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WHOLE NO. 481.

Public Opinion Supreme in the United States.

THE INABILITY TO CO-OPERATIVE.

The Greatest Evidence of the Lack of the Higher Qualities.—Face the

Public opinion is sovereign in our government. Each political party to the seat of power is now preparing a campaign the sole object of which is to secure the favor of public opinion.

Platforms are framed and submitted to the public, candidates are pominated and placed before the people for examination. The entire canvass will consist of efforts to win for the principles of the platform and the candidates who represent these principles the supreme place in the opinion of the public. If farmers, the laboring classes in general, if merchants and manufacturers, indeed if each different class or interest appeals to public opinion for its favor. then it is perfectly clear that the Afro-American should lay his grievances and make his petition for redress at the same bar.

The prohibitionists establish papers, prepare tracts and books, employ speakers and utilize every modern means of placing what they regard as the merits of their cause before the people. The Republican and Democratic parties will each spend tens of thousands of dollars in the same way. The Afro-American undertakes a similiar course, but labors under musual disadvantage. The laboring class, even, are capable of uniting n leagues and associations and of speaking and acting through recogized and respected leaders. The Afro-American has never yet shown himself capable of such united action with his fellows. There is no association having for its avowed object the direct aim of appealing to public opinion that has become to be even reputable failure save the Liberty Lengue instituted by Judge Tourgee were it to afford which and ambitious men to wrangle

our lack of the higher qualities of civilization is sadly revealed by our mability to co-operate. Now, dear reader, if you really want to help the race, then be fair and philosophical, lay aside vanity and search out and face the truth. We will never be able to effectively build up until we admit and apprehend our true condition and our real needs. There are many who think it a great mistake for the colored people to become united in political and social life, and who believe that instead of fostering separate institutions and doing other things that give us distinction as a class we should avoid calling attention to the black men as a mass and jet each jadividual work his way up unbindered by the prejudices felt toward the race as a whole, thereby making individual merit and force the best of advancement. Thousands who hold this view have

for honors and benefits.

given shining illustrations of its soundness. In places of trust and profit, standing high in the esteem and associating cordially with the whites. You can find thousands of Negroes, who having simply isolated themselves for the mass have gone their own way and succeeded. the other hand those who have been foremost in advocating race pride, race institutions, race co-operation, etc, have with but very few exceptions sought to turn every effort the race has made to co-operation to their wa selfish and ambitious advantage. Langston gets the race aroused to demand political recognition and as the great voice of the multitudes clamoring for recognition goes in the door to catch the president's ear, it slips Langston demanding preferment. A hundred equally selfish, but less astute aspirants immediately turn away in anger and scatter the clamoring multitudes into bickering clans and factions. Why in some places. you can't call a public meeting of Negroes and undertake to discuss race affairs, but that some fellow seeks to reap personal gain from it. A soety is scarcely organized until some leader ?: is pleading in the name of that society for an appointment, Hence it has come about that lyceums, benevolent orders and even in ome cases ecclesiastical organizations are all in the hands of ambitious and selfish politicans.

It is the knowledge of these truths that has bred the suspicion that comes forth to defeat the success of any attempted movement the momen its officers are elected and its Plums" distributed. The Afro-Amer-Tablean League failed in its first atempt because the people did not believe Fortune capable of subordinaling his own ambitions to the good of the league. In its second attempt it has failed because Price will not serifice his personal interests and professional duties to the extent necesary to put the league well on foot. you would find a capable leader his best endeavors would be defeated by the suspicions of the people. Considering these facts would it be

We to have an organisation of any reat and commanding proportions? R or is it not a fact that the his and fragments which will at last family of eight children.

be ground up into individuals, each of whom will take his place according to the same laws which fix the status and determine the course of all men? Are there not thousands of Negroes whose race pride at this very minute holds them on the low plane occupied by the mass in public esteem and social and material condition, who by simply cutting loose from all entanglements could rise to a condition compatible with their ability and capability? Yes, this is true, but there are thousands of us At No Time Particular about the Amalwho recognize a law higher then that of personal and individual interest. There are thousands of us who would not desert our relatives and fellow sufferers to become kings and nobles if in so doing the race would be deprived of what little good we can contribute to it.

Plutarch.

Couldn't Find a Doctor.

Nyack, N. Y., July 23.-Mrs Susan Smith, seventy four years old and colored, was descending a stairway at 11 o'clock last night, when a cat tripped her and she fell. A lighted lamp she was carrying exploded and her clothing ignited.

She ran out doors in agony. Two neighbors procured pails of water and extinguished the blaze, but not until she was so badly burned that the skin came off with her clothing. As one local doctor was ill and the other out of town she was without medical attendance until late this morning, when Dr. Kline, of Nyack, went to Sparkill and attended her. She was past medical aid, however and died this afternoon.

Mrs. Smith was a widow. She and her brother were in charge of the summer cottage of A. C. Mabie. She was alone in the house when the ac. cident occurred.

Refnsed to Serve Him.

New York, July 25.-Lewis Johns. ton, a colored man, is suing Frederick Bagoe, a druggist at No. 423 Fourth avenue, in the Supreme court for \$5, 000 damages, for malicious arrest, kinky-haired spouse it would be Johnston says that Jan. 25 last he went into Bagoe's drug store. He says Bagoe refused to serve him on account of his color. Johnston de. clared he would stay in the store unthe slightest scope for our horde of taken to the East Thirty-fifth street as the ace of spades. station, but the police sergeant refused to hold him. Bagoe has not filed his answer.

Protested His Innoceuce.

Savannah, Ga., July 22.-Gus Wil. liams, (colored), one of the three con. victed murderers of August Meyer, was hanged here this morning. He died protesting his innocence. Two persons are still awaiting trial for Meyer's murder.

Fatal Panic in Church.

Natchez, Miss., July 24,-A colored Baptist church was being dedica. ted near here to-day, when a severe storm sprang up. The large congre. gation became panic-stricken, and Rose Mitchell and her infant were knocked down and trampled upon, the infant being killed. Melissa Chapler had her arms broken and Rachel Smith was badly crushed, and it is feared that both will die.

Educational.

-The colored State Teacher's assoclation, of Kentucky, met at Henderson. Ky. last week.

-Rev. Jas. H. Garnett, of the State university of Kentucky, has made an appeal to all Baptist ministers in the State of Ky., of color to send him \$2 which will pay for all brick now needed to do all present building agreed to. He says the brick will cost \$750 and that there are 300 Baptist ministers in the Statle

-The Chautauquans of New England had their annual meeting at South Farmingham, on Monday, the 18th inst. and asked Principal Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Normal Institute in Alabama to address them. Mr. Washington accepted and spoke on "The Negro's way to Liberty in the South."

-July 20, at Savannah, Georgia, there was opened a Peabody Institute for teachers. It will continue for 25 days. It is under the direction of President Wright, of the State college. He is assisted by Miss Lucy C. Laney, the talented principal of the the mulatto was at once charmed Haines Institute, the cultured Miss M. C. Jackson, of Athens, who has recently accepted an appointment at the Atlanta University and perhaps by others.

Efforts will be put forth to make it the best of its kind. No charges for tuition. Board can be had at reasonable rates.

Itis hoped that all teachers and others who wish to attend will report at the beginning of the term.

These Twain Were Wed.

-At Richmond, Va., July 11. The nuptials of Miss Mary E. Anderson to Mr. John O. Lewis took place. -At Council Bluffs, Ia. July 13th.

Miss Tishie Copeland, of Omaha, and Mr. T. J. Hunter were married. -Mr. F. Paine, on Jackson street,

Thomasville, Ga., is one of the lead-

ing shoe makers of the town and is

doing a thriving business. -Died-At Faison, N. C., June 28th, 1892, Mr. Derine Stevens. He rice is rapidly being broken up into | was in his 80th year. He leaves a

Where One's Social Status Depends Not upon His Color.

A INTERESING BRAZILIAN STORY.

gamation of Colors.-How Freedom Was Obtained.

Rio de Janeiro, June 5.-Special cor. respondence.-Had Othello lived in this country he would have said, "Dislike me not for my complexion," for no Brabantio would have refused him a daughter on that account. In Brazil one's social status does not depend upon the color of the cuticle, for in high life and low the blood of the aboriginal Brazilian, mixed with Spanish and Portuguese, has been more frequently stained by that of the African than mottled with Anglo-Saxon. Here "the shadowed livery of the burnished sun" is no disgrace, however intensified, and one often scos in a single family as many shades of complexion as there are numbers in it. Among the creme de la creme of the aristocracy there are Negro and mulatto familes who have been tree and rich from away back to the Senegambian bongo of their ancestors. You need not be surprised to meet on the fashionable Rua do Ouvidor blonde beauties of Brazilian-German or Brazilian-English parentage promenading with Negroes whose conspicuously displayed diamonds seem to light up the square; or over-dressed senoras, with flattened noses and of natural crimp, riding in emblazoned carriages, flaunting their finery in opera boxes and monopolizing the choicest at hotel tables. One of the finest houses in Rio is occupied by a viscount of fabulous wealth, the complexion of whose stretch of politeness to call cafe'-aulait. The other day there was a fashionable wedding at the Imperial Capilia da Gloria attended by the cline of the Capital, and the bride was til he was served, but he alleges that the lovely young daughter of a Span-Bagoe caused his arrest and he was ish planter, the groom a Negro, black Even in slavery days Brazilians were

not very particular about the amalgamation of colors, so that a man or woman possessed freedom and worldly goods, dimhero (money) be. ing the standard, rather than blood. The Brazilian constitution never had anything to say about color as a basis of kivil rights; hence a Negro though born in bondage, once free could rise to any social or political position by luck, pluck, and energy. And now, having abolished slavery. Brazil has no difficulties to overcome in settling social questions growing out of it, such as have puzzled the United States, because the general fusion was already far advanced and race prejudices do not exist. Some of the most intelligent men of the country, who were educated in Paris, or at the Portuguese college of Columbra, are the descendants of African slaves. In the medical, law, and theological schools of the country no race distinctions are made, and some of the closest students are lately emancipated slaves. In the quiet rooms of the National library one notices that the books and tables are almost exclusively occupied by woolly-headed aspirants after learning; and it must be confessed that, so far as ambition and successful mental effort go, it would seem that the greater the admixture of Negro blood with the Latin themore satisfactory the result.

The story of the mulatto, Andre

Reboucas, the best civil engineer Bra.

zil has ever known, illustrates the entire absence of race prejudice in this part of the world. The profession of engineering ranks among the highest in Brazil, and while a young man Reboucas has filled numerous positions of trust abroad and responsibility at home, and was on terms of intimacy with all the dignitaries of the late empire, in whose houses he was an honored guest. It happened one time that he was present at a ball, where among the guests were several members of the Imperial family and a party of tourists from the United States. Among the latter was a young lady from Baltimore, and by her blue eyes and golden hair. Seeking an introduction, he asked her to dance, and was painfully embarrassed by a conspicuously indignant refusal. This little exhibtion of race prejudice-so common in North America but hardly comprehended in other countries—was observed by Count d' Eu, husband of the Princess Imperial, a brave and noble gentleman, descended from a line of French kings; and he at once whispered something in the ear of his wife. She smiled graciously, and immediately thereafter was seen waltzing with the dark skinned engineer. The whisper went around and the proudest ladies of the court vied with one another in heaping honors on the blushing Othello while the fair haired American looked on with scorn and amazement. In Brazil, which has never pretended much in the way of republicanism Rehouses might promenade with royalty and be hand-in-glove with nabobs and statesmen, but when he went to the "Land of the Free." where the favorite boast is equal rights and other bosh, he was refused When these facts became nown Pat. in 1868. General Blair was the head admittance to the hotels, ejected from terson suddenly left Catakill.

sleeping cars, and offered other indignities which the Sons of Freedom are in the habit of inflicting upon a large proportion of their fellow citizens. It is only a quarter of a century since there were upward of three million slaves in Brazil. It is said that in 1850 (the year before the intervantion of the British gov. ernment broke up the foreign trade). 50,000 Africans were imported within eleven months. The country plant. ers, born with the idea that the slaves were aemuch their own property, to do with as they pleased, as were their mules and machinery, considered it cheaper to use up a Negro in five or six years, and then replace him by a fresh one, than to take care of him. But when the traffic from Africa ceased, and the price of human flesh advanced, other ideas, engendered by selfish interest, began to pre-Yet the best of masters required slaves to work sixteen hours out of every twenty-four, and many exacted eighteen hours—of toil only scanty food and relieved by The ordinary miserable shelter. was this: The slaves routine were called to work at At 6 o'clock coffee was given to them, and breakfast at 9 o'clock. The meal invariably consisted of dried meat, cooked with beaus and mandjoca meal, and sometimes corn bread wa sadded. It was eaten in the field in an intermission of fifteen minutes. At noon they had a small drink of sugarcane rum, and at 4 p. m. dinner, which was a counterpart of the breakfast, also eaten in the field in fifteen minutes. At 7 o'clock in the evening they left the field work to go to the mill, or to household tasks and to cultivate the vegetable patches until 9 o'clock. when they were locked in their quarters, to sleep till aroused at 4 o'clock

thenext morning. Sunday was their only holiday, and t was merely a cessation of labor for three or four hours, in busy season reduced to one or two hours, and with some masters to nothing at all. They had no allowance for Christmas holidays, as was the custom in the United States in ante-bellum days, and in many respects the life of the Brazilian slave was as much harder than that of his brother in the North as the Portuguese and Spanish character is naturally more cruel than that of the Anglo Saxon. That the former races are andinitely more cruel is evinced by their treatment of animals-flaving sheep alive, because by that process the skins are believed to be more flexible; piling heavy loads for long journeys on the backs of mules already raw to the bone; deliberately making a wound with a rusty nail in the flank or shoulder of a donkey and prodding him with it to accelerate his speed, and a hundred similar ex-

amples continually to be seen here. Overseers and gang drivers kept the slaves at work with greatest vigor. The whip was often steeped in brine | Francis L. Cardoza, principal of the or in vinegar and pepper, and twenty- high school in this city. He was, five was the number of lashes laid in other days treasurer of the State on the bare back of a slave when a of South Carolina; the gentleman dry leaf or piece of boll was found in | coming this way through the park, the cotton, or a branch was broken with white hair and full flowing

Continued on page 4.

Trainor Again Draws the Line. New York, July 5.-John Trainor, proprietor of Trainor's hotel, Sixth avenue and Thirty-third street, again has been brought into collision with the Civil Rights act. Three suits for \$2,000 damages each have been begun against him in the Supreme court by Lawyer Solon P. Rothschild, on behalf of Abe Elfenbein, No. 494 Pearl street; A. I. Goldstein, No. 15 Eldridge street, and James B. Fos.

ter, 224 West Twenty-eight street. Foster is a mulatto, and "calls" the horses at the Brighton Beach track. According to their story the complainants went into the barroom of Traino's hotel about 11 o'clock Friday night, July 8. Eigen. bein asked one of the four bar-keepers then on duty for three "small ed carefully at Foster and failed to

serve the drinks. After waiting a reasonable length of time one of the party approached another bar-keeper and asked why the beer was not produced. The latter made answer that the man who took the order could tell best. The party then turned to the first bar-keeper and again called for lager. He again replied: "All right!" and then proceed. ed to arrange an orderly pile of bot-

Foster asked if it was because of his color that his party was not served, but no answer was returned. Foster and his friends left the place. The summons and complaint in all three cases were served upon Mr. Trainor at Richfield Springs, yester. day. The latter has been through a similar suit before, and the General judgment against him and in favor of T. Thomas Fortune for \$800.

Spurious but Good.

Kingston, N. Y., July 22,-D. H. Patterson went six weeks ago to Cats. M. E. church. He was of pleasing address, and won the enfidence and esteem of many of the citizens. Last week a member of the congregation received a letter from York. ville, S. C., making inquiry as to Patterson. It was from his wife, who said he is not a minister; that he forged a note at Yorkville which she was obliged to pay to keep himout of prison; after that he deserted her. with Horatio Seymour, of New York,

An Episode- A Retrospect- Leaf from the Tree of Reconstruction.

FACES OF WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

Scenes and Incidents During the Reign of Grant. Hayes and Garfield.-Great Leaders in a Great Battle.

A lew weeks ago, on the "famous corner" two blocks from here, I stood, and talked to the readers of the Plaindealer of "scenes and incidents" from that point. I am now at the corner of 5th and I streets. There is no other place at the Capitol of the Nation, where one can get a personal observation, or as many of the prominent faces of people, men and women, known to the mental eye of the great mass of readers, as just here where we are

You see that gentleman on crutch and stick, alighting there at the hotel, that is Judge Tourgee; the large man you see with him is Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed; the gentleman at the window with the wide sombrero, is the famous Southern general, "Mahone," of Virginia; how paradoxical it appears on first reading, that this man, who only weighs 110 pounds, was after the death of Stonewall Jackson, the next man to General Lee, that is as a general fighter and successful operator, in front of General Grant's army; then after the surrender, the first ten years, great head center mogul, and chief director of the Democratic party in Virginia (should be to-day the chief of the Southern wing or the leader of the Republican in the South) nevertheless it is true. All who know Gen. eral Mahone, and who can speak without prejudice, admit that he is a constituted mass of bones and brains. brave, courageous, determined. He intends to again resume a seat in the Senate. The gentleman you see on the opposite side there talking with the group with the sombrero on similar to Mr. Mahone's, is Mr. John M. Langston. Rumor has it now that he is Mr. Mahone's candidate for Congress, from the "black belt." Virginia district. In the group, there is Dr. Charles B. Purvis, the manager in charge of the great Freedman's hospital, in the language of "Jack snackila," the most immense institution in the world managed by an Afro-American. The clerical gentleman is Rev. Frank J. Grimke, pastor of that little church around the corner in McPherson square; the extra sized large man is Professor whiskers, is the Rev. Dr. Alexander Crummell, said by many to be the most learned man of the race, in the Episcopal church, there goes General Stewart Van Vliett, General

Grant's old friend and fellow West Pointer. This gentleman just alighting from the carriage, is General John W. Foster, the new secretary of State. That house on the south east-corner is the first annex of the "(hamberlain," this hosterly is now celebrated principally from the fact of the sort of guests that make their home with Mr. Chamberlain, when here, leading politicians of both parties, "patrons of industry," house fanciers, "forty niners" and men who make and break states in politics, and the money market. This house has a history. It was built for a home by Mr. Fernando Wood, who was the unchallenged leader for thirty years of the New York, Northern pro-slavery, non union, antibeers." The bar-keeper, it is alleged, replied "all right," then look. slavery hating, copperhead party that is now "Tammany hall." In this house during the days of early reconstruction, and along down the line, until the death of Mr. Wood, was held the caucuses, "midnight calls," conferences, "socials" and "agreement meetings," wherein the Democratic party agreed under the leadership of this bold, and astute man, as to their policy of opposition to every measure of reconstruction, that the Republicans might introduce. Those days, if looked back to, will tell us of giants that the call of reconstruction brought to the point, the Democrate had. Allea Thurman, Fernando Wood, Thomas A. Bayard Eli. Salisbury, James B. Beck, Samuel J Randall, Michael C. Keer, James Brooks, Charles R. Buckalew. Lewis D Campbell, Charles A. Eldedge, James A. McDougall, (said to be next Term has just affirmed a verdict and in the Senate to Mr. Sumner as to scholary attainments, legal and classical lore, and yet died in intemperance and poverty.) Daniel Voorhees, Thomas Sumner, Job E. Stevenson, Lovell H. Rosseau. Wm. E. Niblack, John Morrissey (the prize fighter,) Proctor Knox, Francis E. kill and began preaching in the African | L. Blond, Reverdy Johnson, Thos.

A. Hendricks, William S. Holman, James W. Guthrie, Garrett Davis. Edgar Cowan and John W. Chanler. These constituted the coterie that stood up in both houses of Congress, in those days of Andrew Johnson, treason and traitors, and sanctioned the doctrine proclaimed by General Frank T. Blair, the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket

ed the Democratic war cry and announced the sentiment nearest the heart of that party. In that famous letter to Colonel Broadhead, he said: "The reconstruction policy of the radicals will be complete before the next election; the States so long excluded, will be admitted. Negro suf. frage established and the carpet baggers, installed in their seats in both "There is branches of congress. but one way to restore the government and the constitution, and that is for the president elect to declare these acts, null and void, and compel the army and navy to undo its usur-

pations at the South, disperse the carpet bag State governments, and allow the white people to recognize their own governments, and elect Senators and representatives. These two extracts from General Blair's letter tell the story of the state purposes of the Democracy,

their allies the copperheads, and proelavery men and disappointed and diagrunfled Republicans. The war cry of the Democracy under Seymour and Blair, was thrown in the face of Grant and Colfax, and the Republicans-and they with grand, game, bold and sturdy men for leaders met the combined Democracy, the solid colored vote of the country being polled to a man for the Republican ticket. It was a hot political struggle-the best brain and intellect of both parties being called into requisition. The grand array of Democratic leadership was met by such Republican foremen as, John Sherman, Benjamin F. Butler Zachariah (handler, John A. Logan. Samuel Shellabarger, James F. Wilson, Roscoe Yates, William Windom, Thaddues Stevens, Robert Schenck, Wilkam D. Kelley, Geo. S. Boutwell, John A. Bingham, Jacob M. Howard, William E. Chandler, Henry Wilson, Frederick Douglass, John M. Langston, John Beatty, T. G. Bergen, George T. Downing, John Baker, Matthew Hale Carpenter, Robert G. Ingersoli, Schuyler Colfax, O. D. Con. gor, John Conness, Burton C. Cook, Isaiah H. Wares, Shelby M. Cullom, Charles D. Drake, Edwin M. Stanton, Edward McPherson, George M. Roberson, Thomas W. Ferry James A. Halsey, Samuel Hooper, Timothy O. Howe, John A. Kasson Glenni W. Schofield, Heary Highland Garnet, O. P. Morton, James S. Negley, H. E. Paine, Green B. Raum, Richard T. Cain. Peter H. Clarke and many ers whose names are worthy of a niche in thic collate. Grant, was elected, and that too mainly by and through the votes of all the "faithful aliges," for without them, and the blood they shed that they might vote, not Grant, but Seymour would have ruled that four years in the "Maneion." How many of this generation know anything or much of anything about the first inauguration of General Grant?

A very remarkable episode marked that event, but before I relate anything in connection with that, let me tell you about the residence over the way-on the opposite side, you observe the frame house there, Number 1416, this is the private resi dence of Mrs. Elizabeth Browne, widow of the late John M. Browne, esq., who knew more of real interest about scenes and incidents, traditions, men and women, name, fame, and reputation, from a social political, army and navey and diplomatic stand point possibly than any other man of his day and time. That unpretentious house has had within its walls dating back from 1859, to the present writing, nearly, if not all the reprecentative men and women of the colored race, of this, and the countries over the sea, and from whereever the civilized tongue is known. The plans, objects and purposes of all the important race movements, whether conventions, conferences, on matters for Congress, the Supreme court, the departments on the Prestdent have been laid out, planned and forwarded in that house. I venture the assertion that there is not living to-day a leading representatrive man of the race, who has been on the stage for any considerable time. but who has been there in case he has visited the Capitol. John Willis, Meyard, the first man of the race that ever drew a dollar as a member, Hiram R. Revells, the first Senator, big Ben. Turner, General J. T. Walls. Jeff Long, Joseph H. Rainey, Richard T. Cain, Robert C. De Large, John R. Lynch, General Robert Smalls, John Hyman, James E. O'Hara, have all time and time again made their home at the "Browne's." Just across on the corner, General

Ben. Butler resided when he was Thad. Stevens' right bower in the 39th Congress. Mr. Sumner resided in the mansion next door where now lives Senator Chandler, the only link, with Senator Sherman in the present Seante, that remembers us of the days and the "courage of the giants," in that remarkable epoch, following on the funeral march of the dead confederacy, 64, to 76. On the southwest corner, in those days resided Hamilton Fish, General Grant's secretary of State, in that house, now owned and occupied by Mr. John R. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer has been witnessed some of the most notable social receptions ever known in this country, embracing the leading people in diplomacy, finance, literature and the social world, crowned heads, moral and political

Good old Sam. Pomeroy, who was the true, tried and reliable friend of the "cause" that needed assistance," and for so many years Senator from Kazeas, made his senatorial home in

and tail of the ticket and he proclaim. . . . Continued on page 5.

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Two Succassful and Worthy Graduates

Odd Fellow Notes. Springfield, Ohio, July 26.—Spring. field contains 7,000 Afro. Americans. In last week's issue of the Plaindealer. we noticed an account of the many office holders" among them, which to as seemed very creditable indeed. and yet we find good reason to complain. Not because we stand in need of more offices particularly, but for the simple reason that not a single colored man is doing a business in this place that ought to command largely the patronage of his race. True we have the tonsorial parlors, and the blacksmith shops, these how. ever useful, do not reach the point arrived at. We have one enterprising lady who has started a laudable in. dustry, from which she receives a fair compensation, and now her husband wants the controlling interest. We trust she will not self. So it is from the "peanut" stand to the wholesale grocery, and the notion store to merchant tailor, from the lumber yard to coal shed. We find white men in this city gathering in all the scheckles. I believe less political cavilling fewer would be race "bosses," and a determination on the part of those qualified and trust. worthy to start the progressive ball a roiling will add more to our financial gain and race status in this community than anything at present conceded.

To the class of '92 belongs two colored graduates. Charles Sumner Jackson and Miss Dora Tucker. Two more worthy have never left high school. Mr. Jackson has seen but eighteen summers, yet he has finished the German course as prescribed for the institution. He reads German well, is a good grammarian and converses fluently. He has received a flattering offer to teach geometry and trigonometry, at the State Normal school of Kentucky. He is considering the offer favorably.

His classmate, Miss Tucker, is not the less brilliant. She graduates from the Latin and Greek department, is well liked by her lady classmates and has every opportunity to elevate. She will attend college.

Professor John H. Jackson, principai of the State Normal school, of Kencucky, and wife, nee Miss Ida May Joyce, were the guests of Mr. E. C. Jackson, Sunday.

Miss Mamie Blair and brother Fred. die, of St. Louis, are visiting their nunt, Mrs. E. C. Jackson.

Mr. F. D. Day, the renowned tonsorialist, of Springfield, O., son of J. Day, the shoe maker, was made happy Thursday afternoon, July 21, taking to himself a wife The bride was Miss Iona J. Anderson, of Urbana, O. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride, and twas a success in every feature. Mr. and Mrs. Day will make Marysville, their future home, where Mr. Day has procured a situation with Mr. W. Fremond. He will continue his old occupation as knight of the razor. Rev. Evarts of the Baptist church officiated. The many friends wish the happy couple a long and successful matrimonial career.

There was born to Mr. and Mrs. Davi I Wilton, a beautiful tempound girl baby. Mother and child are doing

Mrs. Annie Norris presented her hus. band Mr. H. Norris with a fine girl baby, a few weeks ago. Henry is the happiest mortal on earth. A good old time camp meeting will be held at South Solon, Ohio, com.

mencing August the 13th. Rev. R. C. Ransom and many other able di. vines will be present. An excursion will leave here, round trip 50 cents. don't miss it. Miss Edna Fountain, of Parkers.

burg, W. Va., is visiting Misses Bertha and Blanche Dent. Miss England, of Eirmingham, Ala.,

is visiting Mrs. Jas. Nelson. Miss Hattie Taylor, of Franklin, and Mr. Tate, visited the Champion

city last Sunday. Mr. Henry Dudley was the happy

recipient of a tine girl baby, last Wednesday. Mr. Charles Reynolds, who just ar. rived home from Chicago and St.

Paul, where he has been visiting

friends, left with his mother for Niag. ara Falls last Wednesday. Brother S. C. Timbers who has been absent from the city for sometime returned last week the very picture

of health. Mr. Charles Filmore one of our ami. able youngmen of this city has announced himself a candidate for the secretaryship of the District of O. Solomon Temple lodge, at their reg. plar meeting heartily indorse him and will use every honorable means to secure his nomination. No Odd Fellow of this State would fill this important position with more honor

than Mr. Filmore. The Odd Fellows at this point have wer asked for nor sought such an important place in the Grand united ordar of Odd Fellows' in this State, and Schomon Temple lodge has some claims upon the brethren of this District, which they hope to secure. This honor they claim is due them. Solomon Temple lodge Nc. 1498, presents the name of Charles W.

One of the grandest excursion's of the season will be that of Solomon Temple lodge and Champion Binder lodges Grand united order of Odd Fellows' on the occasion of the 12th, annual session of the Ohio District lodge, which will convene at Colum. bus. O., Wednesday August 3rd. The Ohio Southern railroad has offered a very low rate to all those who desire to take advantage of this excursion which is only \$1.15. There will be special train made up to take ali the Odd Fellows' and their friends. Springfield Patriatchie. No. 24. will also contest for the \$100 prize which s offered for the best drilled com. pany. Don't miss this grand oppor. tunity to witness one of the largest parades by any secret order ever asmembled in the State of Ohio. It will also give all a chance to see your friends. The following are the prizes offered at Columbus:

First prize, \$50. Banner, by the M. Lily Restralia company, to lodge having the largest number of men in line in the great parade. Second prize, \$25. in cash to lodge

having second largest number of men

bringing the largest excursion to the

Fourth prize, \$25, in cash to lodge presenting finest appearance, as to

uniform, etc. in the parade. Fifth prize, \$10, in cash to lodge bringing the second largest excursion to the city.

Remember special train leaves

Columbus Cullings.

and Ophelia Black, after three weeks visit with their sister, Mrs. Davis, returned Saturday to Gallipolis.

Miss Alida Roberts and Miss Susie Oak street, the coming week.

Miss Julia Owen and sister, Detroit, will stop at Mrs. Wilson's during the Odd Fellows' meeting.

Miss Grace A. Tyler, in company with Miss Carrie Lewis, spent Sun. day at Marysville, the guests of Miss Lewis' mother.

Mr. Wallace was in Gallipolis Sun.

Very neat invitations were issued last week by one of our well known society gentleman, to a few of his been extended several times in the past year, but owing to some mismanagement the affair never came to the pleasant focus anticipated by the gents. It was to have been given last week, but business affairs and the scarcity of ice prevented, so it was postponed unitl this coming week. The boys are anticipating a royal reception by the "count."

Mrs. Anna Jones left Tuesday morn. ing for Delaware, to rest up from her recent long attack of illness. The infant son of Mr. and Mrs.

Riley F. Williams, died Sunday from the effects of scarlet fever. The fun. and planted upon the shores of Amereral took place Tuesday, from the ica, down to the present time, we residence. have the sympathy of a large num. ber of friends in this their home of grief.

Mr. Jerrmiah Dickey, one of the pioneers of Columbus, died at his red. dence on N. Fifth street, Sunday after. noon after a long illness. Mr. Dickey was born in King William county, Virginia, in 1817, coming to this city in 1851. He was exceedingly foul of his family and was respected by ail who knew him. He leaves a wid. ow, three sons and two daughters. John and Henry Dickey, of this city, and Mr. Geo. Dickey, Mrs. M. M. Helland and Mrs. David Messer, of Washington, D. C. His occupation was that of a wagon maker and carpenter. He built the first frame house in King Williams county. He was also, it is claimed, the builder of the first threshing machine made

in this country, the patterns having been brought from England. Some years ago his attention was turned to car repairing and for twenty five took place from the Second Baptist church, Tuesday afternoon. Rev. James Poindexler officiating.

St. Phillips' Mission church been so successful since their start that the trustees and managers are mapping out a line of work which will soon be followed. They are contemplating buying a site for the erection of a church. Their desire is to get the young ladies and gentle. men interested in the work so that the stations both in the church and Sunday school can be under their supervision. The lawn fete given by the church was a grand success Mrs. Bowels, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. M. E. Williams, and Mrs. Wilson descrive great credit for the successful manage. ment of the affair. Quite a large number attended and every one seem. ed to enjoy themselves.

Monday night brought forth grand feast for Beacon Light Lodge. There was a large attendance. Six. teen candidates were made brothers of the secret circle. After the exer. cises a very dainty collation was served by brothers Guss, Grubbs.

Huseton and others. The general committee on arrange. ments for the meeting of the State Grand next week, met last Tuesday night to finish up the business con. nected with the meeting. Since the committee took hold in January, the work has been mapped out in a very business like way. All it lacks now is the assembling of the various lodges and delegates, which is anx. iously waited for.

Two Military Notes.

-Among the pensioners of the State insurance for the aged is a Boston Negro named Walker, who is 74 years old. He served in the English Navy during the Crimean War, in the United States Navy during the Rebellion, and afterwards in the Russian navy. He drifted to Berlin and earned a living among artists. He became a naturalised German and receives a minute pension.-Berlin Correspondence Baltimore Herald.

-Josiah B. Orbison, a colored man long time a resident of Butler county, Pa., was drafted into the military service of the United States in 1868, as a conscript. He claimed at the time that he not being a citizen was not amenable to the operations of the law, but his plea was over ruled and in order to escape duty in the army he was compelled to pay \$300. At the close of the war he instituted a suit in the U.S. District Court to recover the money. The War matter, was referred to the claims committee of the House for adjudication and after 29 years. last week Mr. Orbson was allowed the money with interest.

Tried to Wreck a Train.

-Indianapolis, Ind., July 22, Special Telegram.-Millard Edwards, a 15-year-old colored boy was arrested to-day for attempting to wreck an express train at McVey's on the track was knocked off by the pilot, the engine narrowly escaping derailment. Edwards admitted plac-

FUTURE OF THE RACE

The following paper was read be. ere the Sunday school convention at Chillicothe, O., last week:

When assigned this topic to dis-This splendid list of prizes is with, cuss, I was at once impressed with in reach of Solomon Temple and Cham. Its great depth, and also with my inpion Binder lodges and it is hoped ability to perform it as it should be their friends will turn out and enable performed, and as it would have been them to secure the same. Tickets performed, no doubt, had it been aswill be on sale by the lodge commit. signed to a more experienced person. Perhaps there is no subject which O. S. depot at 7:30 a. m. August 3rd. calls more earnestly for our attertion and consideration than the one which is before us at this time. It is of interest, not only to us as Afro-Columbus, Ohio, July 27.-Miss Anna | Americans, but to all other races with which we have to do.

The race problem has been puzzling the mind of the nation for years, and no doubt will continue to puzzle it Stanton, of Cleveland, will be the until we, Afro-Americans, solve the guests of Miss Netta Wilson, of East problem and lay before the eyes of this nation a clear and correct solution of it.

Our topic is, the future of the young Afro-Americans, but as we can only judge of the future by the past and present, it will be necessary for us to consider the past history of the race and also its present condition. As we all know, our future will be just what we make it, and as the present is the foundation of the future, if we are to day laying the foundation stones of morality, education, loyalty and high principles, our future cannot gentlemen friends to assemble at his fadl to be all that we wish it to be. home on East Oak street, and enjoy It as true of races as of individuals his hospitality The invitation had that "whatsoever we sow, that shall we also reap."

Let us consider the past history of our race, and see if it proves that we are capable of doing what other races have done. Let us see if history can give us anything upon which we may safely build hopes for a bright future.

One of the greatest factors in the condition omny race is its religious inclinations, the attitude which it sustains toward its Creator; and as we glance over the history of our race, from the time when it was first plucked up from its native soil, Mr. and Mrs. Williams find that its religious faith has been "steadfast and immovable" and it has ever proven itself to be a people whose God is the Lord."

I need not attempt to establish the truth of this statement by argument, for we all know how through the long years of slavery, the fathers and mothers of our race clung zealously to the cross of Christ and prostrated themselves before the throne of an Almighty God. Even we who are young Afro-Americans know something of their faith in God and of the sacrifices which they made to serve Him; but if some of the older ones who are with us to night were called upon to tell us what attitude ourrace sustained toward its Creator during its years of bondage, no doubt they could reveal to us more than history has ever told us of it.

There are men and women before me to night who remember well the time when the privilege of religious worship was denied the Negro, when ieel in their years was car repairer for the B. & own cabins and pray without being O., road at Columbus. The funeral in danger of the masters lash, and when they dared not assemble themselves together to worship God.

I said they dared not, but that was a mistake forthey did sometimes dare; yes many of you, no doubt remember the time when as the shades of night settled over the land, slaves stole forth from their cabins, weary and fatigued with the toil of the day, perhaps carrying their little ones in their arms and yet would walk many miles to some distant plantation for the sole purpose of bowing together in prayer and of mingling their voices in praises of

You remember how they placed the big iron kettle against the door to deaden the sound of their voices that it might not reach the man's ear, and how even with that precaution their songs of praise would sometimes steal out upon the night air and reach the ears of an angry master or overseer.

Ah, you know what happened then! instead of their songs or praise, there broke upon the night air the crack of the whip, mingled with the oaths of an angry and brutal master, and so the meeting was broken up and the slaves bruised and bleeding returned to their cabins, still nourishing however, deep in their hearts an unchaken faith in that God who pitieth those who fear him; and saying as did one of old, "though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."

The young Afro-American is not foud of thinking of that time. Some of us even try to forget that such a time ever was, but we should not seek to forget but rather to remember, since the liberty which we enjoy to day, we owe largely to the u shaken faith of our slave fathers and mothers. One by one they are leaving us. Let us not, young Afro-Americans, wait until they have all passed away and then seek to learn themselves and their race? of their persecution and faith from the pages of history, but rather let

us impress the lesson upon our minds and hearts to-day, while we still have with us such a cloud of witnesses. Such was the religious attitude of our race during its years of bondage, and the question comes to usnow. what is its attitude to-day? What

will ft be in the future? · Are we as young Afro-Americans denying the faith? Will we allow the banner of Christianity which our fathers upheld with shackledhands to trail in the dust? No! throughout this broad land flourish our churches and Sunday schools, and in them the young Afro-American is striving to carry on the work which our fathers

began. Day after day the young people of our race are being added to the church; they are consecrating their leves to the service of God, and with difficulty. We bethought ourselves His help will press on till it shall be our Fathers good pleasure to give us the kingdom.

Another powerful adjunct to the prosperity of any race is education. Let us see what we are doing along this line. What is the educational out look of the young Afro-Ameri-Station. The tie that Edwards placed |can? Let us see. At the close of the war in 1865, we were cast upon this nation, ignorant of the first elements of an education, but deep seating the tie on the track for the pur- ed in the hearts of the Negro was a

unmolested.

fice them for it?

question, for as we glance round, per- because as they think this party haps our eyes may fall upon some of gave us our freedom. our men clad in army blue, and they answer the question better than any young Afro-Americans, we need not of us could answer it.

What grand, inspiring thoughts do we draw from the sight of our men Our mothers whose prayers ascended in army blue. What do we see in the Hill of Zion for us before we ever those suits of blue that inspire us saw the Eght-our fathers who stormwith hope for the future? As we look ed-shot and shell-our Grand Army at them they remind us of that time men, those brave old veterans when this great nation was shattered who dared penetrate the thickest of and torn, when she trembled and shook and lashed and rent herself in and they paid for it with blood and Grand Marshal-When the rattle or artil- tears. lery was the only music that she knew; when the billows of war swept for a bright future in politics, let over her and threatened to devour They remind us of that time when

and terrified at the sight of this great nation fighting herself and dared not lift a hand to quell the rebellion; when the haughty South cast defiance in the face of the North, and pushed the battle to her very gates. When the hills of the North were red with death stains, while the blood of her sons made red the rivers of the South! The sight of our men in army blue reminds us of all this and more. It calls to our minds something even more wonderful than all this. It reminds us of the fact that in 1863, when the nation was thus shattered and torn, our men who had never before been recognized as a part of this nation, who were slaves in the South, and who possessed no rights in the North, our ing around the wall of Jericho. Many men whom this nation had never deemed it her duty to protect or aid, and whom she had regarded as almost incapable of loyalty or honor; our men, humble despised Negroes, were in our behalf, we marched around the called upon to fight the battle of this nation.

We neednot speak of their valor, for they established their record as soldiers at Fort Pillow, Fort Wagner and at Petersburg. We need never fear for the valor of the young Afro-American in the future, when we remember what his father did in the

When this country needed the Negro and called for him, he went at conquered, when this nation bruised its call, and laid down his life for it. I did not say when his country to bow her queenly head so low as to Excelsion lodge, No. 3, W. E. called him, for practically speaking ask the Negro to put on her uniform, Osbourne, Mound City lodge, No. 4. it was not his country. He was a unfurl her flag, and fight her battles servant of the country that was all. for her. So did we compass the H. L. Long, Damon lodge No. 6, 7, A slave for the South, and a foot wall in the past, and in the com. stool for the North, he had received ing fall of 1892, if the men of our Brown, Lilley lodge, No. 8, H. A. Rad none of the liberty and protection race are thinking, we will march ford, D. H. Powers lodge, No. 9, 1 forth to every race.

He had no flag. _The stars and stripes floated over this land, but they did not mean to the Negro. liberty and protection, but slavery and injustice.

Yet in spite of all this, without a country, without a flag, when this nation called for him, he left his home in the North, or the plantation in the South, and went forth to fight her battles and right bravely did he acquit himself in that great struggle for liberty and freedom.

As God raised up for us such valant hearted men in the past so will He in the future ever inspire the Afro-American with loyalty and valor; and if in the future this nation should again call for the Negro's sword, we doubt not that the "sons of veterans" will right loyally fill up the places which their fathers have

left vacant. We have thus hastily considered our future in regard to morality, education, and valor, and there is but one other point to which I would refer and that is our future in regard to political affiars. Now I must ask your pardon for speaking upon this point, for I am aware of the fact that it is unpopular for a woma nto speak upon politics, or to presume to express an opinion along this line, and perhaps I would not be inclined to do so, if it were not a matter of such vital importance to the young Afro-American.

We mayhave education, we may be religious, we may be loyal, but our future can never be what we wish It to be unless our young men learn to use their right of suffrage to the best advantage.

What are the young men doing in regard to politics? Are they thinking in regard to this matter? Are they using their right of suffrage so as to secure the best results for Not many months ago you remember there came to us a cry from the South, a wall so bitter that it caused our bearts to burn with horror and indignation. We were filled with terror when we realized how great was the oppression which our brothers were suffering in the South, when we realized that their blood was making rich the soil which their tears have moistened for so many years, that their lives were being counted as naught in the Land of the Free and Home of the Brave. We were filled with sympathy for them, and the question came to us,

what can we do to turn the tide of affairs? What can we do to brighten the future for the Afro-American of the South? We finally bethought ourselves of a plan by which we hoped to ecure justice and we thought we saw our way out of the or our chief executive. the man who represents this nation of which we are a part, and for which our fathers laid down their lives; the party to which our fathers and brothers cling, and to which they give their support—the party which professes to protect the Negro and his

rights. We bethought ourselves of, our Third prize, \$25, in cash to lodge pose of seeing the engine knock it off. craving after knowledge and rapid him an earnest appeal not for more responsibly.

ly, school houses for the Negro sprung legal rights, not for public offices. up all over this broad land. Parents but an appeal for more justice, and the denied themselves to give their chil- protection of human life. What was dren an education, the children were the result? Every young Airo Amereager to learn, and so the grand jean knows. Our President heard our work has gone on, not without dif report of grievances, heard the ficulty and not without opposition, story of blood shed and injustice, and but it has gone on tall to-day we then dared show his indifference tohave our public schools and our col- ward us by sending back to nine leges floursthing throughout the land millions of waiting Negrocs this answer-"I can't help it."

What can we say of the valor of Len't jt time the young Afro-Amer the young Afro-American? Could be ican was beginning to think in rebe depended upon in a time of pub-gard to politics? Isn't it time that ke danger? Does history give us he was beginning to recognize his anything as a foundation for the freedom in politics and to make himbelief that, if this country should self felt in the political world? Our need our lives we could willingly sacri- young men are apt to think as their fathers think, that they are "honor ? Ah! we need not answer that bound to a certain political party

Who gave as our freedom? look outside of our own race for the ones who gave us our freedom. the fight-they gave us our freedom,

If the young Afro-American hopes him learn this fact: The Negro of to day owe: 4... vote to 20 man and he is bound to no party, unless that the nations of the earth stood aghast party proves itself to be bound to him by protecting his liberty and his rights.

shall we in the future be protected as other races? This can be answered by the young Afro-American It rests with the voting himself. men of our race to turn the tide of affairs and to secure to themselves and their race in the future, liberty, protection and equal rights by using wisely and well their rights of suffrage. So we have determined to make our

future a bright one, by education. by pure living, and earnest thinking. We have determined to solve the race problem, and to lay before the eyes of this nation a clear solution of it. As a race we are still march. times have we compassed the wall, but we are nearing the last round. In 1859, when John Brown, that brave old hero, first struck a blow wall for the first time, but it stood firm. In 1863 when Abraham Lincoln Powers, Grand Prelate: G. W. Cheat, issued the proclamation which burst ham, G. M. E.; B. T. Adams, G. K. the bands of slavery, we marched of R. and S.; A. W. Lloyd, G. M.A.; around the wall again and it tumbled, J. M. Brown, G. I. G.: H. L. Long, We compassed the wall again in [G. O. G.; at the above hour the Grand 1863, when this nation which had Chanceller called the convention to never before recognized us as a part order, prayer by the Grand Prelate of herself, this proud and haughty The committee on credentials report nation which in years past had fought ed the following lodges present by rep. her own mother and sent her home and bleeding at every vein was forced ford lodge, No. 2, 8. W. Williams, around the wall again and blow a H. Powers, Syracuse lodge, No. 16,

Thus shall we continue to compass the wall about till that bright future comes when we will march around for the last time when a glad shout will proclaim our vic. P. M. The afternoon session was tory, when the wall of prejudice and opposition and injustice will trem. ble and totter and fall, and we young Afro Americans will march in and take the city.

an unjust ruler will tremble.

Ruth Brinsen.

Xenia, Ohio.

BLOODY RECORD.

-We have been reliably informed that a most barbarous affair occurred in Jesup on Friday night of last red in Jessup on Friday night of last intelligently know enough of the particulars, yet was quite satisfied that it took place. It seems as if a young colored man named Isaac Flowers was overheard speaking of Bob Brewer and the riot that caused so much trouble there Christmas before last. This was more than the cowardly inhuman contingent could stand, they therefore caused a mob to be gathered on that night went to the home of the offensive man, took him out and lyached him. If this was all that these demons did, we might have said that they had a sparkof human feeling about them, but after killing the poor man, not allowing him a chance to say 'God Trave mercy' they placed him upon the railroad track where his body was maggled by the train and the remains were to be seen in every direction the following morn-

The awe-stricken colored population of that place dared not speak of it or dootherwise to report it, for fear of their receiving the same treatment.

It makes one's heart boil with indigeation and disgust to think of this inhuman treatment of a fellow man, especially by those who are credited to have more sense, and should be found meting out justice to all. In the name of common law and human rights, the Tribune calls upon the law loving people of the State

to condemn the actionsof this mob. To Gov. Northen, the Tribune earnestly hopes that he will have this affair completely investigated and have the guilty parties punished. Governor all eyes are turned upon you and your actions are eagerly awaited. Savannah Tribune.

seriously wounded a colored man G. I. G; Dr. G. J. Herman, Grand Monday night, June 11, in Franklin county, was hanged on the following Rep., Springfield, Mo., was elected a night, but the foolish fellow had shot and killed a white man at the same t'me.

Still Another Decision.

-The seperate car law was up in the criminal court at Memphis, Tenn., for trial last week. The Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad man who represents the political had been indicted for failure to provide separate coaches for the races. Judge Dubose dismissed the case by saying if the railroad company had furnished extra conches for colored passengers that it had complied with the law and if white people saw fit President, and laid before him our to mingle with colored people the report of grievances, and made to railroad company should not be held



OUR LODGE DIRECTORY. OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION OF OHIO.

Grand Chancellor-Sam B. Hill, 339 Court street, Cia cinnati, O. Grand Vice Chancellor-

Jas. H. Weaver, Portsmouth, 0. Grand Prelate-A. J. Means, Rendville, 0. Grand Keeper of Records and Seals

George W. Hartsell, Dayton, 0. Grand Master of Exchequer-Levi R. Moore, Ironton, 0. Grand Master of Arms-Jas. E. Benson, Geveland, 0. Grand Inner Guard-

Jesse M. Sears, Gloucester. 0. Grand Outer Guard-Silpen Morren, Xenia, 0. Lecturer-J. T. F. Carr, Cincinnati. 0

George 8. Bowles, Piqua, 0. Supreme Representatives-A J. Riggs Cincinnati, O.; Scurry, Springfield, O.

GARNETT LODGE NO. 8. MEETS every first and third Tuesday night in each month. H. M. Higgias, C.C. Harry Lewis, K. of R. and S. EXCELSION DIVISION, NO. meets every fourth Thursday night in each month. E. B. F. Johnson com. POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. meets every second and fourth Tuesday night in each month, Louis Wharton, C. C.; A. J. Riggs, K. of R. and S.

WILSON DIVISION, NO. 7, MEETS every third Thursday night in each C. R. Sneed, Commander, month.

Lawrence, Kan., July 20,-The 8th annual convention of the Grand lodge or Missouri and jurisdiction, Knights of Pythias convened in the Castle hall of Western Star Jodge No. 4, at Lawrence, Kansas, on Monday July 18th, at io o'clock a. m., with the following officers and representatives present: W. Osbourne, G. C.; R. Burns, G. V. C. C. W. Winfrey, G. P. C., 9, d.

resentatives: Pride of the West lodge No. 1. C. W. Winfrey, W. T. Mun. A. W. Lloyd, Desto lodge No. 3 Campbell, Fidelity lodge, No. 7, J. M. blast so loud and strong that the H. L. Brewer, Orient ledge, No. 11, whole political world will hear, and T. S. Hardy, Western Star lodge No. 1, Kan., R. Burns, Rising Sun long, No. 2, Geo. Curlett, Excelsior lodge, No. 3, R. M. Trazer.. After the appointment of committees the Grand lodge took a recess until 2 o'clock devoted to hearing reportsof commit. tees all of which showed the order to be in a most prosperous condition. The Grand Chancellor read his address which was referred to proper committee. The address dealt on the progress of the order in the juris. diction, the past year showing three new lodges to have been added to

the roster. The following recommen dations was well received: That the election of officers be held annually instead of semi-annually as at present.

That this jurisdiction join sister jut. isdictions in petitioning the Su. preme Chancellor to change the place of meeting of the next session of the Supreme lodge from the city of New Orleans to either Chicago or St. Louis. The Grand Chancellor stated that he did not do this through any fear that the members and rep. resentatives would not meet with hospitable treatment at the hands of the sirs of Louisiana, but in order to avoid placing our wives, mothers and sisters in the humiliating policials having to ride in separate or "im crow cars. 'This rec mmendated brought the members and representatives to their feet and for a lew minutes waving handkerchiefs and caps. That a committee composed of the following G. P. C., be appointed to form a set of resolutions to be presented to the G. C., and Supreme representatives of sister judicipile for their concurrance. Committee, C. W. Winfrey, O. M. Wood, John W. Garrett, W. E. Osborne, B. F. Rogers

and W. H. Goff, G. D. Cs. Tuesday, July 19th Grand lodge coll ed to order at 10 o'clock with officers and representatives all present Minutes of previous day real and ipproved. The day was spent in new

ing reports of committee Wednesday, July 20. Grand lake called to order as above The bush ness to the session having been inish ed the following officers was elected to serve the ensuing year: W.E. Osborne, G. C.; R. Burns, G. V. C. C. W. Winfrey, G. P. C.; R. Frazer, Grand Prelate; B. F. Admas. G. K. of R. and S.; G. W. Cheatham. G. M. E.; A. W. Lloyd, G. M. A. -A white man who shot and S. W. Williams, G. O. G.: H. L. Lens Med. Director; W. E. Osborne, Sch. place for helding the next session

Going to Homestead.

Pittsburg, July 19. - A large number of Afro-Americans arrived in Pitt burg today and visited H. C. Fr. in squads. They carried satchels and were evidently strangers in the cirf. Their ultimate destination is sumied to be Homestead, but up to night they had not been seen here.

Jeff Davis used to be shaved by Wm F. Walker, who is now a superand ated colored pastor at Sagiraw. Mr. Walker, who is now 71 tears of keers the reser as a prized reliNOTICE 10 SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers not receiving the Plainat once. We desire every copy de-

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

White's Hotel 297 W. 5th Street.

Church Directory.

mond Streets. Morning services, 11 a m. Sun- Porter of Court st. da/ school, 9 3) a. m. Evening service, 7.31 p. Workers, Tuesday night.

Wainut Hill. Morning service, 11. a. m. Sunday school, 9.35. Evening service, 7.30. Rev. Chasles Bursly, Pastor. Joseph L. Jones, Sup

ije adway. J. W. Gazaway, Pastor. Genera prayer meeting, 6. s. m. Surday school, 9. a m. Presching, 21 a. rs., and 8.30 p. m. Y. M C A. meeting, 3,30 p. m. Class meetings, Sunmeting. Wednesday, 8 p. m. General prayer

Zion Bapilet Chorch, Ninth Street, near John Sireet. Rev. A. W. Puller, Pastor. Morning service, 11 a. m. Sancay school, 9.30 a. m tvening a rvice, 7.30 a m. General prayer moting, Wellawley, D. L. Literary socie Monday, 8 p' :

Chrinnati has the largest Zoologi. cal Gardens in the world. Admission 25 cents, Children under 10 years

- Professor John Simms, of Terre Haute, Ind., was in the city last week en route to Dayton, Ohio, where he was wedded last Wednesday to Miss Fannie Peters, a very popular society believf that place. Mr. and Mrs. Simms have the best wishes of the Plaindealer upon the sea of

The Ninth anniversary picnic of Principin Lodge, G. U. O. of O. F., at the Highland house last night was a very pleasant affair. A large crowd was present and many members

of the order. -Wm. H. Fielding, after a pleas. ant stay in the city has returned to

Rev. J. F. Moreland spent last week in Louisville, attending the convention of United Brothers of Friend.

A very pleasant susprise was tendered Mr. William Dunlap last Fri. day evening by the members of the "Jolly Nine" at the Orphan's asylum. The occasion was the 54th birthday of the genial Mr. Dunlap. There were present the members of the "Nine" and many friends of both host and hostess.

- Mr. Edward T. Sherman, of Dayton, O., was in the city just Fri-

day on a business trip. Miss Ada Smith, a very prepowho is employed in the public schools days in the city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Merris Kackson, of Liberty

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cavaller, of Wyoming, spent last Sunday in the

O., was in the city last Friday and Samurday, the guest of Mr. Sam. B.

Harrison (lark has returned from Charleston, W. Va., where he was called to attend the bedside of his wife who has been very ill.

Dan A. Rudd, returned last Sunday from a two weeks stay in Detroit;

Miss Saminella Murfree, a gay society belle, of Louisville, Ky., is in the city, the agreeable guest of her friend Miss Cora Turner, of Clinton

A large number of Cincinnatians left on the excursion last Thursday the number may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Jos. L. Jones, Misses Blanche Liverpool, Zelia Ward, Ella Miller,

Ida Mason and others.

tained his brother K. of P. and his most intimate friends, right royally last Sunday afternoon. The Professor has already developed some mil. itary ability and this coupled with his studiousness and ambition will

Woodsdale, last week was a pronounced success. They were joined in their pienic by excursions from William H. Taylor, one of our prom-

rent local politicians, left Thursday for Detroit, Magara Fails, Toronto, and Thousand Islands to spend his

vacation. Mrs. Charlotte Ruesell of 164 Free man ave., left Thursday for a visit to friends and relatives in Bards-

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Martin, oi lexington, Ky., after a pleasant Visit to the city returned home Tues-

Miss Bessie Withers, of West 9th returned home Sunday after a delightful visit of 8 weeks to friends in

day for Toronto and Thousand Islands to spend his vacation.

Miss Ella Miller, Miss Elnora Hicks and Miss Zelia Ward left last Thursday for Niagara.

Union of Nashville, Tenn., is the guest

day morning for Chicago, Ill., to visit

Mr. Harrison Clark, was called very suddenly to the bed side of his wife who is quite ill. She is visiting her mother in Charleston, W. Va.

Miss Mamie and Hattie Lewis left

Helen and Eva DuValle, Mary and Effen Builock, Helen Rennex of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Lucy Hill of Clarkesville, Tenn., were in the city Thursday, en route to Detroit and John Darnell, 119 1-2 W. Sixth street, Niagara Falls. Mrs. W. H. Stew-Johnson's Delmonico 13 W. 6th, art, of Louisville, was the chaperone of this gay party.

ville, is the guest of Miss Erminie H. Bell of Pleasant st.

Mis. (bra L. Griffin, (nee Watson) is spending a few days in the city and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm.

m Prayer insetting, Monday night. William of Detroit, Mich., arrived in the city last Saturday, they are the guest fown Chape!, Park Avenue and Chapel, of Mr. and Mrs S. D. Easton, of Ken-

yon ave. Miss Marie Kenner has returned from a brief visit to Louisville where

Mr. John Fatigue Thomas, spent a few days this week circulating in Chicago.

Mrs. E. M. Bryant, (nee Miss Zoe day. 1 p. m. and Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Official Leatt) formerly of this city, but now of Chicago, is in the city on a short on Tuesdays, 8 p, m, Public generally are in Stuy the guest of Mrs. Eliza Page,

of Court st. on the regular carriers force. Jas. Greer, thas. Goode, Manning F. Kinney and A. Lee. Beatty are serving

as substitute carriers. The second annual Picnic given by the Iolan Social Club at Mt. Lookout Park, last Tuesday was a most pleasant affair and called together a very social, congenial and happy throng of the best citizens of our city, Covington and Newport. An attractive programme had been previously arranged and the lovers of the terpsicorean art were permitted a most liberal indulgence. A large number of strangers were present among whom we noted: Misses E. A. Smith and Mbael Hill two bewitching society bells of Detroit, Mich. Miss Mary Mason a very amiable Pauline Alexander of Chicago, III. The tedate but captivating Miss Maria Roxborough of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Cora M. Griffin (nee Watson) of Madison. Ind., was present wearing ler usual bright and cheerful smiles and Miss Fannie and Bessie Houston of New Richmond, O., and Miss Hub-

-Miss Alice Hubbard, of Washing. ton, D. C. is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, of Chapel street. -Mrs. Rachel Green, of Baltimore.

Md., is visiting Mrs. Liverpool. of Chapel street. -Elder Charles Bundy contemplates

moving to California. from an extended sojourn in Kentucky.

dance to their meeting in Lousiville,

have returned. -Miss Florence Wheeler will spend the summer in Lebanon.

-Miss Ruth Brinson, of Xenia, is the author of a publication in this issue entitled, "The Future of the young Afro-American," which is worthy the praise and commendation and the sooner we put a stop to which it has received by all fortu. nate enough to hear it delivered. Miss Brinson is still in her "teens," is a teacher in the Jamestown public schools, having graduated with hon,

can well feel proud of her daughter. -The muchly advertised Dairy Maid's supper is over and in every sense was a success. We are not, for Niagara Falls and Toronto. Among however, surprised at this fact, when we remember that its management was under the direction of one who knows no such word as fail; one whose name has been in some way connected with every undertaking in her church for several years which has been rated as a grand success. By the audience which greeted the genial, jovial, whole-souled Captain performers when the curtain arose. Mrs. Webb should feel and no doubt

> vain. Among the many things to be seen we noticed: That P. E., H. J. he sees it. There will be many Dairy Maid's supper in this district now.

of sight and hearing." That the news. papers were well represented: the management evidently knows how to treatt hem. That R. D. V. Troy. Eddie Thomas, Ed. Roots and Robt Belsinger, enjoyed themselves huge. ly much to the satisfaction of the Anna Price has gone to Winchester to guard over the chicken pie. the strangers present were, Mrs. Geo. Ringgold and Miss Clara Wilson, of New Richmond, Ohio, and Miss Sarah | church, August 4th.

Hugh Carr and his friend Mr. Max. August 4th. well. of Nashville. Tenn., attended. responsibilities of superintendent of the Orphan asylum whenever Mr. doubtless be the most prominent or.

Dunian moves out." is the way our reporter was answered when he ask. ed for the information. The change is apparently receiving as much at. tention as some other changes in the guest of Mrs. Sallie Herd. institution.

-Mr. Hartwell Parham and Mrs. Wm. Parham, have returned from a short visit to Lousiville, Ky.

from Louisville. -Last Thursday Mr. and Mrs. H.

-Miss Zelia Ward, Miss Annie Elder

and Mr. Benj. McWilliams, returned last week from Mechanicsburg, where they attended the Sunday school con. vention.

-Mr. Jos. L. Jones leaves next Thursday for Parkersburg, Va. -Young Men's Lewis todge, U. B. F., is composed of young men wnom we term "hustlers." They will picdealer regularly should notify us Thursday for New York on a short inic at Meyer's grove Thursday Aug. 11th, and good music together with a day in the woods will doubtless the city and is the guest of Miss draw out quite a crowd. Adults 50 cents, children 25 cents. Train leaves Oak street, at 8:30.

THINGS FUNNY TO SEE.

Ernest Troy in Sunday School.

Joseph Lee circulating among the

Harry L. Lewis in his new role. John Thomas in the Board of Trade at Chicago.

The associate editor of the Informer in his Sanctum Sanctorium writing an editorial on a momentous question.

The "Jolly Nine" at church in a body Sunday evening. John Fox in his new uniform

Knights of Pythias.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Youngstown, O., July 26.-The funeral of the late Mrs. Walter Williams was held July 24, from the A. M. E. church, of which she was a member and was largely attendshe leaves a husband and three

children. Mrs. Maggie Kelly and Mrs. A. Flood, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Cole, of Warren, attended the funeral. Many beautiful flowers were sent by friends of the deceased.

Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Jones, of Meadvile, are vicing riends in the city. The Rev. B. H. Lee returned from

his home in Cadiz, O. Saturday ac. empanied by his wife. Thernton Jackson has returned from

Seartle, Washington, where he vi-i; ed his wife and child. (harles Van Duson, whose foot has been badly hurt is improving rapid.

Mrs. Grant, mother of James Grant, of Chicago, in a fit of mental ab. beration wandered to this city. She has lost her trunk and clothing and deserts.

cannot account for it. It is thought that a large crowd will attend the celebration to be held at Greenville, Pa. Frank Bailey's or. chestra, of 9 pieces and the Harmoni. ea band, 16 pieces will go from here. Chief Marshall of the day, James

Joe Dolson will attend the Dis. trict lodge on the 2nd of August.

NEWPORT, KY.

Newcort, Ky., July 26.—The many young lady of Lexington, Ky., the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lumpkins inscinating Miss Samuella Murfree of mourns the lost of their son Arthur, Louisville, Ky., The captiving Miss the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. J. W. Clarke, at the house. Mrs. Emma Wills has returned from Washington, D. C., where she has

been in attendance at the sick bed of The H. F. Social club had an outing on July the 24th, among its numbers were, Mrs. J. T. F. Carr, Mrs. S. Burnside, Miss M. Jefferson.

Miss Ethel Carr. Messrs Raymond, Frank and John Carr. Mr. Ruben Berry will leave this week for Ratchford, Va., where he goes to fill a very important position in a pipe foundry in that place. Miss A. Carr, of Maysville, Ky., is visiting her cousin Miss C. Carr. Subscribe for the Plaindealer, \$1

per year. There seems to be quite a boom in political clubs among our colored people of this city, there are already three political clubs and still more organizing. We think it would be better if our people would take a de. cisive stand and demand for them. selves the just recognition that is due them. As a rule we are led about with promises which are never paid. This should not be the case

it the better.

TOLEDO, OHIO. Toledo, Ohio. July 26 .- The wait. ers at the Boody house are much carried away with their new head waiter, Mr. J. H. Bess, who has had charge of them for the last three months. This gentleman is formerly of Baltimore, Md. He had charge of the Albjon hotel there for years. After having great success Mr. G. F. Adams requested him to take charge of the hotel in Boston. Mr. Bess has a good crew of men and the cityof Toledo should be proud of these gen. tlemen for they know how to respect and demand respect of every one The waiters at the Boody house un. derstand and know how to respect their head waiter. You will find Mr. Bess a gentleman of the times did feel that her efforts were not in who knows how to appreciate good waiters. Mr. Bess has taken charge of the hotel waiters guide and is hav. ing great success. A guide should Johnson knows a good thing when be placed in every family that our young ladies and gentlemen would learn how to serve parties at home. In case you will have to kire out the guide will prepare you for the oc. casion.

COVINGTON, KY.

Covington. Ky., July 26,-Miet visit friends. A grand entertainment will be given at the Ninth street M. E.

That the girls are very glad Mr. give a grand picnic at Hnuts grove believe it.

The protem body of of K. of P., has -Mr. P. M. Hardin will assume the a membership of more than 40 and is still increasing. This order will der in the city when established. Mr. Edward Patterson was buried

last Monday. Miss Anna Johnson has been the Mrs Carrie Taylor and mother, are

A Wise Parent

am h s employe. I hope?

DESULTORY READING,

ship that makes a tour each year to the lake villages and cities.

The death is announced at Lyons of Pravaz, the inventor of the Pravaz syringe, the familiar instrument for the sub-cutaneous injection of mor-

In America, as in France, the average size of families has been steadily decreasing for the last half century. The average is now 4.94 where in 1850 it was 5.50.

bought some years ago during the oil excitement by Chicago speculators for \$1,500,000, was sold recently at a tax sale for \$100.

Philip Betts of Newportville, Pa., has a cactus plant in his house which grew so fast last winter that he can

class of professional mourners who attend funerals and wakes for pay, and 158 West Sixth Street 158 wail until the welkin rings. These people are called keeners, and when in full blast are said to be keening.

America is in the Cascade mountains about seventy-five miles northeast of Jacksonville, Ore. It is called the Great Sunk lake, and averages 2,000 feet down to the water on all sides. It is about fifteen miles long and four and

whose specialty is the sale of spectacles for horses. The object of the spectacle is to promote high stepping. from Rome, Ga. A snake was seen

roadside. A man stabbed it with his umbrella, and it immediately stretched out "two long wings like a goose, and sailed away across the field." along the Rio Grande is to see a regiment of Mexican soldiers taking a compulsory bath. It is only under

in hand, to shoot down any man who

MERELY MENTIONED.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 im:nigrants arrive at New York weekly. As many as 5,000 have landed in a sin-

ing the oldest soldier in the United States. His name is Jonathan Pratt, and he is claimed to be 103 years old. Miss Elizabeth More, who is de

scribed as a pretty young lady, has built with her own hands a neat little cottage at Edgworth, Pa., aided by a girl friend. The famous Treadwell mine in

chased by the man for whom it was named for \$300. "I am as happy as though I was going to be married," was one of the queer sentences of a note left by Vito

Philadelphia by shooting himself. Prof. Josef Well of Newark, N. J. Royal academy, Munich, valued at

\$12**5**,000. The Royal Sovereign of the British navy is the most powerful war ship afloat. Besides her heavy armament

trench for new gas pipes at Norwich, Conn., recently, a humming bird, in its swift flight from the trees overhead, came in contact with the upraised pick of one of the workmen and fell dead at his feet.

Rev. L. M. Fitzpatrick of Opelika, the African Methodist church, says that state contains many colored men who have made large fortunes, and that the colored people of Alabama are worth at least \$18,000,000.

Fear not a lasting teacher of duty. Be at peace with mankind, but at war with their vices.

No man can be free unless he is strictly governed by himself. Men are more civilized by their pleas-

cline offices of humanity. He who is puffed up with the first

gale of prosperity will bend beneath the first blast of adversity. The very thing that men think they have got the most of, they have got

the least of, and that is judgment. SPARRING FOR FUN.

The boy on the farm approaches his turning period when the having grind-

A man always knows what he would have done in another fellow's place, The 13th street Baptist church will but the other fellow doesn't always

Variety is the spice of life. If a man has nothing for supper to-night he doesn't want it for breakfast to-mor-

Teacher-"Tommy Figg, what is the meaning of 'truculent?' Tommy-"It's when a man talks sassy, like a truck driver."

The Vassar girl learns above all things to reason back from effect to cause. When her guitar string snaps He-Your father does not withhold she exclaims: "Plague on the cat!"

am his employed I hope?

The married life is always such that the life idea of a good husband for her life. She—i'h. no. Ho says he'll give his her idea of a good husband for her life. 297 W. 5th St., Cincinnati. consent as soon you get your salary daughter is one who will be liberal raised - Link with her in money matters.

G. U. O. of O. F.

EXCURSION TO COLUMBUS,

Via Pennsylvania Lines, Little Miami.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1892. On Trains leaving Cincinnati at 5 a. m. and 8 a. m. Tickets good returning inc'uling all trains of Thursday August 4th and on sa'e by the Committee, H.

C. Watson, Chairman and Geo. A. Snelton, Secretary;

For Coal and Coke, Cigars and Toba, co, Laundry, all kinds of Printing, Houses and Rooms, and The Plaindealer at \$1.00 a year,

TISPALE.

FOR PURE DRUGS At Reasonable Prices go to

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A NEW BOOK.

The Hotel Waiters' Guide by Lewis Thomas.

Lewis Thomas is author of a new

book, published for the advancement of the art of waiting in hotels, private families, and restaurants. It also contains valuable information on wine and champagne service. The book contains 42 pages, conveniently indexed for readers benefit. It seeks to systematize this neglected art, and place it upon a higher plan. The author has spent years in the dining room service and knows of what he writes. The fact that he has higher ideas of the service is clear. ly set forth in this volumn, which will be found a valuable article to every waiter The book will be placed in the hands of head waiters of the sev. era hotels and restaurants of this and other large cities, and the price will be placed within the reach of all. For further information &c. ad.

The Guide contains fifty four items upon the necessary qualifications of a first class waitor. Price per cony 50 cents. Special rates to agents. All head waitors should become agents. Agents or other persons ordering by mail should send money by postal note, money order or draft.

Walnut Hills.

-Miss Mattie Dade, and Miss FRANCO PRUSSIAN MODE. very pleasant visit on the Alaska, which has yielded more than Hill, at Mrs. Gregory's have after spending a very pleasant visit on the Hill at Mrs. Gregory's have returned home. A pleasant surprise was tendered them on Tuesday evening at Mrs. Gregory's, the following persons were there: Misses Dora Buckner, Lydia Washington, Sara Dewes and Alice Dewes. Messrs. William Roberts, R. W. White, E. C. Coleman, Geo. G. Green, Wm. H. Dewes,

> John Petty. Mr. Geo. G. Green returned Tuesday from New York, looking robust.

The Teachers' Convention.

-Saratoga Springs, July 19.-Only a few of the thirty thousand school teachers and their friends who met she has several rapid firing guns to in convention here last week remain keep off torpedo boats. They are here now. "They have all dispersed and wandered," as the Sunday school song describes it. Out of all the 20,000 Afro - American school teachers in the United States only about twenty-five attended the convention and much surprise has been expressed on that account. Our teachers should manifest more interest in such assemblies, as much for the peedful information they would Ala, who is an editor and a bishop of necessarily derive as for the benefit that they would receive from contact with their co-workers throughout the United States and Canada

After a Famous Church.

The new Temple Israel of Brooklyn is built after the plan of the famous church of St. Sophia in Constantinople. The arches of its main entrance are supported by polished mottled marble columns and it is surmounted by a gilded dome. The walls of the interior are frescoed in green and gold. The congregation has many rich members.

OFFICE HOURS: 2 to 4 p.m.

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Mollie Barnett,

Stenographer. 517 W. EIGHTH ST. CINCINNATI, O. Type Writing done at reasonable prices Or. dera can be left at 158 W. Sixth St.

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erntendent unday school, Allen Temple, A. M. E. Church, Sixth and

vited to attend,

PERSONAL MENTION. 10 cents.

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sessing young lady, of Madison. Ind., of Milton, Ky., is spending a few

city the guests of friends. Mr. Chesterfield Broady, of Dayton

Professor C. W. Bell and Editor

Marry Taylor left last week for thicago, where he will make his fu-Professor W. H. Johnson, the elect of Wilson Division, No. 2, enter-

cause him to surpass the sanguine expectation of his many friends. Union Baptist church picnic at Dayton, Xenia, Springfield, Glendale, and Lockland. There were more than two thousand people on the grounds.

Lexington, Ky. Mr. Robert Troy will leave Thurs-

of Rev. Gazaway. Mrs. Harry L. Lewis, left Tues-

her mother, Mrs. Wallace.

Miss Eva Nichols of Xienia, is in

Lizzie Clark. Misses Samuella G. Murfree, Lucy,

Miss Maria Roxborough, of Louis-

Misses E. A. Smith and Mabel Hill,

she spent a few days the guest of relatives.

Cincinnati Afro Americans are represented in the Post Office by the following carriers: Messers. John Wienn, Station A. Edward Mason, Station B, George Bartlett, and Chas. G. Johnson, Station D. In the main office are: Harry L. Lewis, J. S. Nesbitt, Joseph H. Early, Jesse J. Woodson, William Monroe, Taswell A. Thompson, Oliver A. Anderson, Edward J. Howard, Frank L. Terry, Abram L. Willis, William H. Hall are

bard, of Washington, D. C. Walnut Hill Notes.

-Miss Sallie Pryor has returned -The U. B. F.'s who were in atten.

ors at the place of her birth. Xenia

That James Elder's base was 'out That

McGee, of Gallipolis.

Mr. J. T. Wells has returned

Rev. C. S. Smith. D. D. Secretary M. Higgins. Misses Elnora Hicks. Ella Miller, Mrs. Ida Mason and Mrs. Clara and Treasurer of the Sunday School Johnson, left for Niagara Falls and raised -Line

Lake Michigan boasts of a gospel

A farm in Pithole, Pa., which was

not take it out of doors, as it is too tall to go through the doors. There is in Ireland, or has been, a

It is claimed that the deepest lake in

one-half wide. London has a firm of opticians The snake story of the season comes near there recently lying asleep by the

One of the most interesting sights compulsion that the rank and file of the army ever do bathe, and when the ceremony is in progress one-half of the regiment enters the water, while the other half stands guard on bank, rifle

Pasco county, Florida, boasts of hav-

\$3,000,000 in gold bullion, was pur-

Miraglio, who committed suicide at recently bought a picture for \$100, which proves to be a genuine Rubens and companion to one now in the

worked with wonderful quickness. While workmen were excavating a

GRAINS OF GOLD.

ures than by their occupations. Be always at leisure to do good; never make business an excuse to de-

stone is brought out for use.

row morning.

his consent to our marriage because 1 The experience a woman acquires in her married life is always such that

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Cincinnati, Ohio-

Mrs. Jane Wells.

Mich.

Entered at the Post Office at Detroit, Mich., as

Address all communications to THE PLAIRDRALER Company, Box 92, Detroit,

Second-ciass matter.

FRIDAY, JULY 29. '92.

Lately the talk of a trip to Europe has been quite common among the well to do Afro. Americans. Several have already gone and others are intending to in the future. This year those who wish to go and whose exchequer does not equal their aspira. tions, can plead the cholera racket with as much grace as the white man in the same boat.

Last week Rev. B. A. Imes and Pro. fessor B. K. Sampson, each wrote ex. haustive letters explaining their position in the Memphis lynching, and the subsequent disorder consequent up. on it. Every fair minded man will accord these two gentlemen a hearing such as their past record entitles them to. No one will question, but that they acted in the best of faith as they viewed the situation. The question, however, that impresses itself upon observers is were not. their views wrong and their attitude hurtful. Notwithstanding the overtures of a few white men that Afro-Americans would be protected and that they deplore murder and lawless, the fact remained that the most wilful, cowardly triple mur. der had just been committed. Instead of the men using their energies to bring these outlaws to justice, they waste time in assuring the Afro.American he will be protected. They say to the criticising world, "we the better class of the South deplore law. lessness," while they wink the other eye at the murderer and allow him to o scot free to repeat his criminal practices. The Charleston News and Courier says that two-thirds of these lynchers are mere boys who are in their youth, developing a thirst for blood that will increase with their growth to manhood, an heritage of murder and blood. The Plaindealer would add that these young men whom the News and Courier discribes, become the "best citizens" of tomorrow, who is wary enough to "deplore

this lawlessness as a best citizen.' The white citizens of Memphis, stand in the light of abettors of murder and why should representative Afro. Americans cringe and coddle them because they (the whites) see they are ruin. ing the business of their city and for that alone offer protection. It is time the Afro.American ceased to stand beforethe world as a coward It is more honorable, and it would be better for the race for a few to die honorably than to cringe before unholy promises that are not intend. ed to be kept.

Professor D. A. Straker is a candi. date for the position of attorney for the Police Board, and there is lit. tle doubt that he will receive the appointment. The Plaindealer has exhausted the subject of Professor Straker's qualifications to fill a much more important office than this. If ability had been the quality sought he would to-day have been judge of one of the appellate courts. The Plaindealer ventures the assertion that Mayor Pingree will have cause to be proud that he has opened the way for so many capable Afro.Americans. The way they supported him for Governor attests their apprecia-

Mr. J. B. Moore should not feel that he was not popular in Wayne because he received so few votes in the recent convention. He happen. ed to receive the brunt of a disap. pointed delegation, any other candidate would have fared as badly. Mr. Moore will no doubt be found at the bank the same obliging, genial gentle.

The protests against the inhuman manner in which one of the soldiers at Homestead was disciplined, have been wide and voluminious. Not one who denounced the punishment of lames denied that he was not guilty of gross indiscretion that in a military company would deserve punish. ment. The objection urged is that the punishment was unjustifiably And sentiment has been so stirred that no other soldier, guilty of even a greater crime would ever again in times of peace be as cruel. ly disciplined. Such is the power of the public press to create sentiment against wrong. Many of the journals who denounced lams treatment in the roundest terms, are Republicans. will soon be appearing to the Afro-American to stand by the party of 'liberty and principle," yet not one of them, save the Chicago Inter Ocean has hed the compage to

the treatment of Iams, and the causes of lynching are frequently mere triv. al. Gentlemen of the Republican press give us as much indignation against Southern outrages on Amer. ican citizenship and manhood in the South as we have had over the critel treatment of a soldier at Homestead; and there will be no lynching in 93 such as have been recorded for '92.

Nearly every reader of the Plaindeal. er has read Frank R. Stockton's two stories, entitled the "Lady and the Tiger" and the "Discourager of Hest. tancy," where he leaves the reader, as some have expressed it, in a delight. ful state of doubt. This month he contributes another article to Harpers, following the same terror as the two just mentioned. Some time ago when the "Lady and the Tiger" were all the rage a number of metaphysical questions were sug. gested by it and frequently discussed. Harpers magazine at the time pro. duced a story in rhyme purporting to be an Egyptian conundrum in which were pictured two suitors for one girl. One of course being suc. cessful, the other still remained his friend contrary to American custom. Upon returning from the wedding trip, the bridegroom went to pay penance to the gods for success and was required to cut off his head. His friend, so the story goes, did the same upon finding him dead. The grieved wife was about to follow their example when the gods allowed her to restore the heads. Being anx. ious she placed the right head on the wrong man, whereupon each claimed her forhis wife. This tale again sug.

gested Popes query.:" "Tell me where is fancy bred,

In the heart or in the head." The greatest question, however, to Americans, although it does not come in the nature of a conun. drum, is the thought suggested in Ignatius Donnelly's work of Dr. Huguet. The nature and plot of the story forces on the reader the ques. tion, what constitutes the man? The hero of the story, a refined, educated man, loves and is loved in return. His soul is transmitted to the body of an ugly, degraded chicken thief, and country. the soul of the chicken thief tohis. The same fine sensibilities, the same noble purposes, and aspirations follow his soul to this black body. While the same depraved ideas follow the soul of the chicken thief into the Doctor body. The question of Burns confronts the American people in this book. Is a man a man for all that? Whom did the young lady love in this strange transformation.

It doesn't make a man respectable to push himself on respectable people, but it does clud a goood man who finds pleasure in the association of

We wont quarrel with any of our Democratic Afro-American friends if they do make fools of themselves this



-Afro-American children are enjoying with others, the benefit of the Fresh air fund of New York city.

-There were twenty Afro-American delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention in Madison Square garden, N.Y.

-England has a "Negro Knight," Sir H. H. McFarley. Sir Henry was born in Charleston, S. C., July 12, 1822. He ran away in 1840 and worked his way to Europe on board an English sailing vessel. He has made quite a fortune. He is said to be worth over \$5,000,000. Sir Henry McFarley is a very dark gentleman with a thin but a very beautiful face, and very pleasant manners.

-Among the number of troops that went to suppress the Homestead riot at the call of the Governor, was the Gray Invincibles, an excellent colored military company of Philadelphia. They were not only cheered by persons of color who greeted them along the line, but were enthusiastically greeted with shouts of applause by onlooking whites wherever they made their appearance.

-Mr. Edward S. Williams, formerly of the Philadelphia Tribune as well as a piquist of considerable merit, has accepted a position to represent a well known piano firm of this city at the World's Fair in Chicago.

-Elias Ryan and W. E. Tayler, Afro-American tile layers of Columbus, are putting in tile roofs for several buildings in Saginaw.

-Mrs. Henry Harvey, with her nine months old babe, was thrown out of a car at Savannah, Ga., last week by the train hands, after a policeman had refused to arrest her for being in the wrong car.

-One colored man. Samuel Burkett -of Homestead. Pa., is among the crowd of those the Carnegie Steel Company have had warrants issued -A New York Afro-American was

arrested for passing circular pieces of tin as money on a newly arrived

-The ship that brought the first Jesuits to America, says the Boston "Traveller," brought also the first Negro slave.

-The cagineer who towed the two

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Democratic Leaders Mental Slaves to the South.

Hot Springs, Ark., July 10.-To the Editor.-The Democratic party boasts of "the Solid South." That solid South phrase means that a solid sectional party prejudice governs the Democratic party in the Southern States.

It means that the Democrats in Southern States have very erroneous opinions to the opinions of the people hiving in their section of this vast country, and the kind of National laws that are necessary for the general welfare and prosperity of this great Nation.

It means that the mass of Southern Democratic voters in their political opinions are in a condition of mental slavery to Bourbon leaders who are not friendly to good government.

It seems that the Southern Democratic leaders who have long tried to rule or ruin our country, are strongly organized in our National Congress, and they oppose many laws that are essential to the best inter-

ests of all the people. Cotton has not been called king since the close of our civil war, and cotton planters do not now control Southern State legislation as in antebellum days. But unscrupulous bourbon politicans and editors, some of whom were in the cotton planters rebellion for the extension and perpetuation of shavery, who with many younger disciples of State sovereignty and English free trade fallacies, are now party leaders and control the political opinions of the mass of Southern Democrats.

Their orators and editors talk and write a great deal about their great and glorious Democratic principles, and say that Thomas Jefferson was the father of the Democratic party; but they teach the political doctrines of John C. Calhoun and falsely credit them to Jefferson. Jefferson believed in having a general government for the United States and a protective tariff, while Calhoun held sectional ideas of State govereignty and free If the two men were alive now Jefferson would be a Republican leader and Calhoun a bourbon Dem-

These bourbon leaders are much like the bourbons of France, who through several generations forgot nothing and learned nothing. They continue to advocate the old State rights doctrine, along with the most selfish sectional ideas on free trade, and other fallacies that are antagonistic to the people in every part of our

They deliver eloquent orations and eulogies at reunions and barbecues, in which they yet claim their lost cause was right and the rebellion just, and to popularize these ideas they at the same time also applaud the bravery and self-sacrifice of the Confederate soldiers, which the intelligent people of the North fully admit; yet the intelligent people throughout the civi lized world believe the rebellion was a wilful wrong on the part of the promoters and leaders, and opposed

to liberty, humanity and progress. Their futile attempt to divide our country and form a separate government with slavery for the "cornerstone," and intent on establishing an aristocracy of cotton planters, was a retrograde movement from a Democratic form of government, tending directly toward monarchy and despotism. Their defeat in the war was better for the Southern people than victory could have been, and their statesmen do not claim otherwise, nor atetmpt to explain how their Confederate government, victorious and separate from the Northern States, could have very long existed. One good result of the war has been to greatly increase the social and educational advantages of the poor white men in the South, though they have not yet fully learned to think, vote, and act independently of their bourbon party leaders.

These leaders argue that it is treason for Southern men to vote against the Democratic ticket, and they appeal to the loyalty to the South more than to their intelligence and patriotism to their country. They claim that the tariff taxes of the South go to enrich the North, and many Democrats are false. made to believe that some part of the taxes collected by sheriffs are sent to the Na. tional treasury at Washington and

used to pay soldiers pensions. They claim to be political educators of the people, but their teachings are largely made up of falsehoods and fallacies on our National economical questions and slanders on the Republican party in its administration of our government. Their false teachings and slanders of officials confuse, midead, and poison the minds of many good men and cause them to despair and complain of imaginary evils and corruptions in our government which do not exist.

They eloquently denounce Negro suffrage and Negro supremacy, the latter only a myth; and irequently use violence to prevent Negroes from vot ing the Republican ticket for Presidential electors and Congressmen at National elections, but there is never any objection to their voting a Democratic ticket, and at State and city elections they ask all Negroes to vote whenever there is any local is sue like prohibition, lottery charters, etc. It is evident that the foremost desire of the bourbon leaders is to zet control of the National government by the election of a Democratic President and Congress, and their fear of Negro suffrage is much less than their hatred of the Republican party and its honest principles and correct busi-

nees policy. We hear and read about the New South in orations and editorials in the interest of the city booms, but that idea was born of a business necessity, while the solid South idea is popular in poetry and song and all powerful in election.

The nations of the world admire republican institutions, marvel at our saventive genius and adopt our woneful inventions in the arts of neace and war, while their statesmen and scholars learn valuable lessons from our originality, successful execution and great achievements. All nations except the Turks and Arabs have been

made protective tariff laws similar to ours. Our government is more popular than any other known to history, and our National prosperity is without a parallel.

But it is a well known fact that the people in our Southern States are not as prosperous as in other sections of our country, though their natural advantages are equally good, or better. The cause is to be found in their mistaken ideas of National political economy and their sectional prejudice. They cling to cotton growing too much, and do but little manua facturing, so there is not much diversity of industry or demand for intelligent and skillful labor, and there is too much idleness which results in poverty. They have so long listened to England's teachings of free trade economy that they have an unwise prejudice against the tariff and the Republican party. That prejudice is a very expensive luxury to them, and it works an injury to the whole of our country.

The solid South must in time be broken by public school education and political education of the voters, and sectional prejudice will then cease. The business of the Southern States has lately suffered so much that business men are beginning to realize that a change is necessary to regain their commercial losses and credit, and the people will soon learn that the intelligence of the world is against their political opinions and acts. The anarchists and the most ignorant emigrants who have colonized in our Northern cities and have not yet learned the principles of our Republican government are their strongest palies. The next generation of voters will read our country's present political history and wonder at the erropeous political opinions of our Democratic fathers in the solid South. J. J Sutton.

Business Ventures.

-Mr. S. A. Wilson an enterprising young man of Chicago, has bought the grocery store 1311 State street. and carries a full line of first class goods.

-The Columbian Cotton Mill company has in its employ 100 men on their ground grading and making preparations for building.

-S. A. Blount is a leading Afro-American merchant in Beautort, S.

-Butler, Slater and company are druggist at Atlanta, Ga.

Up to Old Tricks.

-The United States and Congo Steamship company is at its old tricks again. This time it has succeeded gained his freedom he was not fita getting a large crowd of Negroes | ted to enjoy the right of citizenship. to break up house keeping in Arkansas and tomake a break for Africa with only \$5 certificates of stock in a fraudulent concern to carry them to the dark continent. These deluded emigrants are stranded in Cincinnati, Ohio, and will have to be assisted to their homes in Arkansas. The authorities will investigate the concern which is engaged in systematically robbing the poor blacks living in the provinces of hell. The chief of police of Baltimore says that the United States and Congo Steamship company is a traud. Let it be proven for the beneat of those who contemplase spending the summer in Africa La!

reaching there for \$5. Was It Divime Vengeance.

While uttering horrible blasphemy yesterday,. Minnie Shaweny, a wo. man, living at First and Lyia avenues. was struck by lightning. She is now almost speechless and the folks in the neighborhood are in a state of panic over what they esteem a visita-

tion of divine wrath. Minnie lives in a mean little shanty in the midst of the cluster of huts along First street, near Lydia. She is twenty-two years old and before the lightning struck her was buxom and vigorous. She was possessed of that wild and unbridled eloquence peculiar to woman when her wrath is aroused. She could swear all around a shipload of pirates. Just across a narrow alley from the domi. cile of Minnie dwells a huge black. smith of Kaffir descent, known by reason of his mighty frame as Pete

Pete is of an aristocratic turn. He earns good money and he looks down on the Shaweny's with contempt un. speakable. He has a daughter just about the age of the the profune Minnie, and he has given this damsel strict orders that under no circum. stance is she to hold converse with any of the Shaweny type, knowing which Minnie was always looked with hatred on Pete and his daughter. Yes. terday just as the big thunderstorm came up Minnie, standing in the Shaweny doorway, saw the daughter of the aristocratic Pete standing in the doorway of her home. Straight. way she turned loose. The thunder roared and growled, but Minnie shriek. ed and swore louder than the thunder. The lightning spat sulphurous iumes. Minnie took a fresh start and made the lightning ashamed of itsel'. Her strident tirade soared above the noise of the storm and all the neighbors turned out in the rain to hear Minnie swear. They listened with admiration, for nothing like it had ever been heard in the East Bottoms. There came a sheet of blue green

blaze about the form of the vituper. ant Minnie, a crash followed and the swearing stopped very suddenly, The lightning had gathered itself and laid Minnie out. She was stretched motionless on the doorstep. The daughter of the aristocratic Pete fled screeching into the house.

The frightened neighbors gathered courage by and by to come and pick Minnie up from the doorway and carry her into the house. received a very severe shock, but she recovered a bit after a while and was soon out of danger. How. ever, she did not recover her power of speech until late in the night; then she was able to speak buf feebly. She used no profanity. Her language was mild and altogether peaceful. One little touch of heavenly wrath was enough for Minnie.

All night the scared neighborhood swarmed into the Shaw. eny shanty to gase upon the smitten blasphemer. The news of the thing spread over all the East Bottoms, and many black people shoo kin their They are talking over it is

11HE NEGRO IN BRAZL. (Continued From Page 1.)

in the coffee grove. Fifty lashes was the penalty for the next grade of offenders. One hundred for standing idle in the field, 200 for quarreling with fellow slaves, and 500 for any attempt to run away from the estate. Up to the very last day before emancipation slaves were everywhere met wearing tin masks as a mode of punishment, or iron collars with upright prongs under the ears or heavy log chains fastened from wrist to ankle; and dark stories are told of tortures perpetrated in cellars and outhouses so recently that the screams of the victims yet ring in the ears of those who heard them. An English mer. chant in Bahia says that he once had occasion to visit the proprietor of a distant fazenda, where he found a number of neighboring planters assembled, they having been invited, according to custom, to witness the punishment of a Negro, who was about to be boiled to death, as a terrible example to his fellows.

Emancipation in Brazil was entirely due to the persistent efforts of the late Emperor, and that was one of the causes that led to his dethronement. Many years ago he began to urge suppression of the African trade, and as soon as that was accomplished, presented plans for freeing the Negroes in bondage. But his progress was extremely slow, because his cabinet and parliament and every body of influence were slave owners themselves and naturally clung to their chief source of wealth. In 1871, after setting a good example by freeing his own slaves and inducing all the members of the royal family and several wealthy citizens to do the same, he laid the axe at the root of the tree by persuading Congress to lass what was knows as the "free birth law." It provided for gradual emancipation by declaring that every child born of slave parents after September 20th of that year should be free, and the owner of its mother required to support it and educate it till the age of 21, being entitled to the results of its labors in the meantime. It also allowed slaves to purchase their own freedom by being credited with all services performed beyond a certain maximum, and established an emancipation fund. But the law proved impracticable. Forgeries were committed upon the records of births, both by the slaves and their masters. The latter fixed so high a valuation that no slave could possibly earn his freedom, and they entirely neglected to educate the children, as required by law, so that when a young man

Nearly twenty years later a law

was passed making unconditionally free all slaves who were 65 years of age, and manumiting all others on their attaining the age of 60, on condition of their remaining five years lorger in the service of their masters. But the law was so weighted with conditions and provisos that it was practically null, although that good, but visionary old grandmother, Dom Pedro Segundo, tondly believed that he had accomplished great things for his subjects and that slavery would soon be extenct without danger to the public safetly or detriment to the rights of private property. In point of fact, however, by the slow working of the law among such a very large population, the percentage of those thus freed would be at the rate of only one a year out of every 200. It rendered the condition of the slaves worse than before, for not one in a thousand had any idea of his own age, and by the masters showing few ever reached the age of 65 years. Again, when a man has been worked to the utmost limit of endurance, on scant fare, he has certainly merited food and shelter for his broken-down old age, as a return for the unrequitted toil of his youth and prime rather than to be turned adrift and helpless in the world. And the planter who had a life long interest in his slaves was much more apt to treat them reasonably well, out of self interest, so as to make them useful as long as possible, than if he were about to loose his chattels and trying to get as much out of them as he could in the meautime. On May 17, 1888, the Brazilian

Senate passed a bill granting immediate and unconditional emancipation to every slave within the border of the empire, and the next day a government decree was issued appointing a three days festival in celebration of the event. During those days all Brazil gave itself up to rejoicing. The public offices and private establishments were closed. The festival was begun with a grand mass in the open air, celebrated with immense pomp in the presence of the Imperial family, the ministers of State, foreign representatives, and so on down through every rank and strata of society. Then there was a grand naval and military parade and processions of schools and guilds and corporations and societies, and day after day they marched through the principal streets with bands playing and banners flying and orators speuting the usual nonsense. Every house decorated with flags by day and illuminated at night.

The theaters were opened gratuitously to the public, and two of the public squares were transformed into immense ball-rooms for those who wanted to dance. The public generally being invited to this part of the celebration, the new made citizens and citizens universally availed them. weives of it, till it looked as if a black cloud had bettled down on the Capitol City, sparingly enlivened by a few

-Benjamin M. Dabney, a colored coachman, in the employ of C. E. Burby, 1,004 South Forty-ninth St., Philadelphia, ended his life by shooting himself in the head. He left a letter, in which he declared his intention of killing Mary L. Jackson, a young colored girl, employed by Mr. Paxon. He was a married man, Was very constant tion to Mrs. Jackson.

-Theodore Mason is the leader of a brass band at Cadiz, whose members are white.

The Plaindealer gets the news from

-The Bee:-Ir looks as though the Amalgamated Association will have to go down before the iron will of the owners of the Homestead, Pa., mills. Without entering into a die. cussion of causes which led to the strike orinto the right or wrong of thematter, we have this to say: No labor organization that excludes the Negro, can last forever. Time will bring them all down. "Do unto oth. ers as ye would they should lo urto you" is a mandate that the laboring white man must hear and obey as well as any other man, and he ought not to be surprised if the same measure that he metes out out (starvation) to his brother in black, should be measured to him again.

-The Planet:-The Democratic platform as adopted at Chicago virtually endorses the practical disfranchise. ment of the Negro as in vogue in Southern States, andyet Democratic leaders have the audacity to ask Ne groes to vote the Democratic ticket.

-The New South:-Lawlessness still continues at the South. Lynching is more frequently recorted to than ever and the constituted authorities seem to be either unable or unwilling to cope with the law-breakers. When or how it will end, the Almighty only

knows. -Weekly Sentinel:-There are two thingsin thepast administration of Gov. Northen which should commend him most favorably and strongly to the colored people of this State as well as to all people who desire good government in Georgia-that is his advocacy of the cause of education and his attitude towards lynchers. No governor in the South has taken so probounced a position on these important matters as he. Gov. Northen is a great, good man and an admirable governor. He deserves a unanimous re-election regradless of

-Ohio Falls Express: -Grover Cleve. land lost considerable of the respect that the people had for him when in a letter to a friend, he came down to the lowest style of a demagogue, and alluded to the Republican as the advocate of "Force Bill." Force bill is not a term to be used by a man of learning and honor, and Cleveland really degrades the Democratic party by using such language to intice mal. ice and turbulence.

-The Statesman:-We love independence. But when we get so independent of our friends as to 1 alliance with our enemies, we hope that somebody will institute an inquisition and prepare us a soft place in the asylum.

-Savannah Tribune: - Much comment is being made by the newspa. pers on account of the race troubles between the races. So far as the colored population is concerned no more law abiding citizens can be found anywhere. They respect the law and always endeavor to unhold its statutes. It is natural that whenever any of their number are accused of a crime and an attempt is made to deal with him harshly, that they should aid the authorities in seeing that no advantage is being taken When they do this their position is often misunderstood and generally for s purpose, and instead of the authorities except their proffered aid in the same spirit that it is extended, they brand them as rioters.

Another fact is that if the white would only first show a feeling of justice towards the colored people so much race feelings would be a bolgebed.

-Chicago Inter Ocean:-The Democrats of Alabama are excited because a Negro was allowed to speak at a Farmers' Alliance picnic in that State last week. The Birmingham Age-Herald recites the facts in harrowing details, how the crowd of 1,500 had listened to a Democrat, then to a Kolb independent, and then to a young Negro. "What do the white peple of Alabama think of this?" asks the editor of the Age Herald. "What is Kolbism bringing us to? What is the next step for people who go so far in support of an opponent of organized Democracy that they take their wives and children to hear Negro or ators plead that man's cause. We don't feel like ranting on this subject. Words seem tame in dealing with it. No words, indeed, can fit it. The occurrence simply stands there, a mile

post on the road-whither?" That this Negro was not lynched shows that the white people of Alabama are growing more tolerant. It s, however, an incident that will stir the blood of Charles A. Dana, and we commend it to him as the ext for another editorial on the "force

bill" and "negro domination." -The Waterman:-The Jim Crow cars on the E. T. V. and Ga. and C. S. are a disgrace_to civilization. A common fool can easily see the accommodations are not equal for white and colored. Colored ladies travelling alone, are penned up in this filthy box car, to be humiliated by indecent language of railroad hands, and the scum of the white race.

-New York Age:-The Christian Recorder has a thoughtful editorial on the growing abuse of conferring and assuming degrees of honor. That's right. We have got so many profess ors and doctors of laws, and the like. that it is becoming dangerous to address the average man as "Mister for fear of insulting him. But what does Editor Johnson propose to do with the degree of doctor of divinity recently conferred upon him by say. eral of our colleges? Will he wave it away as Ceasar did the proffered crown?

-State Capital:-We do not blame our Afro-American brothers of Indianapolis for kicking against the party in recognizing a man like Mr. Knoz as their leader, who will not share respectful colored gentleman in his barber shop. That is right; $\mathrm{down}_{-\kappa}^{\mathrm{gl}}$ men whose only object is to use the race as a stepping-stone for their selfish purposes.

-Il you fall to receive your paper sychebly remen NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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The funeral of Mrs. Marie Payne, an old member of Bethel church took place from the church Thursday after.

Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Charles, of London, took in the excursion to this city Wednesday. They were the guests of Mrs. Peter Anderson. Mrs. Birney and her daughter, Miss Birney, of Des Moines, are the guests Sundat. of Mrs. Shewcraft, of 249 Beaubien

Mrs. Delaney mother of Mrs. E. McCoy, is now living at 78 East Congress street. P

An elegantly furnished front room, also other pleasant airy rooms at Madame Duncan's, 286, Antoine

Fashionable dressmaking and millinery establishment, including the dyeing and reblocking of hats in all the newest shapes and colors. Con. ducted by Madame Duncan, 286 An.

taught by Miss Agatha Ray Duncan, 286 Antoine street.

on Sunday July 31st. Rev. N. F. McBayne will preach at the Ann Arbor Baptist church, and Rev. scruggs, of said city will occupy the pulpit at the Second Baptist church, of this city. Rev. Scruggs is one of the ablest Baptist ministers in the northwest, so it would be well worth your time to go and hear what he has to say.

Miss Mary Lenox pleasantly enter. mined a number of visiting friends list Tuesday evening.

Miss Mary Fitzbutler, of Lousiville, ky., is the guest of Detroit friends. The Detroit Social (lub will hold s regular monthly meeting at the sidence of C. R. Webb, 311 Mullet.

Mr. John W. Jones died in Windsor, Fiday, July 22, from consumption and was buried from the residence. cannon Hincks conducted the services. Miss Carrie Freeman, of Ann Arbor, is the guest of Miss Dora Williams.

Miss Laura Montgomery, of Petite Cote, has been the guest of Mrs. W. Terguson, this week.

Miss Gay S. Lewis, of Adrian, who has been the guest of Miss Pelham. leturned home Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Zack Simmons has been the guest of Miss Dora Williams.

Wanted-A steady barber at once, Wages \$14 per week and fare advanced. Address J. S. Day, Red Jacket Mich., Houghton county, box 985. Misses Emily and Freddie Jones, and Messrs tieo. Jewett and Jas. Slater, went with the Detroit Social Club

to Put-in Bay on Monday. Mrs. W. H. Curd, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Starks.

"Remember" it costs you only \$1. per year, for the Detroit "Plaindeal-

Misses Jennie and Lillie Lee, of Columbus, are spending a two weeks visit in the city, they are stopping at Mrs. Robert Smith, Catharine

Miss Agnes Johnson, of Chatham. spent a couple of days in the city. the past week, the guest of Miss Fannie Anderson.

St. George Richardson came over from Chatham, and took in the excursion to the Bay Monday.

Richard Anderson visited his old home in Sandusky, O., the past week. after an absence of nearly nineteen

Ed. Taylor, of London, visited friends the past week, also took in the excursion to the Bay.

Mrs. Young and family, from Rock. ford. III. have moved to the city. At Present they are stopping with Mrs Robert Thomas, Adelaide street. Mrs. Louis A. Tyler, of Philadel-Phia, passed through the city the past week, en route to Chicago, Ills. ^{to} jan her husband.

Robert White will leave Monday, for Columbus, O., to attend the Odd fellows' concleve, which is to be held the first week in August, in that city. Mrs. Joseph Farmer, of Bay City. Mich. is on a visit to her many friends in the city.

Miss Lena Carter will visit Miss Henrietta Chandler, of Chatham, next

Mrs. Geo. Cheek, accompanied by her little daughters, left last Monday Via. Put-in Bay for Cleveland, to

visit her mother and friends-Wm. Young was in the city the firstof the week, en route from Put.

in Bay to (hicago.

Mr. Geo. Kyle will visit friends in Columbus, the coming week. Miss Edith Burney, of Des Moines,

lowa, is on a visit to her aunt. Mrs. Sarah Shewcraft, Beaubien st. A celluloid hand looking glass was on the Detroit Social Club excursion to Put-in Bay last Monday. Peren finding said glass will please refirm to owner, Mrs. Jno. B. Anderson, 534 Winder street.

Demill Buckner has resumed work again on the C. H. & D., after a pleasant week's visit with his friends.

An incident of the meeting of eduat a Statoga Springs is still and Mrs. Roper are on the siak list. a topic of mention among the teach-In his paper on "Literature for Children," Principal George E. Hardy of New York made a comparison to the city the more of Men Core

the same

tained among the educated whites and the least among "the Negroes." His position on this question created a profound sensation. Many persons desired to antagonize the paper, but the president ruled all discussion out of order, and the paper was referred to the publication committee. Mr. Hardy is a Democrat. and it is thought surprising among his orthodox affiliants that he should have instituted such a comparison.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Kalamazoo, Mich. July 25-There is to be a dollar rally at the Second Baptist church, Sunday July 31. Mrs. Lillian Hedgrbeth is on the sick

Mr. Frank Hammond has returned home after a visit with relatives at Lansing.

Misses Lottle and Edith Jarves leave Saturday to spend a month with their grand parents, Mt. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson of Chatham, Ont. Master Edward Coustns, who has been ill with diphtheria is convales. cent.

Miss Louisa Smith passed thro the city Thursday.

Miss Bessie Wheatley left Friday to spend two weeks with her aunt in Allegan. Milton Vaughn and Luther Murkes

of Lansing are expected in the city Miss Estelle Hector leaves for an ex. tended tour of the Mackinac Islands,

August 6th. Mrs. Helen Jarvis leaves Aug. 12 for Buxton and New York to visit friends.

Mrs. Chas Steward gave a birth. day surprise in honor of her hus. band. About 50 were present. Dancing was the feature of the evening. Diana E.

NILES, MICH.

Niles, Mich. July 25.—The Second Baptist Church elected delegates for Instrumental and vocal lessons the As ociation as follows; G. G. Still, J. V. Gault and J. Ceasey. The Sun. day school also elected delegates to the convention: Miss Lulu Hill, Mrs.

C. R. Brown Mrs. H. E. Wilson Mrs. John Lett, of Jackson is ex. pected here this week to visit Mrs. H. E. Wilson.

Elder C. R. Brown has moved his family here and gone to housekeeping. Rufus Adams and Sandford Hill visit ed in South Bend last Sunday.

Mr. C. W. Harris, who has been af. flicted with paralysis for five years, while riding up the street, was thrown backward out of the wagon and receiv. ed a severe cut on the head. Mabel.

The Bishop, General officers or oth. er ministerial representatives expect. ing to visit the session of the Mich. igan Annual Conference, September, 1st, '92, at Jackson, Mich., will please drop me a card at once. Also mem. bers of the conference intending to bring their wives, send word that we may make ample preparation. We are very desirous of making this ses. sion a pleasant one. Brethren, please be prompt.

A. L. Murray pastor, A. M. E. church. 218, Franklin street. Jackson, Mich.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Battle Creek, Mich., July 28.-The extremely hot weather makes news a little scarce, however, excursions seem to be the prominent feature of amusements. The excursion to Diamond Lake last week was large. ly attended and report a splendid time. To-day the C. and G. T. employers held their annial picnic at Lansing, and a large number was

in attendance. The delegates to the Chain Lake Baptist association are desirous of getting their certificates from the secretary, before attending their an. nual meeting which convenes at South Rend, Thursday before the 4th Sun. day in August.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

Ypsilanti, Mich., July 25.-Mr. Oscar Lones is visiting his brother, Mr. R. Jones, No. 20 Harriet street. Mr. Brookins, of Ionia, preached a missionery sermon Friday evening, at

The Second Baptist church. Mrs. Annie Taylor, of Springfield, O., and Miss Grace Manley, of Toledo,

O., who was the guest of Mrs. C. Rodric, have returned to their homes after having a very pleasant visit. Rev. A. D. Chandler, of Detroit, and Mr. Charles Campbell, of East Tawas, were the guests of Miss L.

B. Mashat, last week. Rev. John Davis, of the A. M. E. church preached at Whittier Sunday,

July 17. Rev. Williams, of Ont., assisted by Rev. Wm. Johnson, of the Second Baptist church, held camp meeting

in Saline Sunday. The concert given Thursday night under the management of Miss Louise Mashat, at Benevolent hall, was the grandest witnessed this summer. It was in the interest or the Baptist Sunday school. Great credit is due Miss Mashat for the drilling of the children in the fan and ring drills. All present enjoyed it very much and hope that she will favor us with another soon. Proceeds for the even-

ing \$18. Mr. Geo. Jewett, of Ann Arbor, made us a visit Friday.

A grand musical concert will be giv. en Aug 4, at the Benevolent hall un. der the management of F. J. John.

Rev. Cotman and family of Ann Arbor were in the city Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mashat and Mrs.

F. Sandford visited Whittier Sunday. M'ss Estelle Embrose spent Sunday in Ann Arbor.

Wedding bells are ringing on Adam Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Johnson and

niece attended the camp meeting at Saline, Sunday. Mrs. L. McQuann is quite ill. Her brother and sister have arrived.

Mr. John White s residence was burn ed Tuesday night tions \$500 Mr. and Mrs. James Hays and son

Ypsilanti July 23.—Mr. Wm. Storms who has spent the past two months

Great Progress of the Park.

Working in ground rather than in the air is the feature of construction operations at Jackson Park at

The majority of the 8,000 men inside the fence are laying electrical conduits, water, gas and sewer pipe and dredging lagoons and making flower beds. The underground work is being crowded at every point, and throughout the fair month of July, since the deluge of June, great progress has been made in this work. There is much apparent cleaning being done also. The grounds begin to indicate the cleanliness and trimness which they will present by October. Trim work and interior painting and decorating is proceeding in

ell buildings. The horticulture building has received its interior decorating in the west curtain, and this work is proceeding in the east curtain. The walls have been painted a deep cream color, with a delicate green shade on the woodwork. The installation of plants in this building will begin very soon, and the rockery in the center of the dome will be completed in a few days. W. L. Jenny, the architect of the building, has been looking it over the past week and making suggesthe permanent case installed in the south pavilion of the building as soon as possible. His notion is to make the building this winter, with its agreeable temperature, its flowers, plants, and resturant a center of attraction and headquarters for visitors. The three permanent bridges across the south canal have been finished, and rathroads trains are now

passing over them. The southwest corner of the grounds has been full of bustle for a week had four years preceding this to do preparing for the terminal railroad tracks. The ground has been graded, and piles of ties are ready for the rails. The contractors have begun work on the collonade between the agriculture and machinery buildings, and everything is prepared for the raising of the superstructure of the intramural railroad. The superstructure for the sliding railroad is erected about two blocks.

The offices of the chiefs of departments have been completed in the mines, agriculture, and horticulture buildings.

The rustic collonade around the Forestry building has been completed and the roof is now receiving its been a tall barn-like structure for grounds. Work is being pushed on to an Anglo-Saxon. Their noses were the peristyle, music hall, and casino. turned up on their brows ,republicans, UMBRELLAS, The construction department is in shape to proceed with other features of the work that have been contemplated, but the architectural department has not yet furnished working plans for the transportation annex, the stock sheds, and pavilions and choral hall and other buildings. The natatorium is ready for swimmers as soon as the water connections

are made. The exposition staff workers are building Mr. French's big woman, the statue of "The Republic." Her form is being constructed in ten sections, each section being 6 feet high. The placing of these sections could be begun if the pedestal was completed. The pile foundation for this is finish-

The equipping of the buildings with fire stops is nearly completed except in the manufactures and machinery buildings. This work has so far cost \$22,000. The roofing contractors are still tinkering with the alleged roofs of the mines, transportation, woman's and horticulture buildings. These roofs are not a first class article in their line and the month of June demonstrated that something was wrong with them, although the contractors allege to have furnished the desired article. Superintendent Geraldine is getting very warm over the question of these roofs and is longing for another rain to give him a chance to jump on the contractors. If they leak at the next rainfall there will be new

roofs constructed. The manufacturers building. where construction interest has been centered for sometime, is coming on swimmingly. The iron men are putting in the gable trusses on the south, and the completion of their work is but a matter of a few days. Acres of roof sheeting are being spread over these big trusees, and the contractors for the roof is setting his skylight bars. Now that these big trusses are being inclosed, the visitor gets some idea of the tremendous size of this building.

Machinery hall, the other tardy giant, is doing well; the iron work is all done except the dome, the roof is finished over the north and central transepts.

The electricity building is assuming permanent shape also. Carpenters have finished their work with the exception of two towers, the lathers have sheathed the building in entirely, and the roof has been painted. There has been delivered on the grounds above 12,000 car loads of material. This would make a solid train fifty miles long, and would fill every track on the Illinois Central from Lake street to Jackson Park.

Jackson, Mich., July 19.-Mrs. J. Rickes, of Mason, is the guest of Mrs. C. Williams. Mrs. J. Lett has left for Chicago.

Henderson lectured in the A. M. E. church Monday evening, subject "Marriage." Mr. J. T. Forchue has recovered

from a spell of illness. The marriage of M. S. Becks and Cora Belle Hall, took place at the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Angles Thursday evening, at 8:30. Mr. Will Johnson, of Grand Rapids,

is in this city. Mrs. J. Lewis, of Toledo, is the guest of friends.

-Mrs. Anna E. Wormley relict of the late James Wormly, died re in August. cently at the residence of her Mr. Wm. H. A. Wormiey, Park Place Mount Pleasant. -It's of so use to tell easilier man-

THE NATION'S CAPITAL Continued from page 1

the now Chandler mansion, before Mr. Sumner, moved to the house built for him by Mr. Wormley. After Mr. Pomeroy's political death in Kansas, he made this city his home, and up to the very time of his death, which occurred two years ago, he was a constant contributor to all movements, in the interest of humanity, and that too regardless of color. Such

a thing as this, is so very unexpected here that extra mention can be made, without violating the truth or grating one's nerves. The deckine of the social—political prestige of the colored people at the National Capitol is so manifest that a blind man can feel it, that is if he be"color" blind. When "old campaigners" look back and remember the days and times here when the race was creditably represented in all the big affairs—and now looks on and finds that he "ain't in it," and in anything where there is a social, moral, infellectual, religious, political, financial, or business place, not even in the grand army encampment pull, no not in this, and will only be seen heard and felt during that period through the manky and patriotic course of such men as Majs, Charley Fiscker, Frank Welch, Lou. Douglass. tions for its decorations. He wants Theo. Ray, "Fatty" Boston, and other of the "black phalanx," who are determined not to be counted out or left "outside the lines" on parade

I have now before me a relic of the past, it is a card of invitation to the "lnaugural reception and ball, March 4th, 1881." On this appears as committeemen, Dr. Charles B. Purvis and Richard T. Greener, esq. This was the Garfield—Arthur—affair. The Hayes policy of imbecility that so, laid the egg of apology for the war or reconstruction and the presence of the Negro. Garfield became the ready and seemingly willing mouth piece of toadyism of the "erring brethern." and the general policy of his administration, especially in its dealings with the Afro-American, and the multifarious questions, political and social, connected with him or he with them, were given "a color" to suit the pro-slavery social tendencies that prevailed here at that period. General Arthur, had no use, no sort of use for, and in no wise tolerated a colored man unless he was meek and lowly, or as a servant. The seed was sown by the very men rustic shingles of big split oak slabs. Who were placed in power through The change in the appearance of this the votes of the "faithful allies." To building is wonderful; whereas it has day the "faithful allies" are reaping?

These are the very same people, that the past six weeks, it is now one of made such a racket because Mr. the architectural beauties of the Douglass, united himself in marriage men and women raised particular cain but all at once their was the "calmest calm," one could conceive of: the tollowing appeared as the leading editorial in the New York World, three days after the marriage:

Frederick Fouglass is intellectually and morally the superior of thousands and tens of thousands of white men He has more learning, more culture, more political and general knowledge than two thirds of the members of any ordinary State legislature. Some of our Senators can claim the credit of being "self made men" in the matter of dollars. They have nothing but their money to thank for their positions, Frederick Douglass has the greater honor of being a self-educated man, and the learning he has acquired has won him both fortune and re-

spect. What offense does a lady commit who marries such a man? She takes a husband with a dark skin and a Little Negro blood in his veins. That is the head and front of her offending. If she had married one of the many low, ignorant white scamps who having been kicked out of all decent circles, have found a resting place in the public departments, her friends would not have objected. But she has chosen an intelligent, honorable, able colored man, and has given a terrible shock to "Washington so-

ciety." Is it not time these prejudices ogainst race should cease? Are they not out of place in a republican government in which all men are now happily considered "free and equal?" The episode incidentally alluded to

in the first part of this letter is this, General Grant was the first president that was ever known to refuse to ride in the carriage with the man he was to succeed, to be sworn in, this he refused, and would not do with Andrew Johnson, because Mr. Johnson had publicly alluded to the General as a butcher.

George Arnold. Washington, D. C., July 29, '92.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH. Battle Creek, Mich . July 18 .- News

of importance is a little scarce this week. Some few will attend the celebration at Niles next week. Mr. Geo. Marshall spent Sunday in

Rev. Moore, of Kalamazoo, preached at the A. M. E. church Sunday morning and evening. Mr. Henry (Jay left Saturday for

Elgin, Ill. He will move his family their coon. Some few are in arrears for the Plaindealer. Please settle up-the Plaindealer is one dollar a year.

Cheap enough, is it not? 5 cents per copy.

MATTOON, ILL.

church (white), Monday night, he handled his subject "Be faithful unto death" with a logical force that indicated great thought and research. Rev. J. Stephenson was given a reception at the Masonic hall Thursday night.

Mr. Lewis Anderson who went to the Lidian Territory a few days ago

ing skeleton. Mattoon is anticipating a dinner

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В. 🗸

Mattoon, Ill., July 19.—Bishop A. W. Wayman preached at the M. E.

to live with his so I has lost his speech and the use of one side by a stroke of paralysis. Mr. George Ferrel is almost a walk.

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Africa, and carry on the work of lifting up the Christian banne ron the Dark Continent.

-People who pray right don't have very much trouble about living right. -The difficult and vexed questions connected with the appointment of the new Bishop of the Niger, have been practically settled. The London correspondent of 'The Manchester Guardian," writes: "After a long and at times somewhat acrimonious discussion, the correspondence committee of the Church Missonary Society resolved that Bishop (Towther's successor shall be a white man, although it is believed that the Society will concent to the appointment of a black assistant later on. If the executive have fixed upon their man, they are very reticent on the point and a special meeting will be held next Tuesday to formally approve thename to be substituted to the archbishop. Whoever he may be, he will not have an easy time of it in

ly resent the intrusion of another European, the more so as there are at least three of the native clergy who are in every way competent to wear the mantle of Bishop Crowther.' -Living Church, June 11. -Rev. Jas. O. Hayes, who left North Carokna to go as a mission-

the Niger. The natives will warm-

ary to Africa, several years ago has returned to that State. At Russellville, July 9.—Professor C. C. Vaugha, a colored Baptist ways felt proud of this regiment and preacher, was sentenced to the peni- nothing gave him more pleasure than

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whole affair as a comspiracy on the part of some of his own race to vent their spleen and malice, the result of jealousy. Hon. John S. Rhea is his attorney, and will make a motion for a new trial.

-McKeesport, Pa. A Polish nobleman of high rank died in this place place July 1st who had been an especial friend of the colored race. He was assistant surgeon of the famous 54th Massachusetts (colored) regimeat, the first colored regiment that went to the front. The doctor al-

terriary for two years on the charge to meet some of the comme of forgery. No verdict during this this regiment or as he termed it "his

of Indihe party r. Knox n in his lown all use the heir selfNews Items of Interest Gathered by Wide-awake Reporters

HERE. THERE AND EVERYWHERE

NEWPORT, KY.

Newport, Ky., July 19.—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lumkins, sympathize with them in their bereavement in the lost of their young con Arthur, which occurred Saturday morning, July 16th, funeral from the A. M. E. church.

The Crispus Attucks Republican League Club, held a rousing meeting Thursday evening, Mr. H. Johnson president and J. B. Ross, secretary. This Club is for the campaign.

Miss Julia Hatton spent Sunday in Dayton, O.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Dayton, Ohio. July 26.—The union picnic on the 20th, at Woodsdale, given by the Zion Baptist, Wesleyan and Hauthorn street church, was one of the grandest, especially financial.

Mr. Sam Ford, of Wilberforce, spent fast Sabbath in our city.

The annual sermon of the Knights of Labor, was preached last Sabbath, paid a flying trip here Sunday. by Rev. Jackson, o f the Zion Bap.

Misses C. Willis, of Xenia, and Lulu Hall, of Columbus, attended the picnic on the 20th.

Mr. S. D. Mayo, of Washington street, had one room of his house burnt out last Monday. The fire was caused by a gasoline stove.

Mr. Frederick, the African mission. ary preached a splendid sermon at Wayman chapel, last Sabbath. on Monday night he gave a grand lec.

Mr. Editor, permit me to say, that the fact that Paul Dunbar has become a member of the Western Association of Writers, was not passed without notice by your correspondent. It was not published because Mr. Dunbar does not patronize the Plaindealer and told me to my face that he did not care to have or to know the Negro news, that the white people patronized him and he patronized them. So I thought, judging from this statement that the would prefer his name not to be mentioned rather than mentioned in the Negro news.

E. B. 'M.

PIQUA, OHIO.

Piqua. Ohio, July 24.—The picnic that started from Dayton to Woods. dale Park, was joined by quite a number from here-Mrs. Mereidith, of Xenia, O., is in

the city. Mr. D. A. Moss was delegate

the Sunday school convention held at Mechanicaburg. Mrs. Young and Miss Brown, of Wilshire, O., are making this city

Miss King, of Richmond. Ind., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Nichotas Mr. and Mrs. Holrus will leave for their home in Goshen, Ind., Tuesday

morning. Mrs. Butler, of Springfield, is visit.

ing friends here.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

their home.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 26.—Thurs. day July 21, was a genuine red letter day in Pythian circles in this city and as such will never be forgotten. It began in the afternoon of that day when Juneau lodge, No. 1, which had been organized under the Cartwright regime cast asunder the bonds of its allegiance and in a body joined the ranks of the K. of P., of Na. Sa. E. AA. and A., being organized into a lodge by Sir. F. D. Parker, of Min. neapolis, Dep. Sup. Chancellor. Again in the evening 28 men were selected from Cream City lodge, No. 1. and Inneau lodge, No. 1, both of Milwaukee, stood in line in the magmificent hall of the Cream City lodge No. 452, Broadway, and were initi. ated into the mysteries of the Uni. form Rank by Deputy Supreme Chancellor Parker, who has also been com. missioned Brigadier Gen., of the Department of Wisconsin. The new Diivsion will be known as Phalanx Division, No. 1. Its officers are C C. Sir. Dr. D. P. Redd; L. C. Sir. Wm. Hutchison; Herald, Sir. Camp. shell Trevan; treasurer, Sir. S. H. Scurry; recorder, Sir. J. E. Johnson; guide; Sir. Geo. W. Cash; sentinel, Sir Toney Burgett.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

Chillicothe, Ohio, July 27.-We have received but two copies of your bright and spicy journal, yet it has gained a warm place in the hearts of all who have had the pleasure of pursuing its newsy columns. It is des. tined to become a general favorite as an Afro-American journal in the old ancient metropolis.

The Grand lodge of the Eastern Star, of Ohio and jurisdiction, will convene in this city, Tuesday the 26th inst. The ladies of our city will tender the visiting members a ban. quet on Friday evening, the 29th at the city hall.

Mr. George Hackley who has been in the Pullman service for one year,

is home visiting his family. Among the excursionists to Ports. mouth and Ironton, last Sunday was Miss Katie Beard and Mrs. A. K. Ware and Messrs Wm. Richman, Charles

Gatliff, John. Bill and J. H. Gat. The camp meeting in operation at Schults grove, nine miles West of Chil. dicothe, is attracting large crowds

every Sunday. We will give to the readers of your valuable paper a brief sketch of the social, political and business status of the Afro-American in this corner or civilisation.

Hermet.

NEW RICHMOND, OHIO.

* New Richmond O., July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Warten and children and Mrs. Nothan Pierce. of Cincinnati. O., spent Sunday here, the guests of Mrs. Joseph Roberts.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor and sister. Mrs. Annie Depew, paid our city a short wisit last Sunday.

Mrs. Matilda Simpson who has been valescent.

Miss Alice Paxton left Tuesday morning to visit her brother, Mr. Frank Brady, of Maysville, Ky. Mrs. Bertha Alexander returned last Thursday from a pleasant visit to Ripley, O.

Mrs. Lizzie Nelson and Miss Iza Grifeth are visiting in Ripley, O. Mrs. Rebecca Raymer, of Hartwell, O., spent a few days here this week

with relatives. Mrs. Kate Nelson spent Sunday here

with relatives. Mr. William Green, of Chicago, is the guest of his mother-in-law, Mrs. ville. Edward Graves.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson and father, Mr. George Louis, of Cincinnati, and brother Mr. Daniel Louis, of Ripley, O., spent Sunday with Mrs. Emma Burret.

Mrs. Thomas Nelson and daugh. ter, have returned from their visit to Cincinnati, the guests of her mother. Mrs. Frank Dancy.

Miss L. Fox left Tuesday morning for Cincinnati. Mr. Alonzo Jacson will soonk de. part for Denver, Colorado, to visit

his brother, Mr. Jestine Jackson. Mr. George Courts, of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Pig, of Cincinnati, were the guests of

Mrs. Milly Brooks Sunday. Miss Ella Platt and sister Ada, Miss Bell Brown and Miss Susie Dixon, spent Sunday in New Richmond, Ky. where they had a delightful time.

XENIA, OHIO.

Xenia, Ohio. July 27.-Misses Ar. timissa and Nellie Johnson, of Cincin. nati, O., are the guests of the Misses Payne.

Misres Mabel Finley and Della But. ler, of Dayton, O., are the guests of Misses Daisy and Edna Evans.

Miss Lizzie Clarke, of Cincinnati, O., is visiting relatives here. Mr. Ed. Oglesbee was in Cincinnati Dayton and Hamilton last week.

Miss Fahnie R. Hampton who has been teaching school in Georgia, is at home on a short visit to her parents. Mr Andrew Davis, of the "Queen

city," was the guest of Ed. Oglesbee, last Sabbath. The G. A. R., will give a celebra. tion, Tuesday August 2nd in Lucas

The Afro-Americans, of Xenia, will favorably compare with those of any other city. We have among our people here: 1 confectionary, 7 groceries; 3 restaurants; 7 barber shops; 4 shee shops; 7 blacksmith shops; 2 carriage factories: 10 lodges 6 churches; 3 policemen; 1 fireman; councilmen: 2 mail carriers and 10 school teachers.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Brantford, Onta July 25.-Mrs. Charles Snowder gave a very pleas. ant reception in honor of her husband's birthday, which was a com. plete surprise to him on the 14th, ult. Quite a large number were present and Mrs. Snowder who proved a most charming and agreeable hostess succeeded in making each and all feel that they were heartily welcome.

Mr. L. J. Lucas, in company with his father-in-law, Mr. A. W. Schuyler. of Frankfort, N. 'Y., was the guest of his brother a couple of days last week, Mr. J.; Lucas.

The garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. John McCurtis at the residence of Mrs. Peter Johnson's Park avenue. was largely attended. Among those present from out the city, Mrs. Rhoda Thompson, Woodstock; Mrs. Suele and Miss Millie Nelson, To.

ronto. Rev. S. A. Lucas, former pastor of Woodstock, has been stationed in Brantford for the present year, moved his family here last week.

The Sentinel Review, of that city, gives a very pleasing and interesting account of his successful labors in re. moving the indebtedness from their church, and we very much hope that he will be equally successful here as at his former charge.

Rev. Mr. Drake, formerly of Buxton, but recently of Niagara Falls, Ont.. is the guest of Mrs. John Lucas, 57 Sarah street.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee, July 25.-A large number of Afro-Americans have left this week for New Orleans.

Mr. Ben Taylor has returned to the Cream City and finds the temperature high and the people lively and progressive.

Among the business enterprises of the race are the Electro Thermae Baths, Dr. Daniel I. Coats proprietor: ekotricity and massage treatment, oJhn Green; Turkish Bath house, Danel Royal, Cheboygan; Mrs. S. B. Bell, Bath House; Bath House and our sample rooms by Messrs W. T. Watson and R. Beyont. John Slowater and late of 4th street. All the above are doing well.

The Literary Thursday evening was largely attended and an excellent program prepared. The debate: solved that competitive prizes should be abolished." was well argued by Mesers Charles Blond and Stockwell in the affirmative, and Messrs Cook and Hutchinson in the negative. The decision was rendered in favor of the affirmative, the audience acting as judges. After the exercises refresh-

ments were served. Mr. Parker, D. L. C., of St. Paul, completed his labors Thursday evening and the following resolution was adopted by Cream City Lodge No. 1, K. of P.: The 21st day of each suceccding July shall be kept as our anniversary day.

Mr, Henry Cartright claims to be the Supreme chancellor of the world. We will have no Father business in Milwaukee. Mr. Parker made the Cartright Lodge and placed it under the jurisdiction of the W. E. S. S. E. 15 commandery degrees were taken.

The Hose Ball Clubs played Sunday. The game was called at 3.30. The great water melon race was a lively scene. There were 2,000 spectators home, last Sabbath, stopping off and several prizes offered. The first at Springfield. She was accompanneize being \$40 and the second \$25. | ied by Mr. and Mrs. John T. King. The contest was between the Milwankee Reds and Boston Dips. The | was in the city this week.

llatter won by a score of 9 to 8. Among the visitors to the Cream City are Mr. T. Augustus, president the district Grand Lodge, to be held room at the top. Yet, I am of tle and Paris, Ky., who preached at the round trip. St. Marks Sunday evening. He is very sick the past two weeks iscon. 'the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hughes; and Miss Ellen Black, of Indianapolis, the guest of Mrs. J. Johnson.

Mr. H. Palmer left Monday for Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

IRONTON, OHIO.

Ironton. Ohio, July 27.-Mrs. Emma Jones and Mrs. Woodfin returned Monday from Burlington, where they have been visiting friends.

Mrs. Mary Cornute and Mrs. Eva Chatman and children returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Proctors-

The Baptist church will run a moonlight excursion to Portsmouth on the steamer Brooks, August 8. Mr. Ruben Meyers is suffering from

a very sore hand. Mr. William Wright is filling his place as cook. Sir Knight Saunders Bates, of Columbus, was in this city Sunday. Mr. Ezekil Holly and Miss Minnie McCobby, of Columbus, were in the

city Sunday. Mr. Davis and Mr. Holmes of Circleville were in our city Sunday. Miss Sarah Jame was down from Mr. Philip Brown left Tuesday for

Mr. Henry Bickley spent Sunday

in Hunington. The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Miller died Friday last. Miss Lottie Kibly is now able to go about.

Washington, D. C.

JACKSON, MICH.

Jackson, Mich., July 25.-Mr. Will Carter and Mr. Ed. Lett, have returned from Chicago.

Mr. T. Jones and Miss Ada Boberts are on the sick list. Mrs. Pines and daughter have re-

tunned from Detroit. Mr. E. Thornton, who, made a flying visit to Yysilanti has returned.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Windsor, Ont., July 26.-Jonathan Jones who arrived here a few weeks ago, very ill with Consumption, died July 22nd and was buried 24inst. His aged mother has the sympathy of her many friends, in her beravement. Prior to their arrival here J. Jones lost his wife. Her death was caused by heart disease. Miss Jennie Seaton of Buffalo, N.

Y. is the guest of Mrs. S. Johnson, Luscarora st.

Preparations are being made by G. U. O. Oddfellows 2850, to celebrate Aug. 1st at Walker's Grove. Dougall ave. A Banquet will be siven in the evening at Essex Music Hali,

BAY CITY, MICH.

Bay City, July 25.—The entertainment given at music hall Tuesday evening the 19th for the benefit of the pastor was quite a success the June, eighteen hundred sixty-eight. program was carried out with much enthusiasm. The recitations given and from there he came to Springby Miss High and Miss Lucas was field which he has made his home. well received.

Not a sparrow falleth solo, by Miss Neila Edwards; Jamies story of himself and owl was read in true old Irish style by Mrs. Lewis while "little mischief" a recitation by little AliceSinns kept the audience convulsed with laughter.

"No one to welcome me home" was beautifully sung by the Lauchie sisters. But time and space will not allow me to give each one the credit due them, great credit is due Mrs. ing slavery, this enabled him to teach Lewis for her untiring patience in Sunday school and by having a training the children.

We are especially grateful to the young Ladies' of the Second Baptist Choir and to Miss Christopher, their Organist for the assistance they rendered us. Net proceeds, \$18. We thank the friends for their patron-

Mrs. Daniel Mills and daughter, of Detroit, are the guests of Mrs. David

Smith. Rev. James M. Henderson, R. E. was in the city the past week. Rev. Henderson preached Wednesday evening, and Thursday evening he lectured on "Marriage." We were sorry there were not more out to hear the elder. We hope the people will do better next

time. Mr. Wm. Snrith is able to be around

again. Mr. Harry Jordon and sister, of East Saginaw took part in the exerciees at Munns hall, Tuesday evening.

The social at the Second Baptist church Thursday evening was well attended. Mrs. John Sinms entertained Rev.

J. M. Henderson and Rev. Lyons, at dinner, Thursday. Services held at-A. M. E. church, 505 Broadway, Sundays as follows: 10.30 A. M.: Sunday school 2.30; evening services at 7.30. Prayer meeting

Thursday evening. All are invited. URBANA, OHIO,

Urbana, Ohio, July 26.-The marriage of Mr. Fred D. Day, of Springfield, and Miss Iona J. Andrews, daughter of Mrs. Cal. Barber, of this place, took place last Thursday week at 4 o'clock at 'the bride's parents on South Main street. A few friends office. and relatives, saw the ceremony solemnised by Rev. P. Everett, of the Second Baptist church. A delicious supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Day left for Marion, Ohio, to To the Editor of the Plaindealer:spend their honeymoon, and will make their future home in Marysville, deny the charges against me which O. Success and happiness is our

Mr. and Mrs. Tudor, Misses Gaitwood and Highwarden, spent last Sunday at the Soldier's Encampment at Woodsale Park. The funeral of Mrs. Edith Thomas

took place from her daughters residence, Mrs. Scers, on East Ward st. Rev. Palmer officiating.

Mrs. G. W. Priolean, after spending two or three weeks visiting Mr. and Mrs. John T. King, returned -Mr. Bert Boyd, of Belleto:

O. of O.F. will run an excursion to lying so that he will have standing of Christian Bible College, New Cas- at Columbus on Aug. 3, one fare for the opinion that your paper has be.

> is is visiting his parents on East much that is printed under the name Reynolds street. Filgath Stewart, jr., is on the sick | name to tell a liclist. Also Hannah Fletcher.

· Don't forget to subscribe for the Plaindealer. Thomas Adams of Ft. Wayne, Ind. was in the city this week.



—Mr. Walter Griffin, of New Haven, Conn., a painter by trade, the son of ex-Capt. T. J. Geiffin, has invented an article for filling brass lamps with oil. Mr. Griffin has sold the patent to New York parties for \$1,800 and two per cent. on the royalty. We also learn that young Griffin has accepted a situation in one of the manufactories of St. Louis as a lamp im-

-The subject of this sketch, Mr. Watts, was born in North Carolina, in fifty three, of slave parents. He is the youngest child of four boys and one girl, two boys survive him, Henry the oldest, and Julius R. the youngest and subject of this sketch. Both of the children living have made a mark which is evident that pluck and merit will win. His father was one of the most skillful colored men in North Carolina. Although born in the chains of slavery, he managed to gain a good education and by geni. us and mechanical skill as a machinist and blacksmith, he bought his freedom and afterwards was not per. mitted to live in the community any longer, he also bought the freedom of his wife and with her moved away and left J. R. standing in the door of a little log cabin and just a little in the advance of six years of age and as he stood and watched them drive his dearest and truest friend from the threshold of her loving children who looked with longing eyes, his first utterance was, "I will go to when I get to be a man." It was not selfishness that caused his father to leave his children behind, as it might appear to some but it was much wiser to take one at a time than to not take any, his wife being nearest, he took her first-but to show his determination to follow his father and mother, the son, after the commencing of the war made a second attempt to escape and succeeded in getting into Sherman's camp, and was er's plantation out of ninty-three slaves, and after wandering about from place to place trying to find his way out of the South, he finally made his way to Hillsboro. Ill., in where he made his home four years.

His first work in Springfield among his race was to organize a money fund company for the purpose of working on an independent scale which is the only road to our success. After a long time he failed to lead men into the light of his object but has hopes and long patience and wherever there is a will, there is always a way; and God helps them who

try to help themselves. His brother Henry obtained a very limited education from his father dur christian heart, he was the first to organize a Sunday school among his race in that part of the state and is now a teacher in the public schools. Julius R. Watts has gained quite a reputation as an inventor by inventing a miners lamp which proves him to be a genius and a skillful man and places our race on a level with other races. Our people should be proud of him.

-Greenup, Ky., July 22.-(Special.) A quartet of prominent citizens of Greenup, including B. E. Roe, County Attornay: George A. Conner, County and Circuit Court Clerk; Chas. Schmitz and Major J. J. Urban, have been camping on Little Sandy, near Kauts Pond, engaged in hunting and fishing. This morning in going over a trout line they had set in the pond they caught a peculiar monster of animal life that has to-day been the wonder of hundreds who have viewed it. The head and a portion of the body was Tike that of an alligator and half of the body that of a male child. When taken in the boat it made desperate efforts to escape but was caught in the throat with a large gail book by Colonel H. Clay Wade, a visitor of the camp, who was taking up the line with Colonel Schmitz. Great consternation was created; and campammediately broken, a wagon engaged, a barrel procured in which the monster was secured, and a start for home made. The curious thing was here weighed and turned the beam at fifty-one pounds. Hundreds gathered to see it. It lived until 2 o'clock this evening when, after its death it was placed in Mr. Conner's museum of curi osities in a back room of the Clerk's

Dr. Heard's Device Something We Did Not Say.

Sir:-I take this opportunity to appeared in your paper some weeks since. I did not see them, but my attention was called to them by one of our bishops. The charge is "in. timacy with some young woman," during the "General conference," at Bethel church Philadelphia. Į was too ousy to give any time to women during that conference and deny hav. ing in any way been guilty of famil. arity with any woman during the con. ference. All present know of the truthfullness of the above statement. This could only have been hatched in the futile imagination of some slanderer. I would not trouble you to answer the this charge, but some

Benjamin Lodge No. 1771. G. U. 1 ceed in, he must keep me down by come such a slander mill that people Mr. Chas. B. Jones, jr., of St. Lou. are not ready to give credulence to of those slanderers who assume a

I am yours for the success of the

W. H. Heard.

HE DIDN'T PROPUSE.

And All Through a Gracefus Young Wretch of a Brother.

bought a splendid cut-glass bottle of with beneficial results. cologne, with a glass stopper and pink ribbon, to present to a young which had formed in the pleural car. lady he was keeping company with. | ity and attacked the left lung. The according to the Chicago Times, but operation was an exceedingly danger. on reaching the house he felt a little ous one, and in order not to shock the embarrassed for fear there were mem- patient no mention of the intention of bers of the family present, and so left the beautiful gift in the hat-stand drawer and passed in. The movement was perceived by a graceless posed to view. A discolaration on brother of the young lady, who ap- the lesside showed that the trouble propriated the cologne for his own use lay under the tissue in that direction and resilled the bottle with hartshorn a d .r. Ellinwood began operations and then hung about to observe the at once by making two deep incisions result

slipped out to the secret depository larger blood vessels were necessarily and securing the splended gift, slipped cut, but these were quickly ligatured back again into the parlor, where. with a few appropriate words, he flaps of flesh were laid-to one side expressed it upon the blushing girl. Like the good and faithful daughter rib was resected for three inches that she was, she at once hurried into and when it was cut away a dark and the presence of her mother, and the bloody opening was revealed through old lady was charmed.

She drew out the stopper, laid her nostrils over the aperture, fetched a pull at the contents that fairly made them | endoscope through the opening in bubble. Then she laid the bottle Bachm's breast and the light was down, and picking up a brass-mounted fire shovel, said, as soon as she the cavity with remarkable distinct could say anything:

·Where is the miserable wretch? He, all unconscious of what had happened, was in front of the mirror adjusting his necktie and smiling at himself. Here she found him and said to him:

Oh, you are laughing at the trick you played on an old woman are

And then she gave him one on the of the operators and spectators. ear And he, being more eloquent with his legs than with his tongue, hastened from thence, howling, and endoscope was withdrawn and the accompanied to the gate by that : rassmounted shovel. He says that he would give everything on earth if he could shake off the impression that a mistake had been made.

CRIMINAL CLASSES GROWING.

Increasing More Rapidly Than lation of the Country.

Probably one of the greatest dangers to organized society is found in the criminal classes. The laws of criminals with their treatment should be among the most thoughtfully studied branches of political science. The number of convicts in penitentiaries in 1880 was 35,538, while in 1890 it was 45, 233, an increase in ten years of 9,695, or 27.28 per cent, and during this interval the newly naturalized immigrants. from total population increased only at the rate of 24.86 per cent. Again, the the first time record their preferences total number of prisoners in county in the national election. jails in 1880 was 12,691; in 1890. 19.538, an increase in ten years of 6,847, or at the rate of 53.95 per cent. depends upon your answer to that Coming to the inmates of juvenile reformatories we find the number reported in 1880 was 11,46%; in 1890, 14,846, an increase of 4,378, or 29.46 first vote. per cent. It is thus shown:by recent statistics that the various grades of criminal population are increasing more rapidly than the population at large. Toe same results have been shown by previous census reports. It must also be remembered that a and periods of moral courage years large number of actual criminals are of victory and years of defeat. not under confinement, and are hence not included in the figures showing their increase. It has evidently become a vitally important question for parties have not been changed. decision by society as to the best plan to pursue toward the criminal. The that in the election a man casts Popular Science Monthly holds it to a sensible vote who looks merebe a fact proved by statistics that a ly at the personal character or the large percentage of criminals are de- popularity of candidates. If you vote fective either physically or mentally, and have had an unfavorable heredity | ples or another, whatever may be and environment. Under the general your intention in the matter. system in this country no attempt is made to rehabilitate them during confinement. Criminals are first made to a certain extent by unfortunate heredity and un(avorable social conditions, and then confirmed by im- set out from Paris in the campage prisonment. Weak charactersad onvironment bring out the unfittest ele- served at London by the trustees of ments and society by its treatment the Wellington estate, the relig have

hastens to provide for their survival. Utilized It for Devotional Purposes. In one of the public schools, where the children were taught to sew. says tain" of iron, that can be raised and the Boston Transcript, little Carrie. who is about 11 years old. made for herself a nightdress, very prettily trimmed. She had made it so neatly that the teacher had it placed with seat and kept his pillows and blankets the specimens of work which were under it. The back of the front seal displayed at the sewing exhibition. After the child had taken it home her mother told her that she must not wear it now, but keep, it until she was older. That night the mother, going to Carrie's room, found her arrayed in the beautiful nightgown and walking about much to the delight and admiration of a small brother. who exclaimed "Don't she look lovely?" She certainly did, but the mother expostulated and told her to take the nightgown off. Oh, I will," said Carrie, somewhat petulantly; "but I guess I can say my prayers in it anyway!" Whereupon she went down on her knees and for the next few minuses was very devout.

Settled Him.

Bond-Haven't I heard you say that soon after your marriage the wolf was at the door? Pandali-Yes, but not for long. He

minister is afraid of my success and is manufacturing them. The world is too small for him and me to suc. York Herald.

was just ravenous enough to snatch Little Girl.—My for my wife's first piece of pie.—New Arkansaw Tom Cat.

A WONDER OF SCIENCE Electricity in a Surgical Operation a Succession

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One of the most delicate surgical operations ever performed in San Francisco was that to which M. Bachn. a patient at the city and county hospital was subjected recently. The operation was remarkable in that an endoscope, or small electric light was used during the process. This was thrust into the thoracic cavity, and by its illumination the action of the heart and lungs was plainly visible This is the first case reported on the Pacific coast where the electric endo. A clerk in one of the city banks scope was used in difficult surgery

Bashm was afflicted with an abcess the physicians was made to him.

The sick man was quickly aneschetized and the inflated breast was excross-wise from which the blood In a little while the young man spurted in streams. Several of the with Dr. Stillman's assistance. The posing the third rib to, v.ew. The which the thoracic cavity and the space between the lungs could be seen. Dr. Hirschieder inserted the turned on. illuminating the interior of

The heart worked slowly owing to. the effect of ether. The aorta dilated and fell with every heart beat The lung was also plainly visible. During the one hour and a half consumed in making the operation the action of the heart was distinctly visi. ble, and the unusual sight was the sub oct of much comment on the part

When the process was completed and every vestige of pus removed the opening in Bachm's breast closed. The operation was a highly successful one in every particular, and Bachm's condition shows that he is gaining strength. - Electricity.

MILLIONS OF VOTERS.

We Are the Greatest Voting Nation of

There are more Americans who vote than the voters of any other country, states the Y mith's Companion. They vote more frequently, and the production and confirmation of elect by popular suffrage a large portion of their public officers.

In 1888 nearly 11, 490, 000 citizens voted for president. Those now entitled number not less than 15,000,00). Whence comes this increas of more than 1,500,000 votes? From the people of six new States, from the 1.000,000 young men who will for

How are you going to vote young man? You hardly know how much question. Yet it is in general true that a man remains attached through life to the party which receives his

Those who study the political history of the country will discover that political parties have changed but little from the beginning. There have been times of degeneracy and times of revival, periods of timidity

Through it all the division has been on nearly the same lines, and the aims and the methods of the

It is, therefore, a mistake to think you must vote for one set of prince

N poleon's Carriage. The carriage in which Napoleon 1

made his famous retreat from Moscow and in which he as emperor generawhich closed at Waterloo, is now proing formerly been the property of the 'Iron Duke." It is a two-seated coaveyance with, top and sides lined with iron: there is also a from curlowered at will. The whiels are large and heavy, and the steps are finished in surious battle designa done. in silver. The emperor used the back was used as a cupboard, and was provided with all sorts of culmery articles and semall spirit or oil store.

Those curious to see speons kaives forks, dishes and other breakfask supper and dinner articles used by the ·Little Corporal' caused so much ar neyance that now only the crariage is open to the public." It is needies to add that it is viewed by shousands every year.

The Old Man.

Skads-You don't go up on Cost avenue to see your girl any more? Skids-No. I've quit Skads-What's that for? Skids-Aw, the old man kicked Detroit Free Press.

The Ox Under Discussion. Teacher-Now, what animal is my dear that furnishes you with

noes to wear and meat to eat? Little Girl-My father, ma'am

Then tot of the west long shadows creep, When let of the west long shadows creep, And The stars peop out—a shining band— Our keby, weary of fun and play, Gaes out thro' the gates to Bylo Land.

a which is the road to Eylo Land? By the way of grandpa's easy chair, Or notice, by mother's loving arms, With kisses pressed on the shining hair?

She nesties down, with a weary sigh, While the lashes touch the rounded With her arms clasped close 'round moth-Who kisses the love she cannot speak.

A wonderful land is Bylo Land, To judge by the smiles on baby's face, the angels must surely weave her dreams, And lend to her of their winsome grace.

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Obaby, we envy thy sunny lot, For we that are older seidom see
The flowery pathway to Bylo Land,
Or meet the angels that talk with thee.
-Florence A. Jones, in N. Y. Observer.

BIDDY'S SONNET.

wages to the priest and telling her and she heard the low, earnest sound resary over and over until the beads of talking in the study. she realized were worn smooth from contact with vaguely that Miss Janet's future was her knotty fingers. They christened under discussion, and laying the her Bidelia over in Iretand half a con- table, she smoothed out every wrinkle tury back, but because she was so in the cloth with a care which was the plain. Biddy she became and Biddy expression of her sympathy with the she remained to the end of the letter. lovers.

On a bright Tuesday afternoon she took it into her head to wash the parto the study beyond, and there seated on the sofa where only the blindest of eves could have failed to perceive ecstasy of bliss. One was Miss Janet, Biddy's idol, and the other a goodlooking young fellow. who had rung the Graham's front door bell twice a week regularly through the winter, tween.

out patients is as melancho y an object in nature as I know."

"You must begin with the other done herself to-night. Here is a sort of patience, Dick, like Job's. I'm supper fit for the gods!" shining light in the medical firmament, getting \$50 a visit, but you must promise me one thing, that you will never e periment upon me." With my medicines? Never!"

"h, no." Janet laughed saucily. With the \$50 a visit plan. Now. Richard, let us talk seriously. I have an idea. I can see a dazzling future invent something."

I will invent anything in the world to please you dearest," began the adorer, possessing himself of the slender hand that lay in Janet's muslin lap. Their eyes met and there was a little pause before she went on with her nonsense.

"You shall prepare a patent pill. It must be something for the liver. Every human being has a secret belief that something is wrong with his liver. I will advertise it for you. I'll have 'Try Brown's Fills' painted in large white letters on the back of my viliage cart. I'll make the dressmaker embroider it all over my gowns. I'll send testimonials to all the newspapers, and, O Dick!"-Janet sat up straight. "We could take the front row of sents in every theatre and engage any number of men with bald heads painting a big black letter on each one so that the whole row read across would make a significant sentence Brown's Pills are Best' or something of that sort Now is not that an inspiration? We should roll in wealth in no time."

"You forget, my love, that the seats must be paid for on the spot. A box office does not allow even three days of grace, and where is the money coming from? *

"Poor boy!" She looked up at him with a smile in which there was more tenderness than fun. "You are a sort of Micauber-adl talent and no capital. Never mind. We can be Picturesquely poor and study ways and means together. How to be happy on \$10 a week.' It does not sound at all like me to talk in this sentimental way, but you have reduced me to such a state of idiotic

bliss that my heat is in a whirL" Then you do care for me just a little?" asked Dick, anxiously, for the 47th time in one short afternoon. They had reached a point where subter uges were affectation. Janet turned her charming face toward him. dyed with a sudden blush, and, unmindful of the loss of dignity on the Part of a President of a Wednesday Morning ('lub, she whispered softly

and earnestly: O Dick. you saw long ago how wholly and truly I loved you! Nothing else in the world is of any consequence beside you. and I try to be better and better every day to become worth of you. Why, I should like nothing so well as to starve if I could

Marve with you?" And Dick said—but we all know the things Dick said.

shich she was scrubbing till it shone single well.

like a jewel in the sun, saw the denoument of the little love story that had been going on all winter under her very eyes. There was such a radiant happiness in the two young faces that the poor cld heart was strongly stirred.

· Sure, Miss Janet's afther fixin' it up with Misther Brown, I'm thinkin." said Biddy to herself. 'It's him will be shtayin' to supper the night, an' tis the laste I can do to stir up a bit of cake for the occashun."

She shut down her window with a bang. Janet in the distance glanced up, startled at the noise, and, seeing who had made it nodded at the old servant in the effervescence of her new gladness. Biddy took her way and dishes together as in a dream. feeling for the first time in all her ignorant innocent life the hungry longing of a woman's nature to love and be loved. a dim comprehension not of that great mystery, indeed, but Biddy was washing the parlor win- of its existence. She could not have dows. As the gay grocer's boy drove put her thoughts into words if she had by he gave hardly a glance at her, tried. She was not even conscious of although he had a reputation in the having thoughts but the memory of neighborhood as a connoseur of hired those two faces clung to her in a tenhelp, and Biddy was a gem in her way. der fashion. It seemed to give de.t-Poor Biddy! In the 54 years of her ness to her fingers as she kneaded the mortal career no man had ever looked dough lightly on the moulding board. at her twice, for from its very begin- It turned the spoon with which she ning she had been the homliest and beat up her Sally Lunn into a fairy most awkward and least interesting of wand. It sparkled back at her from beings. Her hair was bright red and the silver, which she rubbed up again. hereres were duli blue. Her only and blew in the air when she stepped ourneys had been from one situation out into the garden to gather a few to another. She knew no tragedies sweet peas to put upon the table. She e cept the souring of her bread or the hunted the vines over and over till breaking of a teacup. She never took she found the very biggest and ripest a Thursday out and never had a strawberries hiding among them. She visitor. Her mortal sin was the miss- rejoiced to see the cream so thick and ing of a mass, for she was a devoted yellow on the pans of milk-and by Roman Catholic, handing one-half her and by when Mr. Graham came home

At last the little feast was ready. The bell rang. In tripped the family. lor windows. They looked right papa and mamma smiling indulgently through the pretty little drawing-room at the young people and willing to overlook Dick's ineligibilit; in the affection which their one daughter felt for him beyond all question. Janet them were two young people in an bloomed like a newly opened rose. and as for Dr. Brown, in spite of his want of patients and practice, it would have been difficult to find a more beaming and satisfied countenance in the ranks of the medical profession. not to mention a great many other These two foolish creatures knew litvisits paid unceremoniously in be- tle what they were eating. A dinner of herbs would have seemed like "It's a pretty risky thing for both | nectar and ambrosia under the cirof us. Janet dear," he was saying cumstances. But Mr. Graham was wistfully. You know I have no pros- not blinded by an enchantment and pects to speak of and a doctor with. he cried out in surprise to his wife: "My dear. Biddy must have guessed what was in the wind. She has out-

sure he turned out capitally in the And, truth to tell the soda biscuits end after trials that no dime-novel were whiter than snow and lighter hero ever went through. I will wait than feathers, the strawberries fairly for you cheerfully until you are a smothered in luscious cream, the pale green lettuce was dressed to perfetion, and, as for the cake, it melted in the mouth, a marvel of delicate sweetness. The table was a delight to the eye, with its big bowl of pink sweet peas in the center—Biddy had selected the pink because they suggested Miss Janet somehow, and she lost no opportunity of appearing in stretching out before us. You shall the room to notice every fond glance

the newly betrothed interchanged. "That was the very nicest supper you ever gave us. Biddy." said Mrs. Graham, when the meal was ended at length and they were rising from the

"Yes'm." answered Biddy, humbly. as she gathered up the napking

And it happened to be at a very happy time," went on her mistress. because Janet's engagement to Dr. Brown has just been settled. You must congratulate her by and by." But she was out of the room before Biddy's clumsy tongue could frame a

sentence. Ah, nobody guessed how much of the elements of art and poetry were served up in the dainty little banquet! Poor Biddy's u developed soul was dumb and helpless. She did not know the meaning of a vonnet. She bad never seen a great picture, or any statue except the painted images in church at which she gated with pious awe. But not Milton or Raphael or Phidias had felt more purely the impulse of genius than the humble creature who expressed in her perfect biscuits and cakes the awakened

yearnings of a human heart. That night the moon came out above the class. The lovers sat hand in hand beneath the trees planning all sorts of future joys as they should take their way together through . that new world which is the old." Bidelia at her window looked out at them wonderingly with her faded, t red eyes till the rosary, slipping through her fingers fell clattering gently on the floor. -Boston Herald.

Organisms by the Millions. In the mult of a codfish, or in the water in which vegetables have been infused, the microscope discovers animalculi so minute that 100,000 of them would not exceed in bulk a single mustard seed. And, strange as it may seem, each of these infinitesimal creatures is supplied with organs as complete in every detail as are those of the whale or the elephant.

The Destructive Woodpecker. The greatest enemy of suburban woodpecker, whose search for the nu-improvement. Terms Rreasonable, merous insects which inhabit the Cable and Elevated Railway Trains wood often leaves the pole literally direct to the "World's Columbian Ex. honercombed

Blessings That Follow Water. wells west of the ninety-seventh meridian, which irrigate more than 100,000 acres of land; 2,000,000 Bddy, looking in at the window gallons of water often flow from a

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Continued from page 8.

tional control of National elections. It is the one which especially meets the view of the National Citizens Rights Association, which was organized to secure rights, not to secure votes. It is one of the rights attaching to a specific group of citiizens, and as it happens, upon its free exercise depend all other rights of the citizen. It rests entirely upon the force of the fourteenth amendment; it is a natural and legitimate result and consequence of that new and better union, the result of our first century of experience, which was built over the grave in which to the kitchen. She gathered her pans | slavery, secession, and "State sovereignty" buried the old one.

Fortunately for the cause of free government, however, the right of the Nation to supervise or control National elections does not stand upon this authorization. It was express and unmistakable under the constitution" as it was framed by the fathers of the Republic" and would long ago have been exercised had not slavery feared the breaking down of the bulwark of State sovereignty, behind which it rested secure, by the people becoming accustomed to regard the United States, not as a group of feudal sovereigns, but

the whole people of the country, whose "general welfare" was in its This authority will hereafter be more fully considered and there is every indication, now that the attention of the country is directed to the subject, that the claim will

count at a National election. Albjon W. Tourgec.

found not to crowd his day with work, but will saunter to his task surrounded by a wide halo of ease and leisure.

his light.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

AT DETROIT, MICH.

RESOURCES.	
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc Overdrafts. Due from banks in reserve cities. Due from other banks and bankers Banking house and lot. Furniture and fixtures. Other real estate. Current expenses and taxes paid. Interest paid. Exchanges for clearing house. Checks and cash items. Nickels and pennies. Gold coin. Silver coin. U. 8. and national bank notes.	2,250,523 471,159 3,976 648,274 9,071 142,133 7,934 1,738 800 27,111 12,877 490 54,253 19,651 281,288

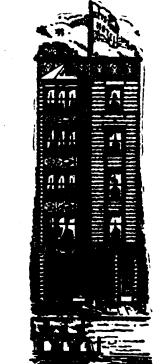
Total......\$3,882,263 51

Total\$3,882,263 51

CORRECT—Attest:

A. CHAPOTON, JR.,
JOHN M. DWYER,
SIEGMUND SIMON,

JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier, 40 West Fort Street.



Respectfully &c.,
John M. Hunter. Chas. B. Mortimer. Proprietors,

Special Attention to Local and Trav eling Public. Having recently concluded to continue and extend my present business, I am now prepared to accommodate the public general. ly, with Boarding by the Week, Day or Meal at the most reasonable rates.

Is Your House or Insured

If Not Get Your Rates From W.W.FERGUSON

as an organic government of and for

never again be made after this campaign that the Nation has no right to secure a free ballot and a fair

Mayv@le, N. Y., July 20, 1892.

The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, rouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

The really efficient laborer will be

lligh minds are as little affected by such unworthy returns for service as the sun is by those fogs which the earth throws up between herself and

At the close of business, July 12, 1892.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts	2.250.523	6
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc	471,159	
Overdrafts	3,976	2
Due from banks in reserve cities.	648,274	0
Due from other banks and bankers	9.071	0
Banking house and lot	142,133	1
Furniture and fixtures	7.994	
Other real estate	1,738	
Current expenses and taxes paid.	800	
Interest paid	96	
Exchanges for clearing house	27.111	4
Checks and cash items	12,877	Õ
Nickels and pennies	490	
Gold coin	54.253	
Silver coin	19.661	
U. S. and national hank notes	992 298	

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, 85.:

I, Joseph B. Moore, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

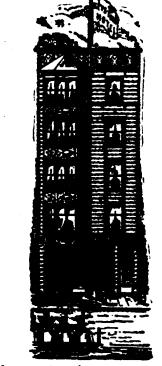
JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1892.

FDWARD J. DUNN, Notary Public.

PER CENT Interest paid on 4 Savings Deposits. Commercial accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe Banking.

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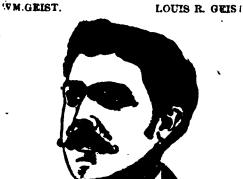
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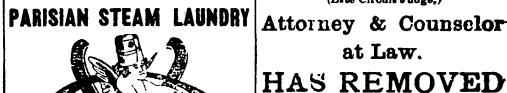
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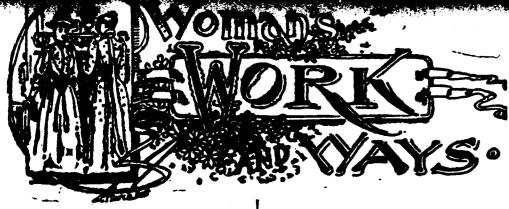
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-Mrs. Steele, a colored woman, has recently founded an Orphans' The newest being finely crimped and home for Negro children at Atlanta, edged with tiny single flowers glued Ga. She is 50 years old, and has on with delicate curled ostrich fibre. learned to read and write since be. Ostrich tipped chiffon is largely used ginning this work. Twenty four chil- in millinery and some of the lovellest dren are now in her charge.

-At the commencement exercises of bow of it. the Chicago Musical college, at Cen. ral Music hall. Miss Gertrude Wash. ington was awarded a diplomh and teacher's certificate. Miss Washing. ton is the first colored graduate of the institution.

-One of the first women who was assigned work in the Treasury build. ing was na coored woman, Soph'e Holmes by name. One night when Sophie was swe ping the refuse pa. per in her room she found a box of greenbacks that had been cut, count. ed and packed to transfer to the vaults, and had been accidentally over. locked. She did not dare call the watchman for fear he would be tempt. ed beyind resistance. She thought of her four small children at home alone with no one to give them their supper or put them to bed, but the one duty that stared her in the face was to protect that money; she sat down upon the box and quietly waited for the hours to go by. At one o'clock in the morning she heard the shuffling step of General Spinner in the corridor, and heard him open the door to his room. She quietly slipped along the corridor, knocked at his door, and told him what she had found. The General had the box taken to his room, and sent So. phie home in his carriage. The next morning when she returned she found the General still keeping guard. That night he sent for her and placed in her hand her appointment papers/ given for honesty, and for thirty years she has earned and drawn her fifty dollars per month. Fifty thousand dellars was in this box. At anoth. er time she found eighty thousand dollars, for which the testimony can be seen over General Spinner's own handwriting.-Mary S. Lockwood, in the Chautauquan for August.



If there comes a dreary day at the general disorder are troublesome and fretful, don't add to the general misery by fretting or storming, but try the plan of making sunshine by brightening your surroundings. Clear away the debris and disorder; make the rooms clean and attractive, put a flower on the mantel. Put on a fresh gown and adorn your face with a smile. Open the piano, sing a little song or read a little story to the children and see if the atmosphere does not lighten and sweetness and happiness reign where chaos and disorder had been.

Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, who is regarded as authority on every thing pertaining to elegant social life has this to say of the duties of a hostess: "A hostess is the slave of her guests after she has invited them. She must be all attention and all suavity. If she has nothing to offer them but a small house, a cup of tea and a smile she is just as much a hostess as if she were a queen. If she offers them every luxury and is not polite she is a snob and a vulgarian. There is no such detestable use of one's privideges as to de rude on one's ground." "The man who eats your walt is sacred." Every young American can become a model hostess. She can master etiquette and create for herself a polite and cordial manner. She should be as serene as a summer day. She should keep all her domestic troubles out of sight. If she entertains let her do it in her own individual way, a small way if necessary. She must have the instinct of hospitality, which is to give pleasure to all one's guests, and it seems unnecessary to say to any young American hostess, noblesse oblige.''

Not one person in ten knows how to rest. Even in this sweltering weath. er, half the people one meets on their way for an outing take with them some reading matter which they want to make up or light work, which they feel they must accomplish during their holiday. Those who go with empty hands go with heads full of plans which they hope to put in shape while they profess to be rest. ing. It is not strange that they return only half way benefitted by their vacation. A week or ten days of absolute rest with both mind and hands, empty and idle is better then a half way rest which extends over a month or six weeks. There is no more absolute command in the Bible than to rest. When we fully carry out the command to labor six days and rest on the seventh, we shall live longer and enjoy the fruits of our labor.

The announcement early in the sea. son that this was to be a lace year has been fully verified. plays a prominent part in the dress of the day. The popular lace is a modern gulpure, resembling fine Irish crochet, it varies in width from two inches to a half yard and is used for cuffs, yokes, shoulder frills and often the entire bodice is covered with | policy?

Chiffon still retains its popularity. hats are of chip with a spreading

The greatest mistake a stout wo. man can make is to wear a gown tightly fitted. The waist is of ne. cessity short and when the foolish woman tries to hide the fact by a pair of ironclad, steel bound and brass finished corsets, the bust is pushed up under the chin, out of all proportion and the stomach is push. ed downwards to form an ungraceful protulerance and to seriously injure the health. But as nothing can com. press the hips or shoulders the short woman can only make herself ex. quisitely uncomfortable and succeeds in looking like an hour glass.

The handsomest tailor made gown this winter will be one of rough black cheviot, made with a double breast. ed, tight fitting long coat, and have been used in a document of sheath skirt that just escapes the

Nearly every paper one picks up contains an account of the death by drowning of some venturesome youth, who has sought the delights of the river to help him to endure the terrors of the intense heat. It is not strange therefore that many parents have a horror of the water and do all they can to prevent their children from learning how to sail or swim for fear of accidents. It often happens, however, that the child most carefully guarded on every side is the one most likely to come to grief. Of course if he is never allowed near the water he may not drown, but something else as bad may it quite possible that he may have or swim, for fear of accidents. It been the unwitting cause of this singhappen, for in the language of good old St. Paul. we live in jeopardy every hour and the most careful mother cannot protect her loved one from danger. The best way is to help them to be hardy, selfreliant, calm in emergency and fearless, we thus give them the truest protection in

The summer wardrobe this year admits of no end of expense. The lacy fluffiness that is altogether so irresistible is a delusion and a snare so far as economy is concerned and the Summer girl is a luxury to be maintained only by a bank account some sort, to meet this demand, and of dimensions. She must have garni. home, when one feels out of touch tures of ribbon and lace at throat and and of tone with the world, when wrists and upon the hem of her gar. protect the citizen of the United rooms have relapsed in a state of ments as well. The sheer lawns and States in all his rights, both indisorder, when one's toilet is without organdies which envelop her in a herent and constitutional, it is quite which freehness and both one's self and one's cloud are strongly suggestive of money environment are verging on shabbi- lavishly expended. The charming ness, when the children partaking of simplicity of the Summer girl is by no means to be attained for a "mere

> Women do not always have a chance to inflict a lasting wound in their faithless lover's pride. But one girl had and improved it. When the fickle one demanded a return of his letters he received them promptly with all his many slips in spelling neatly cor. rected in the familiar feminine hand.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

It is not only plainly evident, as the Bystander has repeatedly demonstrated, that the Republican party should stand squarely by the declaration of its platform in regard to a free ballot and a fair count and true return, in order to have any reasonable hope of success in the pending campaign, but it is also true that if it bravely and earnestly advocates the principle of National supervision of National elections, there is no reasonable ground to apprehend de-

The reason of this is not far to seek. The constitutional power to enact such a law is beyond all question; that it is a matter of sound policy is apparent to all who will give it a moment's considera-That it is essential to a government "of the people," is absolutely undeniable. That it is the unly reasonable safeguard against domestic discord is daily becoming evident to all, so that its desirability, wisdom and sound statesmanship have only to be fully and earnestly discussed to command the assent of every patriotic citizen who is not blinded by a prejudice which is a distinct survival of the superstition and barbarism of the middle ages.

The great majority of the American people believe in justice, fair play, and equal opportunity, and the common sense which distinguishes them is sure to discern the danger of leaving the National policy to be fixed and the will of the majority thwarted by the action of a party or faction who may unlawfully subvert the power of individual States, and thus secure by force or fraud predominance in the Nation. It only needs that the Republican press shall intelligently and persistently present this subject to the brain and conscience of the American people to enable the party to win an old-time victory on this most important and vital issue of the campaign.

In discussing this issue, three questions arise, which need to be fully and fairly considered by every voter: 1. Has the Nation the Constitutional authority to enact and enforce

such legislation. 2. Is there an evident need for the exercise of such authority at this time?

? 3. Is there any danger likely to result to the Republic from such

The Democratic party formally as-

enry and that it would be not less destructive of Republican institutions than the establishment of a monarchy.

On the other hand the Republican party demand that "every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections and that such shall be counted and returned as cast, and that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution."

It we accept the term "citizen of the United States," as meaning a qualfied elector of National officials. and the term "public elections" as equivalent to "National" election, this declaration leaves nothing to be desired as an assertion of the constitutional power, sound policy, and supreme obligations of the Nation to exercise at least a strict supervision of all elections at which National officials are to be chosen.

That this is the true significance of the language of the Republican platform there can be no well-ground-

Though the term "citizen" is not properly used in the sense of an elector, popular usage has so generally failed to distinguish between them that when a class in one of our high schools was recently asked to define the word "citizen," a large majority declared it to be "a man who has a right to vote." It is unfortunate that a term which includes women and children should such formal character and serious import as naturally to imply accuracy in the use of terms and formulation of principles instead of the correct one; but that the incorrect and popular use rather than the legal and proper one was intended is clearly debucible from the fact that such use makes the platform entriely consistent with the Republican policy of National supervisions or control of National elections, while there is nothing to indicate that any extension of the franchise was intended.

The Bystander offers this explanation of an apparent deficiency of the Republican platform all the more willingly because, upon full consideration of the circumstances, he deems ular error. In the memorial which he presented to the Minneapolis convention in behalf on the National Citizens' Rights Association, and in the remarks made before the committee on Platform and Resolutions, he dwelt upon two subjects, the duty of the Nation to protect its citizens in all their inherent rights and to secure to "every qualified voter" the free exercises of the ballot as one of the "privileges and immunities" attaching to such citizens under the constatution. It is evident that the two planks upon this subject in the platform adopted were intended, in as the argument was addressed mainly to the duty of the Nation to possible that this insistence upon the rights of citizenship may have tended to produce the discrepancy which has been noted in the use of this term.

As the Bystander proposes in subsequent numbers to discuss at length the three questions embraced by the iesue between the two great parties upon this subject, to wit, the constitutionality, the need and the desirability of National supervision of elections at which National officers are to be chosen, it may be well at the outset to say that the right of a qualified elector to vote is only one of the rights of the citizen which the National Government is bound to protect, and the fact that a qualised elector is a citizen of the United States is only one reason why the government of the United States should exercise supervision of the ballot in all National elections. In other words, the constitutional power to protect the right of the citizen is only one branch of the constitution authority to provide for the supervi ion of elections.

l'erhaps there is no better way to make this clear, and also to explain the possible misapprehension in regard to the use of the term "citizen" than by quoting from the carefully prepared memorial already referred to.

Speaking of the National Citizens' Rights Association it said: The purposes of this association

are: "1. To encourage and promote public sentiment in favor of the recognition and maintenance of the equal right of all citizens of the United States to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and the full security of all in the enjoyment of every right and the exercise of every legal privilege in every State in the Union, without regard to the color of their skins or the hue of their politics.

"2. to promote by all lawful means free speech and the sacred right of public assemblage for the discussion of all public questions in every State in the Union. We believe that a estizen of the United States should be enabled to advocate the equal eight of every citizen, and organize a party to secure the same if he choose, with the same impunity in Mississippi that a Southern freetrader feels in attacking a merino lamb in Vermont.

"3. To secure a just and fair representation to all lawful voters in all National elections in every State of the Union through the enactment and enforcement of adequate National laws. We think the National election box ought to be just as free to every legal voter as the National let. ter-boxes, and far more carefully protected.

"4. To secure the enactment laws by which the rights of the National citizen may be asserted and his wrongs redressed through the Federal courts, whenever the courts of any State fall to secure him in the peaceful enjoyment of his nights, or to afford adequate redress for their violation and denail." . It will be observed that the right of every "lawful voter" to cast a free ballot is only one of the three

which a citizen may be deprived by the action or neglect of State auchorities, which it is the duty of the Government to secure.

. The argument of the memorial, in accordance with the purposes of the association, was directed almost wholly to the demonstration and elucidation of the constitutional obhigation on the part of the National Government to secure the citizens of the United States in the enjoyment of their rights and provides for such an opportunity to secure redress of personal wrongs whenever the State should fad to neglect to provide sufficient remedies for the same. In regard to this, the memor-

ial says:
"In furtherance of these principles and purposes, we respectfully ask the representatives of the Republican party in convention assembled, to assert the power of the Nation to protect the National citizen at home as well as abroad; to declare that the Constitution can no more be nullified by the action of a mob or the refusal of a State to protect the citizens of the United States resident therein in their legal rights and the exercise of their lawful privileges as such, than by "secession" or statutory denial of its sovereign

In support of this request we invite attention, to the following prop-

citious:

1. The XIV. Article of the Constitution of the United States created National citizenship. "All citizens born or naturalized in the United States and subjected to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States." This provision established, between every such person and the United States, the direct, paramount and reciprocal obligation of National citizenship. Before that time citizenship of the United States was a vague, uncertain relation dependent in the main upon State citizenship. It conferred upon the individual no right which could be asserted by the General Government as against the State authority. The theory of our government, under the Constitution as it was before the adoption of this amendment, was that the State had a right to do as it chose with its own citizensprotect them or not-and enact equal or unequal laws for them; and that the General Government hads no power to intervene in their behalf through its courts or otherwise. Indeed, a very general view was that the citizenship of the United States might be wholly abrogated by the State at will. This was the basis of the vicious dogma of "State rights."

2. The highest duty and privilege of the citizen is to uphold and maintain the sovereignty to which he owes allegiance. The only function of a nation is to protect the lives maintain the rights, and promote the interests of the citizens. This paramount obligation the United States owes to every citizen, in Mississippi as well as in Chili, and its prime duty is to maintain the same in every State of the Union as well as in foreign lands.

3. The underlying principle on which "nullification" and "secession" rested was that State citizenship was paramount-that the citizen of the State was a citizen of the United States only so long as the State saw fit to recognize that relation. It was this theory on which Lee and many of his generals rested the defense of their conduct in leaving the service of the United States to bear arms against the Nation, and which is yet relied upon by all defenders of the Confederacy as its excuse. Will the Republican party recognize this doctrine?

4. As if with accurate prevision of the present, the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution proceeds to restrict, limit, define, and subordinate State citizenship, by declaring that the persons already designated as "citizens of the United States" shall thereafter be citizens "of the State wherein they shall reside." Instead of State citizenship carrying with it the thimsy figment of citizenship of the United States which before existed, the Constitution of the United States is now the sole charter of every man's citizenship, both State and National-Is the power that creates, limits. and defines unable to protect the privileges granted?

5. As if fearful that this very question might arise, the amendment provides that "no State shall make any law which shall impair or abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States." What are these "privileges and immunities?" Is life one of them? Is free speech one of them of them? the voter's right to deposit his ballot in peace one of them?

6. But it is said that this amendment only restricts the invasion of the rights of the citizen by several States in one particular manner, to wit: by the adoption of oppressive The enactment of law is the laws. highest exercise of the power of State. The greater always includes the less, and if the Constitution of the United States prohibits a State from abridging the privileges of a citizen of the United States by legislative action, it unquestionably confers on the National Government the right and duty to protect the citizens of the United States from injury, oppression or abridgement of right through the neglect or connivance of the officials of a State or the violence, hostility or conspiracy of one class of the population by which another class of citizens are . deprived of their inalienable rights. It is a proposition infinitely more absurd than the doctrine of secession. and too horrible to be entertained by a civilized or Christian people, that the United. States must stand mute and inactive while the white citizens of a State deprive the colored citizens of any and all their rights, simply because the State officials fail or neglect to give protection or ask for aid. It is inconceivable, in reason or in

the day of Dred Scott decisions, but the world has moved on some centuries since then. It is the primei duty of the State

to protect the lives and liberty of

law, that the citizen of one jurisdic-

tion should be required to appeal to

another jurisdiction for protection of

his rights, and be finally barred if refused. That was good law in

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so does not relieve the United States from the paramount obligation to protect its citizens, not only against prived of its full and free enjoyment by harmful legislation, but also against official neglect and hostile comb. in tion, wherever they may be found. 7. As if to meet this very failacy of the new philosophy of "nullication," the fourteenth amendment provides that "no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." What does this mean? Does equal lation proposed by the Republican protection mean absence of protec- (party. tion? Suppose a State should repeal all laws punishing murder, what would be the duty of the United States? Evidently to protect the Hves and punish the slaughter of its citizens. How? By providing laws to render the neglect or connivance of the State authorities futile to har the American citizen his lawful remedy for wrong. It is true the Executive has no power to intervene to preserve the peace of a State without request of the State authorities; but

her citizens, but her failure to do |

the Congress has the power, ample and plenary, to give the courts of the United States juriusdiction whenever and wherever within the territory of the United States the rights of its citizens may be impaired or redress for wrong done them may be denied. The writ of the Chief Justice runs everywhere, and under the third and fourteenth articles of the Constitution. the Congress has full power, through the courts of the United States, to protect the rights of her citizens, despite the neglect of the local authorities or the unlawful conspiracy or violence of any class of the citizens of any State." This was the view which the Na-

tional Citizens Rights Association presented to the convention, and it was on this view of the Constitution that it rested the claim of National authority to regulate National elections; not that it is the only one, but because it is one on which the power to remedy other evils also rests. The right to vote attaches to every qualified elector, and he has a right to demand that it shall not be taken from him except by due process of law, and that he shall be free to exercise it according to his own personal conviction of what is right and proper to be done. It matters not whence the "right to vote" was derived; having once vested in any citizen of the United States, it is the duty of the government to see that it is not unlawfully divested or its free and effective exercise prevented. The same principle applies to every that I

other right of the citizen. The goverament to which he owes allegiance

But this is only one ground of constitutional authority for the Nais bound to see that he is not deany unlawful means.

This is one branch of the grant of authority in the constitution, by which the Congress is empowered to regulate and control the conduct of elections. If there were no other a would be quite sufficient under preent conditions to justify the legis-

Upon the result of such elections.

National policy and National administration depend. The citizen of Micnesota is just as much interested in a fair National election in Louisiana as in his own State. His rights, his interests, his liberty, even his personal safety may depend on the result. The question between free trade and protection, between a reliable currency and "wildcat" money, between peace and war even, may be decided by the vote of the people of a single State. If that vote is freely cast, honestly counted, and fairly returned, it may be decided one way; if violence, terror and fraud control, it may be decided the other way. Every man in the whole country is interested in the result and every citizen has a right to demand that the jury which is to pass upon his rights and promote or imperil his prosperity, shall be unterrified by violence, uncorrupted by fraud, and its verdict truly render ed. He has a right, and it is his patriotic duty, to demand that the government shall protect him from the malign influence of local prejudes

passion or violence. Self-government is based upon the hypothesis that a free exchange of opinion by all those authorized by law to exercise the electoral power is the surest and safest method of promoting the "general welfare." When ever force or fraud are permitted 10 interfere with this result there is an 'end of government and anarchy prevails instead. It may be organized anarchy-so was that which drenched the streets of Chicago with blood-but it is none the less anarch! -the substitution of the will of the individual, group, party or faction for the law of the land. The peril is universal, and no sane man will ineist that the interests of the whole country should be left liable to impairment by unlawful violence of fraud in one or any number of States. while the Nation has power to intervene to secure the citizen his rights and the country the enjoyment of that free government of which it

Continued on page 7.