at the church last Friday night. It was a success, socially and financially.

Misses Mina Collins, Clarabel and Genevieve Thompson and Louisa Mashat, of Ypsilanti attended the party in our city Friday night.

Mr. Chas. Duffin and little Cagle Shewaroff spent Easter in Detroit.

Mrs. Sarah Cox and Miss G. Cox are training the children for an exhibition to be given at the A. M. E. church, Wednesday evening, May 4th. They should be encouraged by a good attendance.

The debating club have their entertainment Friday evening. Mr. W. C. Swan, Law '93, will give a talk on "Social life in Bermuda." They also have a debate.

Mrs. Julia Combs, of St. Paul, who has been making an extended visit in our city, left Sunday night for Chicago. She made a great many friends while in the city, and we will be glad to see her back at any time.

The leap year banquet at the Second Baptist church is May 6th.

Mr. Wm. Graves, one of the old residents of Ann Arbor, entered into rest Monday noon, after an illness of some months. He leaves a widow. The funeral will be held at his late residence on Wall street on Wednesday at 2 p. m. We hope to give a short sketch of his life in our next writing.

Coda.

The Negro's Condition.

At a mass meeting held recently, by citizens of Cincinnati, a committee was appointed to devise a plan, whereby proper attention of the American people and of the world, may be called to the condition of the colored people in the United States. After consultation, that committee has decided to ask the colored people of the United States to send delegates to a National convention, to be held in Cincinnati July 4th and 5th 1892, for the purpose of taking effective steps to enlist the sympathy of all civilization in behalf of justice. It is needless to recount here the outrages and difficulties that are heaped upon the race and that we must meet at every turn in life. That the convention may be thoroughly representative, each State will be entitled to one delegate for every 10,000 of its colored population or fraction thereof. It is not intended that this convention shall be in any sense a political one, nor that political parties as such, shall in any way enter into its deliberations. Committee: Dan. A. Rudd, S. J. Hunter, W. M. Porter.

Easter.

Easter, the anniversary of the Risen Christ, was celebrated by all the churches in our city.

The singing of sweet birds, the fragrance from fresh flowers, the excellent music etc. reminds one of the return of life after death and usher in the gladness of spring, with great joy. While there are not many of our people who have been down in sackcloth and ashes for the forty days preceding this celebration, yet we all await with as much anticipation the return of this festival and reverence with as much devotion the blessed anthem that Christ has risen.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.]

HERE AND THERE.

Republicans of Ohio will do well to awake to their duty and consider the Negro in the coming state convention in some other role than that of an absentee at large to the National convention in Minneapolis in June. As the years advance the Negro is advancing also, and he is being brought face to face with his real world in the party in Ohio. While the Negro is Republican, naturally yet he was not created to forever cast his vote with the party—"Parties are created for men not men for parties." There are 25,000 and more votes in the state and as the National Head has not exhibited much fondness for us, it would be a wise idea if the convention would do this in the line of progression. We have two very excellent representatives in the State legislature who have made records, second to none of their associates, and the choice of either Hon. Geo. H. Jackson or Hon. John P. Green, of Cuyahoga, would meet the approval of the colored vote of the state.

We are sorry that much valuable matter is crowded out this week for want of more space. We have two very excellent sermons by Rev. Jno. W. Gazaway and Rev. A. W. Fuller. We publish this week the prayer oration delivered by Mr. Samuel Bush at the "Oratorical Contest" given last week. Next week we will publish

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FRIDAY, APRIL 23, '92.

THE PASSIVE VS. THE ACTIVE.

If an Afro-American newspaper wishes to be quoted and commended by its Caucasian contemporaries; if it wishes to be thought wise and to have its wisdom exalted—the way is plain and the end easily to be reached. It has only to say that the Afro-American is getting along as well as he ought to expect; that he shouldn't want what the white man doesn't want to give him; that he should not offend them by mixing in their politics or business; that he should realize his weakness and their great strength; his poverty and their riches; his ignorance and their masterful intelligence, and that he should weakly submit for the sake of peace, three meals a day, Sunday preaching and perhaps an undisturbed Wednesday night prayer-meeting, to all their slurs and insults, their injustice, their cruelties and their crimes.

It has only to counsel its Negro constituency to put its trust in God and to turn either cheek, or both, upon demand, with the abiding faith that they who defiled slavery as a divine institution will of their own accord and out of a boundless love, raise their "Godly heritage" to the full measure of American citizenship. It has only to maintain a passive peace at any price, not my will but thine be done kind of an attitude upon all questions, cultivate humility, and feed contentedly on the crumbs of righteousness.

If any Afro-American newspaper can do this, and occasionally, or oftener, display prominently some "racial characteristic" for their delectation the course of placid passivity will be easy and smooth and an occasional gleam from the golden shore will prove the sheets well-trimmed for a financially successful voyage. It makes little difference then whether the bark is launched in the Southern or Northern sea of journalism. The passive course will insure easy sailing right into a usurper's power.

But if an Afro-American newspaper is started and maintained for the praiseworthy purpose of championing the cause of Afro-Americans; furnishing them facilities for the dissemination of their views, for the creation of race pride and loyalty; for the encouragement of enterprise; if it stands prepared for an active engagement wherever Afro-American rights are assailed, his character is traduced or the sacredness of his home disregarded, then it must expect hard knocks and lots of them. There will be no applause when it calls a spade a spade; not a sign of approbation when it publishes proof of murder most foul, and demands the punishment of the murderer. There will be no pats on the back when it exposes their injustice and their hypocrisy, and protests against unlawful measures. There will be menaces in plenty if it urges Afro-Americans to feel their strength and use it.

It will be snubbed and ignored for putting human rights above market quotations. Its editor may be even threatened with lynching and his paper with confiscation, as was the Living Way of Memphis, because it speaks out bravely. The course of aggressive activity will be found exceedingly rough; there will be more storm clouds than sunshine and many a small bark will be, as they have been, swallowed up on the way. But it's the only way to that harbor wherein is found the now famous "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Let as many as care for the temporary ease of a passive existence follow the New South. Those that believe that the rights of every man to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" were inherited of God, will wage an active warfare whenever they are denied and trampled upon, and will not be turned from it by any allurement of Vanity Fair.

Lynching will never cease until public sentiment is created against it. Nothing short of a healthy public sentiment will ever stop it.—The New South.

The Afro-American League was created for the purpose of creating just such a sentiment as the New South speaks of.

The recent events that have occurred in our Southern states seem to have awakened the people to the necessity of doing something to secure their common rights as citizens. Insurrection meetings are being held in different sections, and in more than

one plans have been formulated or talked of for calling a national convention to discuss their grievances.

The Afro-Americans of the country have themselves to blame for the fact that there is no organization of theirs strong enough to take up these grievances and try to remedy them. All the various efforts of the present will only tend to create new organizations whose objects will be the same as those that have already been formed; hence these efforts, if they materialize, will be only wasted energy. To the Plainealer it seems that the force and energy and means now being used for these purposes, would prove of greater benefit to the race at large if these agencies could be used to develop the Afro-American League. This organization possesses in itself all the requisites required to be of invaluable service.

A convention has been called to meet at Memphis, June 16, to form a bureau of information, whose special purpose it will be to keep the oppressed of the South where homes can be had in the West. The Afro-American League provides for a bureau of immigration whose plans are identical. The fact that the plans of the League have failed is due to the lack of support. What surety is there that these new schemes will carry? If the people are thoroughly in earnest and intend to aid and support the new organizations talked of, why not profit by the means at hand to develop existing organizations? Support the Afro-American League, and the energy required to form new organizations will make the League a powerful agent for good.

The Afro-American League of Tennessee has been formed. The new organization expects to have under its fold five thousand members in three months.

What can be said of a man who pretends to be progressive, that objects to paying twenty-five cents per year to help any organization benefit a race or class to which it belongs? and yet this is the sole objection that many people have against supporting the Afro-American League.

The Plainealer is surprised at the ejection of several Afro-Americans from an opera house in Mississippi last week. Strange! strange! Wake up, my brother, it's day; and David, too, he's a Democrat, you know.—The Times Observer.

Surprised? Not at all; the incident was mentioned just to call the attention of those deluded Afro-Americans who favor Hill for the presidency to what a creature they are supporting.

From present indications it would appear that President Harrison will have no opposition worth speaking of to secure a renomination at the hands of his party. Should this be so, it will be a deserved compliment to the man who has given the country generally such an able administration, who has been wise, statesmanlike, patriotic, and who has labored hard for the maintenance of his party's principles. If, however, through any mischance or by a combination of politicians he should fail to secure the renomination, the Plainealer knows of no man over whom it could more naturally enthuse than Governor Wm. McKinley of Ohio.

A few more experiences like the Republicans had in Cohoes, N. Y., will convince them that decisive measures are the only remedy for the violation of the ballot. What can be tolerated and winked at in the South should be tolerable in New York or Michigan. The bourbon is a worthy scion of the slaveholder; success emboldens him until he oversteps endurance, and then the end comes in the sacrifice of blood. It will not be long ere the machinery of the law will be employed in many Northern localities to enforce bourbon methods; the sooner the better.

There is considerable unrest in the South at present on account of the frequent lynchings and other outrages. Thousands of Afro-Americans expect to leave that section during the coming year. To aid any of the families who desire homes the Plainealer will publish, free of charge, any vacant farms that are to be rented in Michigan and Ohio.

At the rate the rough element in Detroit are cutting and shooting each other, a few very undesirable characters will be gotten rid of without the process of law.

If those writers and speakers who continually harp about the Afro-American being inferior and everything else that is mean, would stop visiting among the meanest representatives of the race and call upon the large number of successful families now to be found in every community, they could learn something. There was a time when such rot was believed, but it is too late now, excepting among a few sensationalists.

There exists to-day a very peculiar state of affairs in many communities

as between the Protestant and Catholic element. Each is claiming that the other is oppressing them, and unless some incident occurs to distract men's minds from these channels, there promises to be a merry contest. The Afro-American for once in America can look on and say "fight it out, Mr. Anglo-Saxon. If you feel yourself oppressed and discriminated against, you will be able to understand how it is yourself. Both of you have oppressed and discriminated against the Afro-American, and are still doing so. If the chickens are coming home to roost the Afro-American will get a rest while you peck each other." The saucer that just suited the goose isn't relished a bit by the gander. The Afro-American has been fighting for his rights for many years; he can afford now to see how the other fellow does it.

The Plainealer thanks the Gazette for its effort to set right the Plainealer, and the country at large, on the reputed lynching at Millersburg, Ohio. Still, the Plainealer was in possession of the facts as soon as the Gazette, and not only made editorial mention, but printed a news item as well. Lynch law, however, is reprehensible in any case, particularly so in Ohio or any other Northern state, where justice is meted out by the courts. When a people delegate powers of life and death to the commonwealth, the commonwealth alone can decide such questions through its proper channel; when the people take it into their own hands to punish crime, those concerned are themselves guilty of crime against the law. There may be conditions when lynch law is justified, but no such conditions exist in Ohio or Michigan. The Gazette can be no prouder of the reputation Ohio bears in the country at large than the Plainealer.

When W. R. Vaughn, of Chicago, wrote to the Honorable Frederick Douglass to run for president on the issue of pensioning ex-slaves, it was no doubt thought such a suggestion would meet with favor among Afro-Americans. It didn't, however. Mr. Douglass not only refused the honor at once, but every exchange that has spoken of the matter has declared that it is not Uncle Sam's money the Afro-American wants, but his protection. It is not cash he wants, but a chance to enter the pursuits of life as other men, without jeopardizing life or limb. He wants all an American citizen implies; nothing more.

One reason why lynchings are so common in the South is because there has always been a great bluster when such crimes have been committed, which ended in nothing more tangible. The people of Memphis have acted. It matters not if they have not acted as wisely as they might, their action is already bearing fruit. Several dealers who were getting rich from the patronage of those who have left Memphis, have been compelled to go out of business. Such as have suffered loss in pocket will certainly discountenance mob law hereafter. The prospect of losing the bone and sinew of Tennessee has changed the attitude of the Southern press. Their first accounts of the lynching represented the victims as being low, burly scoundrels, and the lynching a blessing. Now their tune is changed, and the victims were gentlemen and the lynching a butchery.

There may be many hardships suffered by those who have gone to Oklahoma unprepared, but there is no sacrifice too great for freedom. There has been considerable talk of sacrifice, but little of the genuine article. Let those of us more fortunate than our brothers, who have lamented over their condition, help the cause along. The Plainealer will be one of a hundred to give five dollars, to be placed in the hands of Hon. E. P. McCabe, who is now in Oklahoma, to help relieve actual suffering. There are a million Afro-Americans more able to give that amount than the Plainealer; will they do it? We have confidence that Mr. McCabe will handle such funds wisely and conscientiously. This would be a grand opening for the league. The fund could be expended with the understanding that each beneficiary should pay it back when able, and thus a perpetual fund created. Soon 3,500,000 acres of land are to be thrown open to settlement, homes for 35,000 people, of 100 acres each. Here is a practicable side of this emigration question.

The Detroit Plainealer has put a new cut on itself. It will also issue hereafter simultaneously in Detroit and Cincinnati. The Plainealer says it publishes "all the news from all the people." We are still looking for its publication of the plan of the Constitutional Union—Statesman.

The Plainealer has informed its readers of the formation of the Constitutional Union. It has given them a knowledge of the various plans and stated the difference between it and other existing organizations of a like nature. That is all that is necessary as a matter of news.

It is currently reported that the Island of San Lorenzo has been sold to a private company of this country.

SNAP SHOTS.

There is an odd expression which reads, "What strange things one sees when he hasn't got a gun," but what is far more aggravating are the freaks that cross and recross one's path at every turn, which we cannot shoot or get rid of in some way.

The Gleaner can talk about the crying baby in church, and debate upon the rights(?) of a couple of restless babies, but if Mr. Gleaner ever has to spend a week or even a day or two at a hotel or public boarding-house where two newly organized companies of so-called musicians and specialty people are quartered, I am certain that he will never more write of the outraged feelings of the melodious tenor, the sweet soprano, the euphonious alto and the whole-souled bass, but will rather devote his attention to the tendencies of the would-be stars to monopolize the entire hotel in which they are guests.

As some of the Plainealer readers may never have been so unfortunate as to come in contact with any of these picked-up companies at a hotel, I trust they will give me the benefit of the doubt, if any doubt exists, for I have been doubly afflicted the past few days, and oh! how I have suffered.

"Ye crying baby in church evil" can last but an hour or two during services, while the piano thumpers, horn blowers and ever-ready-to-give-you-a-little-of-their-business-specialty people crowd you at every turn for days at a time.

In the case of the crying baby at church we can console ourselves with the thought that perhaps in the dim, misty past we may have disputed with a pastor for the attention of his congregation, or vied with the melodious choir in rendering praises. We were all babies once, you know.

It's funny to see how the regular boarders either take the back seats or are crowded out when the stars(?) are around. As I have said before, I have had several days of it now, and the only consolation is that our misery is certainly not as aggravated as that of those who pay their hard-earned shukels to listen to these "Original Georgians" and the "New Orleans Creoles" composed of the favorite would-bees from the neighboring cities.

Apropos of this subject I desire to give notice to the two or three good jubilee companies now on the road, that St. Paul, Minneapolis and the neighboring towns have had a surfeit of jubilee music the past season, there being no less than five "grand choruses, of from 50 to 200 voices each, that have sought the patronage of the general public, each and every one advertised to "sing the melodies of slavery days with all the quaintness of the plantation Negro." That the failures outnumbered the successes goes without saying.

St. Paul people claim to have the best church choir singing in an Afro-American church in the West. Prof. John Luce, one of the great musical family of that name, hailing from Boston, is the director and leader, and he certainly has an efficient and painstaking number of singers under his charge. Miss Maud Conway is the leading soprano. She has an excellent voice and bids fair to be an artist if she continues her musical studies. Mr. Clarence Washington, formerly of Detroit, is also a member of this organization, and as much a favorite here as he was in Michigan and Ohio.

"2885," in two-inch black letters on a five-pointed star, made of superior nickel and worn on the breast of "one of Chicago's finest," is the way in which Harry Leonard, formerly of Detroit, is now recognized in the World's Fair city. He has been on the regular force for the past three months. He is in Division 38 of the metropolitan police of Chicago, and has a beat on the North side.

Charles Landre, the popular newsdealer at 111 Harrison street, Chicago, reports a growing trade and that he will be found at the old stand during the Columbian Exposition. Mr. Landre, in speaking of his business in past years, said: "There's one thing I shall never forget, and that is that I got my main support and trade in my first year or two from my friends who used to wait from day to day for certain periodicals as I could carry but a small stock, which I purchased each day as I sold out." The stock at 111 Harrison street now is first-class. All the periodicals of the day, the journals of the race—especially the Plainealer—together with a fine stock of cigars and tobaccos always on hand.

Among the well-to-do business men of Duluth, Minn., none is better known than Mr. Alexander Miles, the real estate dealer. Mr. Miles first put in an appearance at Duluth some years ago, as a journeyman barber. The town then was a new burg, but with the thought that a rolling stone gathers no moss, Mr. Miles decided to cast his lot with the citizens of the town at the head of the lakes, and while others were disposing of their property there, or relinquishing to keep from paying the taxes, he began to accumulate, and with faith in the growth of the town, gathered in some of what is now the choicest property in and around Duluth, which gives him a standing among the moneyed men of that locality. A few years ago he built the Miles block on Superior street, between 1st and Lake avenues. It is a three-story brick with brown stone front, ornamented with granite pillars. It is said that when the passers-by saw the carvers at work upon the stone they commented and said the building was too good for the town and would never pay, but to-day Duluth has some of the finest buildings to be found in the Northwest.

Mr. Miles has now in course of completion a block of houses that will accommodate thirteen families. He possesses the rare faculty of building not only wisely, but well, as proven by the fact that he built the Miles block in 1884, and up to the present season has never paid out anything for repairs or changes to the building and has had good tenants throughout. Knox. St. Paul, Minn., April 19.



Judge Albion W. Tourgee, of Mayville, N. Y., continues to plead for justice to our people through the columns of the Chicago Inter Ocean. He has won their lasting gratitude for his Christian and patriotic interest in them.—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

In the Tombigbee floods a young white man, J. A. Willis, swam a mile to get a boat that he might save five Negroes from drowning. So here is another "Mississippi outrage" for the Inter Ocean.—St. Louis Republic.

The men of the South were never yet lacking in manhood and true courage. They exhibited it on a thousand battlefields, from which the editor of the Republic was conspicuously absent.—The Inter Ocean.

The Afro-American must learn that when he aspires to a position that will place him over white men as well as those of his own race, his fitness must be judged, not by his own, but by the white man's standard. This has been recently shown in two notable instances, namely, the efforts to secure the election of a colored bishop in the M. E. church and that to secure the appointment of a colored circuit judge. Many of our race journalists contended stoutly that we had the paper men for both bishop and judge, but they failed to convince the church and failed to convert the President. The white man tested the candidates by his standard and compared them with white men and probably concluded that they ranked about as The Appeal ranks with the New York World.—The Appeal.

The Weekly Sentinel.—That convention of Afro-American Democrats in Chicago just after the meeting of the National Democratic convention in next June, will fizzle out, as it ought to. We are not yet convinced that an Afro-American Democrat is anything more than a monstrosity.

The Mirror.—We are divided: Chicago Afro-Americans refuse to sing "America"; New York Afro-Americans sing it with a vim. This indicates that consideration for the condition of the colored man in the South is largely affected by locality.

The Weekly Watchman.—It is to be regretted that colored laborers that went to N. Y., for the purpose of helping to construct a railroad could not remain. Had they received anything like human treatment at the hands of their employers, they would have convinced the Northern contractors, at least that the Irish is not the Negroes equal in manual labor.

The Crusade.—The Fosterites of Bayou Sara, on the 13th inst. attempted, at the point of the pistol, to force Sheriff Barrow, the McHenry leader, to withdraw from the contest for the sheriffship, but the plucky sheriff refused to yield. Chickens are coming to roost.

Our esteemed and progressive contemporary The Detroit Plainealer enlarged last week from a five-column to a six-column quarto and at the same time began their operations as an inter-state publication to be published simultaneously in Detroit, Mich., and Cincinnati, Ohio. Several of the Afro-American journals are following the lead of The Appeal in this respect, and we wish for them that their success may be commensurate with their spirit of progress.—American Baptist.

Isn't He So Employed?

Plutarch in The Plainealer of Detroit, Michigan, in speaking of the Negro at the South makes the following very truthful remarks. We commend the Pelhams to a closer study of Plutarch's subjects, feeling quite sure it would improve their understanding of the race question. Plutarch could be employed upon the editorial columns of The Plainealer with much profit to its readers. Hear what Plutarch says:

"The Negro church and school are tolerated and even assisted. Negro laborers, skilled and common, are employed and paid. Negro capital finds chance for profitable investment, and the vast majority of our race find homes in the bloody South.

No effort yet put forth has been a very great success in getting us to leave the South. If we can't be drawn or driven away there must be some potent hand that binds us to the land of sun and cotten.

The fact is the evils are overbalanced by the good—in possession or in prospect. The millions of dollars worth of property, the comfortable homes, the flourishing churches and noble schools, the successful papers, the talented men and cultured women which are ours in the Southland are facts which no well regulated mind will ignore when studying the situation. The larger liberties and greater advantages possessed by the Northern colored people have not placed them ahead of their Southern brethren in many very marked particulars.—The New South.

The (Detroit, Mich.) Plainealer comes to us this week greatly enlarged and improved and of increased value to its many readers. As we have said before The Plainealer is an excellent journal and in some respects the best race journal that we have. It is edited and managed by competent colored men of enterprise and push and is in every way worthy of our race and country. The New South wishes its esteemed contemporary many more years of usefulness to the race.—The New South.

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Lemuel Moore, of Chicago, Ill., has invented a mop, which is said to be the best manufactured, and is meeting with great success in the sale of it. A. F. Hilder, an Afro-American of Washington, D. C., has invented an evaporating pan for hot air registers. John Hamilton, Cambridge, Mass., has perfected and applied for a patent for a device which is without doubt the most successful ventilating apparatus ever put in operation.



Last week Judge Tourgee spoke of the responsibility of the church for the conditions of murder in the South. However, there are many whose faith and practice exceeds that of the Scribes and Pharisees. A few such men as Dr. Gregg in every city would soon work a wondrous change. Following is his letter on the subject:

I have just read the story of the La-madre murder. Something must be done and done at once. Your editorial has the right ring. I write this to say that I will head your subscription list to raise a fund to prosecute these murderers, whose names we know, and if you will push the case put me down for \$50. I will induce others to subscribe. I raised several hundred dollars the other day to help Dr. J. C. Price of Livingston college in educating his fellow black men, and I am confident I can raise several hundred dollars more to help in educating those dastardly white cowards in the principles of justice and at the school of the gallows.

I have just written Judge Tourgee in reference to this case. The following is an excerpt from his letter: "Is not this a case for the National Citizens' Rights Association to take up, and push in the name of the God of justice, in the name of broad humanity, and in the name of our better America? I mean business, and that is the reason I join the Association. I cannot meet God and three murdered black men at the judgment throne if I remain silent a day longer. The cry of their injured innocence pierces my very soul. Judge, I feel just as you feel in this great cause, and there are thousands who are one with us. How can these be brought together and welded into concerted action?"

Is there not some way of securing a public hearing for our black citizens of the South? Their present-day story should be told all through the North, and told at once. Are there not some level-headed black men in the South who can come North and speak for their race by giving a simple narration of the outrages of 1892? Let us organize a hearing for black men of this order. My church with its 2,000 members will give them a hearing and feel that it is doing God's service. By forming a bureau for this very purpose we could open the doors of hundreds of churches in advance for the right men; and there would be a response in money as well as in sympathy. You see I mean business. I can rest no longer under the guilt of silence. My words may seem hot to you. But be assured I am not excited. I am alone in my "tower-studio" and I write with an ice-berg deliberation." Truly yours, David Gregg.

THE TRANSGRESSOR.

Henry Ragland was placed on trial at Glasgow, April 9th, for ear breaking. During the trial he was seized with spasms and his yells and looks were horrible. He attempted to bite the judges and caused a panic. He will soon die. Ragland was bitten by a mad dog last August.

Sheppard Casey and his two children were shot by Chidborne Beauregard, April 10, near Alexandria, La. Cause, children's quarrel and Sheppard's attacking Beauregard in his house.

At Newburg, N. Y., April 11, William Bell, who has been serving as coachman in New York for Alfred Kayne, of Attalee, Lillian Russell imbroglia notoriety, has been sent to jail for not supporting his wife. Bell says in self-defense that he was led astray by the company he was thrown into in New York.

William West quarrelled with John Roberts last week, at Pima, Ga., and shot him dead. A crowd of people chased West and shot him down, killing him instantly.

Cyrus Lair, of Virginia, gang boss of a lot of Afro-Americans on the Norfolk and Western railroad, in Logan county, W. Va., was killed by one of them, John Smith. He owed the company, and feigned sickness, but was compelled to work. He lay in wait for Lair and shot him down, and while he was down he put two bullets in his head. Two white men followed Smith and had him at bay, when he killed himself in sight of his pursuers in a most sickening manner.

Emma Ford, the giant colored woman, who has been the terror of the levee and Dearborn street for a number of years, was found guilty of larceny by a jury in Judge Baker's court, Chicago, recently, and her punishment fixed at five years in the penitentiary.

IN THE COURTS.

On the evening of October 4th, 1889, Mr. John H. Howard, a well known citizen of Chicago, in company with a lady was refused admission to Havlin's Theater, on Wabash avenue, near 18th street, on account of their color. Mr. Howard immediately brought suit for damages under the civil rights act of the state of Illinois. Last week he got judgment against Havlin, the proprietor, for \$200.

Editor Jas. G. Patterson, editor of The Negro World, and W. L. Bridges both of Knoxville, Tenn., were summoned to attend as witnesses in the damage suit of Mrs. Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia railroad company, in the United States court in the city of New York, the seat of the company's headquarters, during the June term of court, for the Southern division.

Michigan elected delegates to the Republican National convention on Thursday and instructed them for Russell A. Alger. The Harrisonites thought of capturing the convention but were disappointed.—The Crusader.

The Crusader is in error. The State Republican convention of Michigan goes to Minneapolis uninvited.

Mrs. Dolly Curtis, colored, of Boston after eight years of waiting, has at last received \$2,800 back pension with a monthly allowance of \$30.

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at the following places:

- Arno Lapp, 406 Hastings street.
- John Williams, 51 Croghan street.
- John and Thomas, 43 Croghan street.
- Cook and Brewster, 397 Audubon street.
- Mr. Shock, 411 Annotines.



Our Collector Will Call.

Mr. William S. Webb, the local collector of the Plaindealer, will, during the present and coming weeks, call upon all city subscribers to the Plaindealer. We have been carrying some subscribers whose subscriptions are long past due. We want to continue to improve the Plaindealer, and we can't afford to send the paper free. Please pay up when the collector calls. If you want a live, interesting and entertaining paper, help by promptly paying what's due.

Paul P. Gipson made a flying visit to Chatham last Sunday.

Jessie Britton has returned from Chicago where he has been working for the past several months.

Miss Annie Brown spent Easter Sunday in Chatham with her many friends.

Miss Flora Gipson, of Chatham, will visit the city the coming week, the guest of her brother, B. P. Gipson.

Miss Laura Montgomery, of Petite Pointe, spent a few days in the city as the guest of Mrs. A. McCorkle, Macomb street.

Frank Jones, of Chatham, visited the city the past week.

Miss Mollie Lewis has returned to Chatham after a pleasant visit to her relatives and friends.

Miss Bessie Miller, of Toledo, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Sebastian Crawford street.

Miss Dora Grayson, of Tecumseh, spent Easter Sunday in the city, the guest of Mrs. A. McCorkle.

Carroll Nelson, of Chicago, was in the city the first of the week, visiting his many friends.

Sir K. T. Scott and Artist, of Pontiac, came over from Pontiac, Sunday, to attend the Knights Templar's services, which were held at the Second Baptist church. They returned home the same evening.

James Scott, of Pontiac, visited the city Easter Sunday.

Several young ladies and gentlemen will take in the excursion to Toledo next Sunday.

William Jackson leaves to-day for Elmira, N. Y., where he joins Mr. Wright's baseball team. He will alternate as catcher and fielder.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Walker will re-visit with Mrs. Alice Jones, of Antoine street in the future. Their former home was Windsor, Ont.

Mr. William Ernest is home again. George Cole was touched for all of his valuables last Saturday night on Fresh street, by a man named James Wall, who was arrested and lodged in the Central station.

Miss Ida Crosby, of Watson street, spent Easter among Ypsilanti friends.

Last Sunday afternoon in the vicinity of Hastings street and Monroe avenue, Harry Griffin received a number of severe cuts from a razor in the hands of Ernest Barnyard. They were caused in a quarrel over some business affairs.

Look out for Jones and Brewer's advertisement in this paper in the near future.

Mrs. Nidy has returned from a visit to Joliet, Ill.

Mrs. E. McCoy attended the meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps, Wednesday, at Ann Arbor.

Mr. David Carneal has been appointed janitor of the city hall.

Mr. William W. Ferguson made a business trip to Chicago last week.

On next Sunday, April 24, Brown Chapel, corner of 30th and Jackson streets, will be dedicated by Bishop Brown, assisted by the Reverends James M. Henderson, John M. Henderson, J. H. Alexander and J. H. Mason. Persons desiring to attend the services should take the Michigan avenue cars to 29th street.

On next Monday evening Bethel Aid society will give their first social at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Johnson, of Alford street. A short musical program has been prepared, and Mrs. Wm. Malone, who has not before been heard here, will sing.

Miss Gertrude Ward, of St. Joseph, Mo., returned home Tuesday morning. During her residence in the city Miss Ward made many friends who deeply regret her departure. Her place as contralto in Bethel choir will be filled by Miss Mary Shewcraft.

Mr. Wm. J. Kersey spent Easter Sunday in Flint, Mich., visiting his uncle, Mr. Charles Cross. He returned Monday night.

The double brick tenement, No. 771 Division street, owned by Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Alford street, is rapidly nearing completion. It is being erected by Mr. Wm. J. Kersey, carpenter and builder, and will be ready for occupancy about May 20th.

Miss Theresa Smith spent her Easter vacation in the city, and returned to the "Normal" at Ypsilanti, Monday.

An Afro-American, apparently about 32 years of age, attempted to commit suicide about 11:30 o'clock Saturday morning by lying down on the railroad track at the foot of Hastings street in front of an outgoing train. He was struck by the engine and pushed off the track. The would-be suicide was picked up by some of the yardmen and emergency hospital ambulance was summoned. He was found to be unharmed. The man refused to give his name.

Edward Scott, the Afro-American arrested on complaint of his nephew, William Paul, who charges Scott with striking him on the head with a hatchet at 84 Clinton street, Friday night, was arraigned before Judge Haug yesterday on the charge of assault with intent to kill. Examination was set for April 20, with bail fixed at \$500, in default of which Scott was remanded to custody.

Mr. Richard Harrison, of Windsor, is still winning favorable comment on his readings in the South. The Vicksburg, Miss., Republican has this to say of his appearance in that city.

Richard B. Harrison closed a two-nights' engagement in this city at Bethel hall, Wednesday night, and left for Memphis. Mr. Harrison is a credit to his profession and an honor to the race. He speaks the purest English, and his enunciation is beautifully distinct. His recitals are varied by a felicitous admixture of pathetic and choice comic and dramatic selections, so that an evening's program is full of the rarest interest to all.

He comes up to the standard of the most exacting audience, whose attention increases with every selection. It is lamentably true though that the gentleman is away in advance of his people. The patronage nowhere compares with his splendid ability, but being a young man the experience will serve him a good purpose, while those of the race who can appreciate such talents will ever give him a helping hand.

Wm. Mills, of Clinton street, who has been in Toledo, is in the city again.

Mr. Wm. Starks is running on the road between here and Buffalo.

Mr. Nathaniel Willett, of Clinton street, left for Chicago, Saturday.

Wm. Harberd has gone to Chicago. Walker Johnson has opened a harness shop on Brush street.

Mr. Phil Hunton and family have moved to 508 Rivard.

Daniel Mills is visiting in Cleveland.

Miss Mary Washington and Mr. Sanford Bryant were married Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's mother on Division street, by the Rev. James M. Henderson, in the presence of relatives and a few old friends who brought with them tokens of regard for the bride. The bride was becomingly dressed in white, and the groom wore the usual dress suit. A tempting repast was served and a few hours pleasantly spent by those present.

The little daughter of Mrs. Joseph Schaffer died last Wednesday evening after a long illness.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Members and Friends of the Bethel Church.

As I leave at the end of this month to spend the ensuing four weeks at the general conference, it is not improper to put before the friends and members of Bethel a statement of her condition.

Since conference, last August, you have paid on the mortgage debt, on floating debts, on current expenses and on improvements, more than \$2,300, every cent of which you have raised and contributed. No one has been called upon to give any very large amount at once, nor has any one been pressed. What you have done has been accomplished with an ease that rendered the task pleasant to all concerned. God has blessed your church most bounteously. During the past four weeks some forty-eight converted persons have united with you and your congregation has each week shown marked growth. Last Sabbath was a fair and encouraging manifestation of your status in the community. The music of the choir was of the standard class and rendered in a manner that pleased the most critical ear. That such a number of well qualified young people should thus labor for the church should cheer every heart. The attraction furnished by the music and the personal influence of the choir has added hundreds to our congregation and well wishers. The program during the day included the service of a lawyer, an editor, several of the best musicians of our city, numbers of our most talented and cultivated young people, and a congregation which during the day numbered more than 1,000.

The tastily and stylishly arranged costumes, the dignity of bearing and general manner of all the host, together with the intelligent appreciation of all the exercises shown by every one, gives the thoughtful a view of what our race is becoming that fills the heart with thankfulness to God. Then, to remember that throughout the day our hearts were full of God and of Jesus our Saviour, to remember the evidences of the presence of the Holy Spirit, assures us that God was well pleased with it all.

The large increase of your membership and congregation, the zeal of those who have come to your help, the considerable sum of money you have raised and the number of debts you have paid are all facts that should fill you with hope and with the dauntless energy of hopefulness. Eighteen months ago almost every person thought Bethel would go under, now you can't find more than one in one hundred who has any fears of her ultimate liberation from every cent of indebtedness. In eighteen months you have raised more than \$4,500, have successfully been freed from all litigation, have placed your remaining indebtedness in proper condition and have secured an annual reduction of about \$150 on your interest. All of this and the vast number of friends you have made for your church are considerations that should lead you to more zealously than ever humbly follow Jesus.

As your pastor, I have striven to place your welfare and your wishes first in all my endeavors. I have respected all of your rights and listened to all of your requests. You have treated me with equal consideration, and we have been able to work together in perfect harmony for the up-building of Zion.

The various boards have shown an intelligence and fidelity that must be commended. The boards have not been mere figure-heads, but have been intelligent and active participants in every movement undertaken. You

have three new social organizations, each capable of doing great good. With proper management you need fear nothing before you.

July 1st, \$733, interest and payment on principal will be due, and at the same time another claim of \$100. \$300 of this money I trust you will have raised by my return, June 5th. The remainder we can raise in the four weeks following. One hundred persons will have pin-cards, and will ask our friends for small gifts of 25 cents. They are instructed to ask no one outside of our race for help in this rally. Let the \$300 come in with a promptness that proves that the Afro-American will help himself. Thanking you for the hearty co-operation and constant sympathy that have made my part of the work easy and pleasant, I am yours for God and my race.

John M. Henderson.

The Dress Rehearsal.

The dress rehearsal given by fifteen young society ladies for the benefit of Bethel church, attracted an appreciative audience which quite filled Fraternity hall. Miss Jones (Miss Mamie Shewcraft) is lady principal of Pine Grove school, and Mlle. Eppinard (Miss Rachel Venell) is the French teacher. The merry, mischief loving pupils (Misses E. Asalia Smith, Annie Beaker, Edith N. Hawley, Mary Taylor, Florence F. Cole, Marietta Smith, Clara Shewcraft and Libbie Lowe), with the assistance of Mrs. Jarvey (Miss Emily Harper), an elocution mistress, Miss Prudence Pinchback (Miss Kate S. Price) and a servant (Miss Gertrude Ward) palm off under the guise of a Shakespearean charade a burlesque imitation of Cinderella. The dialogue was bright and witty and the music very catchy. Miss Asalia Smith hardly makes the petite Cinderella of childish imagination, but she sang as sweetly as ever. Miss Mamie Shewcraft made a capital Miss Jones, and her solos were well received. Miss Annie Beaker made a shy and girlish prince. Miss Edith Hawley acted the greedy girl to perfection, and pleased all the back-seaters by speaking so all the while. Miss Harper, as the elocutionist, Miss Clara Shewcraft, as the fairy godmother, and Eloise Cole, as the spiteful sister, also deserve mention. The choruses showed careful training, and the toilets were quite charming. The music was under the efficient direction of Miss Burchard, with Miss Mabel Hill pianist. The general management was entrusted to Mrs. Mary Ball and Mrs. Kate Johnson, to whom credit is due for the success of the affair. Refreshments were served after the entertainment, and the labors of the young ladies were rewarded by a very neat balance.

The Band.

To the list of members of the Detroit City band given last week should be added Messrs. Jas. C. Moore and James Turner. Mr. Moore, who plays 1st alto, is now traveling with Richard and Pringle's Georgian Minstrels, but will be with the band during its summer engagements. Mr. Turner, snare drum, is quoted A. No. 1 in this line of work, and was formerly of the Cleveland band. He is now studying under one of the finest trap drummers in Michigan. The band has already received correspondence from Washington, Cleveland, Columbus, Hamilton and Montreal relative to summer engagements, and looks forward to a very profitable season.

Easter at Bethel.

The beautiful custom of offering special services for Easter day was observed at Bethel last Sunday. The floral decorations were simple, and were confined to the altar and chancel. The sweet melody of the canary undulated through the perfumed air and impressed the worshiper with the nearness of the beauties of nature to Him whose resurrection was celebrated. In the morning the pastor, the Rev. John M. Henderson, reviewed the story of the Resurrection in a series of word pictures which were quite effective. The music rendered deserves unqualified praise. The choral numbers were superb, especially the jubilate "Oh Be Joyful" and "Christ Our Passover," which were spiritedly rendered. Miss Kate Talliaferro sang sweetly, and Mr. J. W. Johnson gave as a cornet solo "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," not only with admirable technique, but with a beauty of expression which made that song beloved of Christians, nearer and dearer than ever.

The even songs brought out a still larger congregation, the choral offerings and the solos of Miss Talliaferro again challenging the plaudits of the most critical. The Rev. Henderson spoke of the truth of the Resurrection in a short discourse. The Easter collection was quite liberal.

The Sunday school special services were held in the auditorium. The exercises were as follows: Song, by the school; recitation, "Our Welcome" by Birdie Boyer; exercises, "The Soul," by eight little girls; recitation, "A Resurrection Thought," by Elwood Johnson; an address by Mr. Barnes; exercise, "Who Kept First Easter Day," by six girls; recitation, "Easter Bells," by Mamie Shreve; a short address by Rev. John M. Henderson, and a recitation by Carlyle Johnson.

At the Baptist Church.

Eureka Commandery, K. T. held their Annual Easter services at the Second Baptist church in the evening. The following program was successfully carried out:

Processional Hymn, Sir Knights; opening service. Eminent Commander and Prelate; Gloria in Excelsis, choir; reading, first lesson, Rev. Rickman; Anthem, "The earth is the Lord's," choir; reading, second lesson, Rev. Rickman; singing, 103rd Psalm, choir; collects, Prelate; hymn, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," Sir Knights; sermon, Rev. Rickman; offertory, closing services, Prelate. Thos. F. Cary, E. C., Henry M. Kelly, Prelate.

The Minnette Social.

The Minnette Social club gave their reception at Abstract parlors Wednesday April 20th. The anticipation of the delights of these affairs and reputation which the club has of catering to the thorough enjoyment of guests

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makes these receptions a topic of conversation for the budding youth long before the festal evening. And it but requires the magic touch of Finney's orchestra to send them fluttering and flitting gaily over the polished floor to the rhythm of the dance until the small hours of the morning. This year the countenances just as beaming, the music just as enchanting and the refreshments just as refreshing as ever. The committee were J. Wilkinson Jr. Wm. Pfeiffer, Wm. Starks, W. C. Richardson and A. H. Johnson.

Easter at St. Matthews.

The Easter decorations at St. Matthews though not elaborate were very beautiful. Clusters of lilies and tulips supplemented with smilax completely filled altar and chancel and altogether delighted the eye and permeated the heart with a flood of grateful emotions. There could be no more fitting time for administering the rite of confirmation. The choir was out in strong numbers and the processional and recessional hymns were rendered with spirit. The special musical offerings were a quartet by Miss Smith, Miss Parker, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Owen, and a solo by Mrs. Davis. There were twenty-two members of the confirmation class, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Manly, Mrs. J. Parker, Mrs. W. Finney, Mrs. Tomlinson, Misses Garrison, Lewis, Evans, Tucker and Messrs J. Lowe, W. Richardson, Starks, Hawkins, Scott Lewis. Bishop Davis administered the rite of confirmation and delivered a forceful sermon on the duties of the true Christian. The Easter offerings to which the church has been looking forward to wipe out their present indebtedness amounted to \$327.

The Detroit Social Club.

The Detroit Social club had a very enjoyable meeting at Mr. C. V. Murrill's last Tuesday evening. Mr. W. Ferguson led the discussion of the question, "Did the Afro-Americans of Chicago do right in refusing to sing America?" with a thoughtful paper which was followed by short talks by all the members present and also by R. A. Shaw, of the University of Michigan, who is the guest of Mr. Murrill. Refreshments were served by the host assisted by his mother and sister. It was a pleasing diversion from the regular club affairs.

Please Pay The Collector When He Calls. Promises pay no bills. At \$1. per year the Plaindealer is within reach of all. If you do promise, please be sure to keep it.

Samuel Gragins, of Allegheny, Pa., and Butler R. Wilson, Boston Mass., have been elected alternate delegates at large to the convention at Minneapolis.



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Our 50c Line consists of all-wool Scotch Tweeds, Bedford Checks, India Twills, Diagonal and Chevron Suitings.

46-inch Victoria Twills in all the New Colorings at 75c a yd.

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New shades in Corduroy for Spring-Jackets, 26 inches wide, Seventy-five Cents per yd.

WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT.

A CURIOUS STORY.

We had brought our chairs out on the lawn, for the night was hot and sultry. A low-hanging harvest moon spread its full radiance over field and meadow, and the heavy feeling of oppression rested on us all. We were but a small party, but entirely congenial. From boyhood up we had ever been close companions, and the only break had come when Alec had been sent on business for his house to a far-away Southern town, there to negotiate the transfer of a coffee plantation. At the time of his departure he was engaged to be married, and expected soon to return to claim his bride, but on arriving at his destination he found that certain business and legal formalities would detain him much longer than he anticipated. With pointing home to his fiancée of his disappointment, she determined to go out to him, and by the next steamer she was on her way. That was years ago, and it might be the first time we four chums had been together in all that time. We had heard, but in meagre details, the death of Miss Marvin soon after her arrival.

Alec had come back, only to hasten off to some other place with an equally unpronounceable name, and we had supposed that by this time his sorrow had become a thing of the past, and that he had somewhere in his travels found a wife to take Miss Marvin's place. On meeting him at the dock it was evident to me that time in this case had proved but a sorry healer. The light-hearted, jolly boy was gone, and in his place stood a man stern and aged before his time with a questioning wonder in the gloomy eyes, that seemed forever seeking something or some one as they glanced cautiously about. He was sitting now puffing away at his cigar in moody silence. Tom, Dick and I were trying our voices on some old melody that seemed appropriate to the night, but we did not let ourselves out, yet sang rather in a subdued and sort of hushed way, as though we were afraid of waking some one. Just when we were about to start in on the third verse, Alec started up, and, in accents sharp with pain, said:

"For God's sake, fellows, shut up. Can't you see that music is driving me crazy. I hate minor music and I hate the moon." Noting our surprise, he continued:

"Yes, I know I act like a lunatic, but when I tell you something I have been trying for years to solve you will know why it is I cannot bear that song or appreciate this moonlight."

He sat up straight and something in his manner led us to believe that what he had to say was connected with that period of his existence of which we knew so little. Turning from one to the other, with a gleam of the old time companion in his manner, he said:

"Boys, what I tell you to-night I have never breathed to a living soul outside the tropics. Help me, if you can, to solve a mystery that is driving me mad."

In hushed expectancy we waited for him to begin. It was not long, though at first it seemed as though he had forgotten our very presence.

"When I was sent to Mendoza five years ago, as you know I was to return soon. The trip was delightful, my prospects bright and the expectation that on my return I was to be married to Miss Marvin, whom you may remember, gave to my thoughts a singular happy turn and everything was colour de rose."

"The first night at dinner I noticed a girl sitting near me, who, from the very peculiarity of her appearance, attracted my attention from the first. She was unusually slender, with long, slim, beautiful manicured hands. Her eyes were black, small and restless. Her hair of the most extraordinary tint of red that I have ever seen. You smile; she was not beautiful, but if you could have seen as I have, the slow, sweet, cruel smile; the rosy lips and small, sharp teeth, and the lightning movements of the slim hands and graceful head, you would not wonder I was charmed, awe charmed, that was the word. Away from her I loathed the very thought of her, but once let her come toward me, with that graceful, undulating walk that wags all her own, with the slim, white hand extended, her eyes fixed on mine, while that perfect smile hovered over the little, cruel mouth. I was her slave."

"I hated myself for it. I read long lessons to my wavering affections on their disloyalty to Bessie, and in the midnight hours swore that I would not meet her again while we remained on board. But all in vain. The charm of her presence was too much for me and the morrow found me by her side. Things of that kind progress so much faster on shipboard than in a society. There is nothing else to do, and before I knew what I was about I had drifted farther than I dared to think of. She on her part seemed not so much to love me as to enjoy the torture she inflicted. Vanity was her ruling passion, though why I was chosen the victim to be sacrificed on its altar, God only knows. One night, it was just such another as this, we sat together in the shadow of a lifeboat looking out over the sparkling sea. On the morrow the trip would be ended, and I, away from her baleful presence, could burst the chains that bound me and be once more a man. As if reading my thoughts, she slipped one white hand into mine, and in a sort of dreamy whisper, she began:

"Alec, do you believe in a pre-existence? I do, and somehow to-night I feel as though I could look back into that state and see myself. Many times I've been in the same place before, always a jungle, dark, impenetrable. I see great dead white and scarlet blossoms whose odor makes the very air heavy with a languorous perfume. I feel that I am there, and see no one until a man with white drawn face approaches near my hiding place. Then all at once I feel a tremor steal throughout my being. There fire beats down upon my head. I clamp my body around that human form, and then I see the man enfolded in the coils of a writhing venomous cobra that springs from the branch above his head. Alec, am I that cobra?"

"Involuntarily I shuddered; her picture was so vivid. With a soft laugh she went on:

"You need not shudder. I find something most enchanting in that. You need not shudder. I find something most enchanting in that picture; it is the way to kill, crush in a fierce embrace—and life is soon extinct. It is as I should do if you were false."

"Her eyes glittered as she fastened them on mine, and the slim fingers twitched convulsively."

"It is as I should do," she murmured, "but not the man, oh no, that punishment would be too small. A death like that, crushed in my lingering embrace, would be but heaven to the man, but through the woman he should suffer."

"My thoughts flew to Bessie, and I saw then—oh, so clearly—what a fool I had been to allow myself to be dragged into the net of such a woman, but on the morrow we would part and then it would be so much easier to break the news of my engagement by letter, and as I was soon to return to North America, what harm could come of it. It was only an episode in the life on shipboard. We parted for the night, she more loving and tender than her wont, yet with a peculiar, stealthy watchfulness of my actions, that made me nervous. In the morning all was bustle and activity, and in the confusion we exchanged but a few hurried words and parted—I with a promise of many letters lingering on my lips and she with an odd little metallic laugh that rings through my dreams to this day. I put off telling her of my engagement, even by letter, until I had word that Miss Marvin was about to join me, owing to my stay being prolonged. Then I knew that I must no longer conceal the fact and sat down and wrote to my steamer companion a full explanation of my affairs and rose from my desk with a huge weight off my mind and my conscience."

The moments seemed weighted, so slowly did they pass until the word reached us that the Mariposa was lying at anchor in the lower harbor. Bessie, my future wife, my bride to be, was only an hour away. No lover was ever more ardent, and it was not long before I was rushing like a madman down to the wharf to greet my darling. There I stood, with the burning Southern sun beating down on my unprotected head unheeded, for a fiercer and more ardent flame was consuming my heart, as I thought of the happiness in store for me. With the breaking off of my relations with my Southern steamer acquaintance, a new life seemed to bound through my veins, and an eagerness I could not conceal caused me to pace up and down in restless impatience on that scorching wharf.

"You can imagine when I tell you all this what my feelings must have been when just as the majestic vessel was within sight, a voice at my elbow startled me with its well known intonation, and turning, I discovered that my hope to escape from the awful enchantment of the steamer was a fleeting and evanescent fancy. Before me, with her eyes darting fire, the lips moving in the slow, cruel smile, stood the woman I had thought so far away."

"Your white Northern dove is coming, I see? Does it not seem fitting that I, the cast-off plaything of an idle hour, should be on hand to witness the warm greeting and the loving kiss, to hear the burning words of welcome, and knowing all, to realize what I have lost? Your letter was so kind, so just, how could I do otherwise than be on hand to share your joy and witness her triumph. You write, you turn your eyes about; ah, now, my friend, again I see the jungle, again I see the wan, white, tortured face, and now I know it—it is yours—yours, and I am there, but where, where?"

"With a swift, sudden movement, as the steamer drew up to the pier, she was gone—gone like a phantom as silently and curiously as she appeared, and with a cold perspiration starting from every pore, I strove to be at ease and greet my bride."

"That night—ah! shall I ever forget it? Bessie and I, hand clasped in hand, sat on the moon-veiled deck, dreaming those dreams that lovers love to dream, until at last a silence sweet and tender had fallen upon us. At the end of the narrow, pebbled walk a dark clump of tropical plants stood out in weird relief against the dazzling whiteness of that sultry night. One nightingale burst into song, and a mandolin player in a near-by cafe strummed a sweet minor air."

"At last our revelry was broken by the approach of my servant, who in a whisper begged pardon for the intrusion, but said a lady waited for me in the little room I had turned into part library, part den, and set apart for my especial use. With a lingering kiss on the sweet lips upturned to mine, I left her and went into the house."

"My God! that night. Finding no one in the house, I hastened out to seek an explanation of such unpardonable stupidity, when on the night air rang out one awful frightened cry that was smothered at its birth. Out into the moonlight I rushed, my brain on fire, my nerves in a tension of despair, for though I knew not what calamity had befallen one I loved so well, yet cold and icy hands were grasping at my heart, and a hundred mocking, smirking devils cried: 'She is ours! She is ours!'"

"Lying like one asleep, the startled servants and myself found all that remained to me of my bonny girl; her golden hair, unloosened by her fall, caught the moonbeams in its glorious tresses, and over the pale face the cold, calm light fell in heavenly benediction."

"No marks were there to mar the beauty of the calm, young face. Hurriedly we looked about for the unknown assassin, who, coward that he was, had wreathed from me the prize when I was not by to defend it with my life. No trace could there be found, but a servant later on informed me that down the shining walk a cobra had been seen to glide away."

"Now you know why I hate a night like this, and now you know why, like a blinded man, I wander o'er the surface of the globe with the mark of Cain upon my brow."

We sat for a long time in silence after he had gone into the house. At

last, in a voice he tried hard to steady, Tom said:

"Poor old chap! I never knew he was such a hard drinker—his trouble must have driven him to it."

This explanation we tried to accept, but in our hearts we knew it was not drink, but a mystery we could not solve. Edith Townsend Everett.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 18.—Now that Lent is over and society needs a little arousing, it would not be out of place for the young people to juxtaposit their craniums and see if they can't get up some kind of an informal dance. There are quite a number of good-looking young men at the Plankinton who are longing for an opportunity to make it pleasant for our young ladies. Why not give them a chance, ladies?

It is rumored that the K. of P's are soon to give another of their pleasant entertainments. In case they so anticipate, they could not select a better time than the present. One thing we would suggest to them if they really expect to give another entertainment; that is, to be a little more particular whom they invite and see that no one is admitted who is not invited. If the respectable people of any community deserved to be distinguished from the disreputable class, they can not be too strict in drawing the social line. During the progress of the "cake walk" gang through the country, our people set up a great howl of indignation because the daily press called the participants in the cake walk the "elite of colored society," etc. Here in Milwaukee a card was sent to the Sentinel in protest against this injustice. But how can we expect the Anglo-Saxon to classify us if we do not endeavor to classify ourselves. If we admit disreputable people to our entertainments, associate with them on the streets, we must not blame the whites when they think we are one and the same so far as our social standing is concerned. Milwaukee society is not very stringent in this respect at its best, but we should at least frown out the wholly disreputable, even if we must admit the semi-respectable.

"Two blessed little boys"—Masters Johnnie and Walter Miles, the little sons of Mr. J. J. Miles have in the person of Mr. Benjamin Well, the well known real estate man, a staunch friend and admirer. Each Easter he gladdens their young hearts by giving to each a handsome new suit. This Easter the kindness was repeated, and Johnnie and Walter looked "very swell." They are very thankful to Mr. Well and very proud of their new suits.

The Literary had its usual Thursday evening meeting last week. The program was, as usual, well arranged. Mrs. E. A. Bryant's "Varied News," was among the articles on the program deserving of special mention.

The Easter services at St. Mark's A. M. E. church were largely attended morning, afternoon and evening. The largest crowd was out in the evening and listened with appreciation to the interesting exercises prepared by Miss Lydia Hughes and Miss Martha Carter for the occasion. Miss Carter and Hughes and all the participants are deserving of great praise for their efforts to make the services both appropriate and interesting. The children, thanks to Miss Carter, were well trained and delivered their parts most admirably. The church was handsomely decorated.

Mr. Spence Butler continues very ill. Any kindness extended to him by the charitably disposed will be most thankfully received.

Mr. D. Royal, of Cheboygan, was in the city last week.

Miss Josie Williamson expects to remain in Milwaukee.

Miss Nellie Simmons died last Monday. The remains were shipped to New London, where her relatives reside.

There were quite a number of striking costumes and new bonnets out at Easter services, Sunday evening. It is not everybody who knows how to dress, but our Milwaukee ladies, some of them, are now, at least, considered by the good taste(?) they show in selecting their wearing apparel.

Toledo.

Toledo, O., April 19.—The dawn of the Easter morning was every thing but encouraging, but before the close of the day the multitudes of Christian workers and sympathizers, were cheered up.

At Warren chapel A. M. E. church, was a joyous day. Rev. Vinay and father Anderson filled the pulpit, morning and evening. The singing was the best heard in many a day. A special choir of young folks under Mr. W. M. A. Vena rendered excellent music.

Three o'clock services, by the Sunday school, was pronounced the best in years. The Easter gem was fully carried out with additional exercises.

The supt. W. E. Clemens, made the opening address. "Love" was the subject of a very good essay by Miss L. Etta Vena.

Mr. A. M. Clemens, treated the subject "Easter" very becomingly. Miss Nettie Remley read a very good essay on the "Bible." "Home Missions" was well given and urged upon by Miss Mary Taylor. Master Roy Remley and George Robinson, rendered appropriate recitations.

One of the most prominent features of the exercises was the original poem, "The Villager and the Hermit," or "Why do wrongs abound," by Mr. J. Madison Bell. Mr. Bell is without doubt the best Afro-American poet of the age. His powers compare favorably with the best American poets and were he white, would rank among the best of the country. The closing address by Mr. W. M. A. Vena, was a good literary production impressive in every word spoken. The singing by the school, under the cholerist, Mrs. Della Brown, was number one, that by the young choir captured the audience, so much pleased that it has become a house hold talk. The Easter offering was very creditable. The church was beautifully decorated, which lent much to the day's exercises.

The 3rd Baptist church held appropriate exercises all day. Programs carried out were very impressive.

Look out for the May carnival by Amazon lodge No. 4, T. F. and A. M., May 12th. The committee, G. A.

Highwarden, W. E. Clemens, A. M. Woods, J. C. Fountain and J. C. Tamby, will spare no pains to make the occasion an enjoyable one.

Mrs. C. F. Richmond, entertained the young choir at her residence Tuesday evening. A few young friends were invited in to participate. The members of the choir are Messrs W. M. A. Vena, Clarence Vena, F. D. Hightower and John Henderson. Misses L. Etta Vena, Ida Moxley, L. Matthews, Della Hayes, Lizzie Jones, Mesdames, F. D. Hightower and Anais Frederick. Mrs. Richmond gave them a delightful spread, after which social converse was the order of the evening. The superintendents and assistant superintendents of all the Sunday schools of the city met at the Body house Monday evening to organize a Superintendents union. At a little past six o'clock the parlors were well filled with pleasing faces when a general acquaintance was formed. At 6.30 they all filed in the corridor where supper was served after which a temporary organization was formed, the objects discussed, the advisability of having "Field Day." Mr. W. E. Clemens and Mrs. C. F. Richmond represented Warren chapel S. S., Rev. M. A. Dyer and G. W. Sweeney the 3rd Baptist church.

CASUALTIES.

Flecher Powell, colored had his left leg painfully injured in the Richmond and Petersburg R. R. yard at Manchester, Va., last Sunday morning while coupling cars.

Mr. Wm. Jackson, living in Cottage Lane, Kansas City Mo., was badly burned Sunday morning the 9th, from a gasoline stove.

Robert Lawrence, an Afro-American brakeman was accidentally thrown from a freight train at the corner of Louisiana and Third sts., Richmond, Va., last Monday and instantly killed. While attending to his duties on a box car, a sudden motion of the train threw him to the ground. His skull was fractured and death ensued. He was a widower, 30 years of age, and lived on 17th street, near the grain elevator.

[CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT CONTINUED.]

Walnut Hill Notes.

Brown Chapel church was beautifully decorated Easter Sunday and the services were very interesting in both church and Sunday school. Quite a sum was raised for foreign missions. The Sunday school services were conducted by Miss Minnie Armstrong. Mrs. Sarah G. Jones read an essay upon the subject of "Easter" in the evening, followed by Miss Edna Smith with a paper on "The Spiritual significance of Easter" and Miss E. A. Willis with an essay upon "What the religion of Christ has done for the world." This literary feast was supplemented by the fine singing of the choir under the leadership of Mr. John M. Owens.

We think the climax in jokes has been reached. To fill a pipe with powder and give it to a comrade to smoke may be very funny but we fail to see the joke.

Friday evening will witness a bitter political contest between Capt. Ford Stith and Jno M. Owens for state delegate.

The Mau fair opens at Brown Chapel church on May 4, with a concert under the direction of Mrs. Sarah Taylor. Under Mrs. Taylor's direction we are assured of a fine dramatic entertainment.

Peter Johnson, died Sunday morning quite suddenly while sitting at the table. This is the fourth sudden death in two weeks.

Miss Jennie Owens is on the sick list.

Mrs. Dolly Gibbs is still confined to her bed.

Miss Martha Dixon, of Lockland, is visiting the Misses Bush on Willow st.

Mrs. Jennie Williams of Chicago is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Jos. L. Jones at 86 Chapel st.

Eld. Chas Bunday left for General conference at Philadelphia Wednesday. Appointments have been made to fill the pulpit during his absence.

The Walnut Hills Mutual Improvement circle feels justly proud of its two members who participated in the literary contest at Zion church and captured both prizes.

Mrs. John Buckner is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Matthews of Milford, O.

Mrs. Wm. Lewis, of Whitlow st. is quite ill.

Any items for this column can be addressed to W. S. Tisdale, 158 W. 6th, st.

Lockland and Wyoming Dots.

The sudden and sad death of Estella Brown, age 12 years, which occurred last Friday morning at 4 o'clock was a shock both to the family and her friends. She was apparently well up on retiring and called to her mother about 3 a. m. who found her to be bleeding profusely from a hemorrhage she died in a few minutes. The funeral took place on Saturday at 2 p. m. from the Christian church. Rev. Martin Frazier, the pastor performed the last sad rites. While, but twelve years old, Estella possessed a very amiable disposition and exemplary manners which endeared her to all. The family have the sympathies of the Plaindealer.

Andrew Jackson, of Gloucester, O., spent a few days with his parents last week. He was called home by the sudden death of his grandfather, Mr. Luke Prosser.

Easter services were held at the churches last Sunday and appropriate sermons were delivered.

Misses Laura M. Johnson and Alice M. Dinkin who are attending the High school and members of the C grade are said to be making excellent records in scholarship and deportment.

To-morrow is quarterly meeting at A. M. E. Church and the presiding elder Rev. Preleas, assisted by the pastor Rev. Toney will conduct the services. Communion at 3 p. m.

Bergis M. Fox and Scott A. Groety were initiated into the mysteries of Pythianism at the regular meeting of Garnett lodge No. 8, Cincinnati last Tuesday night.

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THE SEPARATE COACH.

Kentucky Afro-Americans Making a Gallant Fight.

BRILLIANT WOMEN WHO TALK.

Mrs. Mary Britton, of Lexington, Makes an Earnest Plea Before the Kentucky Legislature.

Frankfort, Ky., April 18.—(Special).—The people have not lost interest in the separate coach bill now pending in the House. Yesterday Cassius M. Clay, last of his great race, spoke against the bill before the committee of the whole. Today the brightest Afro-American women of this or any other state, appeared before the House committee on Railroads to plead in behalf of their race. Miss Lena Tibbs, of Danville, was the first speaker. She is a teacher in the Danville public schools, and showed the effects of racial prejudice, not only in her manner, but in her language as well.

Miss Mary Britton, teacher in the Lexington public schools, followed, speaking of the hope of the colored people of the state that the legislature would not adopt the bill, Miss Britton said:

"Our hope was based on the truth that generous and liberal concessions had been made by the state for the uplifting of our race, and its advancement toward the higher civilization. We know, too, that in each state in which a similar bill has become a law, no regard is paid to the citizenship of its colored population, for men and women are murdered daily, often with more offense than that of accumulating property, which right is allowed every man in this republic, and the constitution guarantees a protection of that right. Kentucky has not been so classed, and we did not expect her to blacken her fair name by following in their train. The fact that such an assassination of an American manhood and citizenship comes at this period of development in the race starts the recipients of the blow, and causes them to pause and question the motives that prompt such action.

"We prefer to discuss the measure from a point of right—the right of the Afro-American to citizenship and the right of the assembly to legislate against his interests as a race, and that, too, without his consent and in opposition to the undivided protest of the race.

"We are aware that the assembly has the power to inflict such a wound, but is it right? Upon this principle civil law prevents one man from striking another one when he has him down and can take the advantage. England had the power to take the early colonies, and made use of the power, but was it right? Does it make right, and peaceful submission? We question the right to legislate for one class of citizens against another, all members of the same republic.

"We understand that the bill originated in the hands of the railroad commissioners as a means of protecting ladies from ruffianism. A law that inflicts, from the very surface of its origin that to the white means to be uncleanly, ignorant and mean in habits, is depriving both classes of the rights of life—freedom of passage between good and bad. If an American is sober, clean and intelligent, he has a right to be with the white race in all the avenues of life. A law based solely upon color is unjust and un-American, as it denies that class of citizens of the best and equitable recognition to which they are entitled. Even should the bill provide equal accommodation which we would never get it is unnecessary from the fact that the amount of traveling done by the class for whom it is intended doesn't require a separate coach for their accommodation.

"The coach is crowded, the white race has the right of white persons to sit in the coach set aside for colored people. It places a stigma upon the race because it is the outcome of an offense from a drunken Afro-American to a white lady. Had the same been done by an Anglo-Saxon, German, Italian, or Jew, or any of any other nation but Afro-American, the offender would have been punished unless it was a colored woman insulted or injured, and the offender would not have been arrested. Not even anarchists, who rebel against the government, who legislate against and held accountable for deeds other than their own, we ask no special legislation in their favor; all we want is an equal treatment with other people and to be allowed to make our way. While we have no longer to chill the blood of our friends by talking of branding, whips, bloodhounds and the many physical wrongs of slavery, the Afro-American, prejudice sends him to the penitentiary, or to the workhouse, or to the very sinews of ex-slavery and citizenship.

"All are cognizant of the fact that the possession of a black man by a white man was a crime, and if he made any effort to read, or to be educated, and no position could be held, and no progress in the growth of centuries. The progress since emancipation has been the most amazing recorded in history. We believe, gentlemen, that it is time to give the Afro-American a people so long oppressed, degraded and despised, yet ready and willing to make the stride for and that which has given the opportunity, and not fair to chain their hands and feet, and then tell them to make an advance with people who have had no hundred years' advantage and no chance to fight. The black man is a coward and a slave. In the words of Judge Tourgee's 'Appeal to Calvary': 'In the days of your worst cruelty, when war, cruel, unrelenting and devastating daily and by thousands upon the red field of battle, and what became the watchdog

of your firesides, and waded from starvation, want and outrage worse than death, your loved ones left behind; Truth is stranger than fiction, and there is not to be found on story's page, or in tradition's veiled tale, such a record of devout, unselfish, chivalrous devotion as was displayed by these black-skinned men towards your helpless ones during war's dark and bloody days. Your poets have chanted their praises in deathless song; your orators, your Gladys, your Gordons, your Watermans, have related with husky voice and streaming eye the history of the black man's matchless fidelity to the aged, the helpless, the babies of the men whose slaves they were, while you have murdered them for their faithfulness; burned them for their watchfulness; hunted, persecuted, bore false witness against them for their devotion."

"Gentlemen, does not the picture herein described awaken in your breasts a sense that the state does owe something to the patriotisms of these men, or does justice sleep? The rights of the posterity of Afro-Americans should be held sacred as a reparation for the wrongs done their ancestors. Shall the state conquer its prejudices and rise to the dignity of its profession and proceed in the sublime course of truth and liberty along with Virginia, who recently defeated, by a large majority, a similar bill, or shall she follow Louisiana, Tennessee and other Southern states in their ancient moorings of slavery and barbarism, by avowing that the 'Negro has no rights a white man is bound to respect?'"

Mr. Kremer, chairman of the Committee on Railroads, will not vote for the bill, even though the committee of which he is chairman decide upon reporting it favorably. But it is hardly probable that the committee, in face of all the arguments presented, will report the bill favorably, and when it does come before the House I predict confidently that there will be from 30 to 40 votes against it. If the friends of the colored people can seize upon an opportune moment, when the attendance is slight, the bill may be defeated.

Adrian.

Adrian, April 18.—Easter was looked forward to with much pleasure both by young and old, and as has been the custom for many decades, the small boy and his little sister were made happy by the kind and thoughtful mother with a feast of prettily colored Easter eggs.

Both the Sunday schools prepared and executed excellent Easter programs in the evening. That at the A. M. E. church conducted by Mrs. Will Washington, chorister and reflected much credit upon both lady and scholars, the duet by Mrs. Washington and Miss Mildred McCoy was well received and the solo by Mrs. Washington very fine. Miss Jennie Harris presided at the organ.

The exercises at the Baptist church were the best that have been conducted at that church in a long time, the singing of the choir was truly grand. Each number being rendered with great care, the anthem "O Sacred Calvary" was rendered in a magnificent style, as was the duet by Misses Cora Clanton and Cora Wilson, the solo by Mrs. Reid, also the bass solo by Mr. Wm. Reid. Mr. D. B. Wilson, surpassed all previous efforts at the organ. The speaking by the little folks was very nice, and the decorations beautiful.

Benj. Johnson, "Smiled a Broad smile" last week, and he ain't doing smiling yet. Cause why? Twelve pound girl arrived to make glad and joyous heart and home, and banish all cares and sorrows away. "Congratulations Ben."

Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Brown, of Hudson, spent Easter in the city, they were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gough. Mrs. Emma Van Patron, of London, Ont., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Jackson.

Mr. James Foster, spent Easter in Tecumseh, and Mr. Harrison Foster "Easter" in Toledo.

Mrs. Martha Edwards, of Cold Water, is visiting friends in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, have moved in from Raisin Valley, and are now at their new home on Scott st. They have one of the nicest residences in the city, with 22 acres bountifully supplied with fruit, 3 acres in grapes alone. Mr. Williams will raise vegetables for the market.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Russell of Toledo, will make Adrian their future home. Mr. Russell has entered the employ of Craig and Hackley. Mrs. Robert Wilson and son-in-law, J. D. Underwood, have completed an extension to their residence on Broad st. which makes a great improvement and one of the nicest houses in that section.

The choir of the 2nd Baptist church will give a concert at the church in the near future, and this means a rare treat, as all who have heard them will readily admit.

The young peoples league of the 2nd Baptist church will give a "Day Festival," on the 18th of May, this organization is a deservedly popular one at their meeting last week they received eight new members.

Mr. Henry Pate lies very ill at his home with lung trouble brought on by the "grip" and as he is a believer in "Faith Cure" and has refused medical treatment, his recovery is very doubtful.

Mr. Thos. Wallace has recovered having one of the nicest residences in the Adrian land purchasing company will hold a celebration May 18, and it is expected all the stores in the city will be closed and all military and civic societies will take part in the big parade. The Good Samaritan's have received an invitation to take part, but they are undecided whether they will accept or not.

Mr. Wm. Henson met with a very painful accident last week while assisting in the moving of a house on Winter st.

Mrs. Brown, will remove to Fort Wayne, this week taking her son with her. Mr. Brown will remain and finish the remainder of his year as pastor of the A. M. E. church.

The ladies of the choir of the 2nd Baptist church, surprised their gentlemen members last Tuesday evening after church practice by serving a very nice lunch, "Now boys" you do the good.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

The Colored Bar Association of Mississippi will meet in Vicksburg, April 25th and 26th.

Mr. M. B. Brown, the well known organist and chorister of Philadelphia, has composed a piece of music entitled "Onward Christian Soldiers," which he has dedicated to his deceased father. It is very beautiful and will no doubt have an extensive sale.

N. H. Gray has succeeded W. G. Cox as secretary of the Mississippi Co-operative and Benefit association.

Henry Avant and S. P. Harry are practicing lawyers at Helena, Ark. Lincolnville, S. C., is a town settled by Afro-Americans.

At Xenia, O., Alexander Hamilton was elected assessor, and Morris Taylor councilman for the 4th ward.

Miss Drexel has presented ten thousand dollars to the Afro-American Catholics of Chicago, Ill.

Frank Smith, a stylish young Afro-American of Scranton, Pa., has eloped with Mrs. Amelia Marsh, a pretty white widow of Bear Gap.

The Afro-Americans of Memphis have raised \$250 to aid the emigrants on their way to Oklahoma.

Hon. F. F. Cassels is considered by some to be the foremost Afro-American lawyer of Tennessee.

It is said that the grand jury of Memphis will present a true bill against one person who is under suspicion of having been connected with the lynching.

Miss Lizzie Pangborn, of New York city, died last Friday in the Habne man hospital, and was buried Monday afternoon. Miss Pangborn had endeared herself to Afro-Americans of the metropolis by twenty-five years of ministrations among them, and to her funeral they came, young and old, to lay their gifts of flowers on her coffin and to mingle their tears with those of other friends who mourned a noble life ended. The choir of young Afro-American girls sang sweetly the simple songs Miss Pangborn had loved in life, and words of praise of the dead and comfort to the living were spoken by S. H. Hedley of the Water Street Mission, Rev. G. F. Howell, Rev. Richard Horton, and Bishop Cooke.

John Benson, of Chicago, Ill., has "struck" the Louisiana lottery for \$10,000. Philip Oliver of the same city has caught it for \$16,700.

Rev. John P. Jenifer, D. D., of Chicago, has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the Congress of African Ethnology, under the world's congress auxiliary of the world's Columbian Exposition. The position is quite an honorable one, the committee being composed of some of the most scholarly men of this and other countries. Dr. Jenifer is certainly at home among such company.

An Afro-American lad was chased by a wild steer near the canal at Hopple street, Cincinnati, last week, and he fell into the canal and was drowned.

Three colored children were burned alive at their home in Clayton, Mo.

Comrade William A. Hopkins has been appointed an Aide on the staff of the department commander of the G. A. R. for Massachusetts.

Hon. A. W. Harris, inspector of emigrants who was recently ordered to New Orleans to take charge of the office of the commissioner of immigration at that port and straighten the books and papers of the deceased commissioner, has returned to Virginia.

The Saginaws.

East Saginaw, Mich., April 18.—As Sunday was Easter, services were largely attended. The morning sermon was delivered by the pastor, Elder Hill. The Sunday school exercises, conducted by Mr. Hammond, the superintendent, were interesting, but the best was reserved for the last, and at the evening service the most complete program ever given here was enjoyed by an appreciative audience. The exercises were opened by the doxology, followed by numbers by Master Thomas McComas, Misses Mamie Hammond, Edith Jordan, Claude Jordan, Master Harry Jordan and E. Sharp, and a number of other children. The young people mentioned always perform their parts creditably and are always ready to help when called on. The singing by the choir was excellent.

Mr. Augustus gave an interesting address on the Resurrection of Christ and Missions and was succeeded by Mr. C. W. Ellis, sr., who being detained was unable to make the opening address as expected, but amply repaid this omission by his excellent address later. An essay by Miss Minnie Redmond and a reading by Henrietta Butler completed an excellent program. The church was prettily decorated with flowers and birds. The offering was large, and Mr. West, of Flint, rendered valuable assistance to the choir.

An Easter festival will be given at the residence of Mrs. Steegal, on Tuesday evening the church building society will meet at the A. M. E. church. On Thursday evening, the personage will be raised, as the tradition was laid last Tuesday. The ladies of the church are preparing a dinner, and all members and well-wishers will eat their dinner in the new parsonage.

Mr. West Christopher, of Bay City, is working at the club house in the absence of Mr. Geo. Henry.

Messrs. Joseph Meyers and D. Harris are home visiting their parents. Mrs. Perry is in the city and wishes her friends in Gibraltar and Lansing to know that she is well. She will reside with her son, Mr. Henry Brown.

Mrs. Peter Thurman is very ill. Miss Kittie Barney is much better, and her friends were pleased to see her on Sunday evening.

Mr. Geo. Bowles has returned from a visit to Ypsilanti.

Your correspondent will leave the city shortly. It is desired that all

who owe for the paper will pay up at once, in order that the accounts may be squared, as we do not expect to return. Henrietta.

Miles.

Niles, Mich., April 18.—Rev. Wm. Collins preached two fine sermons Sunday morning and evening.

The "Spring ball" given last Thursday evening was grand. Every one enjoyed themselves, and it was a success.

Mrs. Joseph Edwards, nee Alexander, died at her late residence Saturday, of winter cholera. She had resided here for 25 years. She leaves a husband and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

Mr. Turner, living four miles north of here, died from the effects of an ulcer.

Mrs. L. Bannister and Miss Freda Curtis have gone to Kalamazoo to attend an Easter concert.

The G. U. O. of O. F. will give an Easter entertainment to-night at their hall.

The Second Baptist Sunday school elected officers Sunday. Mabel.

CHURCH NEWS.

Bishop Taylor has said and written much about self-supporting missions. In his work in Africa he has his missionaries cultivate farms, and so produce their own living. In this way they set a good example to the natives. Any one who cultivates a patch of ground upon which he raises what he and his family need to eat, is comparatively independent. To be independent is to be self-respecting and elevating in all things. The man who has to get credit for his daily bread is not in his best and happiest condition.—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

"Hatred stirreth up strife, but love covereth all sins."

The Rev. Percival H. Whaley reports from Pensacola, Fla., a chapel built for colored people on land bought by him, at a total cost of \$1,000. Six hundred dollars of this has been borrowed from a building association, to be repaid at the rate of fifteen dollars per month. Four hundred dollars have been assumed by him as a personal debt. Besides this work for colored people, Mr. Whaley has to serve the parish church and two chapels.

Hudson.

Hudson, N. Y., April 19.—Miss Martha Livingston, of Albany, came home last week and spent a few days with her parents.

Mrs. Lottie Burge, of Chatham, is home for a few days' visit.

Mr. Albert Jones, who has been employed in Poughkeepsie as coachman, has returned home.

Cornelia Jackson of this city was sentenced last Wednesday to five years in the State House of Refuge for women. She was sent by Justice Coffin.

The I. O. G. T. lodge gave a social at the residence of Peter Bronk, No. 30 Diamond street. The Gold Leaf Quartet sang several selections which were very fine. Mr. Frank Livingston, the tenor, has a very fine voice. Mr. William Pell's solo on the cornet was fine. The solo, "That is Love," by Mrs. Alice Lee, was very fine. The musical program throughout was good. After the program was over the young ladies and gentlemen enjoyed themselves with games until 11 o'clock when the order was given for supper. The table was abundantly supplied and tastefully arranged. Those present were Miss Martha Livingston, of Albany, Miss Annie Moore, of Virginia, Rev. H. S. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morris, Mrs. Richard Everett, Mr. Walter Jackson and Miss Daisy Morris, Miss Sylvia Mack, Miss Sarah Thompson, Mrs. Annie Thompson, Miss Emma Lee, Mrs. Mary Livingston, Miss Anna Pierce, Mr. Charles Bronk, Mr. Arthur Bronk, Mr. Rutherford McElroy, Mrs. Martha Ann Livingston, Mrs. H. D. Benjamin, Misses Cora and Sarah Livingston, Miss Sylvia Johnson, Mrs. Henry McElroy, Mrs. Susan Comethler and Mrs. Margaret Prince. We hope it won't be long until we hear from the I. O. G. T. lodge again.

Mr. George Robinson, of New York city, came home last week to spend Easter with his family.

Miss Maggie Vanburgen, of Coxsack, N. Y., was home last week for a few days.

Miss Bessie Davis, of this city, sang in an entertainment given in the A. M. E. Zion church at Kingston, N. Y., last Friday evening.

The Rev. H. S. Hicks preached his farewell sermon Sunday evening. He left for the annual conference, which was held in Tarrytown, Tuesday. Mr. Hicks leaves the church and Sunday school in good condition. P. M.

Pontiac, Mich., April 18.—Carpenters are making rapid progress in the construction of the addition to the A. M. E. church.

The program rendered Sunday afternoon was appropriate to the occasion.

The free will offering for the cause of missions demonstrates the fact that there are those who believe in aiding in the spread of the Gospel.

Morris Carter one of the young men employed at Mr. Taylor's carriage factory has lost his position.

Young men if you expect to have success in this life you must not frequent saloons and gambling rooms, do not idle away your time, but be found at the post of duty.

Mr. William Parker of Chicago, is visiting his mother and sister on Jackson street.

Elder Brown conducted the Easter services of the Knight Templars, at Jackson.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Some society ladies of Philadelphia recently took a party of gentlemen to the theater. On the return they were invited to a course supper.

The invitation committee of the society of the sons of New York has issued 9,480 invitations to the annual reception of the society.

A new social organization has come to light in Denver. A gentlemen's social club is one of the crying needs of this community, and, recognizing this necessity, a party of prominent and responsible gentlemen have undertaken to supply the need. The club has been incorporated under the above name. The incorporators are Messrs. W. D. Phillips, J. W. Vaughn, J. W. Hodges, E. Lindsey and M. W. Lewis. The club rooms are situated at No. 1835 Lawrence street, and are models of comfort and neatness. There are handsome billiard and pool parlors, reading and reception room, private reception rooms and side board. The floors are covered with handsome brussels carpet and the walls tastily papered and decorated. Each department is entirely separate and apart from all others and there is a quiet order about the management that is certain to make it a very popular resort. Last Tuesday evening was opening night. Hot coffee and lunch were served to visitors and the handsome rooms were crowded until a late hour. The club starts out with a membership of sixty. Member tickets and keys may be obtained from the secretary, M. W. Lewis. Long live the Ruffin Social club.

On Sunday April 17 the Ida Literary, Lyric and Dramatic club of New Orleans, La., presented Charles VII.

Springfield.

Springfield, April 19.—A welcomed visitor made its appearance in our city last week and has attracted more attention than any other paper has before. This is not a new paper it has been established for several years, but our people have never had the opportunity of getting it in this city before. But now it can be found here every week and an agent will call on all of our citizens to subscribe, which is only a dollar a year. It is the cheapest, brightest and best race journal that has ever come to the Champion City, and no household should be without it. We hope our friends will read it and then give it to their neighbors, so that our people may be posted on all the news concerning our people.

Z. R. Jackson and Wm. Goosland, have the leading equal rights barber shops in the city. The "Plaindealer" can always be found there at 5 cents a copy.

Jackson Day one of our enterprising citizens has the leading boot and shoe shop among our people in the city. Give him a call. The "Plaindealer" can be found there also.

Dr. F. W. White, of Richmond, Ind., has moved to this city. He is a medicalist physician and surgeon which is much needed among our people in this city. We hope our people will patronize Dr. White and assist him to establish himself.

F. H. Hale one of our enterprising young men is making a vigorous fight for clerk of the school board. Every voter in Clark county should push his claims for the position. He is truly a representative of our race, and is entitled to the position.

North st. A. M. E. church gave a grand concert and social on the 18th. The church was crowded. The leading character of the concert, little Willie Dickson, son of Wm. Dickson, was very much applauded.

Little Glenn Wylie is lying very low with fever.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Vivan has the leading millinery establishment in the city, and are doing a flourishing business.

"The Hustler."

Findlay.

Findlay, O., April 18.—The Sunday school had a fine program for Sunday which was well carried out. Mrs. A. B. Woods and Mrs. C. H. Scott deserve credit for the way the children performed their parts. The solo by Mrs. A. B. Woods and the recitation by Mrs. C. H. Scott were the features of the morning exercises. In the evening Mr. Chas. Scott was down for a special subject: Why we as a race should love our Sunday school and church. Mr. Scott was called to Lima Sunday morning and Rev. Mason filed his place and in his address urged it upon the minds of his hearers that all other Nations loved their race and that we should not try to get away from the world Africa. All that had taken part did themselves credit. Collection \$10.

Miss Nellie Harris, of Lima, is in the city the guest of Mrs. C. H. Scott.

Mr. Wilber Ranson, left Findlay, O., Thursday for Painesville where his family will soon join him.

Every one enjoyed themselves at the party given at Mr. and Mrs. Scott's residence in honor of Miss Nellie Harris of Lima.

Mr. Mason Powell, was appointed on the police force last night under our new mayor.

The Lyceum meets to-night for the first time since Christmas. T. A. Y.

Covington, Ky.

A very pleasant and novel entertainment was given Thursday evening 14, at Ninth st. M. E. church Covington by pupils of High and Intermediate department of Seventh st. public school of that city. The exercises were under the management of Prof. S. R. Singer and Miss Minnie Moore, and was called the "Mikado." The boys and girls were dressed in Japanese costumes, and carried their parasols, fans etc. The musical selections were from the Mikado opera, and were sung and impressed by appropriate movements to the great delight of the audience.

The entertainment was given to raise means to help pay for the piano which the school is purchasing.

There is nothing, unless it be the sewing machine, that has lightened woman's labor as much as Dobbins' Electric Soap, constantly sold, since 1869. Now, why rub and toil, and wear out yourself and your clothes, on washday, when this perfect soap is provided, to lighten your labor and save your clothes? If you have ever used it, in the 22 years we have made and sold it, you know that it is the best, purest, and most economical soap made. If you haven't tried it, ask your grocer for it now. Be sure and get the genuine with our name on the wrapper.

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price alone, that must be considered, in arriving at a knowledge of the value of an article. There is as much real pure soap in a bar of Dobbins' Electric as in four bars of any other soap made, and it will, if used according to directions do four times as much work as any other. Its cost is but a very slight advance on that of inferior soap. Insist upon Dobbins' Electric. I. L. OASER & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Chicago Express has elegant Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars to Chicago daily.

Night Express has sleeper to Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Bay City daily.

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Woman's WORK AND WAYS.

Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis, who is now in Key West, Fla., is said to have met with a success unprecedented in the history of American colored artists.

Miss Mary Nelson is employed as a saleslady at Whitman's confectionery, Philadelphia.

Miss Lillian B. Ash, who was a compositor on the Conservator force, is now among the few colored women who have entered the busy world engaged in business. A few weeks ago Messrs. Manning and Grant, proprietors of a first-class grocery and meat market, at 2626 State street, decided to take in another partner, which they announced. The notice of their intention caught the eyes of Miss Ash, who at once investigated the standing and condition of the business and soon thereafter put up the money which gave her an equal interest in the business. They at once began to enlarge their stock, and will have everything on hand in the grocery line as well as meat. Miss Ash is a business woman, a graduate of the State University, Louisville, Ky., and will doubtless succeed in her new enterprise. She has a host of friends in Chicago who will give her their patronage. The efforts made by our young men and women should be encouraged and the future of the race would look much brighter.

A delegation of colored ladies have appeared before the railroad committee of the house of representatives of Kentucky, to protest against the passage of the separate car law.

Albany, N. Y., April 18.—The assembly has passed, by a vote of 70 to 34, a bill giving women the right of suffrage in all state elections.

Aremita Dearly, a colored woman 100 years of age, supports her invalid husband, who has reached his 95th milestone, by tilling a farm which they own near Milton, Del.

To any one interested in humanity, outside of his own particular amusement, it becomes a curious and interesting study to note the economy and waste of moral force in various households.

It is a common thing to find, even in the best regulated families, one member with some weakness of temper or physical ailment, who would completely mar the happiness if the family did not, all the other members, sacrifice their own comfort to keep the peace. One irresponsible infant can absolutely absorb the rights and privileges of an entire family, and a supremely selfish person when out of tune can put a damper on the good spirits and impair the digestion of all his relatives. But worse than the selfish member of the household, though partaking largely of his characteristics, is the whiner. The boy that whines instead of using his fists in that not very dangerous warfare, instinct in sturdy boy nature, is the true domestic tyrant. Happy and harmonious is the result, if, when first he plumps himself into the family scales with a detestable whine, he is lifted out with one firm parental hand and a vigorous antidote applied with the other. But if once he is weakly coaxed with the favor whined for, it will take every other member of the family every day of the year to satisfy his petulant demands.

FASHION'S FANCIES

As has been said before, it is the trifle of dress that woo the money from purses and perfect or spoil the appearance of gowns. This year these trifles are more numerous, more dainty, and more necessary than ever. Short bodices have made the belt a necessity, and not one, but five or six is the required number for the peace of mind and good looks of the owner. Of course there must be a silver girdle and, equally, of course, there must be one of velvet, and ribbon belts unnumbered. Some are merely narrow bands, others are really peasant bodices with a fringe of beads at the lower end. Some are bright with gilding and studded with gems which leave a trail of light behind the wearer, and others are as unobtrusive as a nun.

Short bodices require belts, and belts in turn demand buckles, and you can get any sort of buckle that you can pay for in every conceivable shape and material. They are of whitest silver or pearl, polished to rainbow brightness, or of dull oxidized silver and grayish pearl; of gilt wire, of gold, and of glittering rhinestones and similar gems. But the last thing out is of delicately colored enamels which imitate narrow grosgrain ribbon, and has the popular bowknot on one side. You can buy them to match any gown, as they come in pinks, blues, yellow, cream, lavender, etc., and are lovely for the pretty cotton gowns for the summer.

And the hairpins, in tortoise shell, gold, silver, enamel or jet are numerous and beautiful enough for the most exacting. Combs, too, are much worn and so are the bands of gold and silver, but if you have not these nor the where-withal to obtain them, you will be just as much "in it" if you adorn your hair with a narrow ribbon and tie a dainty butterfly bow at the end.

No wardrobe is complete now without a bodice or tea jacket and at least a half-dozen accessories to complete the happiness of the average girl. In

their make-up you can exercise your own judgment and make them simple or elaborate as you please. White cloth with bands and silver embroidery makes a lovely garment, and so will pink crepe and soft white lace. They may be of silk, cloth, velvet, crepe or cashmere, and in every case they brighten up the toilet and add to the beauty of the wearer. If you should have one of crepe it might be a good thing to remember that a soiled piece of crepe may be cleaned at home by washing gently in slightly warmed water with castile soap, and rinsing in clear water.

One of the passing fancies is the silk or crepe scarfs which are tied in big bows and the ends passed through the belt. Summer will put an end to this fancy, however, because simplicity in dress is both in effect and fact, the most appropriate for the heated term.

Do you want to know surely if the sentiment between you and your friend is the real thing? If so, try sitting or walking for an hour in his company without sustaining a conversation. If you can do that without being weary or embarrassed, the friendship is true.

This is the time of year when the otherwise sensible man or woman, tempted by the bright and treacherous sunshine, lays aside the heavy winter garment, dons the pretty spring coat, as more fitted to the season, and takes a seasonable cold which makes him miserable and his friends likewise. It's a pretty good rule to cling to the shabby winter wrap till the trees and shrubs don their fresh green robes and dainty floral trimmings, and even then, in this treacherous clime, make a mistake and suffer by a too premature blooming once in a while.

With the return of spring comes the ever popular blazer and the feminine shirt to be worn with it is daintily ruffled down the front and fastened with studs burnished in dull gold.

If I were young and wished to be charming, as most girls do, there are two things I would resolve to cultivate, a sweet, low voice and a light step, and the one thing I would not do under any circumstances would be to "giggle." These things are in the power of every one to accomplish, and the girl who laughs with a hearty, whole-souled laugh when amused, or smiles when pleased, who converses in low, pleasant tones and who moves silently and gracefully, can spare a great deal of actual beauty and still be a most attractive young woman.

It has been fashionable lately to "give up" something as a Lenten sacrifice, and some of the renunciations are very funny to the one who looks on. A girl whose "sweet tooth" demands a constant supply of chocolates, bonbons and creams, gave them up during Lent, hoping to gain in spirituality what she lost in sweetness, but rather destroyed the effectiveness of her self-denial by laying in three pounds of candy Saturday night with which to make glad on Easter day, and repay her for her abstinence. She had a regular candy spree Sunday.

Another fair Christian resolved to abstain from gossip, and though she was subjected to great temptation by the choice bits of news which have been rife during the past month, she heroically abstained, never asking a question nor contributing a word to the conversations that have been held in her presence, which could possibly be construed as gossip. For six weeks she bridled her tongue, but the rustling of many waters is a faint simile for the description of the flood of conversation from that young woman, since the embargo of speech was lifted from her lips on Easter day.

There are very few people who do not suffer from the ailments to which the feet are peculiarly liable, and generally even with the most careful persons, their suffering is the result of neglect. It should be borne in mind that wearing shoes and continually exercising the feet in close, confined limits, makes them tender and toughens the skin at the same time. And the daily bath is not sufficient to counteract the tendency to corns. At least once a week the feet should be thoroughly soaked in hot water and afterwards rubbed with a little alcohol, particularly on any joint that seems tender.

If this is not sufficient, an application of "papier fayard," which is a French sticking-plaster, will almost invariably remove the soreness if applied in the beginning. A good housekeeper once said that she never darned a hole in table linen, because she always strengthened the weak places by timely mending, so that the hole never appeared. On the same principle it ought never be necessary to doctor a corn. Care will prevent them from coming.

Women who object to St. Paul's admonition, "Wives, obey your husband," should read the laws for their behavior by Confucius, and praise God daily that they are not Chinese. According to these laws the woman was to "revere her husband as heaven" and hold herself always in readiness to die for him. In the presence of her parents or her husband's parents she might not sneeze or cough, neither stretch, yawn, or lolli about when tired, nor presume to stare at them. She should wear a happy face and a mild, pleasant deportment in serving them, in order to soothe them. A wife who came in for a large share

of praise received it because for "three years after her marriage nobody had ever seen her smile." But strict laws do not always insure the finest types of character, and it is probable that all China could not produce such examples of devotion and sacrifice by women for their husbands and other loved ones, as can be seen in countless numbers here, where nothing compels but woman's own sweet heart.

FASHIONS FOR BOYS.

For the young man of very tender years, the kilt is the favorite style of dress. The one shown in the cut is a very pretty model for his full dress occasions. For less formal wear the cuffs, frills and deep collar of the blouse is omitted, and something plainer and less susceptible to dirt substituted, for the modern boy would rather be comfortable than fine, and



[A PRETTY KILT SUIT.]

has slight regard for the dainty accessories of the toilet over which Mamma spends so much time. The blouse which used to be made up at home by the dozen, of cambric or print at a very slight cost, is now bought with the other portions of the young man's dress at the furnishing stores, and vary in price from \$1 to \$4 apiece.

The small man who is promoted out of kilts wears as a dress suit one modeled as above. The coat fastens at the throat, without collar, and falls apart with straight edges over a fine nainsook blouse. A lace or embroidered collar and cuffs form the embellish-



[DOUBLE BREASTED.]

The trousers, which fit the leg snugly at the knee, may have a bow and buckle. Gathered knickerbockers were tried last season, but as to these youngsters must have rebelled, for they have been abandoned.

On very formal occasions the youngster born with a golden spoon in his mouth will be suited thus: Coat, trousers and vest of white Bedford cord. The coat is double breasted, with provision to button on either side, or fall apart and disclose the vest, which is double-pointed at the bottom, and moderately high and



[A MOSSY SUIT.]

without collar at the neck. With this white suit may be worn a shirt of blue, pink or red, but white is in better taste. With this is worn a derby, and when a boy reaches the stage of double breasted coat and a derby hat, in his own estimation at least, he is making rapid strides toward manhood.

EDUCATIONAL.

Bushy are the classes at the Industrial school of the Institute for Colored Youth, at Philadelphia, preparing specimens of their workmanship for the annual May exhibition. A bill to endow an Afro-American agricultural college and normal training school in Maryland, has failed to pass the legislature of that state. At the last session of the legislature

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of West Virginia, a law was enacted for the erection of an Agricultural and Mechanical college for the colored people of West Virginia. The corner stone of the building was laid on the 22nd of last September, and the building has just been completed. On April 1st, the state board of regents elected Prof. J. Edwin Campbell, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., president of the college at a salary of \$1,000 a year, salary to begin the day of his election. Prof. B. Prillerman, of Charleston, W. Va., was elected to the first professorship, and T. C. Friend was given charge of the practical farming. The college will be formally opened May 3, 1892, in the presence of Governor A. B. Fleming, the board of regents and the distinguished state officers. Addressees will be delivered by West Virginia's most brilliant orators. Bands from all over the state will be present. Prof. Campbell is a young man of wide reputation as a scholar, orator and author. His stories and poems have appeared in the leading periodicals (white) of the country. He possesses the learning, the energy and the executive ability to make the institution a success. His wife is a graduate of the girls' high school of Marietta, O., and also of the famous university of Oberlin, of the class of '90 and will render valuable assistance to her husband. Prof. B. Prillerman, first professor, is also a brilliant scholar, a graduate of Knoxville university with the degree of B. S. At present he is connected with the schools of this city. His work is characterized by zeal and thoroughness. Mr. Friend, the farmer, has had years of practical experience in agriculture. The college has 31 acres of ground upon which to carry on experimental agriculture. A large carpenter shop, machine shop and printing room are attached to the building. Boys and girls will be given a thorough English education, and at the same time receive a practical knowledge of agriculture and mechanics.—The Freeman.

Another new public school building is to be erected in East Baltimore. The bill has already passed the council. There will be about ten rooms to the building. This means ten colored teachers.

The Louisville National Medical college had a very successful closing at Liederkranz hall last Wednesday evening. Six graduates received diplomas.

The new building of the Cadis Ky. Normal and Theological institute is nearing completion, and will be dedicated with appropriate services, Sunday, May 1st.

The Hon. J. M. Langston will deliver the annual address at the State Normal and Industrial school, at Normal, Ala., (formerly Huntsville, Ala.) on Tuesday, May 31. This distinguished American citizen will meet with a most hearty reception in Alabama. There is in progress the most interesting and faithful revival in the history of the institution. Nothing has ever been heard of like it. One or two christian girls began to visit the rooms of their unconverted friends and there sing and pray for only a few moments. From that little spark the spirit spread all over the young la-

as prayed for in said petition. And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Plaindealer, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

Edgar O. Durfee,
Judge of Probate.
A true copy.)
Homer A. Flint,
Register.

Bird Wilkins, a colored minister at Farmington, Mo., has a new patent Agricultural machine, drawings of which are said to be worth a million dollars. He claims that it is much more valuable than his type setting machine. He calls it "the farmer's man of all work," for the reason it is a turning plow, shovel plow, harrow, seed sower, drill, corn planter, cotton cultivator and stack cutter. By removing two bolts it is converted into a road cart, dump-cart and market-wagon.

John W. Thompson is a candidate for the nomination for alderman at Evanston, Ill.
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