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WHOLE NO. 486.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Shall This Nation be a Government or a Mob?

CAMPAIGN TATICS OF DEMOCRACY

Whatever is Done by Authority of the Constitution, the Federal Courts Should Have Jurisdiction Only.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean:-The power of the National Governá ment to legislate for the protection of the right of a qualified voter to east a free ballot and have it fairly counted and truly returned in any State of the Union is two-fold in its character. The Congress is authorized by the express words or legal intendment of the Constitution: 1. To provide appropriate legislation by which all citizens of the United States may be secured the free exercise of all their rights and given an adequate remedy for all wrongs, under which authority is included the power to protect "the

right to vote." 2. It is also given authority to supervise and regulate National elections in the various States, because the National policy, legislation and administration, depend upon the proper conduct of such elections. republic that does not use its utmost power to secure free and fair

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elections simply offers a constant bid for anarchy and rebellion; it is not a government, but a mob-The Bystander desires to keep these two lines of constitutional authority vested in the National Government as distinct as possible in order that his readers may see how the strength of each is increased by their co-relation. All that he has urged hitherto upon the subject has been in relato the first of these forms of authorization-the obligation due the citizen. The latter, the obligation due to the whole body of the people to secure a free ballot and a fair count in order that the government of the United States may stand on a firm and secure fundation, is not less clear and in-

As has already been stated, this power was complete and perfect under the old Constitution, both in terms and by undeniable intendment. one of the leading advocates of the inviolability of fraud and the supremacy of the State and the mob, in discussing this question with that vagueness which is essential if one expects the common sense of the average American voter to approve a theory so evidently absurd and dangerous as the Democratic position with regard to the relation of the Government of the United States to its own officers, recently laid down the following prop-

1. That there is no such a thing as a National election in the United States and never can be. The very idea of a National election he declares absurd. There are, he says, only State elections, with which the Federal government has no right to interfere.

2. That the States have the sole right of determining whether the elections held within their borders are fairly conducted or not, and that the principle is recognized by the United States law which prescribes the method and procedure by which a contest in regard to the choice of electors in any State m v be determined by judgment of the Supreme court of that State.

3. That if the power to supervise elections and punish fraud or violence had existed under the constitution of 1789, as is claimed by the Republican supporters of the bill for free elections, it is inconceivable that it should not have been exerised before this time.

These are the three strongest points in the Democratic position. The weakness of its opposition to the rights of the citizen as a voter and also as a man, it seeks to hide from the general view, by an infamous appeal to the barbarity which anderlays slavery. The rights of the Negro citizen, or, as a Memphis pa-Per tersely puts it, "Niggerism" is heing brought to the front by the Democratic press of the North with not a little of its old time effect

upon the popular thought. What that effect was, where it led us, and what it cost should nevm he left out of consideration by the American patriot or the Ameri-

can economist. "Niggerism" was the chief peril and disease of the Republic under the old Constitution. For threefurthers of a century it kept the Nation on the ragged edge of disaster. It was the enemy of free speech and the friend of free trade. By the threat of secession it secured the deleat of protective laws and the enactment of the most oppressive

and detestible measures ever aimed at personal liberty. It is scarcely fifty years ago that the first anti-slavery convention in the State of New York, composed

of seven hundred respectable and in-

Continued on Page 8.

A NOVEL PLATFORM.

Is the One Upon Which Candidate Williamson is to Stand.

Washington, August 23.-John H. Williamson, a mulatto, who prizes himself greatly upon his white ancestry, and who is certainly a sharp politician, has done something absolutely novel. He has just announced himself a candidate for Congress in the Raleigh District, as an independent, and on a platform with only a solitary plank. That plank is payment for ex-slaves; \$300 a head, one-half to the ex-slave, onehalf to his "ole massa." Was there ever such a platform?

A Wilmington Afro-American, a Federal officer-holder, laughed at Williamson and at the platform. Williamson, however, declares that it will prove a vote getter, and that he has many indorsements as to his plan from white and black people, some outside the State. His candidacy is formally announced. He is a good speaker, and has serv. ed many years in the legislature. His first speech will be carefully reported by reason of its entire novel-

What is the strength of the Afro-American vote in North Carolina? Generally 115,000 is named as the figure. This will leave only 20.00 for the white voters of that coun-There must be more of the the latter supposition be tri more Afro-Americans than are generally supposed to do so must vote the Democratic ticket. A Republican declared to-day that in the part of the State West of Raleigh there are between 30,000 and 40,000 white Republicans. That section is their stronghold. There are few in the counties in the East, and Dem. ocratic sentiment against them is stronger. In a few counties the white Republicans have always outnumbered the white Democrats. these being in all cases the ones in

which an Afro-American is a rarity. The Columbia Company.

The directors of the Columbia Cotton Mill company, of Chicago, held their annual election on last Thursday, and the following officers were elected: Edward L. Morris, president; William H. Curd first vice-president; James E. Thompson, second vicepresident; Dilliard W. Dempsey, treasurer; John G. Jones, secretary. The general office of the company is No. 191 and 192, Clark street, rom 11. This company is composed entirely of prominent and brainy colored men. They have purchased a large track of land near Chicago, and laid out the town of Butler City. The town was named in honor of General Benjamin Butler, who has always proved himself a true friend to the colored people in this country. The company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois and is meeting with great success. They will soon build a Cotton mill on the grounds that will give employment to six or seven hundred colored men and women. A large number of colored people from Memphis. Tenn., and the State of Louisiana are locating here and are buying homes.

A Georgia Episode.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 26.-Congressman Tom Watson is creating race prejudice here to such an extent that some alarm is felt among the whites. The Afro-Americans are in the majority in this district. Watson is appealing to their passions and prejudices to get their vote in his contest against Black, the Democratic nominee.

There were two meetings at Sparta yesterday. Gov. Northen, Mr. Black and Congressman Moses addressed a Democratic meeting, while Mr. Watson drummed up the Afro-Americans and most ignorant of the farmers, who compose the Third party. There were perhaps a thousand of the Afro-Americans and two hundred whites listening to him. He told the Afro-Americans he was in favor of wiping out the color line, and that the Third party was in favor of equality of the races. The Air \mericans cheered him wildly.

When the meeting was over a large Afro-American went to the hotel at which Watson was stopping and demanded accommodations. He said Mr. Watson had announced the color line wiped out. He was put out by force and then he attempted to incite the others to riot. But for the large number of white Democrats in the town there would have been

trouble. The proprietor of the hotel is spunky little woman. She had announced in the morning that she was for Watson, but after this incident she ordered Watson out of her hotel. Watson left town immediately.

Alabama Politica.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 26.-It is said that a deal has been perfected between the Third party or Kolb men of the State and the Repub. licans, whereby the Kolbites will name the Federal supervisors of election in the State, and they will be appointed, and in return the Kolb men are to vote for Weaver and

MR. TUCKER CRITICISED.

Prof. Straker Reviews the Action of the Bar Association

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

For Reasons That are Untenable State Sovereignty is Given Victory as Against Justice and Law

To the Editor of the Plaindealer:-At a meeting of the American Bar Association, recently held at Saratoga, N.Y., the Hon. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, in his annual address, spoke on the question of suitable legislation by Congress relative to the New Orleans lynching of Ital. ians, which so threatened our government with International complications. In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the association the committee on International law was directed to report at the next annual meeting whether "any legislation by Congress is desirable and practicable to give the courts of the United States ir is diction, over criminal prosecution acts of violence to the persons property of aliens committed by

citizens of the United States." Addressing himself to this topic Mr. Tucker has in his address declared such legislation undesirable and unpracticable for the reason in substance that if jurisdiction was given the Federal courts over said offenses, co-ordinate with the jurisdiction of state courts and co-extensive with the same, a person charged with such an offense, viz. the killing of an alien, would be subject to be tried by two courts admits that the avowed purpose of the proposed legislation is to remedy evils such as the New Orleans lynch. Mr. Tucker also declares that such legislation would be unconsti-

tutional and void. Now although but a humble member of the legal profession, I offer some criticism to the legal conclusion of even so eminent lawyer as Mr. Tucker. I deem his reason given against a law providing for Federal protection to aliens when injured in their limbs, lives or property as untenable, and springing solely as I believe from the Southern trend of thought as to State sovereignty, rather than from the rights of man in a civilized country. It is known that at the present time the Federal courts of the country have co-ordinate and co-extensive jurisdiction over persons and causes in the several states, with the several States under certain conditions.

The true aim and purpose of seeking protection by act of Congress in such cases as the New Orleans lynching is not to destroy State jurisdiction, but rather to give action to State laws when in existence, and to provide against State evasion and subterfuge. What objection would there be to an act of Congress which provided that an alien, resident in any State, against whom an offense has been committed by a citizen of any State, should, if no remedy is secured him by State action within thirty days from date of offense, seek his remedy in a Fed. eral court? Does not this offer to any State the privilege or rights of a State, save that of refusing to exercise said right to the injury of any citizen of the United States or any person whom the National Government is bound by treaty or International obligation to protect? Federal Supremacy ought to be more We are a power than a name. abroad. How is it we are so weak at home in regard to the rights of persons? And this brings me to another thought about lynching. Not only ought ('ongress to have power, as I believe it has under the Constitution of the United States, to protect aliens, when injured in life or limb or property within a State by any of its citizens, but also this power should extend to its own citizens within a State. Our dual citizenship makes us two persons in one, and the supremacy of one over the other is to be found in our obligation of allegiance.

If a Negro is lynched in a State. and the courts of that State refuse or neglect to punish the offender, why shoul d not the Federal courts have the power upon proper showing that said State court has refused or neglected to punish. the offender, to do so as an offense against a citizen of the United States? Federal law declaring that all persons within a State shall have equal protection in the Federal court with the State courts for criminal offenses committed against them, would not deny the right of State covereignty and would in my mind secure that much needed justice in the Southern States in behalf of the victims of lynch law.

This perhaps would be less objectionable than the so-called 'Force Bill," if anything seeking to protect the now unprotected Negro in the South can be possible or practica-ble and not objectionable to the

Instead of Congress enacting a right of action, let it give legal remedy to existing right of action. I had hoped that the National Bar Association would have marked out the way for some legislation against the right of any State to permit murder done within its borders against an alien, a naturalized citizen or a native and refuse to protect the same, and at the same time deny the right of the National Government to do so. The dangerous consequences of such a state of law is obvious. It

fosters internecine strife, and makes our government a reproach among nations. Hoping that some other hands will treat the subject in the future.

I am truly yours. D. Augustus Straker.

A Namby Pamby Issue. Montgomery, Ala., August 24. -(Special.)-The cry of the organized Democracy in Alabama during the late campaign was the "Force" bill, and in his speech in Birmingham Monday night, Congressman Herbert laid down the "Force" bill as the issue. "The Alliance Herald," the organ of the Jeffersonian Democracy. Kolb's side in the late campaign, says editorially, in reference to this issue. "The weakest "namby pamby" nonsense that can be invoked to frighten an Alabamian is the "Force" bill. The frauds in Alabama under the peculiar Force bill in vogue in this State, in its actual enormities, discount the worst features the campaign liar can ascribe to the "Force bill."

Last Day in Camp.

Newark, O., August 29.-(Special.) -Camp McGrew, of the Ninth Battal. ion, colored troops, will break up and depart for their homes to-morrow. The camp was inspected this afternoon by Adjutant General Pocock. Lieutenant Johnson and Captain Hiestand, of the U. S. Army. and if convicted in one, could plead it was satisfactory. The battalion former jeopardy or twice in jeopardy was this evening tendered a ball was this evening tendered a ball for the same offense. Mr. Tucker in the Armory by local gentlemen of the race.

To Buy a Coaling Station

New York, Aug. 30.-When the United States warship Kearsarge was about to sail from this port the public was given to understand that the old vessel was bound for Honduras. Instead of going there however, she went to Port au Prince. She has been ordered to proceed from Port au Prince to San Domingo and thence to La Guatra, Venezuela. She is to make this trip for the purpose of conveying Minis. ter Durham on his visit of inspection to San Domingo. It is rumored, however, that Minister Durham is going there to close negotiations for the purchase of Samana Bay as a coaling

Indiana's Conference.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 29.-(Special.) -The Indiana A. M. E. conference, which has been in session here a week, closed to-night. A great deal of important business was transact. Bishop Wayman read his appointments to-night. Rev. Smith is Presiding Elder of the Northern District, and Rev. Jesse Bass of the Southern. Among appoint. ments are the following: Richmond. J. M. Townsend; Muncie, J. Bundy; Kokomo, P. M. Lewis; Logansp-ort, 8. Ratcliffe: Lafavette, James Simp. son; Crawfordsville, Lewis Pettiford; Indianapolis, M. Lewis, Jasper Siler, Johnson Burder; Vincennes, J. W. Staunten; Evansville, T. E. Wilson; Bloomington, Martin Coleman; Jeffersonville, C. C. Townsend; New Albany, J. A. Davis.

A Orime in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., August 22.—(Special.) -Three white men were taken out by thirty-five White Caps last night. carried several miles into the woods. tied to trees, and given thirty lashes apiece. The men had been taking part at an Afro-American dance.

And Another. •

Chicago, August 26.-A meeting of Afro-American citizens was held Monday evening, the 23rd, to form an association for the purpose of aiding colored people in moving from the South to secure good sites for locating in the North West. The associations formerly organized with the following corps of officers: Lawyer John G. Jones, president; Emanuel P. Jackson, first vice-president; W. G. Anderson, second vicepresident; Dr. J. N. Croaker, treas-

Ohio's colored troops. Newark, O. Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The Ninth Battalion of Colored Infantry arrived in this city at noon to-day, and marched to the permanent encampment grounds, where they will encamp until August 31. inclusive.

urer; J. L. Fleming, secretary.

The battalion is in command of Major Scott Martin, of Springfield, O., and consists of company A. of Springfield, commanded by Captain Smith, 50 men; company B. of Columbus, Captain J. B. Johnson, 53 men; company C., of Xenia, Captain Wm. Foster, 47 men. The band consists of 12 men, all Springfield, and under the leadership of H. Moore. Field music will be under the leadership of E. F. Tyler, the principal musician.

Labor Commissioner Peck's Report of Wages in New York.

THE MC, KINLEY BILL VINDICATED

The Best Statistics Yet Adduced Why Laboring Men Should Vote for Protection.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 30.-Commis-sioner of Labor Statistics Charles F. Peck's annual report has made its appearance. Had a bombshell dropped from a clear sky it would not have caused greater consternation than this report sent into the hearts of the Cleveland deomerats The period covered by the investigation of Mr. Peck was the years prior to and succeeding the Mc-Kinley bill becoming a law. Sixseves industries are covand it appears that there was a net increase of Wages of \$6,377,925 in 1891, as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and a net increase of production of \$31,-315 130.68 in 1891 over that of 1890. Peck said that he was free to admit Regarding his report Commissioner Peck said he was free to admit that it is not in harmony with the tariff plank in the Chicago platform but that the statements were true as he found conditions. He took up the for the McKinley law." subject of the tariff because it affected the workingman the most of anything Governor Campbell and other speakers had challenged people to point out a single instance where wages were increased as the result of the McKinley bill. He had reports showing that 85,000 workingmen had received increased wages as the result thereof. Mr. Peck goes out of his way to show that the country is particularly prosperous under the protective tariff. He says:

number of the great industries car- is the hero. Chism was born a ried on in our country, no state in the slave and was the property of J. sive within which the statistician can carry on his work with greater assurance of intelligent success than is presented by the state of New York. Whatever the statistical data collected and tabulated may prove relative to the effects of protection on labor and wages in New York may justly be taken as fairly representative of the conditions throughout the whole

The Statistics Are Representative. "The period covered by investigation includes the year immediately prior to the enactment of what is termed the 'McKinley bill' and the year following its becoming law-that is, the data upon which the report has been made was for the year commencing Sept. 1, 1889, up to and including Aug. 31, 1890, and the year commencing Sept. 1, 1890, up to and including Aug. 1. Some 8,000 blanks were addressed and mailed to as many separate establishments throughout the state, and of this number 6,000, or 75 per cent, were returned fully and correctly answered. The figures contained in the following tables are based entirely upon returns furnished this bureau by over 6,000 substantial and representative and leading business firms of the state.

"It is needless to comment upon

the several figures or the totals included in the table. They tell their own story simply and with absolute truth. A simple analysis of this table further demonstrates the interesting fact that of the sixty-seven industries covered, 77 per cent of them show an increase of the wages or products, or both; and that there were no less than 89,717 instances of individual increases of wages during the same year. Of the sixty-eight industries included, 75 per cent of them show an increased average yearly earning in the year 1891, while the total average insrease of yearly earnings of the 285,000 employes was \$23.11. The average increase of yearly earnings of the employes in the fifty-one trades showing an increase was \$43.96 in 1891 as compared with \$43.96 in 1891 as compared 1890. In addition to the investigation of this special subject the bureau has continued its annual investiga-tion of all labor disturbances occurring in the state during the last year. The total number of strikes reported for the year 1891 was 4,519, as against 6.258 occurring in the year 1890, a decrease of 1,740. Of the total number, 2,375, or 53 per cent of them, were in building trades, a fact that seems to follow in natural sequence the results obtained in the special investigation of the effect of the tariff on labor and wages. Did Hill Have a Hand in It?

The democrats are badly demoralized over the report, and are frantically trying to explain it away. A more important question at the democrat national headquarters than the possible damage Peck's deductions would do was whether Mr. Peck was merely the agent through whom Senator Hill and State Chairman Murphy were serving notice upon Harrity and Whitney that things were not going in a way to suit them. It stunned and dumbicounded every one connected with the democrat campaign. Veteran Mayor Prince of Boston said: with which he is so pregnant and "We are handicapped by the general we shall have a noble victory all eran Mayor Prince of Boston said: prosperit yof the country." Campaigd along the line."

Secretary Smally said he was glad the report had come out so early in the campaign. There did not seem to be much doubt, he added, that Mr. Peck's purpose was to do the democrats all the the injury possible. Still the document did not seem to be as able as Senator Aldrich's retort, although it had been issued subsequently. "It may be," said one prominent Cleveland politician, "that Hill has had this issued to hurt us. It may bethat he has had it issued in order to fashion an opportunity to define his position. Anyway, he must come from under cover soon, and we mean

to carry the state anyway." "The universal query in political circles under these circumstances naturally is: Who wrote the report? There are few well-informed persons who do not admit that Mr. Peck would never have ventured to send forth such a protective tariff document without the sanction of his friend and counsellor, Senator Hill. The latter declines to say anything about the document. So do all the Hill democrats. The Cleveland men, however, are enraged at what they term Hill's duplicity, for they, one and all, charge the senator with having inspired the report for the sole purpose, they declare, of embarrassing Mr. Cleveland's candidacy in this state.

Secretary Charles Foster declared Commissioner Peck's report to be a complete vindication of the republican position on the tariff. Mr. Foster said it would take the wind out of the sails of the democratic orators.

"Naturally, Mr. Peck's report will help Harrison," said Chairman Hackett, of the republican state executive committee, "as it is a thorough indorsement of all that we have claimed

FORTUNE'S FREAK.

The Ups and Downs of the Fickle Jade. -A Generous Convict

Indianapolis, Ind., August 27. Special -An interesting story comes to light to-day of which old Bob Chism. a keeper of an notorious fence, several times a convict, and constantly under police surveiliance,

union offers a field so varied or extend F. McFarland, a big plantation owner of East Feliciana, Louisiana. McFarland had a daughter, Miss Mary, who was famous for her beauty. McFarland died before the war. His plantation and slaves were sold, and Miss Mary became the ward of Squire Boyd, at Lancaster, O. She with her fortune, were woed and won by Milton Clark, who after squandering the latter, entered the Union army and was killed in 1862, leaving his widow in poverty.

When the slaves were freed, (hism came North. and finally located in Indianapolis, where his career has been of the quality already designated. How it came about is not known, but a few days ago Bob went to the Marion Coutny Poor house, and there, grown wrinkled and gray, found the woman who, forty years ago, reigned as beauty and mistress when he was a slave. It is related that the old man, hardened by years of crime and contact with prisons and police, was deeply affected at meeting with the daughter of his former master, and wept like a child. Mrs. Clark, who is suffering from an incurable disease, has been placed in comfortable quarters by Chism, who declares he will see her provided for the balance of her days.

Blaine is Coufident.

Washington, D. C., August 29.-Mr. Blaine is confident of Republican success this fail. If he has not made public a statement to that effect, he has talked it to Senator Hale. To a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, the Senator yesterday said:

"Mr. Blaine is regaining his health, and getting in good spirits. If he is well enough to make the effort of speaking, he will make two or three speeches in Maine before the clubs of the State, beginning two weeks from Monday. If not, he will write a ringing letter to the voters of the State, which will serve as a keystone to his friends over the country as well. Mr. Blaine is just as full of the enthusiasm of Republicanism as ever, although bowed down with parental grief. He says the Dmocrats will be defeated in the Presidential contest, and Harrison

"This is the logical result of the political situation as he views it. and the Republicans should win the National fight. Maine and Vermont will lead the skirmish line of the November conflict by their September State elections. Maine will give 10,000 to 12,000 Republican plurality for Henry B. Cleaves for Governor, and Vermont will roll up an

old time vote. "As to the Congressional delegation from Maine, we shall elect four Republicans. Reed's plurality will be 1,500 to 2,000-maybe larger. He received nearly 5,000 plurality two years ago, but the Democrate were apathetic then. They are all well organised now, and probably better brganised

in the State than everbe fore. "Mr. Blaine will arouse the Maine Republicans when he addresses them in the stirring words and thoughts

FROM MANY STATES.

News Items of Interest Gathered by Wide-awake Reporters

HERE, THERE AND EVERAWHERE.

MILWAUKEE NEWS.

-Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 29.-The meeting of the Afro-American Republican club at Knights of Pythias hall, Tuesday night, was well attended. During the evening speeches were made by John T. Kelly, W. T. Breen, W. M. Cook, Rev. Geo. Brown and S. B. Bell. Resolutions were passed endorsing the course of W. T. Green delegate to the State. The following delegates were chosen to the convention of the State seague of Republicans: Stephen Robinson, S. H. Scurry, A. G. Burgette, Samuel Anison, Owen Howell and W. T. Green. S. M. Turner exofficio.

The last meeting of the literary at St. Mark's, was very lively. After a most excellent program the following officers were elected: Pres., Mr. R. Bryant; vice pres., Mr. James Johnson; sec., Mrs. Emma Bell; ass't sec., Miss Susie Baker, critic W. M. Dook; chaplain Rev. Williamson; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. Williamson; treasurer ,James Steward; organist, Mrs. Cora Hunt; ass't organist. Miss I. Watson; reporter, Mr. Wm. Harri-Rev. Williamson delivered a farewell address to the society and a vote of thanks was returned for his labors during the past year, Refreshments were served and the meeting adjourned. A number of ladies visiting the city were present.

On Sunday the Rev. Williamson delivered his farewell sermon to the church, and accompanied by his wife and Mr. Geo. Brown, left for the conference, at Minneapolis. Numbers of the congregation are in sympathy with the efforts of Rev. Mr. Williamson this year for the prosperty of the church and a unanimous vote was taken expressing their desire

for his return. The bicycle tournament has been looked forward to by Afro-American wheelmen. A large number were present, many of them very sanguine of winning the championship. The first prize a gold medal, was won by Master Frank Wilson, of Lake Mills, and the second to Mr. William Morris. of Milwaukee. Mrs. Hart, of Evanston, is visiting

her daughter, Miss Minnie. Mr. Charles Bell and Mr. Daniel Rudd, representing the American Catholic, of Cincinnati, spent some time in the city.

Mrs. Mary and Miss Gertrude Wash-Chicago, are guests of Mrs. P. C. Clark.

Mrs. Charles Edwards and little daughter Mabel. of Washington, D. C., are recent arrivals in the city. Mrs. J. J. Miles. Miss Martha Carter, Mr. Robert Boyd, Mr. Albert Smith. Mr. James Johnson and Mrs. Julia Watson. who have been ill are all recovering.

Mrs. Geo. Bland is seriously ill. J. B. B.

YOUNGSTOWN NOTES.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 30.-Mr. Thad Wilson returned home from Cleveland Friday.

Mr. Charles Davison and Simmons Christon, have returned from Green.

Charles A. Jackson had his right arm badly wrenched last week. The Excelsior Club will give a picnic at Haselton garden, Tuesday September 13.

A large number from here attended the camp meetings at Niles Alliance. The Sun-flower social given at the Methodist church was very en-Joyable. Mrs. Norman Smith is again on

the sick list. Mr. W. C. Scott has resigned from

the Union camp meeting company, as their advance agent. A word to the people of the North, That we must and will have to look out for our people in the South

for their rights and privileges at Mrs. R. L. Scott and Miss M. L. Jones, returned to their homes in

Meadville. Wednesday.

GLENDALE GLEANINGS.

Glendale, Ohio, Aug. 31.-Mrs. Edna Tivies and Elder Stephens, took dinner with Mr. Mose Tandy, Sunday Aug. 21. Mrs. Stowers and Mrs. Bradley, of

Cincinnati, were the guests of Mr. David Earhart, Aug. 25 and 26. Mrs. Sarah Grubbs has returned home after a pleasant trip of three weeks to Mayville, Ky.

Elder Stephens and wife were entertained at dinner by Mrs. J. W. Sanders, Friday, Aug. 26. A festival was given by the ladies

of the A. M. E. Church. Quite a large crowd was present.

NEW RICHMOND NOTES.

New Richmond, O. Aug. 30.—Rev. day. William Alford, pastor of the Second Baptist church of this place, has returned from attending the Association, which convened at Washington. C. H.

Mrs. Alonso Jackson has returned home from a two weeks visit with relatives and friends in Springfield,

Rev. M. M. Smith, pastor of the A. M. E. church, of this place, preached his farewell sermon at Felic. ity. O., Sunday.

Mr. Ringold is spending a few weeks at home with his family. Mrs. Matilda Simpson, who has been sick for a long time is no better.

Miss Hattie Starks is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Lewis Croane. Rev. M. M. Smith will preach his farewell sermon here Sunday, Sept.

4th, and will leave the following

week to attend conference, which convenes at Lancaster, O. Mrs William Weathers, of Eastwood and Miss Annie Williams, of Walnut Hills, are the guests of Mrs.

Julia Fox this week. Miss Clara Wilson left this morning to visit relatives in the city. Miss Lula Fox is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Isaac Weathers, of Cumminsville.

Mrs. Lee Burrel was in the city a few days this week. Mr. George Alexander is at home with his wife,

TOLEDO TOPIOS.

Toledo Ohi,o, Sept. 2.-Miss Lucy A. Jones left Wednesday for Carlisle Ky., where she will be employed as teacher of the public schools.

Miss Susan Stanly and Miss Sisco, of Cleveland, are the guests of Mrs. Geo. Escue and Mrs. Geo Fields. Mr. Edward Vena who returned home last week after spending two years in the West, has greatly improved. The West agrees with him. Mr. J. T. Miller is in the city spending a few days visiting his fami-

The orphan child of Mr. and Mrs. James Moore, of lower Summit st..

died Saturday afternoon. The ladies comprising a society called the Queen of the West, gave a very pleasant social at the resdence of Mrs. Archie Allen, Friday evening.

LANSING LOCALS.

Lansing, Mich, Aug. 29.—It is with sadness we announce the death of Miss Eliza Done, who died very suddenly at her home at Okemos, Tuesday 22, after an illness of a few days, age 21 years. Miss Done was a prominent young lady and a favorite among the young people who greatly grieve their loss of one so young. The services were held from the Baptist church at Okemos and was largely attended. Many were the beautiful flowers received from the friends of the deceased. and Mrs. Done have the sympathy of their many friends in their late bereavement. Among the many who contributed flowers were Mesdames Fayer, Jones, Turner, Leek, Smthson Hall. Misses Cora Thompson, Katie Boice, Eva Hasey. Messrs Bert Park. er, Davis, Tayler, Hunt Randall and

Mr. Philip Butler is insane and will be taken to the asylum Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. John Hall who have been visiting Mrs. W. H. Parker, returned to their home in Ann Arbor Saturday.

We are glad to say Mrs. Parker is better to-day.

SOUTH BEND NEWS.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 29.-After a delightful and profitable week's stay the many visitors attracted here by the Chain Lake Baptist Association are departing for their homes. The last session of the Association was held Sunday evening, when the Rev. J. D. Underwood, of Adrian, was ordained.

Miss Claudina Waterman who has been visiting Miss Gertrude Franklin. has returned to her home in Buchan. an. Mich.

Miss Ida Harrison, of Buchanan, is visiting Miss Dora Powell. The banquet given by the Fellows on the 24th, was very en. joyable. The especial feature of which was the oration by Mr. E.

Johnson. The receipts were \$45. Members of the A. M. E. church are anxious to have the annual conference here next year.

BATTLE CREEK BRIEFS.

Battle Creek, Mich. Aug. 27.-After a long and painful illness, Miss Agnes Clarkson died Tuesday, at the home of her father. Miss Clarkson has been an invalid for six years. The funeral was largely attended and was held Saturday from the A. M. E. church. Rev. J. I. Hill officiating.

Mrs. Louise Vestal, widow of the late Nathan Vestal, died Saturday morning at her home in Bedofrd. aged 69 years. The funeral was largely attended to-day from the A. M. E. church. Mrs. Vestal has been a faithful member in the church for many years and all regret her

The picnic last week was well attended and very pleasant. Cards are out announcing the wed-

ding of Mr. Wesley Williams and Miss Bessie Holiday. Mr. James Toliver remains quite

Mrs. M. Bealer, of Ypsilanti, is visiting in the city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith a son.

Mrs. E. Gurley and daughter, Miss Minnie, and Miss Carrie Dixon. tended the association at South Bend, last week, and report a pleasant

NEW RICHMOND NOTES.

-Rev. Wm. Aljord, pastor of the Second Baptist, of this place, left Tuesday to attend the association and Sabbath school convention, which convenes at Washington, C. H.

-Mrs. Montgomery Johnson and Mrs. Noland, of Cincinnati, were the guests of Mrs. Joseph Roberts, Sun-

-Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Dixon and Mrs. William Coints, of Cincinnati, were the guests of Mrs. John Dixon, Sunday.

-Mr. Lee Turner and Mr. George Austin, of Walnut Hills, were the guests of Mrs. Lee Burrel, last week. -Miss Susie Rickman and Miss Ada Gaines, of Cincinanti, are spending a few weeks here, the guests of Mrs. I. Houston.

-Mr. John Dixon spent Sunday at home with his family. -Mrs. Lou Neal and son James, of Cincinnati, spent Sunday here, at her sister's Mrs. I. Houston. -Mrs. Louisa Smith and daughter Marie Bell, have been visiting in

Georgetown and Franklin, O. -Mr. Frank Spurlock and Mr. Christle, of Cincinnati, were the guests of Mrs. Benjamin Nelson, Sun-

day.

-Mr. John S. Fielding spent Sunday here, the guest of the Misses Houston's. -Miss Ruperts Moore, of Cincinnati, spent Sunday here.

-Miss Jeannetta Boone, of Avondale, spent Sunday here. -Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry, of Cincinnati, spent Sunday here, the guests of Mrs. Mary Neal. -Mr. Ed. Washington, Mr. George

Austin, of Walnut Hills, Mr. Russel, Mr. John Fielding and Mr. Tom Harvey, of Cincinnati, O., and others spent Sunday here.

IRONTON, ITEMS.

Ironton, O., Aug. 30.-Mrs. Sarah Madison, of Cincinnati, is visiting her brother-in-law, Rev. T. E. Knox. Mr. Randall Ross returned Satur-

day night from Denver, Col. Mrs. Osborne left Monday last for Va.

Rev. Cochrane was in Proctorsville, O., first of the week,

Patrons must excuse us for not delivering papers on time which was owing to the lateness of their arrival Saturday.

Mr. Harry Holt and David Hughes, will open a saloon on Front street.

The Addison's failed to go to Charleston, as was stated last week. Master Hinton Jones, of Galliopolis is the guest master Fred Woodfin.

Miss Lulu Thompson gave a birthday party Monday evening. A large number attended and a good time was enjoyed.

MATTOON MATTERS.

Mattoon, Ill., Aug. 29.-Mrs. Nick. ens, of Indianapolis, is in Mattoon visiting.

Mrs. Fannie Anderson is in Spring. field,.

Mr. W. E. Alston has opened up a barber shop and shaves for money and no discrimination.

Black man had some cute points in the appeal for agents handling papers, which is true. But there are several things connected with an agency that everybody don't see. Say, a nice gentleman will tell you to leave a paper with his wife every week and he will settle it. Say, a month or two or week or two he owes for two papers and hands you pay for one, you show the correction, he says, make her pay or not leave the paper. The agent sees some funny things, but he is encouraged by those that are prompt and punctual to not owe for a paper.

LEXINGTON LOCALS.

my professional duties, it was impossible for me to have sent you our usual contribution. However, this week's opens very nicely indeed. There are many interesting things that I would like to write about, that would be of interest to our people but time at present or rather space will not permit me to do One of the new things that I would like to make known to the public, is the issue of a paper called "The Standard," Edited by Mr. J. S. Hathaway. The Standard makes its initial bow to the public this week. The object of this paper from the tone of it can be summed up in a very few words. Your correspondent enterviewed the Editor of "The Standard" for the purpose of gaining some information as to the nature of the paper, but finding the Editor hard at work at his post, just managed to form an idea, that they are going to do the very best they can to make a bright paper of the Standard. I am also led to believe that the paper will be an allround one, and for this reason, ought to be a good one. Well, the great political bettle is near at hand, and of course, we expect that Standard" will show its colors by vindicating the rights of the G. O. P. We also expect to hear from the editor from time to time things that are apertaining to the race, for this is the season for saying and doing good things. What is here required of a good paper, is to have a good editor, to publish a newspaper force, unbiased, and unpartisan. A paper that is always on the alert (like the P----) to condemn where condemnation is necessary ready and eager to praise that which is right, and deserving of praise, and by this plan, I know that "The Standard" will meet with success. Now, I am strongly impressed with the editor, though but a beginner in this important field of labor, and I am inclined to believe that he will do his best to make The Standard a success. The Plaindealer wishes him success in his laudable efforts.

The quarterly meeting of Asbury M. E. church came off yesterday. Preaching at 11, 3, and at 8 p. m. The evening service was conducted by P. E. Courtney who preached, practical and excellent sermon on prayer. Had a good time during the services, and \$40 were conected. The pastor Rev. Thomas, said that the Asbury church will make a splendid showing at the next annual confer-

There was a grand rally at Pleasant Green Baptist church, (Rev. Howerd) they had a good time as they always do. Rev. Howerd's rally is always successful and there is no doubt that yesterday's will not be inferior to the former ones. At the 4 p. m. o'clock at St. Andrews Colored Episcopal church, the attendance was very good, and we were very much gratified to observed some of our Methodist and Baptist friends present. Rev. John G. Usliny preached from the 10 chapter of Daniel 11 and 25 verses, a most interesting discourse. Bub. ject Stability in one's character." The Plaindealer is one of the best

Afro-American journals published in the interest of the race. It is also the cheapest paper published in the country and why not each individual subscribe for a copy. Those who have subscribed speak in the highest terms of this paper. Sample copy of the Plaindealer can be had at 78 Dewees street, upon application.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

East Saginaw, Mich. Aug. 22.-As Elder Hill's time is about expired and he is about to leave us, he will leave a good work behind. He has done extra well in the building of our new parsonage. The parsonage is about done and ready for our next minister. We are sorry that the Reverend does not want to stay with us another year, as he has worked faithfully to help build us a parsonage, and we think he ought

to reap the benefit of his work. There will be a concert given by Miss Hattie Butler and Miss Henrietta Velter, for the benefit of Mr. Hill, at McCormick's hall, on Monday evening Aug. 29th.

Mr. Henry has returned from his Mrs. Annie Butler wuo has been

suffering from rheumatism, is feeling somewhat better. Jerry Meyers has been quite sick with boils, but has recovered.

Miss Gertrude Nichols has been in St. Paul, since July, visiting her aunt and has now gone to New York city to purchase material for her mother, Mrs. Madame Nichols.

Mrs. Sharp and family, of Sagi. naw, are visiting Mrs. Sharp's mother in Holly. Take the Plaindealer, an inter-

state weekly journal, published week.

ly, and the best colored journal published. Always on sale at the residence of Miss Hattie Butler. Sarah Anderson, an old resident of Saginaw, after a long illness passed away on Tuesday morning, August 25th, aged 79 years, and will be buried from the church Wednesday afternoon at o'clock. She leaves a large number of friends and rela-

to mourn her loss. Mrs. Bonoyer, of Saginaw, has returned from her visit at Orchard

The Baptist Association.

Washington, C. H., August 26.—At the 7 o'clock service of the Union African Baptist Association, now in session in this city. Rev. Dr. Poindexter, of Columbus, preached a thrilling sermon on the doctrine of justification. The Second Baptist church was crowded, and a mass of people stood upon the sidewalk in. tensely interested in every word spoken by this distinguished color-

ed orator and politician. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Moderator, Rev. W. H. Beasley, of Jamestown; Clerk, Rev. C. W. Stribling, Greenfield; Treasurer, Rev. J. A. Powell, Chillicothe. Mrs. Butler addressed the association on church missionary work in an impressive manner.

At 11 a. m. a sermon was preached by Rev. P. H. Williams, of Springfield, O.

Tatten's Warning.

New Haven, Ct., August 26.—Charles A. L. Totten, U. S. A., late professor of military science in Yale, is out in another warning message, couched, if possible, in more ominous terms than ever. He maintains that his calculations are being minutely fulfilled. and that his published system of chronology contains nothing but the truth, and that since March 29. 192, everything compires to fasten his conviction as to the critical nature of the crisis now at the door. He says that the time has arrived for fearless statements. The professor says that he is firmly convinced that during the jubilee year 1895-6 A. D., reckoning from the September equinox, the clouds now gathering upon all sides will cul-

"This year," he says, "is the central one of the seven with which

the "Gentila times" close." The professor says that he looks upon the period in an odd and etrangely significant way. Withrespect to the pestilences now reging abroad, Lieutenant Totten canjures the powers that te to spare no vigilance. His warning is "Enter into thy ports and close thy gates about thee uniti the indigmation is past."

THE BLOOD RECORD

Nashville, Tenn., August 27.-A mob of about 350 men visited the jail at Alamo, Crocket county, last night, and demanded the Sheriff to give up one Dennis Blackwell, a Negro, committed to jail for an attempted rape upon a Miss Cochran, who lives near Gadsden. The jailer, having no warning of the mob aztil the jail was surrounded, gave up prisoner, and the mob cauried him about one-half mile from the jail and hung him-

Be Able to Catch on. Birmingham Wide Awake:-One thing, at least, can be said of the political situation in the South as it refers to the Afro-American, that there is coming an awful change or revolution that, to our mind, is going to sweep every obstacle in its path. Then will occur things that never have been seen here before. We hope the Afro-American element is ready to grasp the situation by the forelock and make the best of it.

Listen to This.

Peoples Advocate:-Negro supremacy, Negro domination! what a terror to Democracy, and they have the cheek to call upon the Negroes of Georgia to help them demolish the People's party. What fools they must take us to

Old Time Friendship.

Petersburg Herald-The white people of Virginia are kindly disposed toward the colored people. The kindly ante-bellum feeling between the races has not all died out yet. There are many good old time friendships between the whites and blacks of this common-wealth.

-At Galesburg, Ill., Charity Mur-She was 81 years ray has died. old.

-Jacob Mitchell died of consump. tion at Cleveland, O., recently Besides machine fixing, Mr. Talbot sharpens barber's tools, bicycles and firearms. He is quite well fitted up, having his lathe and wheels run by a dynamo. He will also give lessons in rifle and revolver shoot-

At Clarksdale, Tenn., three colored men on the count y ticket beat their white opponents for constable, school commissioner and essessor. -An Afro-American wife murderer under sentence of death at Texarkana. Ark., was prevented from being baptired by other Afro-Americans who said the creek should not be defiled by his "vile carcass."

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OUR LODGE DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION OF OHIO.

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

Grand Vice Chancellor-Jas. H. Weaver, Portsmouth, O. Grand Prelate— A. J. Means, Rendville, O.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seals-George W. Hartsell, Dayton, O. Grand Master of Exchequer-Levi R. Moore, Ironton, O. Grand Master of Arms-Jas. E. Benson, Cleveland, O.

Grand Inner Guard-Jesse M. Sears, Gloucester, O. Grand Outer Guard-Stipen Morren, Xenia, O. Grand Lecturer-J. T. F. Carr, Cincinnati, O. Grand Marshal-

George S. Bowles, Piqua, O. Supreme Representatives-A J. Rigge Cincinnati, O.: J. R. Scurry, Springfield, O. Past Grand Chancellor-

L. H. Wilson, Cincinnati, O. GARNETT LODGE NO. 8 MEETS evert first and third Tuesday night in each month. H. M. Higgins, C. C.; Harry Lewis, K. of R. and S.

POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 1. meet every second and fourth Tues. day night in each month. Louis Wharton, C. C.; A. J. Riggs, K. of R. and S.

EXCELSIOR DIVISION NO. 7. meets every fourth Thursday night in each month. E. B. F. Johnson, Com.

WILSON DIVISION, NO. 2, MEETS every thard Thursday night in each

month. Wm. Johnson, Com. by our splendor. Cincinnati, O., August 25.-Special. Its no use talking, the Kids are out of sight, and if you don't think it so, just ask any one of the Moss. backs, who attended the blow out at the residence of Professor W. M. Johnson, in honor of Capt. Ed. ward Johnson, who a few evenings before was elected to the captancy of the (Kid) Excelsion division. Cap. tain William Johnson. who was elected to the same position in honor of his election and one of the sprouts of Excelsior. Sir. John Thomas said, "I'll bet my Sunday hat to a bag of peanuts that the Kids will knock the old pioneers out." Captain William Johnson said, "let me tell you something." Have all the fun you want, but don't start anything. Sirs. Tisdale and Harry Ward, who were feeling as proud of their new capbancy as a country girl is of a circus, said, well we will start something and the result was as above stated.

Mayor Richards who looked sour, said, boys I am with you right or wrong. Harry T. Lewis, who while his wife was away from home has got as frisky as a spoilt child at a birthday party, started out with the invitations, and it was not long before the news was spread from center to circumference about the great blow out that was to come off. At 3 p. m. we peeped around the corner of 6 and Elm and the first person we spied was "Kunnel" Al. Herderson telling Sir. Henry York. Sir Reynolds, of Chicago, Sir. Mose Lewfs and a number of others his famous story and Sir Riggs about his fight in Cumminsville, and at the same time keeping his eye on Brigaier General Speed, who was waiting the signal to come in just as a cat would watch for a rat. We walked up on the opposite side of street and stept in to Sir. Tisdale cigar store unobserved, and there sat the Grand Chancellor Sam B. Hill, with tears running down his cheeks as big as a link of sausage. because he had promised his best

girl to take her to the "Zoo" before he received the invitation to be present, and of course could not disappoint her. There was also Sir. L. H. Wilson the Sage of Pythianism in the State of Ohio, who has achieved honor and distinction by his faithfuiness, said that as he was feeling just like a two year old and the fair damsel to whom he had promised his presence would not excuse him, therefore he asked to be excused which was granted. By this time the residence of Captain William Johnson was well filled. In order to be social we accepted the invitation from the Kids and went over to see how the boys acted. 'Well," well, "such a time the boys did have." As we stepped into the door we were met by Charley Schooly, who said, "gratulate me," 'gratulate me." Oh. why don't you say something. We could not tell what in the world had happen to him. so finally we asked for what. Why says. Charley. I am the father of a twelve pound daughter. We were glad to hear it, and congratulated the Kid upon the advent of an beir. We were glad to hear Charley speak about his daughter, but the table was more desirable. It was laden with a bounteous sup-

ply. Sir Riggs was called upon in henor of the Moss-backs to make a few remarks which he did in a very acceptable manner. Bir. Reynolds, of Chicago, was also called upon to make a few remarks. He spoke very encouraging of the Sir. Knights in the windy city, but he said that boys in Cincinnati were out of sight. Sir. Ed. Cleveland who was very hungry wanted to pull his coat tail. but was prevented from doing so by Bro. Shed Saunders. Finally the word was given go and they did go. too. There was plenty to eat and to drink with, the accent on the drink. "eh, boys am I right." After the inner man had been satisfied. Captain William Johnson offered one dozen cigars for the best swords man, Sir. Riggs was the first entry, his measurement is 48. and in order to

get a belt around him the one that

was present had to be spliced. We

know that Sir Riggs is Pretty well up in the mannual, but he had the starch taken out of him on this oc. casion. Sir. Green was the next. and at this time Sir. Riggs was still all o. k. Sir Wharton, one of the Moss backs came next and knocked the ideas of Sir. Riggs and Sir. Green as swordsmen as high as a cocked hat. The last to come was Nir. Schooly, the father of the twelve pound daughter, prancing like a wild horse in Mazeppa, who carried off the honors and was given the prize It has been said since that the judges, Captain A. H. Henderson, Gen. Sneed and Sir. Ward, were seen, We don't like to say its so, because the Plaindealer has not the time to give to litigation. The event was one that will do the lodges in this city a great deal of good. It shows that the members are working in harmony and unison, and ought to be a precedent for some of the older organizations. In the near future a banquet will be given in honor of Grand Chancellor Hill, Past Grand Chancellor Wilson and Brig. Gen. Sneed. Boys watch for the date.

The election of S. B. Hill as Grand Chancellor of Ohio, so far has been a success. It was thought by some that Sir. Hill was rather young for so responsible a position, and could not infuse into the conduct of affairs that spirit which is a guarantee of success. When the Banner of Pythianism was placed into his hands its value, virtue and ancient grandeur was recalled Its cardinal principles rehearsed and its conspicuous beauty spoken of as the admiration by a majority of the young Afro America cans of the United States. Sir. Hill promised to carry the Banner to victory or to report at the Batt meeting of the Grand lodge that convenes in the city of Cleveland. The manifestations of union in this city have been marvelous. There doesn't seem to be any "if I can't, you shall not" spirit existing among the members of the different lodges and divisions. In this city, public attention is attracted at the way and manner the Pythians work to gether, and the characteristic of the chivalric Knights has caused the ene. mies of Pythianism to become dared

There has been but very little said about the court of Calanthe. The ladies. God bless them, need a little encouragement. The court is an auxiliary of the Knights and must not be overlooked. Her presence is as animating as the heliotrope and roses, her sweetness has so crystalized our being that to attempt to run the order without their influence is like trying to change the laws of

IN THE FAR NORTH.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 15. To the Editor of the Plaindealer: I have been reading Plutarch's topics for a long time with great interest. and after seeing the applause tendered him in last week's issue of your paper, Irom Columbus, Ohio, I must applaud him too. I will say in the first place that I hope Plutarch will not cease his good work in showing upt here men to the world who are wearing the garb of ministers of the gospel in order to break up family ties and commit other depredations too numerous itomention. It is high time that some one has taken it upon themselves to uphold the dignity of the church. The members, some of them. are to blame, too, in this matter, in In the absence of their encouragement a great deal of this trouble would be avoided. My own case as a victim in this matter is this: I resided a few years ago in a certain town in Canada, and as the Sunday school was in a bad state for books, etc., I advanced a few dollars to buy those articles. That has been near five years ago, and some of the members of this church refused to pay me. so sometime after I was speaking to the minister of that church about the matter and his answer was of well, it is only a small amount any way; in substance you can do without that, and so I have not received the amount yet. Not that I can't do without it, but I mention these things to show the principle in some of the churches in Canada. It was only a few dollars, it is true, but if ithad been only one cent, it was mine and they should have shown a Christian principle by paying it. Further, I will say to the Hon. Plutarch. do not stop in your good work, for swely every man and woman that has read his letters in the Plaindealer cannot help but be elated over the step be has taken in regard to the dignity of the church There is a heaven and

spoken of will be assigned to the latter without repentance. The trades-union procession, which took place here last Thursday, was a grand success. Your correspondent represented his trade-varnish manufacturer-with a decorated wagon. There was no objection about my being black. On the contrary, many hats of welcome were raised along the lines of thousands of people on either

hell, and surely such people as are

Mrs. H. T. Scurry is quite well again from a badly sprained arm. Master Harry Scurry is on the sick

The small-pox made its appearance here six weeks ago, being brought here on board of a ship from Asia. It spread to seven cases, but has all disappeared, excepting two or three. one Afro-American being attacked by it. but he recovered. Two white per-

sons died with it. With sorrow we still hear of the unfair treatment of our people in the south, but we continue to hope that the time will come when the Afro-American in the South can claim their own bodies and souls. Our race in the United States is having its life crushed out now, and with the thousands coming over from the old country every month to help further crush I cannot see what the outcome will

be. It surely looks gloomy for our race in the United States at present I think, though, that the President has done a great deal to right matters this term and we hope that he will be reelected when we remember that he has to deal with sovereign states, and each state claims that President Harrison gas gone as far

as he can in our behalf. W. H. H. JOHNSON. NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HILL

Subscribers not receiving the Plaincaler regularly should potify us st once. We desire every copy de-

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

THE PLAINDEALER is always on sais W. S. Tiedale, 158 West Sixth street, John Darmell, 119 1-2 W. Sixth street,

Johnson's Delmonico 13 W. 6th,

Street. White's Hotel 297 W. 5th Street.

Church Directory.

ureb, Meand and Bi mond Streets. Morning services, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9.30 a. m., Evening service, 7.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Monday night. Willing Workers, Tuesday night.

rown Chapel, Park Avenue and Chapel, Weinut Hill. Morning service, 11. a. m. Sunday school, 9.35. Evening service, 7.30. Rev. thasles Burdy, Pastor. Joseph L. Jones, Sup eintendent Surcay school.

Alles Temple, A. M. E. Church, Sixth and Broadway. J. W. Gazaway, Pastor. Genera prayer meeting, 6. a. m. Sunday school, 9. a m. Frenching, 11 a. m., and 8.30 p. m. Y.M. C.A. meeting, 3,30 p. m. Class meetings, Sunday 1 p. m. and Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Official meeting. Weednesday, 8 p. m., General prayer on Tuesdays, 8 p. m. Public generally are invited to attend.

Zion Saptist Church, Ninth Street, near John Street, Rev. A. W. Puller, Pastor. Mornug service, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9.80 a. m treddig service, 7.30 a m. General prayer medial Voine silay, p. w. Literary socie Monday, 8 p' I

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

The Plaindealer continued to your

address? We have carried quite a number of subscribers, whose subscriptions have long since expired. We can do so no longer. If you desire to continue to receive the Plaindealer. and are in arrears, you must remit at one. This is the last copy of the Plaindealer which will be sent to subgribers who are not paid up.

PERSONAL MENTION.

-Hon. J. M. Langston passed through the city last Sunday, en rute from Nashville, Tnn., to Wash-

-ln Underwood a premising young physician of Frankfort, Ky., spent Monday and Tuesday in the city, making new acquaintances. -Misses Lucile Washington and

Mollie Franklin, two wielders of the birch in the public schools of Memthis. Tenn., left Wednesday for their homes after a pleasant stay of two weeks in our city-

-Mrs. Dr. E. A. Williams, of New orleans. La., is in the city for a lew days, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Jared Carey, of Kenyon avenue. -Miss Sarah Walker, a promising oung lady of the Frankfert, Ky., whools, who has been the guest of

Miss Lena Taylor for some weeks mst. left Wednesday for her field d labor accompanied by her friend Miss Lena Taylor-

-The Sham Presidential election rranged for last Wednesday at Tien Baptist church, and about which so much has been said proved be all that the name indicated. The attendance was very poor and ut one of the Presidential candihter appeared upon the scene. -Rev. B. A. Imes, of Memphis,

em. passed through the city last riday evening, en route to attend he bedside of his sick brother, J. Imes, of Van Wert, Pa.

-Miss Orlena Byrd, for some years resident of our city left last Sat-Iday for Chicago, which place the rill reside in the future.

-Miss Eva Nichols, of Xenia, Ohio, Ont a few days in our city last tek, the guest of Misses Lizzie and

onisa Clarke. -The select picnic given by the interprise Galaxy Club. at Mt. Look. at park, last Wednesday, although

maiden effort brought together very pleasant and congenial who enjoyed themselves The members of the Club herre much credit for the maner of their arrangments. -Mrs. Florence Cooper and Dr.

Mord Hickman, of Memphis, Tenn., tast Wednesday for their homes her a pleasant visit in our city. guests of Mr. and Mrs. Banjamin ekman. sr.

-Miss Anna James, of Xenia, who heen the guest of Mrs. Rebecca. iomas, returned to her home last

-Mr. and Mrs. George O'Bannon are moved to their beautiful home Hartwell, and will in future en-T the rustic air.

Randy Bartlett. of No. 8 Carlisle brother of George Bartlett, the Pular letter-carrier, died last Sunat his home, of hasty consump-His remains were taken to New dmond for interment, last Tuesday. Misses Hattie B. Lewis and Mamie arter of Piqua have been employtas teachers in the public schools of

Ernest Osborne spent Sunday and onday in Cleveland, O., the guest of Mister Mrs. John A. Cisco.

Yrs. Alexander Campbell, of Xen-. is in the city visiting friends Mrs. Rachel Green of Mt. Auburn, ^{Tained} a few friends Wednesday ding, in honor of Rev-Gazaway. hone those present were Mr. and Virgil Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. ark Miss Elnora Ramsey, Mrs. Vir-Ramsey and many others.

Mr. J. J. Scott, of Chicago, and

noon.

Mr. John Gray, of Washington, D. C., are in the city, the guests of Mr. Lewis W. Thomas, of Fourth St.

-Sunday School Mass Meeting, Pre. cinct A., met last Sunday at Zion Baptist Church. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year-Wallace Campbe l. Pres., John Goode, Vice Pres., Susannah Turner, Sec., J. Whalen, Treas.

-Mrs. John Stowers returned last Wednesday from a pleasant visit to friends at Maysville, Ky. -A very pleasant surprise was ten-

dered Rev. Prowd and wife, last Monday, by the Julia A. Rice Club. -Officer John Millee has resigned from the Police Force and will remove

to Lexington, Ky. -Rev. L. M. Haygood, Presiding Elder of the Louisville District, M. E. Church, was in the city this week circulating among his many friends.

-Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, of Ironton, On delegates to the Covington Conference, are visiting Mrs. Cassie Smith, of George St.

-Miss Alice Colston, of Elm St., has as her guest Mrs. Rosa Armstrong, of New York City.

-Mr. H. C. Williams left Thursday for Lexington, Ky., to join the New York Trio Troupe, of which he is man-

-Women's Relief Corps No. 175 will give a lawn fete, Friday, September and, at the residence of Mr. D. C. Will. iams, 21 Carlisle Ave. All are invited to be present.' -Mrs. Cassie Smith, of 101 George

St., Mrs. Louise King and Mrs. Henson Lewis, of Cumminsville, were the guests of Mrs. George Doyle, of Hazelwood, last week.

-Mrs. Wm. Tate and Miss Lulu Mitchell of Court St. are spending a lew days among friends in the Capital

-Editor Dan. A. Rudd and Prof. C. W. Bell returned home yesterday, after a brief visit to Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and St. Paul, in the interests of the American Catholic Tribune. -Prof. W. H. Mayo, principal of the Frankfort, Ky., school, has been circulating among friends in the city left last Wednesday for Frankfort.

-Miss Maria Roxborough, who has been the guest of Miss Erminie H. Bell for some weeks past, leaves tomorrow, Sunday night, to resume her duties as teacher in the public schools of Louisville.

-Mr. and Mrs. Boswell Churchill have as their guest this week. Miss Lottie M. Brown of Flemingsburg, Ky. -Miss Alice May Easton entertain-

ed Misses Mamie Plumb, Jennie D. late dinner last Wednesday, in honor of Miss V. Robinson.

-Benj. F. Rudd, brother of John R. Rudd, who has been spending a few weeks in the city, left last Tuesday for his home in Springfield. -Isaiah Boberts, of Xenia, O., has

been in the city during the week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke. -Frankfort Patriarchie No. 71 and Messiah Lodge No. 1641 gave a joint picaic at the Highland House last

Tuesday eevning, which was very well

attended. -Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap of Myrtle Ave. gave a very pleasant birthday surprise party to their son Charles, last Saturday night, and those present spent an enjoyable evening. A. mong those present we noticed Misses Dr. Ida Gray, Helena Taylor Sarah Walker, of Frankfort, Ky., -Mamie Plumb, Jennie Porter, Alice May Easton, and Mesers. Andrew Davis, Wm. Porter, Ernest Troy, David McLain,

and others. -The funeral of Clarence Traverse took place last Wednesday afternoon from Allen Temple Church, Sixth and Broadway. He had been sick for two months, of hasty consumption. He one with such meekness his affliction that even his immediate relatives were umagnerated with his real condition. He was very courteous, affable and genticianly and popular with ail who knew him. He was a member of Allen Temple Church and Sunday School. Rev. Gazaway delivered a very effective funeral oration. Deceased was 19 years old. He leaves a mother, Mrs. Laura Traverse, and two sisters, Misses Leona and Bertram, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his loss-

Beautiful floral tributes were presented by the Unity Club, of which he was a useful member. -Mrs. Osbert Early left last Satur-

day for an extended visit among relatives in Chicago. -Dr. Frank W. Johnson spent last

Thursday and Friday at his home in Ripley, O., attending Brown County -The many Cincinnati friends of Miss Sarah McGee of Gallipolis will be pain-

ed to learn that she is very low with hasty consumption at her home. Miss McGee was in our city some weeks recently, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Woodson, and by her amiability made a host of friends.

-W. M. Forrester of Richmond, Va., accompanied by his two charming daughters, Misses Laura and Nellie, was in the city a few days this week. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Porter. - Mr. Forrester is the Grand Master of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, and has been attending the biennial meeting of the order at Indianapolis.

Walnut Hill Notes.

-Mies Ossie Towles, of Xenia, is the guest of Mrs. Eliza Bramlette. -Mr. Hartwell Parham is on the sick list.

-Sunday was quarterly meeting at Brown chapel. Large audiences were present at each service. P. E., W. J. Johnson conducted the services. —Elder Charles Bundy has recon-

sidered his intention of going to California and will continue in these -Superintendent P. M. Hardin, of the Orphan asylum will inaugurate

Sunday school services at the asylum. This is a good move and friends have promised assistance to him. -Mrs. Alice Page, of O'Bryonville, entertained friends last Wednesday.

-Miss Susie Scott will leave this week for her school. Mrs. Laura Green, of Chicago, is the guest of her brother, Mr. Geo.

-First Baptist church had a moonlight fete last Monday evening on the

church grounds. -Mr. Charles Pine and Mrs. Lillie Withers, were married last Tuesday. -Dr. Minor, of W. Va., preached at Bethel church last Sunday after.

-Mr. Willam Roberts is visiting relatives and friends at Maysville, Ky., and his familiar face is missed at one of the Foraker avenue houses. -Miss Susie Scott is an applicant for the vacancy at Avondale, late-

ly held by Miss May Weaver.

-Mrs. Susie Higgins entertained the following last Friday afternoon: Mrs. Dr. Consuela Clarke Stewart, of Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. Dr. Clifford Hickman and Miss Cooper, of Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. John Samples, Mrs. Ida Mason, Mrs. Ford Stith; Misses Lelia Adams and Minnie Moore.

-The Rev. H. H. Harris left last Monday for Boston. He will probably accept the call to the charge at Bethel church.

-Professor G. H. Harris, of Maysville, Ky., was the guest of Mrs. A. J. DeHart last Sunday.

The End The closing services of the four years' prosperous administration of Rev.J.

W. Gazaway, the efficient pastor of Allen Temple, will'be held to-morrow at the church. At 10:45 a. m. he will address a few parting words to the Superintendent, teachers, officers and members of the Sabbath School. At | High School, with its 100 pupils and sermon.

Rev. Gazaway has been pastor of Allen Temple since May 26, 1888, at which time he was sent to finish the unexpired term of Rev? John G. Mitchell; and take it all in all, his administration has been one of the most successful among the pastors of recent years. The Reverence gentleman will leave Cincinnati with the kindest wishes and earnest prayers of hundreds of ardent friends and admirers.

The Ruffin Club, under Samuel W. Clark, East End Republican Club, under R. J. Harlan, John D. Caldwell Club, under Powhattan Beatty and Geo. B. Cox Clab. under Isaac Willy iams will take part in the grand demonstration, to be given at Woodsdale Sept. 10 Hon. Frederick Douglass and | Gaines' High School. John M. Langston have been invited to be present

Senator John P. Green of Cleveland, author of the bill making the first ideality." Only a few years ago a Monday in September a legal holiday, has again been invited, and has signified his willingness to be present at the grand celebration by the labor organization of this city, at Hunt's Grove, next Monday. Senator Green

William H. Taylor and Samuel B. Hill have been appointed by Chairman Porter, Maggie and Sadie McLeod at John P. Murphy as members of the Campaign and Finance committees re-

> able to say that this vacancy will by one of ther ace.

> editorially commends Bishop Tanner, of the A.M. E. church for his brave stand relative to the condition of affairs respecting the colored people. Is it not this very kind of gush from eminent pens among us that pleases the fancy of the Southern whites? Certainly the Bishop was unacquainted with the facts when he penned that article for the New York Independent. He asks. "what of the night?" If the Bishop were in the South he would find that it is still of liberties, unjust and oppressive distribution in proportion to population? When the blacks number less than one-tenth of the whole population." Does he mean to infer by this statement that the ratio of crime among the blacks so far exceeds that among the whites,when in many sections of our (sunny?) South to defend your manhood is a the penalty. He says: "The Southern mob in its fury does not assail is such a flagrant abuse of the true state of things, that it seems useless to undertake to set the Bishop right. Certainly, if he be ignorant of the true facts in the case, a careful persual of "Iola's" answerable argument under date of the 12th inst. in the New York Age, will answer to the purpose. "But," says he, "the supposed bad," is the subject of the mob's violence, when a black man happens to be in an altercation with a white man, are there any questions asked as to the character or reputation of the black man in the community? If there is a case on record we would like to know it. The white man's color answers for him. A case in point which is an example of two many such cases. A Mr. Anderson living in Mississippi, in the summer of '80, owed Mr. Douglass, (white), store keeper \$2. Anderson happened at the store one evening before his week was up and therefore had no money. this Douglass must have or blood. Anderson, politely, but curtly replied. "you will have to take blood then," whereupon Douglass sprang from behind his counter, his hand dressed in brass knuckles and drew blood from Anderson's skull. Four other men in the store hearing the noise came to Douglass rescue. Anderson whipped the five of them and skipped out home. A few minutes later an officer appeared with a warrant for Anderson's arrest, after some parleying he consented to go with the officer. He was tried, found guilty and fined \$10 and 30 days in the Desoto county jail. All of this hap-

found next day. Yet the fury of the mob stopped to question this poor man's character and reputation in the community. Had this been done, however, and the two tried for character, there would have been a difference in the morning.

What is most alarming about the learned Bishop, is he knows that the clash between blacks and whites is seldom if ever reported truthfully and one cannot write on this question as the Bishop does and state the truth unless he knows the facts in the case. I am for law and order and am forever opposed to moberacy, it threatens the peace and safety of this Nation.

"Joe."

HERE AND THERE.

-In this city where p ejudice against the colored man is so great one is led to wonder whether a serious mistake was not made in mixing the schools-There was a time, not very far distant either, when "our schools," and "our teachers" were the boast of every citizen of the town. Now how different! Only a few years ago and Gaines' 11 a. m. he will deliver his farewell its 10 to 20 graduates, per annum, was looked upon as an institution worthy the praise of any body. Now old Gaines' is gone, and in its stead we have here and there a few dark faces filling much desired space in the two white schools, and one graduate per annum. Ten years ago there were conclude that since "In union there is strength," they will unite and build up a system of good schools again on the smoldering embers of old

Talk about the civil rights of the Negro in Ohio! In the language of old Bill Allen, "its a damned barren brethren, oh! how long will such things be permitted? And we have a Negro representative in the Legislagro retire to the couch at night in peace without at least making an effort to effect a change? If we had

a Parnell to represent us, as the Irish once had, then we could hope for a change. But as long as we elect representatives who CPG 098 JOY "honor" only and not for the interests i their race, just so long will our peo ple be kicked about by the so-called superior race. The first session of the Legislature is a thing of the past. We heard a great deal of a Civil Rights bill being drawn up, but we have failed to see it. Come, brother Jackson, and gain or strempt to gain some sort of redress for our much

abused people. It seems from what we can hear that the Republican campaign in the state is progressing finely. The state committee is actively engaged in a vigorous fight to swell the majority of Harrison and Reid. Next week, September 10, the campaign will be practically opened by a monster meeting night-blackened by the curtailment at Woodsdale Island. No money or pains have been spared to procure the very best speakers in the country. Excursions will be run from a dozen different cities, and at least 25,000 roaring republicans are epected to be present to listen to the expounding of solid republican doctrine by the numerous and excellent speakers who will be present.

DEATH AT TOLEDO.

Death has come into our midst and removed from us one of the loveliest of the lovely. On Sunday evening, Ang. 21st, at twenty minutes past nine, Miss Ida G. Moxley passed quietly to rest after an illness of only ten days of typhoid fever. Miss Moxley had returned from Adrian where she

had spent a week, being sick during her visit. The deceased was born in Dresden, Canada, July 12, 1870, being 22 years 1 month and 7 days old-About five years ago she came to this city, and from her advent she won a place with all who met her. Thre years ago last winter she professed religion and joined the A. M. E. Church. Since that time till her death, she had it said of all who knew her to be an upright Christian lady. In the church she was ever ready to do what she could for the advancement of religion. In the Sunday School she was always prompt and attentive to its interests. In the Christian Endeavor work she was among the first to advance its interests, and was treasurer of the same. She was a chartered member of Eliza J. Henry Household, being its secretary. In the death of Miss Moxley the church loses one of its brightest lights, the Sunday school a faithful member, the Christian Endeavor Society an ardent work-

Miss Moxley had a kind, sweet, placid disposition, and was loved by all

On Wednesday, at two p. m., from Warren Chaepl A. M. E. Church, a large concourse of people gathered to pay the last sad rites to the memory of a loving character. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. O. P. Ross, Rev. M. A. Dyer, of the Third Baptist church, performed the ceremony.

The profusion of flowers from the society and friends was a fitting testimonial of the esteem in which she was held. Miss Moxley died in full triumph

held memorial service to the life and character of the Miss Moxley. The seating capacity was overtaxed to accommodate the audience. Rev. Ross read a portion of the tenth chapter of Luke, and referred feelingly to the life and death of the deceased. Being memorial service an opportunity was given others For Coal and Coke, Cigars and Tobac, co, Laundry, all kinds of Printing, Houses and Rooms, and The Plaindealer at \$1.00 a year,

TISDALE 158 West Sixth Street 158

spoke feelingly.

Other short talks wer made by A. M. Clemens, Geo. Remley and C. F. Richmond. Mr. A. M. Clemens submited resolutions of condolence of a feeling nature, which were adopted.

At the Sunday school session Mr. W. M. A. Vena offered touching resolutions of sympathy, the same being adopted. The Supt., W. E. Clemens, spoke of the deceased in a touching and feeling manner. The death of Miss Moxley takes from us our choicest gem, and her demise is lamented by young and old.

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THOS. J. CALLOWAY, MANAGER. 1913 11th St., N. W., Washington,

Denver Exponent:-A short time since, w elearned through one of our exchanges, of the terrible fate which befell two brothers who led a mob, which lynched an innocent Negro, but now comes the intelligence that near Jackson, Miss., a tree from which a colored man was hung by a mob, has since withered and died; the inhabitants of that section are greatly amased at this strange occurrance. The Southern situation may be exaggerated, but occurances of this nature are plain manifestations of

the displeasure of the Almighty. Jackson, Mich., Aug. 81.-A reception was given to-night by the pastor and friends of the African M. E. church of this city in honor of Bishop Turner, D. D., L. L. D., and the members of the Michigan conference African M. E. church. Mayor Brooks delivered an address of welcome and Rev. M. M. Cullen, of the First Methodist church welcomed the visitors in behalf of the minister Pichop H.

Irene Johnson.

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POLITICAL TIPS.

will be the orator of the day.

spectively, for the fall campaign-Prof. Louis D. Easton is an applieaut for the elerkship made vacant in the office of City Auditor Brown by ture! Oh. ye Gods! How can a Nethe resignation of R. J. Harlan. Mr. Harlan will officiate as Dow Tax Clerk in the office of Treasurer Geo. Schott. Auditor Brown has been idolized by the Afro-Americans on account of his manly treatment in his appointment, and we hope to be

To Bishop Tanner. To the Editor of the Plaindealer:-Tuesday evening's Post, of this city,

laws and the inequality of rights-Suppose 378 whites were lynched as against 728 blacks is that an equal crime for which your life must pay the good men of either race." This

pened the same afternoon. According to law a deputy sheriff was given the "charge" for safe lodgement in the county jail. That night a mob came, poor Anderson without being allowed to pay or to see or send farewell to his wife and three children, was tared, his body satu-

ed and gagged; he was started down the same big road he had so oft traveled before, and when entirely exhausted from the trot and flames, he fell, his body was riddled with

along side of the road, where it was 'day School teacher and class leader.

er, the city a beloved citizenwho knew her.

of faith.

bullets and thrown into the ditch to speak. Mrs. John Brown, her Sun-

over thirty colored teachers drawing \$35.000 per year in salaries, and now there are thirteen, drawing about \$12, 000 in salaries. Then there was an enrollment of 1500 colored children, as against 1000 last year. Talk about retrogression; this is it for certain. It strikes me that if our people would only consider this matter in an unbiased and unprejudiced light they will

sham bill was passed the Legislature, giving all citizens their equal rights in theatres, restaurants, etc., or if refused, a fine of not more than \$100 to be imposed. Our people pay no attention to this law at ail. To-day a colored man will not be served in any first class restaurant in Cincinnati, while a fourth rate theatre, like Robinson's, has a Nigger pen, a la our Southern brethren. How long,

On Sunday the 28th, Rev. O. P. Ross

err tierettettet.

Lock Box 208, Washington, D. C.

THE PLAINDEALER.

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FRIDAY, SEPT 2. '92.

KEEP YOURSELF POSTED.

The Plaindealer trusts that Afro-Americans everywhere will take a decided interest in the election campaign this year and acquaint themselves fully with all phases of its issues. Some of the current issues effect them vitally. It is their duty to know why these issues effect them and to what extent. It is well known that ignorance of the law does not excuse a man from punishment for its violation. Neither will apathy or disinterest be any excuse for the evil consequences of unintelligent action. If the true attitude of parties and men is clearly understood by them and if they are thoroughly conversant with the facts, they may be reasonably secure from the plague of ingenious misinformation which is abroad in the land. The sin of perversion and falsification is one great sin in an American election.

The law prescribes adequate punishment for the purchase of votes by money or collateral, but a vote obtained by lying pretence is a vote gained by the liar for which the law takes no account. No one understands this better than the nolitical fakir. The campaign Jehu will be abroad with his snares and his counterfeit bills and his confidence games, and Bohemion oats will be not half so alluring as the plans he will unfold to you for obtaining something out of nothing. Keep yourself posted. There is nothing so destructive to the confidence business as a little general information backed by common sense. Only this week a Democratic fakir from Georgia tries to play Afro-Americans for suckers with the fatuous plea that Southern Democrats are the Afro-Americans' best friends and pre sents an array of figures that are as fine a specimen of political jugglery as the campaign will bring To the Afro-American who has read Geo. W. Cable's impartial statement of the condition of education in the South and published in the Plaindealer, this little crack from the Georgia cracker will not create as much disturbance as a Fourth of July equib. This is but a sample however, of the campaign lies with which the Afro-American of the North or wherever his vote is counted. will be treated. If he does not want to be filled with vain regrets after election his political education should be carefully attended to. "Thrice armed is whose cause is just." The Afro-American is asking for justice this Let nothing becloud that issue.

The Southern News, of Richmond, Va. is one of the latest journals to put in appearance. It promises to emerge into a daily about Sept. 15th. The Plaindealer wishes success to the venture.

The Constitutional Union of Colorado has endorsed the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Wonder if any of the participant have stock in any of the silver mines. If not, wherein will the free and unlimited coinage of silver benefit them. Will it make their dollars easier to get, increase its purchasing power or induce their employers to pay them larger salaries for the same quantity and quality of work? Will some participant at this convention please enlighten the Plaindealer.

T. J. Calloway, formerly representative of the Plaindealer in Washington, has formed a Colored Teacher's Agency. It will be the purpose of this agency to secure employment for teachers and to supply schools with the best of teachers. There is no reason why such an agency should not be a success under the management of Mr. Calloway, in fact, his name, as the head of the agency, is a guarantee of good faith, and success.

The formation of an Afro-American league in northwestern Pennsylvania, is an indication that the league idea still finds favor with the people, and that the movement in time is destined to assume proportions. It will take time for the people to generally take up with the movement for as a mass they fail to realize their condition. For the present, those interested in the league or kindred organizations must be content with slow growth, and sow assiduously the seed of the movement that will in time ripen

Read the Plaindealer.

MUST FACE THEIR RECORD.

Blowing hot and cold with the same breath, and almost in the same breath, seems to be the Democratic policy for this campaign. In line with this idea the Detroit Free Press finds time to lay aside its lurid headlines bewailing the possibility of "Negro Domination" to publish an effusion from the pen of Governor Northern, of Georgia, in which he essays to point out what the South is doing for the Afro-American. Just for whose tenefit the publication is made nobody knows. Surely not even Governor Northern or the Detroit Free Press hopes to fool any Afro-American by such a tissue of fine words of deceit, hypocrisy and cant. Even they must know that to win the support of the colored man North, they have got to treat the colored man South in a far different manner. There are few men of any race who will not know that it is false and untrue in every particular. There are few colored men anywhere who do not know that in no section of the South is there any law, freedom or justice to the Afro-American voter. The Plaindealer not only challenges the Free Press, but Governor Northern himself as to the truth of these assertions as compared with the records.

It is absurd that any one should pretend that the South is the Afro-American's best friend and Governor Northern is ludicrous in attempting such a claim. Right in Georgia under the sanction and direction of this same Governor Northern there exists the most inhuman, the most degrading and the most brutal penal system that the civilized world has any record of. In the convict camps of Georgia men and women are chained together for years as so many brutes and in consequence the State has more illegitimate wards than any State in the Union, and Governor Northern himself knows. as does every one else, that neither men, women nor children are grant. ed the semblance of a trial before being condemned to a life in these camps worse than ten thousand deaths. Yet they dare prate to the Northern man about their 'best friendship." If this be best friendship may the Lord deliver an oppressed race from more of it. In addition to this murder and outrage has run riot in the South. From one end to the other, upon the merest suspicion, without the pretense of a trial, one colored man upon another has been lynched until now the bloody record of this lawless section for less than a year numbers in the hundreds. Does the Free Press. does the Democratic party hope to make us believe that all this is done by a section which as Governor Northern says "best knows his needs, sympathizes most deeply with him and feels for him the truest friendship." Yet this is the record upon which he expects to appeal to the Afro-American for his vote. This is the record his Northern allies forget when they seek to divide the Negro

It is not true that the Afro-American only pay \$19.000 dollars in school tax. Every man who votes pays a full tax of one dollar that goes into the school fund. This tax alone would be more than \$19,000 dollars. A large percentage of the fines paid go to the same purpose, beside the large amount paid yearly into every Southern State by Northern philanthropy.

Just before Governor Northern penned these lines of the superior advantages given the Afro-Americans in his section, several Southern States passed the degrading "jim crow" car law. He was already debarred from all the public educational advantages offered other men in the theatre, the lecture room and the concert hall. If the Democracy thinks such slush just before election will win Afro-American votes, they are sadly mistaken.

The Democratic party is a peculiar aggregation, which nothing under the sun would hold intact save a hankering for the spoils of office. It takes a pretty shrewd Democrat to tell just what issues the party represents. In the West, it is free coinage, in the East just the opposite. It is free trade or tariff reform, to suit the sentiment of the section. In the South it is no "Force bill" while in the North the managers are proud of the increasing intelligence of the Afro-American, if he but votes the ticket. In the North their campaign ditties are set to the tune "John Brown's body," and "Marheing through Georgia" and in the South to the tune of "Dixie" and "Negro Domination." If Mr. Cleveland can harmonize these little differences, his next letter will be awaited with great expectancy.

No doubt several Southern ministers debated last Sunday on the lynchings of Stephen, by a brutal mob of Pharisees. The Sunday school lesson presented great opportunities for picturing an Oriental mob doing a cowardly act. It is safe to say, however, no application was made to fit the hundreds of lynchings that have disgraced the

South during the past year, though many of them have been on Sunday and in front of these holy structures of Pharasaical worship.

CAN THEY HOLD THE SOUTH?

The South in the present political campaign occupies a place entirely new in the presidential year. Usually solid, no stirring campaigns have been inaugurated, because practically there was no opposition, hence the Democratic National committee were able to bend their en. ergies and use the funds of which the party South contributed largely to the effort of carrying some of the Northern and Western States, But now this is changed and the Democratic party has some real hard work in hand. It will be extremely difficult this year to held the South in line. The People's party is get. ting farther away from the Democratic party and is making inroads upon its strength. The clash of factions in Alabama

renders that State uncertain and in Georgia the same condition exists. In both these States Afro-Americans have as free an entrance into the councils of the People's party as the Republican party, and all parties are now begging for his support. In Georgia, as in Alabama, his strength is divided. In Virginia there is the same condition of affairs and in these three States the People's party unite with the Republicans in demanding a free ballot, and pool-booh, the cry raised by bourbons against a "force" bill. West Virginia, always close, seems inclined to jump over to the Republican column. Democratic schisms rend Tennessee. Three parties are struggling for supremacy in North Carolina, and all along the Southeastern coast of the Republic political thought is changing, new ideas gaining ground and a political revolution is in embryo. These things will continue to make the Democratic party use a great deal of its ammunition at home in the South, and even the Quixotic New York World's fund for the conquest of the West may have to be used to keep these Southern States in line for the stuffed prophet.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION.

At the annual meeting of the Constitutional Union, of Denver, a resolution was passed that embodied the Afro-American league ideas, free silver was endorsed and a change in its front was made by the passage of the following:

For the furtherance of all measures and efforts tending to the correction of the evils herein recited, and all other wrongs to which we are subjected, we earnestly solicit the co-operation of the Afro-American league, the Citizens Rights association, the Society for the advancement of the Afro-American race and all organizations of like purpose, the sympathy and encouragement of individuals and the providence of Almighty God.

The Union has come out of its narrow shell, and recognizes the fact that harmony must exist between all organizations of like nature, that the fight on hand is of enormous proportions, and that to be successful there can be no bickering, no undue criticism or false statement, and that nothing, but perfect harmony and unanimity should exist. May long life, fruitful with good works be the fate of these organizations of the people.

Democratic Afro-Americans may be interested in the fact that a bourbon league has been organized in New York, whose sole object is to prevent Afro-Americans from voting. There isn't a Northern Democrat living who dares tell the Southern autocrats that they are wrong, yet there are thousands who will tell you to vote with them to show your independence. As the South attempted to make the North hunting ground for slaves, they now expect to make it a training ground to perpetuate Southern methods. The South is the Democratic party, it has the sure 153 electoral votes and no matter how liberal the Northern tail to this bourbon dog becomes, it can't wag the dog. Does the colored voter see the point?

It has been estimated that in Georgia alone, \$300,000 dollars have been spent by Afro-Americans on railroad excursions, notwithstanding the fact that a number of our far seeing journals have made incessant war on this blasting plague to the Afro-Americans financial progress. If this estimate be true in the ten States, which have a large number, Afro-Americans would have spent in the neighborhood of \$2, 000,000 in riotous pleasures when every dictation of common sense, considering their situation would have demanded frugality and economy. This money if turned to the account of the race instead of being poured into the laps of prejudiced corporations, would have given 10,000 people two hundred dollars to have started life in the West. In the face of these facts it is useless to call upon Northern men for aid, when Southern intolerance and murives men to leave their ho

for freer localities. No person will do for one what he will not do for himself.

The Mission Monitor, edited by Rev. John Williams, considers the answer of the Freeman in its issue of Aug. 13th, as to whether or not its proprietor, Mr. Knox, does or does not discriminate against Afro-Americans in his barber shop, an evasive one, and the Monitor wants a positive affirmative or negative answer to the question.

THEY BLOW HOT AND COLD.

Although candidate Stevenson did not dwell upon the 'Fair Election Bill" in his opening of the campaign, the Democratic press are forcing the issue. They lay down the flat in one issue, declaring that the Afro. American should not be allowed to vote in the South, and in the next they have an appeal to Northern Afro-Americans to support their ticket. One week the South is urged to resort to fraud, bulldozing and murder to disfranchise the Afro-American and the next week the Afro-American North, who can vote without let or hindrance, no thanks to Democrats, are told they must vote the Democratic ticket because the Republican party has not kept its promises. The Plaindealer would like to emphasize the fact that the only promises the Republicans have not kept is in the protection it has promised against Democratic bulldozing and murder.

It is claimed that Northern Dem. ocrats are as liberal as Republicans and the Plaindealer is proud to acknowledge that to a great ex. tent this is true. But the Plain. dealer invites any Democratic journ. al or orator to tell of a time when a Northern Democratic congressman did not vote every vile measure against the Afro-American that the South has devised. Notwithstand. ing the fair promises of liberal Dem. oracts, just before election, let both branches of Congress as well as the executive department once be vest. ed in that party and there will be a deluge of Butler deportation bills and Mississippi plan distranchise. ment bills before Congress. Then it is when the Northern liberal Democrat under the pressure of the party South, forgets his liberality and votes with the Negro hating majority which comes from the

South.

Every vote this year, even for the most unimportant state office, has its national bearing. And when one looks the facts of the Afro-Americans position in this country square in the face, with the solid South constantly nagging at his manhood, trying to force him out of politics, out of associations, out of pleasure and benefit out of the church, it is unreasonable and unfair to ask them to support the Democratic

There are a few who urge this course who are sincere, they have had no experiences that makes them understand the Afro-Americans position, they cannot have them. They have no hardships to fight against save those common to all men. Let one travel as and be as an Afro-American for a year and though he were a Gladstone in personality and power, he would find his lot made so hard by bourbon prejudices and its influence, that he would never again be a Democrat.

THE STUDY CHAIR.

The Plaindealer contains a happy suggestion in its issue of August 19, to local Afro-Americans, in which it advises the disaffected factions of Detroit to forget their past real or imaginary grievances and unite for their mutual profit. No city in the union would make a better showing among its Afro-American citizens if we could have a hearty co-operation and concentrated effort. It is a patent fact that we have nothing like a fair recognition of our numerical strength in this city and it is equally true that our own apathy is chiefly responsible. We spend thousands of dollars with the leading business men and receive little or no consideration. The Plaindealer's suggestion is magnani. mous and should be promptly heed-

There is a vast difference between the letter and the spirit in the christian life, between professing and possessing christian graces, There is so much that is superficial in the life of many professed christians that it produces a large distrust of those who are worthy of confidence. A religion of the letter does not reconstruct a life or change its habits. It may generate deep emotion and an abundance of sentiment, but emotion and sentiment are not christianity. We may work upon our sensibility until we swoon and still not have a particle of the spirit of Christ.

Some characters are noble in spite of a repulsive environment, like a beautiful and sweet-scented flower growing in a filthy soil. Hesekiah was a righteons king even though he came from a corrupt ancestry. His father was so steeped in idolatry that he burned his own children on idol altars. The son showed himself to have a rugged moral character in resisting parental influences to evil. He was reverant, pious and full of righteous He called on the Levitical seal. priests first to purify their hearts. then the Temple, then to restore the Passover, and finally to destroy idolatey.

We are largely imitators. Each

or evil. No one lives in this world entirely to himself. Other lives are affected by his, either for weal or woe We are all making the world better or worse because of our being in it.

The hope of the future church is found in the Sunday school. Very soon the parents of to-day must surrender their religious interests to their children, and it behooves them to see to it that the minds and hearts of these children are prepared to bear worthily this sacred heritage. There are large resources of strength in our youth. All that it needs is proper direction. They live in a period of greater light and enjoy larger advantages than their parents. Many truths which were sealed to the fathers are open to their children. The children from whom the world is justly expecting most are those who are receiving christian training in the Sunday

One thing that embarrasses the student who aims at the principles in the study of a profession is to distinguish between essentials and that which is obsolete, unimportant or common-place. The scope of each of the learned professions is so wide that he must exercise great care in selecting the facts that are vital. He can ill afford to spend much time on nonessentials.

There is a restless spirit of inquiry in the human mind which only a glimpse of divinity satisfies. It raises such inquiries as these. From whence did we come? Whither are we going? Does death end all? What shall be our condition after death? What of our spiritual identity? Shall we know each other beyond the grave? Where is Heaven? Is it a place or a condition? No theory or philosophy satisfies, this mental unrest until God gives answer to the soul.

James M. Henderson.

HE WILL GET THERE.

Richmond Planet:—The Negro will "get there," no matter how you abuse him.

abuse him.

The white folks wouldn't let him be clerk in their stores, so he started his own store, and became boss

and clerk too.

The white folks wouldn't let him be cigarette and cigar makers in their factories, so he started one of his own, and has become the maker, boss, and when times are hard, the collector, too.

The white folks wouldn't let him have a leading part in their agricultural fairs, so he rented the white folks grounds and had a fair of his own.

If he couldn't get any prize cows nor 2:10 horses, he put the best he had on exhibition and won the plaudits of his white neighbors.

The white folks celebrated the declaration of independence. The Negro found that the Emancipation Proclamation was more important to him and so he proceeded to make arrangements to celebrate it every year.

The white folks established banks, had bookkeepers, cashiers and presidents. The Negro wanted to be bookkeeper and cashier in the white man's banks, with a hankering after the presidency some time in the future.

The white man laughed at his pretensions, and told him it couldn't be. So the Negro established his own banks and got all the positions he had asked of the white man, with the honor and salary, too.

The white folks established insur-

ance, loan and trust companies.
They would let the Negro put
money in but denied him the privilege of holding any of the offices.

The Negro got miffed and organized insurance companies of his own

The Negro got miffed and organized insurance companies of his own. He had his own board of managers, presidents, agents, etc., and is apparently happy.

The white folks have their machine shops. The Negro wants to get inside to learn to be machinists. They won't let him and soon we expect to hear of him having a place of that kind in full blast with black boys learning to do what the white folks had declined to teach him at their shops. Regardless of what you may say the Negro is progressing along all of the lines and will measure arms with his white brother bye and bye.

The Baptist Association.

Washington, C. H., O., August 27.—(Special.)—The Union African Baptist Association is still in session in this city, and have devoted the entire day to the Sabbath school work, which they report as in a remarkably flourishing condition, and as having a glorious outlook. The ministers and laity in this association are exceptionally intelligent, cultured and aggressive, while the executive work of the session is done with parliamentary care and promptness.

Following is the temperance resolution passed by the Association:

"Resolved, That in view of the alarming facts of intemperance, we are instructed to request that the messengers and delegates here as sembled, on the return to their charges, proceed at once to organize temperance societies, and to endeavor to get the members of their churches to take a more active part and interest in the work of temperance.

"We further recommend that each pastor preach four sermons a year

on the subject of temperance."
Washington, C. H., O., August 29.
—(Special.)—The African Baptist Association which has been in session here a week, has adjourned after the most successful and interesting session ever held by that body. The next meeting will be held at New

Richmond, O.

There was an immense throng of colored people here yesterday, hundreds coming in on excursion trains on the various railroads. The white churches were occupied by the colored orators.

-On Thursday September 1st, the colored school building at Hunting. ton, W. Va., knows as the Douglass school will be dedicated. Tis named out of respect to Hon. Frederick Douglass, who heads the list



Church Advocat:e—A writer in last weeks' Southern Churchman says:

"The South hath this excuse to palliate its crimes. The Anglo, Saxon refuses to be degraded to the level of an imported bushman of Africa on whose backs Livingston and Stanley rode in Africa."

Those illustrious people of ancient Briton in the times of Julius Caesar were not a whit better than the "bushman." But as a matter of fact there is no race of people in America having the identity of "bushman." As ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them for this is the Law and and Prophets.

Oil City Blizzar:d-The convention of colored people which closed here Wednesday night, had for its objects the obtaining of more political recog. nition and the general bettering the condition of the race. A substan. tial step in that direction was taken in the formation of a permanent league of colored voters of North. western Pennsylvania. The exten. sion of such a league all over the country is in line with the pur, pose in view. But Dr. Law, an ex. tract from whose letter to the con. vention is published elsewhere, struck a key note in stating that the league should use parties instead of being used by them. If like some of their white brethren in other more. ments, any of those connecetd with the organization attempt to use it for personal ends, in the making up of political deals and delivering po. litical goods, its days of usefulness are likely to be short-lived. It should be the aim of those connect. ed with the movement to see that they always have a square deal within their own ranks, as well as without, and to be drawn into no action as an organization which will not inure to the benefit of all.

Chicago Conservator:—All persons interested in the education of colored youth, will be glad to learn that the Eckstein Norton university has been rebuilt, and in September will again throw open its doors to the colored students who are fortunate enough to be able to take advantage of its many educational facilities.

The Peoples Advocate:—In these days of advancement in the art of disguising, it is mighty easy for a white man to paint his face black, and otherwise disguise himself, commit an outrage and place it on some of the colored brethren.

Chicago Free Speech:-We hope our colored exchanges will please make Northwestern Emigration and Investment Association of Chicago. as mentioned elsewhere in this issue. The society is organized for the purpose of securing and giving information that will be of benefit to those who desire to leave the South and settle in the North and west. The colored editors of the country understand the necessity of such a movement and we hope they will unite and give the matter as much publicity as possible. Several of the city dailies have given notice of the organization, also the associated press, and we hope the colored papers will manifest at least as much interest in the movement as the white press.

The Freeman:—Don't allow personal abuse of President Harrison to blind you to the fact that your fight is against the Democratic party.

The Champion:—Get a bank account; it is marvellous how easy it is to save money after you have made the start.

The Mirror:—Rev. G. W. Bryant has written a letter to the Leader of this city in which he clearly vindicates himself of th insinuation that he was raising money fraudulently.

Chicago Free Speech:-A Negro is

in everything that turns up. One was in the coonvict trouble in Tennessee, and apparently for no other purpose than to get killed.

The Apparl: When a French lady

The Appeal:—When a French lady journalist who recently interviewed Pope Leo XIII spoke of "the war of races," he enquired:

"What races? All are the issue of Adam. whom God created. What does it matter if individuals have a different color and a dissimilar aspect according to their environments, since their souls are all the same? If we send out our missionaries to the infidels, to the heretics and to the savages it is because all human beings are—mark it well—the creatures of God."

By Our 'Best Friends.' Hopkinsville, Ky., August 26.

-(Special.)—Information has been received from Trenton, a town twelve miles south of this city, in regard to the treatment received by Thos. Clark, Afro-American, who was taken out after night by a party of White Caps, who abused him most cruelly. He was blindfolded and hurried to the woods. He cried loudly for help, when he was fired upon and whipped to still his cries. But white neighbors heard him and came to his rescue, when the White Caps fled. Five of them have been arrested. Clark recognized them by their voices, though they were masked. Three were caught at Nortonsville, while escaping from the State. They are in jail at Trenton. and will have an examining trial to morrow. It is supposed they were angry with Clark, who would not let them visit his nieces. It is rumored that one of the party will give the whole matter away at the trial Clark is reported very dangerously injured.

wm. Morris failed to get the nomination for the legislature at Minneapolis last week on the Republican ticket.

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THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at be following places:

varon Lapp, 440 Hastings street.

John Williams, 81 Croghan reet

Mrs. Shook 441 Antoins street.

Jones and Brewer, 327 Antoine st

Cook and Thomas, Brush street.



The Willing Workers, who were granted the privilege of furnishing refreshments for the moonlight excursion, given by the Myelkdi Club are very grateful to the gentlemen of that club. They cleared about \$17. which sum will materially assist them in the beginning of their charitable work for the winter.

Miss Mollie Lewis who has been spending a well earned vacation in the city has returned to her labors, musical instructor in Wilberforce Institute, at Chatham, Ont. This is Vis Lewis's second year at this in. ditute and her success of last year makes her return especially pleasant. Miss Lewis declined two other offers of similar positions during the ammer.

The first meeting for this season of the Minuette Social Club will be held at the residence of Mr. A. H. Jehnson, next Monday evening.

A finely appointed dinner in honor of the visitors, was given by Mrs. Imes and Mr. James Imes, Monday evening. Covers were laid for 22 and seven courses were served.

Bishop H. M. Turner made his first visit to Detroit since his appointment to this District Monday, and preached at Bethel church in the evening. Luncheon was served in the parlors below, by the ladies of the church and during the evening's exercises the Furnishing Club ex. pressed their regard for the Rev. John M. Henderson, who is finishing his second pastoral year by present. ing him with a beautiful library chair. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Walter Stowers.

The Misses Barrier and Ferguson, have returned from a pleasant visit to Petite Cote.

The Rev. John A. Williams, of Omaha, Neb., formerly of Detroit, is in the city on his vacation, if indeed it may be so considered, as he is laboring earnestly in aid of his church for which ground is broken, and he is trying to complete the debt on this. Here is a fine opportunity for the many friends of his boyhood amongst us to contribute their mite, however small to aid him in his good work. Mr. Williams preached at both morning and at the 4 o'clock ervice Sunday last at St. Matthews church, and in the evening assisted in the service at St. Stephens church. Next Sunday morning at the celebration of the Holy communion at .St. Matthews 10 o'clock, Mr. Williams will be the celebrant. This will be his first service of this sacred office. Among his people in Detorit, al lare invited.

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In the afternoon Mr. Williams will address the Sunday school, by urgent request of the superintendent. And at the afternoon service he will explain his work for his own church in Omaha, and it is proposed that a special offering will be appointed for the following Sunday, for this special

The Sunday school, of St Matthews church, will re-open next Sunday afternoon at 2:30, after a month's vacation. Parents and teachers will please remember this.

The delightful musical and conversazione, given by Miss Sarah Warsaw, in honor of her guest, Miss Murfree was thoroughly enjoyed by the large number of friends present. Miss Mariree wore a beautiful gown of black silk and black and yellow tulle and contributed much to the enjoyment of her guest-s Miss Buelah McDonell is quite

Miss Buelah McDowell is quite through Detroit last Thursday. Mr. Edward Henderson, of Chicago,

is in charge of the parsonage in the absence of his brother J. M. Henderson, who is attending conference. Mrs. Dent, of Springfield, O., who was the guest of Mrs. John Beeler

last week, was entertained at dinner Sunday afternoon, by Mrs. Jane Smith, and at tea by the Misses

Miss Annie Beeler is expected home this week from Dayton, O. Miss Pelham and Miss Anderson leave Saturday for a short visit to Mansfield and Ashland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. John Loomis gave

an agreeable little company Tuesday evening. The occasion was Mr. Loomis's birthday. Mr. J. D. Underwood, of Adrian,

was ordained at the association at South Bend and will take charge of the Baptist church of Ann Arbor, left vacant by the resignation of Rev. Scruggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Curd. of Chicago, returned home last week. Miss S. Johnson, J. Johnson and J. Talbot were the guests of Mrs. Johnson of Alfred street this week.

E. P. Harper and Miss Har-Ppr entertained guests Thursday afternoon and evening in honor of Miss Fitzbutler. of Louisville, Ky.

Misses E. Chandler and F. Griffin have been guests of Mrs. Wm. Johnson during the past two weeks. Miss Sammie Murfree, the guest of

Missa Sarah Warsaw, will return to Louisville Saturday morning. The Rev. John M. Henderson, of

Bethel church is attending conference at Jackson. Master Robert Lynn, of Dresden,

who has been visiting Mrs. Wm. Johnson, has returned home. Mrs. Birney and Miss Edith Birney

left for Chicago last Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Anderson have returned from a very pleasant vinit to Boston and vicinity.



In summer days a school ma'am worn

With childhood's frets and worries Fills up her trunks with what adorn And to Detroit she hurries. In summer days a spruce young man

His little stipends summing Buys a neglige shirt and shoes of tan And then awaits her coming.

They meet, they bow, they smile and Preliminaries over,

With drives and dances, picnic, teas The maiden is in clover. The summer o'er the school ma'am worn

With folly and flirtation, Leaving the young man all forlorn Resumes her old vocation.

The summer o'er the youth dismayed Shuts up for inventory, And the trials endured ere his debts were paid,

Would make another story. At home, she murmurs, his letter read "Now isn't this provoking He's taken for gospel all I've said When I was only joking.

To him whose fortune it has been to grow to manhood in the place where he was born and eke out his humdrum existence midst old familiar scenes, the constant sacricfice of cherished nooks and corners to the demands of progress brings many vain regrets and oft a tear. One by one his dearest idols go while in their stead rear up huge walls of brick and granite peopled within by strange forms with strange methods he does not know and does not care to know. Ever and ever the ruthless hand goes on cleaning away the debris and scattering to the four winds the works of former generations-old floors whose deep depressions bear testimony to the tread of departed thousands-old walls saturated with anecdote, which have echoed the merriest laughter, the most heart-broken agony, the greatest blessings and the deepest curses of long forgotten souls-while the dust of the crumbling ruins is borne slowly and lovingly away by the very air which seems to feel its sacred haunts are gone. Silly as it may seem to those who only worship the glory of the future, the Glancer has removed his hat and stood upon the desecrated ground until particles of his ancient dust fell on his uncovered head, and fancied as he wandered on that the spirit of those older days had blessed him even as the whitehaired patriarch blesses the little child, who hangs

upon his knee. Far beyond the outskirts of this time-tossed town as first the Glancer knew it, girted a deep ravine whose thorn-bush covered banks were permeated only by the trickling stream as it journeyed toward the broad river. Years ago the blood of sturdy path-finders drawn by the guns and arrows of savage Indians had dyed this crystal stream and christened it with a grewsome name. As if in mockery of those heroic days, hordes of sacrilegious new-comers, Poles and Celts and Swedes and Negroes from the South, with carts and barrows have used it as a common dumping ground for all that remains to tell the story of past industry. Each Sunday morning in the flaunting headlines of the daily paper some heartless builder announces the doom of an ancient landmark and soon thereafter the care-takers with pick and shovel and rumbling roughboarded hearse, with ribaldry and curses on their lips, bear the remains away. Day by day from the fleeting of frost until it comes again this sacrifice goes on. And when at twilight the Glancer's unguided foot-steps carry him by the few remaining corners, the aroma of whose atmosphere he knows so well. he shudders at the thought of their demise and fain would leave his native heath then, plunging headlong amidst strange scenes, forget

Thrice blessed were they though they knew it not whose cherished piles were swept away at once by swift devouring flames. To them grief came sharp and severe, like the news of a friend's death in battle, and was effaced in the general excitament. But this slow and inevitable wasting away of all that is dearest, crumbling little by little till the heart grows sick with anxious watching—surely there is nothing more terrible.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Do you take the Plaindealer? If not why not?

Before the snow files the Plaindealers wishes to add five thousand new names to its list of subscribers. To accomplish this end it will during the next few weeks send out large numbers of sample copies, and it aims to reach every head of family and voter through the city and State. This is also done to make the people acquainted with the general character of the paper and obtain an idea of its excellence and worth, and the Plaindealer feels sure that once installed in the home it will be always a wellcome visitor. Every one can help us by sending in a list of their friends whom they know do not take the paper. (الأناء لما ا

The city directory is by no means, reliable when it comes to the Afro-American. It appears to be the custom with the publishers or canvase. ers that whenever they run against one of the race who occupies a position other than a laborer, not to make them as colored, and a person not well acquainted with the people would think that advance. ment amongst us was slow indeed, This custom, on the part of the publisher renders the directories use. nations, as affected by education on

Those Tired Feet

ARE MADE EASY BY WEARING OUR

FOOTWEAR

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YOU FURNISH THE FEET. . WE DO THE REST."

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AND WE WILL DO IT RIGHT

SO YOUR FRIENDS WILL SAY

"WHAT A FINE MAN MATH YOUR SHOEIST MADE YOU."

EISMAN &

Berling Color

MAY—foot trainers,

from the first of the property of the second of the second

At 85 Gratiot Ave.

idea of the Afro-American's progress may be gained.

The Plaindealer as yet, has heard of no movement in accord with the suggestions made in its last two issues. To all practical purposes most of us are as devoid of life as the "dry bones in the valley," seen by the prophet Ezekiel in a vision and like them it would appear that another Ezekiel, under inspiration is required to breathe into the people the spirit of activity.

The Plaindealer would like to see in Detroit a building and saving association, among Afro-Americans or a joint stock commercial company organized. An institution of this nature was recently formed in Cincinnati. In Richmond, these organizations are quite successful. One, the Virginia Building and Industrial Institution, operates dry goods and grocery stores, runs a broom and cigar factory, and intends operating mines. In other cities these companies prosper fairly well. The greatest benefit derived from them is. that it gives our youths employment, and teaches them something about business. Are there any people in Detroit enterprising enough to start such a company.

Politically Afro-Americans have their share in the quantity of official positions held in Detroit, in both the city and Federal government. So far as these positions may bear to responsibility is another matter, and the remedy lies within their own ranks. However in political life they are better situated than in private life, but the Plaindealer believes that if the same energy was used to secure employment in factories and stores, the same success would be met with. Carry the same methods in mercantile life and use your solid trade as you use an almost solid vote in political affairs. You vote with your friends, why not trade with your friends?

BAY CITY BRIEFS.

Bay City, Mich., Aug. 29.—Owing to the rain the social held at the residence of J. W. Wagoner last Wednesday was a total failure. The ladies of the Second Baptist church are preparing to give an

entertainment on the sixth of September. Mrs. Eddy, of Detroit, is in the

city. the guest of Miss Christopher. Rev. J. E. Lyons will leave Wednesday to attend the annual conference, held at Jackson. Mrs. Cross, of Flint, is visiting

Mrs. Toyer, of Monroe street. Miss Georgie Ward and Mrs. Na than Kelly, will take in the excursion to Detroit Tuesday. Mrs. Pierce, of Fraser street, leaves

Wednesday to visit relatives and friends in Canada. We learn that an impostor is abroad soliciting money in behalf of the A. M. E. church. Friends and readers of the Plaindealer will

please remember that, no person is authorized to solicit either for pastor or church.

KALAMAZOO JOTTINGS.

Roberts, of the A. M. E. church, delivered a masterly sermon on Sunday the occasion being his farewell Sunday before going to conference. Rev. Roberts leaves with the best wishes of his congregation and a host of friends. The year has been a prosperous one for pastor and people and marked by the great-

est harmony. Rev. Lewis left last week to attend the Association, Mr. James Petiford, Mrs. Mary Wildman, Miss Ellie Hackley and Miss Bessie Wheat. ly went as delegates. Quite a num. ber of the members of the Baptist church attended the association at

Miss Sarah E. Roberts, daughter of pastor B. Roberts, will deliver an address on the progress of the less as a medium through which any Tuesday evening.

South Bend.

Mrs. Minnie Chrisman, of St. Paul,

Minn., is the guest of her sister,

Mrs. Ivery, of Kentucky, is spend-

Miss Addie Kinley and little sister

Inez, of Chicago, are visiting friends

Mrs. S. S. Wheatley and Mrs. Helen

Mr. Thomas Stewart has recov-

ered and is able to be on the streets

Mrs. Marvey Peak and son Louie,

Mr. Will Brown, of Allegan, spent

Master Eddie Cousins has recovered

visited in South Bend last week.

Jarvis, will attend the exposition

ing the summer with her niece Mrs.

Mrs. Lilly Hedgebeth.

at Detroit this week.

Sunday in the city.

from a severe illness.

J. B. Edwards.

in the city.

again.

NEW THINGS FLANNEL DEP

Daily arrivals of New Fall Flannels on the Second Floor.

"THE LATEST" German Marbleized Flannel

In Camel Hair Stripes, all the new shades for Children's Cloaks, etc.,

German Marbleised Flannel in dots, dashes, fancy figures and stripes

Ancona Flannels, from Manchester direct, plain dark colors for Fall

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The Patti of her race.—Chicago Inter Ocean. The Peerless Mezzo-Soprano.—New York Sun.

A Mezzo-Soprano of wonderful range.—San Fran cisco Examiner.

A sparkling diamond in the golden realm of song.-San Jose (California) Mercury. Worthy to rank among the great singers of the

world.—Portland Oregonian. Has sung her way into hundreds of thousands of hearts.—Philadelphia Sentinel.

Her progress through the country has been one continuous triumph.—Denver Rocky Mountain News. All her numbers were sung without effort—as the birds sing.—Mobile (Ala.) Register.

A voice of great range and of remarkable depth and purity.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal. The sweetest voice that ever charmed a Virginia audience.-Lynchburg (Va.) Advance.

Her articulation is so perfect her renditions seem like recitations set to music.—Kansas City Dispatch. A highly cultivated mezzo-soprano, of great sweetness, power and compass, and of dramatic quality.-Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

No other singer has ever drawn such audiences in New Orleans so many (seventeen) successive nights. -New Orleans Standard. The indescribable pathos of her voice in dramatic

and pathetic selections wrought a wondrous effect.-The Colonist (Victoria, British Columbia). She scored a complete success as a vocalist of high ability, and fully justified the favorable criticisms of

the Eastern press .- San Francisco Examiner. Her voice showed a compass of three octaves, from the purest clear-cut soprano, sweet and full, to the rich round notes of the baritone register.—Pittsburgh (Pa.) Commercial Gazette.

TIOKETS 50 OENTS.

She electrified the vast audience, 12,000 people, at the (Mormon) Tabernacle service on Sunday by her marvelous rendition of the 27th Psalm.-Deseret Evening News (Salt Lake, Utah).

She wore a crown, heavily jeweled, and diamonds flashed upon her hands and from her ears. Her singing at once established her claim of being in the front rank of star artists, and there is a greater fortune than that already accumulated in store for ner.—Providence (R. I.) Dispatch.

She sings without affectation, and has an absolute command of her voice from the highest to the lowest register. Her execution is firm, her notes correct, and her enunciation perfect. She was a surprise to every one present, and established a reputation that will guarantee her full houses at her future engage-

ments on the Pacific coast.—San Francisco Call. Her voice is rich in the qualities most valuable to a singer. The range is wonderful. It is clear and resonant, exceedingly flexible and pure; her articulation is perfect, and she sings with a freedom of effort seen rarely, except in the most famous singers. The tones of her voice are powerful and thrilling. It is rather dramatic than emotional. Her renditions last night covered an extraordinary versatility and range. -Naskville (Tenn.) American.

She wore her jeweled diadem with a self-poise and humility that a princess might have envied, and convinced the critics with her first selection, the "Huntsman's horn," as the sonorous amplitude of her rare voice resounded like a silver bugle cheering the hounds to pursuit of game, that she possessed an organ magnificent in respect of sound, and in the use of which there is little the European masters will find to correct. In response to an encore, she gave a selection from "Il Trovatore" in baritone, showing the extraordinary range of her voice, and producing a melody like the low tones of a pipe organ under a master's touch.—San Diege (California) Sun.

OHILDREN 25 CENTS

Awards of 20, 10 and 3. to three persons reportiong highest amounts above \$50, \$30, \$20. Tickets and circ ualars can now be had of Rev. J. M. Hendeson, Pasto 165 Watson at rest and at close of all church services

The Black Cat,

For the most wild yet most homely narrative which I am about to pen I neither expect nor solict belief. Mad indeed would I be to expect it in a case where my very senses reject their own evidence. Yet mad am I not-and very surely do I not dream. But to-morrow I die and to-day I would unburden

my soul. I married early, and was happy to find in my wife a disposition not uncongenial with my own. Observing my partiality for domestic pets, she lost no opportunity of procuring those of the most agreeable kind, We had birds, goldfish, a fine dog, rabbits, a small monkey and a cat. Pluto-this was the cat's namewas my favorite pet and playmate. I alone fed him, and he attended me wherever I went about the house. It was even with difficulty that I could prevent him from following me through the streets.

Our friendship lasted in this manner for several years, during which my general temperament and character-through the instrumentality of the Friend Intemperance-had (I blush to confess it) experienced a radical alteration for the worse.

One night, returning home much intoxicated from one of my jaunts about town. I fancied that the cat avoided my presence. I seized him, when, in his fright at my violence, he inflicted a slight wound upon my hand with his teeth. The fury of a demon instantly possessed me. I knew myself no longer. My original soul seemed at once to take its flight from my body, and a more than fiendish male volence, gin nurtured, thrilled every fiber of my frame. I took from my waistcoat pocket a penknife, opened it, grasped the poor beast by the throat and deliberately cut one of its eyes from the socket. I blush, I burn. I shudder while I pen the damnable atrocity. In the meantime the cat slowly recovered.

The socket of the lost eye presented, it is true, a damnable appearance, but he no longer appeared to suffer any pain. He went about the house as usual, but, as might be expected, fled in extreme terror at my approach. I had so much of my old heart left as to be at first grieved by this evident dislike on the part of a creature which had once so dearly loved me. But this feeling soon gave place to irrita-

One morning in cold blood, I slipped a noose about the cat's neck and hung him to the limb of a tree. One night as I sat, half stupefied, in a den of more than infamy, my attention was suddenly drawn to some black object reposing upon the head of one of the immense hogsheads of gin. or of rum, which constituted the chief furniture of the apart. ment. I had been looking steadily at the top of this hogshead for some minutes, and what now caused me surprise was the fact that I had not sooner perceived the object thereupon. I approached it and touched it with my hand.

It was a black cat—a very large one-fully as large as Pluto, and closely recembling him in every respect but one. Pluto had not a white hair upon any portion of his body, but this cat had a large although indefinite splotch of white, covering nearly the whole region of the breast.

Upon my touching him he immediately arose, purred loudly, rubbed against my hand and appeared delighted with my voice.

I continued my caresses, and when I prepared to go home the animal evinced a disposition to accompany me. I permitted it to do so, occasionally stooping and patting it as I proceeded. When it reached the house it domesticated itself at once, and became immediately a great favorite with my wife. For my own part I soon found

a dislike to it arising within me. This was just the reverse of what I had anticipated, but my wife called my attention more than once to the character of the mark of white hair, of which I have spoken and which constituted the sole visible difference between the strange beast and the one I had destroyed. The reader will remember that this mark, although large, had been originally very indefinite, but, by slow degrees, nearly imperceptible, and which for a long time my reason struggled to reject as fanciful. it had at length assumed a vigorous distinctness of outline. It was now the representation of an object that I shudder to name-and for this, above all, I loathed and dreaded, and would have rid myself of the monster had I dared. It was now. I say, the image of a hideous, of a ghastly thing-of the gal-Oh, mournful and terrible engine of horror and of crime-of

agony and of death! And now was I indeed wretched beyond the wretchedness of mere humanity. I started hourly, from dreams of unutterable fear, to find the hot breath of the thing upon my face, and its vast weight-an incarnate nightmare that I had no power to shake off-incumbent eternally upon my heart!

Beneath the pressure of torments such as these the feeble remnant of the good within me succumbed. Evil thoughts became my sole intimates-the darkest and most evil of thoughts. The moodiness of my usual temper increased to hatred of all things and of all mankind; while from the sudden, frequent and ungovernable outbursts of a fury to which I now blindly abandoned myself. my uncomplaining wife, alas! was the most usual and the most

patient of sufferers, One day she accompanied me upon some domestic errand into the cellar of the old building which our poverty compelled us to inhabit. The cat followed me down the steep stairs, and, nearly throwing me headlong, exasperated me to madness. Uplifting an axe, and forgetting in my wrath the childish dread which had hitherto stayed my hand, I aimed a blow at the animal, which of course, would have proved instantly fatal had it descended as I wished. But this blow was arrested by the hand of my wife. Washington, D. C. He owns now that distinguishes him from even his ing Aug. 28rd. Heart disease is the Goaded by this interference into a 14 substantial bricks.

rage more than demoniacal, I withdrew my arm from her grasp and buried the axe in her brain. She fell dead upon the spot, without

a groan. This hideous murder accomplished, I set myself forthwith, and by means of a crowbar I easily dislodged the bricks, and having carefully deposited the body against the inner wall, I propped it in that position while, with little trouble I relaid the whole structure as it originally stood. Having procured mortar, sand and hair with every possible precaution I prepared a plaster which could not be distinguished from the old, and with this I very carefully went over the new brickwork. When I had finished I felt satisfied that all was right. The wall did not present the slightest appearance of having been disturbed. The rubbish on the floor was picked up with the minutest care. I looked around triumphant-

ly and said to myself, "Here at least, then, my labor has not been in vain." My next step was to look for the beast which had been the cause of so much wretchedness, for I had at length firmly resolved to put it to death. Had I been able to meet with it at the moment there could have been no doubt as to its fate, but it appeared that the crafty animal had been alarmed at the violence of my previous anger and forbore to present itself in my

present mood. Upon the fourth day of the assassination a party of the police came very unexpectedly into the house and proceeded to make a vigorous investigation of the prem-Secure, however, in the inscrutability of my place of concealment, I felt no embarrassment whatever. The officers bade me accompany them in their search. They left no nook or corner unexplored. At length for the third or fourth time they descended into the cel-I quivered not in a muscle. My heart beat calmly as that of one who slumbers in innocence. I walked the cellar from end to end, I folded my arms upon my bosom and roamed easily to and fro. The police were thoroughly satisfied and prepared to depart. The glee at my heart was too strong to be restrained I burned to say it but one word, by way of triumph, and to render doubly sure their assurance of my guiltlessness.

"Gentlemen," I said at last, as the party ascended the steps, "I delight to have allayed your suspicions. I wish you all health, and a little more courtesy. By the bye, gentlemen, this—this is very well constructed house." (In the rabid desire to say something easily I scarcely knew what I uttered at all.)-"I may say an excellently well constructed house. These wallsare you going, gentlemen?-these walls are solidly put together," and here, through the mere frenzy of bravado, I rapped heavily, with a cane which I had in my hand, upon that very portion of the brickwork behind which stood the corpse of the wife of my bosom.

But may God shield and deliver me from the fangs of the Arch-Fiend! No sooner had the reverberation of my blows sunk into silence than I was answered by a voice from within the tomb-by a cry, at first muffled and broken, like the sobbing of a child, and then quickly swelling into one long, loud and continuous scream, utterly anomalous and inhuman-a howl-a wailing shrick, half of horror and half of triumph, such as might have arisen only out of hell, conjointly from the throats of the damned in their agony, and of the demons that exult in the damnation.

Of my own thoughts it is folly to speak. Swooning, I staggered to the opposite wall. For one instant the party upon the stairs remained motionless, through extremity of terror and of awe. In the next a dozen stout arms were toiling at the wall. It fell bodily. The corpse, already greatly decayed and clotted with gore, stood erect before the eyes of the spectators. Upon its head, with red extended mouth and solitary eye of fire, sat the hideous beast whose craft had seduced me into murder, and whose informing voice had consigned me to the hangman. I had walked the monster up within the tomb!

Fatally Crushed.

London, O., Aug. 22.—(Special.)— A fatal accident occurred this morning at the old court house building, which is being torn down. While the workmen were engaged in removing an upright stone of tremendous weight which formed a part of the wall of a jail cell, the stone suddenly gave way, and striking William Lewis, a colored laborer in the small of the back, pinned him to the earth. With some effort the heavy stone was removed and Lewis was carried to the corridor of the new court house, where he expired in about an hour. One of his hips and legs were shockingly mangled and the middle of his body badly crushed. He was aged fifty-eight years, and leaves a wife and three children.

Won and Lost.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 26.- Arthur Walker, of Australia, and Dick Johnson, of Portland, (colored), middle weights, fought before the Pastime Athletic Club last night for a purse of \$500. Johnson was knocked out in the forty-first round.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—Following the Goddard-Smith contest, there was a fight betwen Robert Dobbe (colored). of Denver, and George McKensie, of Australia, light-weight. Dobbs won in the twenty-fourth round.

-At Grand Rapids, Mich., J. L. Cole, alias Charles Johnson, a colored man, has been placed under arrest on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It is claimed that he worked on the better feelings of people in order to get a cork leg, the scheme panning out

well he continued it. -Professor George W. Cook, an Afro-American of brains and ability, is the leading young house builder in

HOW COTTON GROWS.

Cotton is essentially a sun plant. After sunset, before the shades of night have fallen, the leaves of the cotton plants turn down and droop toward the stalk, as if depressed at the withdrawal of their beloved King. With the earliest beams of the next day's sun they straighten out and resume their daily task of growing and maturing their wonderful product.

Cotton is planted in April, and the first product goes to market in August. During the intervening months it undergoes many interest.

ing changes. A slender trail of grayish-white seeds, dropped either by hand or by means of a "planter." is laid in the carefully prepared bed of dark, rich loam, the nourishing properties of the soil having been great. ly augmented by expensive fertillizers. This is done early in the spring when the warmer suns and the gently falling showers are persuading all of the long-buried germs in the earth's bosom to come to the surface. Soon the light layer of soil is gently pushed aside by the little, tender sprouts, and rows of tiny, flat, square looking leaves appear along the middle of the long beds. These leaves afterward become a pointed oval in shape as the plant develops. When the young cotton has attained the proper size. while yet small, hoe hands go along and chop it out, cutting away large clumps at regular intervals, leaving only two or three stalks in each hill. The stronger of these plants readily absorb the vitality of others, and they are afterward thinned out. More than one is left in each hill at first, in order to secure what, in farmer phrase, is a "good stand." Great care is then taken to prevent every bit of grass from interfering with the growth of the cotton. The "hands" go over the fields again and again, both with plow and hoe, in order to kill the grass which springs up persistently after each summer shower. It is a close contest between nature and man's persevering industry. To chop out a half-acre task of cotton thoroughly is considered a good day's job, and good hoe hands are always in demand and command good prices.

This portion of the work is usually allotted to the women, and great care and experience are necessary in order not to cut the tender plants when endeavoring to hoe out the grass close to the roots. All the children in the colored families sometimes in the white families, too, are early taught to use the hoe carefully. Little girls of eight and nine years of age, hoe out many a long row beneath the burning Southern sun. Large families are considered very desirable under these circumstances. Boys that seem in size much too small to adjust the harness on their horses or mules, follow the plow for hours almost as steadily as their fathers.

About the middle of June the cotton has attained two feet or more in height, and the plants are thick with the foliage, among which appears the "forms." These are diamond-shaped, small, green and flat. From these spring blossoms like the okra blossoms, only instead of the rich, velvety, ruby color in the heart of the latter, the deep cup of the lily-shaped flowers contains creamcolored little spirals.

The first day that these blossoms appear they are a cream or pale straw color, the second day they have changed to a solferino red in shade, the next they have become a bright purple, the next a still deeper purple, growing darker and duller in hue, until finally they shrivel up and fall off, and the three green diamond-shaped outer petals that held the bright blossom in their clasp close their fringed edges lightly over the tiny, round, hard, green boll which contains the cotton. The boll, when the blossom first drops, is about as large as a small cherry. When ready to open it is as large as a small apple. The outer rind or external surface of the boll is plugged like an orangewhich it resembles in form-and as the sun shines warmer and warmer upon it, urging it to open, one by one these plug-like parts of the small sphere turn back, exposing to view the filmy, fibrous little mass in each particular cell. These little receptacles grow brown, and get dryer and crisper as their treasures mature, bending away from their snowy contents until only their clean smooth, yellow lining is visible, upon which rest the little tufts

of cotton. The time elapsing between the day when the bloom first appears and the maturing of the boll is generally estimated as being about six weeks. In the meantime it is liable to many evils. The worms may attack the carefully watched crop. From too much rain the rust may come upon it, or the lower sections of the field may be drowned out. After heavy and frequent showers the shining of the intense suns may cause delay or the drouth may utterly destroy. The cotton planter does not feel safe even after his field is full of bolls. It is not considered desirable to have too large plants, less stalk, leaf and more fruit being sought for. Although the Negroes often are careless about matters pertaining to their personal and household affairs, they are very particular about their cotton fields, and are painstaking

untiring workers.-New York Times. NO DISCUSSION OF TASTES.

Here is a sketch of Lobengula, the African King, as drawn by Lieutenant H. Crichton Browne in his paper read to the British Association. "He is a very jolly old colored gentleman, with a broad, good-natured countenance, capable of unpleasant contortions, no doubt, but still good-natured on the whole, and with a huge and unwieldy body. He has comparatively small hands and feet, and an air of dignity

him as being every pound a king. Lobengula is a gentleman, and not, as has been affirmed, repulsive in to have extended to the King's wives. He met the head wife on the way, and thought her very ugly. But it can not be too often remembered that there are two sides to all these questions of taste. Mr. Maguire—so the story runs—nearly lost his life at Lobengula's kraal because he carried some this?" asked the King, sniffing suspiciously at the white man's bottle; "it stinks." A Zulu-one of Ketchewayo's men-who had been among white men in past times, was able to explain. "King!" quoth he. " the white man like the stink of that bottle." "H'm!" says Lo Ben, "that accounts for them smelling so vilely!"

A WELL KNOWN PLANIST.

Prof. William A. Weir, the well known pianist, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., has composed a march which is just published by W. J. Dyer & Bro., St. Paul, entitled "The Appeal Grand Triumphal March", which he has dedicated to the eritor of the Appeal. Mus icians who have seen it are loud in its praise, declaring it an admirable composition. The Plaindealer fully appreciates the honor conferred on a contemporary and hopes our readers will show their appreciation of this gracious act of the author by purchasing the music, which may be obtained of the composer on receipt of price, 60 cents. Address W. A. Weir 575 Martin stret St. Paul. Minn.



-Of the funds collected for the Indian and Negro missions in the Unite ed States, the Archdiocese of Cincinnati has contributed the sum of \$12, 375 for the five years from 1887 to

1891.

-The growth of the American churches since 1850, the only year before 1890 when there were any trustworthy returns, has been remarkable In the former year, for instance, the number of church edifices was 38,183, while in 1890 it was 142,256, an increase of more than 272 per cent. Of the individual churches the Roman Catholic shows the greatest growth in this respect, the increase being more than 614 per cent. As to the value of church property, in 1850 it was \$87,446,371, while in 1890 it was \$631,221.303, an increase of more than 621 per cent. Here again the Roman Catholics lead with an increase of more than 1,178 per cent, the Lutherans following with an increase of more than 1,098 per cent. In the actual number of church edifices the Methodists were first in 1850, and still retain that position, having had in 1890 44.244 church edifices, the Baptists following with 39,412, and the Presbyterians with 12,463. According to the returns, the five principal denom. inations in 1890 had the following number of communicants: Congregational, 512,771; Lutheran, 1,199,514; Methodist, 4,255,377; Presbyterian, 1,278,815; and Roman Catholic,6,250, 045. The other denominations foot up the total number of communicants to about 20,000,000. In other words, the number of churches has multiplied nearly three times in little more rhan a generation, and their money value has increased more than sixfold. Not the least interesting fact in this exhibit of growth is the table devoted to the colored denominations, which shows that there are 2,379,100 colored church members, having church edifices valued at \$13,403,829. Altogether, the eleventh census shows a most encouraging growth of the Churches, though a more careful inspection of the returns will be needed to show whether or not they are keeping pace with the growth of the

IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

McKeesport, Pa .- Having but recently(less than three years) become a citizen of this place, Mr. Patterson Franklin has leaped into the arena of business, and to-day is the owner of one of the best stone quarries in or around this city. Being a practical stone-mason himself, Mr. Franklin hes the advantage of knowing the secrets of getting the great bowlders out of bed, and the handling of the same when out. Many of our citizens can testify to the solid, substantial work done by Mr. Franklin. He bids fair to do his share in solving the "problem."-The Gazette.

L. J. Price &Co. operate a carriage and wagon shop at Cleveland, Ohio. H. B. Stout, of Indianaoplis, is doing a flourishing real estate business in Anderson, under the firm name of Bradley and Stout.

James H. Davis conducts a success ful banking business at Troy, N. Y. Rev. R. T. Coleman has ten mineral springs upon his property in Cumbert land Co., Va., and organized a stock company known as the Colemanville Mineral Spring Co. The Company is ready now to sell either stock or

FOR BETTER OR WORSE.

At Indianapolis, Aug. 31st, Mrs. Lau ra E. Rich and James G. Glen were married. Miss Jessie Stevenson and Mr. Junius

Perkins were recently married at Louisville, Ky. At St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 28 Miss Alice Hopkins and Frank P. Wilson,

were marrie-d

merchants.

At Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 21 Miss Mat-tie Carter and Mr. William King, were united in marriage. At Petersburg, Va., Aug. 25. Miss Rebecca Watkins, a successful and popular teacher, was married to Mr. John D. Robinson, one of Peters. burg energetic and successful young

-Mrs. Mary Randolph died at Quincy, Ill., Aug. 28. -Mrs. Emma White. of North India. napolis, dropped dead Tuesday morn-

Lobengula is a gentleman, and not, as has been affirmed, repulsive in appearance." Mr. Crichton-Browne's tolerance for the King does not appear to have extended to the King's wives 94 Griswold Street.

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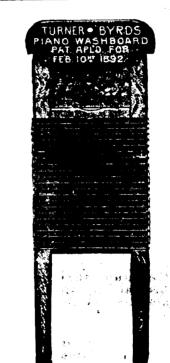
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franchise the Afro- American Voter.

How effectually the new constitution of Mississippi has squelched and destroyed the Negro vote in the state, says a Jackson special to the Philadelphia Press, is shown in the registration just completed, which has cut that vote down from 147,000 to 8,615. Just think of it 8.000 voters for over 600,000 population. In 1880, there were 130,-275 colored voters, a colored majority of 22,024. To-day the Negro males over 21 years of age, who would be voters in any other State, number 147.205, and the colored majority is 37.105, but the new constitution changes all this and cuts the 147.205 voters down to 8,715. only one colored man in seventeen is allowed to vote.

The late Constitutional convention of Mississippi was called for for the avowed purpose of disfranchising the Negroes, so as to render Mississippi safely Democratic under all circumstances. Senator George warned the Mississippians that the Negroes were getting more numerou-were in an actual majority already, and increasing their majority every year; and he advised them now that it was possible, now that they had political control of State, to make such changes in the law as would render it impossible for the Negroes to ever get in power again by any combination, such as that recently made in Alabama.

Senator George won his fight. The convention met and set to work to change the electoral franchise. The first change was to limit the vote to those who could read and This, however, was not sufficient. It left some 37.000 Negro roters, and as these voters are inereasing in number, as the number of educated Negroes is steadily increasing, the chances were that the colored vote would soon become a danger. To still further cut down the number of colored voters. a clause was inserted requiring voters to pay a heavy poll tax for support of the schools. This tax must be paid long in advance of the election or the voter loses his electoral franchise. The Democrats argue, and with reason, that the Negroes would be careless in the matter of paying this tax or preserving the tax receipts.

Again, the provision disfranchising illiterate persons disfranchise 10,-000 whites, many of them old Cona loop-hole for them, the so-called "understanding clause" was inserted in the constitution. By this an illiterate voter is granted the franchise if he can understand and explain any clause of the State Constitution read to him. This can. of course, be easily "worked" in the interest of the white voter. The register reads a simple paragraph to the illiterate white applicant, only, and that by civil action. who easily explains it, but the Negro applicant gets a harder nut to crack about equity and chancery courts and is rejected.

The net result of the new Constitution is shown in the following Over 21 years of age, whites 110,-100. Negroes, 147,205. Registered

white voters. 68,170. Registered Negro voters, 6,614. The new constitution has struck off 180.563 voters from the registration and converted a Negro majority of 37,105 into a white major-

ity of 59.512, a change of 96,617. One Negro in seventeen is registered, two whites in every three. The white registration would be larger. but for the fact that there is nothing to fear from the Negroes. By eliminating the Negro vote, the Mississippi constitution has induced onethird of the white citizens not to register, and the white registration is less than ever before. Every county in Mississippi has a

white majority. Last year Bolivar had a majority of Negro vtoers. to-day it is white Thirty-three counties have less than 100 Negro voters. Yazoo county, with 6,000 Negroes of voting age, has only nine registered, or one to each 667. Noxubee is even worse, with four colored voters or one to each 1,500 colored men. This can best be understood by calling attention to the fact that if the electoral franthise was similarly restricted in Nevada that State would have but even voters and Rhode Island only five. In Lowndes the Negroes do slightly better, but even there, there is only one colored vote to each 310 men. In the Southern tier of the counties on the Gulf about one Negro man in eight or ten is registered, which is the best average.

The new constitution of Mississippi renders it impossible for the Negroes notwithstanding they are in the maprity in the State, to elect a constable. They can not poll a thousand votes in any Congressional district except the celebrated "shoestring district," composed of the Nemo counties along the Mississippi. and intended to be given to the Republicans, so as to save the other six districts for the Democrats. and even there the Negroes can not poll 2.000 votes.

Elections have become so certainly Democratic in Mississippi under the new constitution that even the whites do not feel interested enough to register, and one-third of them have forfeited the electoral franthise for the approaching presidential election.—Inter Ocean, Aug.

Press Convention.

Richmond. Va., August 3rd, 1892. To all Editors of Afro-American journals: Greeting:-

The Executive Board of the National Afro-American Press Association will shortly announce a profram for the next meeting of our Association at Philadelphia during the month of September. The troublons condition of affairs in this country at the present time makes essential that every member should lend his individual efforts to perfecting the organization and mak-

ing the meeting a success. We

desire to congratulate the self-sacri

ficing editors upon their unwavering advocacy of the rights of a down trodden people.

After due deliberation and a written consultation with the officers. the National Afro-American Press Association is called to meet in Philadelphia, Pa., Tuesday and Wednesday, September 27th and 28th,' 92, Signed: John Mitchell, jr., President, Josie D. Heard, secretary.

J. Gordon Street, Chairman of the Executive Board.

"Shabby Treatment"

Editor of the Plaindealer:-Paris, Ky., Aug. 29.-A clipping un-

der this head has been sent to me by a friend who states it is from the Plaindealer, Detroit, Michigan. The excerpt being a maligant un-

truth, allow me space to make the following correction as its going the rounds without refutation is calculated to do me serious damage. My letter of explanation to the

friend will serve the purpose as well as any other thing I could compose,

hence give it verbatim. "Now touching statement in Plaindealer, it is enough, I call your attention to an oft repeated expression of your own as your opinion of me. "You cannot treat any one unkindly Professor, it is not in your nature to do so," for you to believe the statement as it is, a fabrication.

You knew my plans for the celebration by the bill left you. The Hon. McLangston came. I took him to our house for breakfast. From there we went out in the street parade together, and finally to the grounds. I showed him every courtesy before leaving him, and finally asked him to excuse me so that I might return with Mrs. Reid. He consented. I went home and found her not as well as I expected, and consequently not ready to go out. I remained at home for some time, and then went back to the grounds. I found the gentleman scared about his money, and demanding payment before complying with his contract. I refused as that would have given him the advantage of compensation before satisfaction. After some words, during which he found I was fully able to pay, he concluded to go on with his work. I then gave my check for the \$80 asked, and everything was settled. He was not to dine at the grounds at my expense, but rather at my home, where I had prepared as good a repast as the gentleman ever sat down to. He was taken to my home after his speaking, and there with three friends whom he had brought with him and others I had invited, he federate soldiers. In order to find | received such hospitality as even a Jamaican knows how to give. I will say further, that the Mayor's threatening to arrest me was all moonshine, as only in Morocco, or some out of the way place could any man be arrested for failing to pay the price stipulated in a contract before the obligations of the

> There was no intention manifested to do the gentleman wrong only as it was done by himself. He making the mistake (for which he again and again confessed sorrow), of descending from the high plane to which he had attained to worry like a common mortal over the pelf which accompanies labor; he having been at my residence and seen from the size of my grounds, and it and my school building with their furnishings, that no bill of his could make a mortgage large enough to consume it. To do him justice, I will say he fully vindicated me, both on the grounds and at the court house. and if the correspondent had been as anxious to do a worthy cause justice as he was to gather news. he would have made the world know, that the affair had taken a more pleasant turn.

contract were complied with. Even

then, recourse could be had at law

I gave the gentleman \$2 more after the close of his court house speech that night, though the affair was to me a financial failure. paid the hack bills of himself, his and my friends, treated them (his friends) at my expense both to the home hospitality and ground expenses, and never asked them one cent, and finally, discharged every other obligation incurred that day to the amount of \$225. My saying that "I must be honorable, because I was the grandson of a king" was what invited the libellous attack of the paragrapher.

Yours truly as ever, T. Augustus Reid.

Big Quarterly.

Wilmington, Del., August 28.- Delaware's chief city swarmed to-day with Afro-Americans. It was the annual "big quarterly," and the numof visitors is computed at five thousand. The city's regular colored population is about eight thousand.

Laying a Corner Stone.

Wooster, O., August 28.—(Special.) Rev. Thomas Ford, of New Castle, Pa., delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Colored Baptist church this after-

An Immigration Agent.

Cincinnati. O., Aug. 30.—Felix May, a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, has been in the city endeavoring to encourage emigration to his country. He is en route to Washington, where he is engaged in Government business, and while in the city is staying at

100 Elm street. He came direct from Fort Worth. Kas., and has already met with considerable success in his enterprise here. He has been assisting in revivals in some of the Afro-American churches, and has secured a strong following among the colored people. He claims to be fully authorised to act for his people, and expects to secure a number of emigrants from this city.

George Alexander, of Salem, O., was killed by being run over by a railway

train, Aug. 14th, at Leetsdale. Mr. Frank Dow, an engineer in the Boston Iron and Steel Works, had his hand crushed at Duquesne, Pa., while starting his engine. It had to

be amputated.



-Mr. J. B. Mitchell, a successful Afro-American merchant, of Yorktown, Va., is also Collector of Customs at that port.

-Captain Francis Moore, who was promoted in rank recently, has commanded the same troop in the Ninth cavalry, U. S., army for twenty years. The troops of the regiment are made up of Afro-Americans, who are excellent soldiers.

-Dr. D. H. Williams left Chicago last Saturday, for a tour in the far northwest. He will visit Alaska and principal points of interest in the Canadian Dominion, will return home in the month of September.

-Henry O. Tanner, son of Bishop B. T. Tanner, has recently won new laurels for himself as an artist in Paris. He is a member of the Amer. ican club of artists in Paris which offered a prize of one hundred frances to the one of their number painting the best picture. The judges were three of the best Parisian artists who awarded the prize a few months ago, having been given a day to paint the prize picture.

-- Chas. Washington, Memphis, Tenn. and one other from Savannah, Ga., were the colored delegates to the National Association of Letter Carriers meeting at Indianapolis last

-L. P. B. Hunster, of Springfield, O., was a delegate to the Letter Carrier's Protective Association at Indainapolis.

-Blocton, Ala., is a small town in the Cahoba Coal Fields, with a population of about three thousand. Out of this number there are about eight hundred colored, all engaged in mining coal for the Cohoba Coal Mining company. It has a silver Cornet band of which all the members are coal miners.

-In Louisville, Ky., the total number of colored teachers employed in the schools is eighty-six. In its high and central schools there is one principal and 13 assistants; Maine street school has 17 assistants; Western has 23 California has 8; and 6 other teachers in smaller buildings. There were 5 married women dropped at the last election, but there are 9 left in the schools.

-Mr. S. J. Celestine Edwards a man of color in England was born in Antiqua in the West Indies, and was educated at King's college, London. Mr. Edwards is a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature and lectures on "The Native Races," and "Christian Evidence." He is also an associate of King's college, a medical student at the London hospital and a well known writer of several pamphlets on "Christianity." But his chief literary achievement is his "Life of Bishop Walter Hawkins, or from slavery to a Bishop-

-Dr. James T. Whitson, the Afro-American candidate on the People's ticket for the legislature of Pennsylvania, will receive the almost unanimous support of Afro-Americans in his district.

-A conference of Afro-Americans at Guthrie, Oklahoma, was held Aug.

ATHENS, OHIO.

Athens, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Rev. J. W. Meddow on his way from the association at Jackson, O., stopped and preached for us at Zion Baptist church. Sunday morning and again Sunday evening. He preached a very able sermon. Mr. J. W. Swain, of Martinville, Ind., spoke very commendably of his sermon. He said that he liked his sermon because Rev. Meddow preached from what God said and not what some men

Lawyer Davidson who has been employed in Washington, D. C., has returned to his home.

The Afro-Americans of this town are making great progress in accumulating property, and repairing that which they have this summer. Mr. Willis Hill who has been in

this town about fifteen years and who has been employed most of his time by the Athens gas company found a few months ago that his purse was getting heavy and his house beginning to look old, and his girls are growing up. Mr. Hill concluded to remove the old and replace with a new structure, of two stories, worth from \$800 to \$1.200. This was accomplished within about ten days. See what capital will do.

Mrs. Caroline Peavy who has been sick for sometime is recovering. Charles West and Ed. Lockland, two Afro-Americans have proven themselves to be the best two players in the Stars.

Wesley Chase who has attended the Ohio university during the summer, passed the final examination. last Friday.

Migration Company.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 28.-The Afro-American Migration company, with headquarters at Chicago, was chartered yesterday. Its object is to promote the migration of the colored people from the Southern to the Northern and Northwestern States and maintain an employment bureau for them.

Killed His Man.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 28.-Joe Hayes, a well known Afro-American Democratic politician, shot and killed the Rev. Peyton Hooker, also colored, head cook at the St. George hotel, to-night. He then mounted a horse in waiting and escaped. Hayes says that Hooker wrote insulting letters to his wife. Hooker whipped Hayes on Thursday and was fined in the police court. It is said that while Hayes was with the rangers he participated in all their battles with frontier desperadoes, and is known to have killed three

-Mrs. A. M. Lucca, stepmother of the famous Lucca family, died at Zanesville, O., Aug. 11th.

WHAT THEY SAY.

The Republican Press Sizes up the Country's Prosperity.

Free trade transplants American industries to Europe.- Parkersburg, Va., State Journal.

The whole Democratic party is just now trying to solve the problem, "Where are we at?"—Warrensburg,

Mo. Standard. The masses are not tumbling into the party of manifold miseries with an alacrity that is dangerous to life or limb.—Atkinson, Neb., Graphic.

The Democrats are not saying so much about that Homestead affair since they found out the wages paid the strikers.-Newport, Ind., Hoosier State.

In contrast with that shameful record (of the Democratic Congress), the Harrison administration shines with a new lustre.-North Adams, Mass., Transcript. The Democratic majority in Ala-

bama is only about 10,000, and it is kept there by employing the old Bourbon tactics of throwing out ballot-boxes.-Garden City, Kan. Herald. With seventy-cent wheat, fine rains making good corn and mortgages being released knocks the bottom clear out of the Calamity Jane party.-The Severy Kans. Severyite.

The Democratic cry for free silver has gone to join the billion-dollar Congress cry and they both will meet the "force bill" cry in that sweet subsequently.-Springfield, Mo. Daily Republican.

If a nation must buy in order to sell, the free traders should explain why the balance of trade was in our favor more than \$200,000,000 the past year .- Meriden, Conn. Daily Republican.

Major McKinley made a clean four-base hit at Council Bluffs the other day when he said: "We have two classes of farmers, one that farms the land and the other that the farmers."-Ottumwa. Iowa, Courier.

The present Congress has done nothing with the tariff, straddled on the silver question and increased appropriations over any previous Congress. Good day, reform .- Coldwater, Mich. Republican.

The average wages of labor in England is 88.3 cents per day, while in the United States it is \$1.71, or neary twice as much. Does this look like the tariff is a tax on the workingman?-Frankfort, Kans. Bee.

President Harrison said: "I know of no higher honor in this world than to be called comrade by the survivors of those who saved the Union." Can you guess what ex-President Cleveland said?-Vinton, Iowa, Semi-Weekly Eagle.

Astonished Colonel Deitsch.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 28.-Much has been said and written of Tip-o-Tip, the Zulu Prince. He has been called an impostor, a thief, the forerunner of a gang of organized burglars and cut-throats.

He made his appearance here several weeks, ago, and made arrangements to lecture in a church, under the auspices of the congregation, Just before his plans could be carried out the denouncement came, his true character was revealed in the public press. and Tip fled the city. He was arrested in one town after another subsequently, but none of them could hold him. The charges against him could be substantiated by rumor alone.

It Tip really is the bad man he has been painted to be, he adopted very remarkable tactics when he returned to this city yesterday. He called at police headquarters and boldly faced Colonel Deitsch, who was more than surprised to see him.

"I hear that you want me," the Zulu; "here I am."

The Colonel didn't know what to do with him. Even though many things had been exaggerate,d perhaps. Tip certainly could not be considered a acquisition to the community. He wanted to lecture here, but the Chief wouldn't hear of it. He ordered him to leave town, and that at once. As a precautionary measure, it was deemed advisable to take his picture and measurements. He was an object of unusual interest to those about the building, and often his Honor the Mayor dropped into the Bertillon Bureau to get a good look at the interesting stranger. The boys subjected him to a rather heroic treatment, and when everybody was through with him he was more than ready to leave the city. It is not likely that he will ever again trouble Cincinnati.

Marvels of Journalism.

-The New York Age and the Plaindealer are marvels of Negro journalism, all things considered. The pace they are setting for the colored press is a fast one, and it will take a mighty effort on the part of competitors to keep up with them, As eight page, original matter, race papers, they have certainly outstripped all rivals, and are as strong in their make-up as any papers of the same character in any race. The Indianapolis Freeman, though sustaining a few weeks suspension, still leads as an illustrated paper, and in that line distances all competitors. The Richmond Planet continues to battle gloriously for the race, and in that particular work challenges admiration everywhere. The Star of Zion continues to shine brightly for all. The Christian Recorder, Southwestern Advocate, and several other able race papers are maintaining a splendid, successful and creditable existence by their manifest ability and courage to say and do the right thing at the right time. All honor to our race journals.—The A. M. E. Zion Church Quarterly.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Windsor, Ont. Aug. 23rd.-J. Davidson and his nephew, H. Wright, were suddenly stricken down last week, from the excessive use of impure water. They are both slowly re-

covering. Since our last writing, black diphtheria has entered the family of Madison Toler, and two young sons and one daughter have succumbed



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to its evil effects.

Mrs. Jackson, of Springfield, Ill.. visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. McGlaughtlin, Mercer street. Miss Sarah Hughes paid a flying visit to Amherstburg, last week. Mrs. H. Johnson, Mrs. J. L. Dunn and Miss J. Dixon, took in the K. T., excursion to Hamilton. They report an exceedingly pleasant time.

Round Trip \$11.50. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Day-

ton R. R. is recognized everywhere as the G. A. R. route, and the old soldiers of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan have united in choosing it and the Chesapeake & Ohio as the line to the Twenty-sixth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Washington, D. Cor. 29th St & Armour Av., Chicago C., September 20, 1892. Tickets may be sold September 13th to 20th inclusive. The round trip rates to Washington will be \$12.70 from Deand \$11.50 from Toledo, Findlay, North Baltimore, Lima, Troy, Piqua, Dayton, Hamilton, and all intermediate points. Special trains will be run from all principal points as the posts may require, and all special trains will run through to Washington without change of cars, leaving Detroit and Toledo, September 17th. The route will be via C. H. & D., to Cincinnati, thence over Chesapeake and Ohio through Kentucky, West Virginia and old Virginia; across the Alleghany and Blue Ridge Mountains by Monticello, the home of President Jefferson; over the Rapidan, Rappahannock, and Bull Run streams; over and near many battlefields, and out from the South to Alexandria over the Long Bridge into Washington. Sleeping car rates will be \$3.-50 for berth, accommodating two persons; \$12.00 for drawing room. All lines terminating in Washington will make rates of one fare for the round trip to the various battlefields about Washington. Returning, tickets will be good until Oct. 10th, with stop over privileges. See that your tickets read via C. H. & D., and Chesapeake & Ohio, and insist that your local agent give you tickets reading that way. For circulars giving full and detailed information address, or call on any C. H. & D., agent or E. O. McCormick, G. P. and T. A., Cincinnati, O.

Suicide or Accident?

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 22.-A strange colored man met death in a strange manner yesterday morning. He was drowned at the foot of Central avenue, but it can not be discerned whether he committed suicide or met with an accident.

He walked out on the Marmet fleet at 10 o'clock in the morning. He had no business there, and Watchman Ed. Mintred told him to move on. He went away at that time, but returned a few minutes later. He was seen to stagger, and suddenly fell headforemost into the river. Before assistance could be rendered him he had disappeared under the barger. His body has not been re-

State of Michigan, County of Wayne 88. At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two. Present Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Pro-

In the Matter of the Estate of Jesse Stowers, deceased. Walter A. Stowers, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, having rendered to this court his final administration account.

It is Ordered, that the sixth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forencon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for examining and allowing said account.

And it is Further Ordered, that a copy of this be published two successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Plaindealer, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

(A true copy.) Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. Homer A. Flint, 1. Register.

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YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 24.-Logan

Thomson has been visiting friends in the city for the past week. Mr. Wm. Roberts was in Cleveland Sunday. The Excelsior Club will give a

grand picnic at the Hoselton garden, Sept. 18th. Go and enjoy yourself. Mr. Grant Jones is visiting friends in the city.

P. B. S.

Guerdon, Ark., Aug. 22.-An Afro-American named Bowles was lynched near this place recently, for alleged assault on a sixteen year old white girl.

Apropos of the well grounded tears of a cholera epidemic in this country the following receipt used by the thieves who plundered the dead victims of the terrible scourage may prove desirable: "Take large handfuls of lavender blossoms, sage, mint, rue, wormwood and rosemary. Chop and mix them well. Put them in a jar with half an ounce of camphor that has been dissolved in alcohol, and pour in three quarts of strong, clear vinegar. Keep the jar for two or three weeks in the hot sun and at night put in in a box of sand. Afterwards strain and bottle the liquid, putting into each bottle a sliced garlic clove. Keep it tightly corked and use by sprinkling about the rooms and in bath.

Mrs. Martha Annie Rex, the aged Afro-American who recently went all the way from West Africa to see Queen Victoria, and put aside her small savings for fifty years to accomplish the trip. She is seventy-six years old and one of thirteen children who in their youth were all sold into slavery in the United

Miss Rachel Houston, of Pittsburg, Pa. will display a fine collection of etchings and pastelles at the of etcimes.
World's fair.

Mrs. Mattle M. Todlock. of Danville, Ky., a prominent school teacher, is making quite a hit in landscape painting. One of her pictures will be exhibited at the World's fair.

Miss E. Moore, of Edgeworth, Pa., has recently built with her own hands a neat cottage, laying the foundation, doing all the carpenter work and even plastering the

You read often about girls who looked so "simple and plain" attacting attention and winning all the eligibles, but don't you put your trust in any such nonsense The girl whose clothes follow the prevailing fashion and are pretty are the girls who are in it." Save up your small change if you have no regular income girls, and instead of buying boabons or ices, get a handsome sash ribbon, a new girdle, or some other cute little trifle to brighten up your toilet. They will last longer and prove more gratifying than bonbons or ices.

One of the prettiest and most unique entertainments is a "fern The invitations should each bear a small spray of pressed ferns with the words "Fern Tea" in rustic letters. The table should be of purist white. In the center place a mirror, concealing the frame with moss and ferns and deverging from this center piece lay delicate ferns flat on the table cloth until there is a perfect network of them against the white cloth. The menu cards should be ornamented by a dainty branch of fern fastened with a knot of narrow, pale, green, ribbon. White wax candles in crystal candelabra or a green lamp with a white shade should light the table. The courses for this tea, should be oysters served with a dressing of grated celery and lemon juice. Large white crackers. White meat of turkey or chicken, green cateur, olives, saled merved in a lettuce leaf, rolls tied with a narrow green ribbon, celery eut in length and tied with green ribbon. croquettes dressed parsley and green tea. Vanilla and pistache cream, citron cake, cheese nticks.

Rare Ben. Johnson, not especially noted for his chivalry to women pretty or otherwise, said once: "The more enrious a woman is about her face the more careless about her

Fashion's Conceits.

-Gentlemen's Magazine:-The Res. toration era, being essentially the age of "the dangling knee fringe and the bib cravat," it was only natural that the stiff band and the falling collar, which had been worn under the tyranny of Puritan ascendency, should have given place to neckclothe or cravats of Brussels or Flanders lace tied with ribbons beneath the chin, and with the ends hanging down square. In this age of Puritan sobriety in dress, it is difficult to comprehend the mania which seized the breasts of fine gentlemen of the Caroline age for lace. We find Pepys in 1662 on his "new lace band," and recording in his "Diary" his complete satisfaction with his appearance in "So neat it is," wrote he, "that I am resolved my great expenses shall be lace bands, and it will set off anything else the more!" Charles II., in the last year of his reign, actually expended \$104, for a new cravat to be "worn on the birthday of his dear brother." and James II., expended almost as much as \$150 upon a cravat of Venice point lace in which to appear on the anniversary of the birthday of his consort.

King William III., notwithstand ing his iron phlegmatic constitution, entertained a genuine Dutch taste for lace, so much so, indeed, that his bills for that article in 1695 amounted to the modest sum of \$12,294, a fad which would have served admirably to point the moral of the political reformer or to adorn the tale of the mob demagogue, had such people then existed. Among the more astounding items of this bill appears the following: "One hundred and seventeen yards of "scissae temae," cut work for trimming 12 pocket handkerchiefs \$2. 425. And 78 yards for 24 cravats,

Part Contract

at \$42.50, \$3,315." The expenditure for six new lace rasor cloths amounted to \$1,850, and on twentyfour new indusis nocturnis, in plain English, night shirts, the sum of \$2,495 was bestowed.

King William's consort, the handsome Mary of Modena, approached, but did not quite reach her husband, in lace expenditure, seeing that in 1694 her lace bill attained the respectable total of \$9,590. It will not surprise any one to learn that lace had one of its sunniest epochs in the eyes of all from the Restoration to the Revolution. From the King to the plebian all retained a deep-seated affection for it. These were the days when all young military men wore lace, and prepared their cravats with far greater pains than the three graces of classical antiquity ever bestowed upon the goddess Venus.

Why Right Handed?

-Science: Why are a few left. handed? These are questions which have puzzled all physiologist's who have attempted their solution. The various theories put forward are compactly presented by Sir Daniel Wilson in his recent work, "The Right Hand: Left-Handedness," (London, 1891). His final conclusion is that left-handedness is due to "an exceptional development of the right hemisphere of the brain." But it must be acknowledged that this evidence, consisting of a single autopsy. is far from sufficient. Sir Daniel calls attention to the fact that the forms of some ancient stone implements prove that palaeolithic man was sometimes left-handed, and distinctly was not ambidextrous, as some have maintained. He does not refer to De Mortillet's tables, which show that at that time in France the men averaged more than twice as many left-handed individuals as at present; and at certain localities, as at Chassey, on the unper Rhone, the left-handed were in the large majority. In Sir Daniel's generally very thorough volume there are but few references to this phenomenon in the lower animals, and no mention of its occurrence in snails. It may, indeed, sound like a "bull" to talk of animals as left-handed who have no hands, but the physiological phenomenon is plainly present. It is shown in the direction in which they construct the spiral of their shell. ordinary vine snail this is from left to right, but once in about 3,000 times it is from right to left. They are then known as sinistrorsa. In the genus Partula far more frequent examples occur, and indeed species have been named from this peculiarity. Whatever its cause, in mollusk and in man the same law is operative. 😭

A Sudden Death.

Walton, Ky., August 22.—(Special.) -Old "Aunt Bob" is dead. Mrs. Martha Smith. better known as "Bob," an old and highly respected color. ed lady of this place, dropped dead this evening about 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Glenn. He being away from home, she had been called on to do the milking for them by his wife. After performing this duty she started to the house with the milk. When the corner of the house was reached. she called Mrs. Glenn to come and get the milk, and dropped over and expired immediately. Drs. Bagby, Ware and Fisk were hastily summoned, who pronounced life extinct. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause. She weighed over two hundred and fifty pounds.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES, Continued from page 1.

telligent men and women were in open day, forcibly dispersed by a mob headed by the most influential citizens of the city where it met. One of these leaders was afterward a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It is hardly possible for the young man of to-day to conceive what abject, unreasoning tools of the slave power the free men of the North were, under that Constitition which as construed and applied was indeed "a covenant with hell"—a contract to work out the devil's most inhuman purposes on earth. "Niggerism" meant then, as it does now, the right of a white American citizen to enjoy privileges which a colored American must not be permitted to possess. The result of this "Niggerism" was that the American republic, by its army and navy, its courts and officers, its laws and executive, maintained for eighty-seven years the most cruel, bloody, infamous, and debasing institution known to modern history. In consequence of "Niggerism" American Christianity gave to the religion of Jesus of Nazereth the most serious blow it has ever sustained, by upholding the sinfulness of a social and political condition based on injustice and compelling a Christian people to adulterous debasement and absolute subservience. It is a blow from which it can never recover until it shall enthrone justice again as the prime element of Christian duty. The uiltimate consequence of this

first form of "Ningerism" was four years of war, a million lives, and ten billion dollars lost and destroyed. To-day we are paying more than \$100.000.000 a year for the "Niegerism" of the Southern people, Let no man forget when he raves about the pension list that it is only a small fraction of what the country paid for Southern "Niggerism"-for that foolish subservience which made the people of the North

the willing upholders of the white man's right to oppress the colored man. There is no luxury that costs as much as the seemingly inexpensive one of injustice to a subject people. Men grow rich out of unrecompensed sweat and blood and imagine that their children will grow strong and pure while nurtured on the fruits of wrong-that a soul may grow sweet by starving other souls. But the interest on injustice compounds with amazing rapidity and nations and peoples pay terribly for oppression.

Just now these same people, whose servants we of the North have so long been, desire the American Rep-ublic to take in their new forms of "Niggerism." This is the same as the old one, except in degree. Now, it is only a demand that they be allowed to take from the colored man such part of his legal right and power as a citizen, and such other rights which he may claim to possess as a man as they may deem inconsistent with their own interest, comfort, and dignity.

"Niggerism," "free trade," and 'State sovereignty" are the three weapons with which Democracy expects to win this campaign. The particular form of "State sovereignty" on which it especially relies is the assertion that the Nation has ne authority to supervise and regulate National elections, or as its ablest champion puts it, "that there is no such thing as a National election."

Let us consider for a moment what is necessary in order to constitute an election "National." It must, of course, be an election for the choice of a National officer or officers; the office must be created by National law; its function and privilege must be National; the competency of the men chosen must be determined by National authority; the method by which the choice is made must be, in whole or in part, prescribed by National statute. If these attributes are found in the election of any class of officers, that is a National election, and may justly and properly be regulated by National statute, since whatever is done by virtue of the National authority must logically and necessarily be under National control and regulation.

Are there any such officers? Let us see. The House of Representatives is a National legislative body. The functions, prerogatives and privileges of its members are exclusively National. They have no power to make laws for any State, but must legislate for the whole country. The office was created by the Constitution; the method of election is regulated by the Constitution and laws of the United States; the electors and ratio of representation are defined by National law; a National tribunal decides upon eligibility and election. From first to last the act is National. its authorization National and its purpose National. right or nower any State officer or State authority may exercise in the premises is expressly derived from the Constitution or laws of the United States, and whatever is done by virtue of the Constitution it is the privilege and duty of the National Government to see it properly and faithfully done. It is for this purpose that the jurisdiction of the Federal courts is made to extend to "all cases in law or equity arising under this Constitution and the laws of the United States."

Whatever is done by authority of the Constitution the Congress has power to give the Federal courts juriediction over; and it is its duty to do so whenever the personal rights of its citizens or the collective interests of the people are infringed or are in danger of infringement from any unlawful force or power, whatever the same may be.

But lest there should be any mistake on the subject it may be well to cite the Constitutional provisions in regard to the choice of Representatives. At a time when a great party asserts that the country has no right to guard against violence or punish fraud in the choice of National legislators it is desirable that every voter should have 'the actual words of the Constitution in regard to this subject where they may be readily referred to. This following are all the provisions of the Constitution touching the election of Representatives:

Article 1-Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representa-

Sec. 2-1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the United States. and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of 25 years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when clected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen! 3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shal I be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.

4. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 4-1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to

the place of choosing Senators. Sec. 5-1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members,

A moment's inspection of these provisions will show that the constitutional power of the State over the election of Representatives is restrict. ed to two things:

1. The Governor of a State has a right to call a special election in case of a vacancy. 2. The electors of Representatives must have the qualities of electors

for the most popular house of the

State Legislature.

Aside from these, the whole matter is within the control of the National government. The Legislatures of the various States were it is true, authorized to prescribe "the times, places and manner" in which Senators and Representatives should be chosen. This was necessary at the first election of those officers, because there was no National authority existing by which the manner in which these officers should be chosen could be prescribed.

The State Legislatures were existing legislative bodies, and were accordingly temporarily invested with authority to act for the general government in this behalf. Their authority was express, and was derived solely from the Constitution, depending not all upon the sovereign character of the States, but solely upon the fact that such power was granted to them by "the people of the United States," in whose name and by whose authority the

Constitution was "ordained." Of course, whatever power or authority the people of the United States might confer upon the legislature or people of any State by the Constitution, that same power the people of the United States had a right in the same manner to take away from them. And this very thing they at once proceeded to do by declaring in the most emphatic manner that "the Congress may at any time make or alter such regulations." In other words, the Congress may make laws upon the subject quite independent of any State action, or may amend or modify the laws of any State in regard to the same, "except as to the place of choosing Senators." Broader terms could not be used. The very exception strengthens the assertion, Everything connected with these National elections is under National control except, 1. The qualifications of the voter,

and. 2. The place of choosing Sena-

All the rest-the manner of voting, the form of the tickets, the registration of voters, the appointment of inspectors, the making of returns, the punishment of fraud or misbehavior-are all within the juri-diction and control of the Nation.

In other words, though the Constitution gives the State the right to prescribe the qualifications of the electors for Representatives it expressly reserves to the Congress the right to prescribe the way and manner in which the voter's fitness shall be determined his power expressed, and its exercise guaranteed. No words could possibly have made this reservation and authorization clearer.

Both the fact and the exception are natural, indeed almost unavoid. able, results of the attempt of the fathers "to form a more perfect Union." It was evident that if the government was to have any power of self-perpetuation it must not be dependent on the voluntary action of the State to select its own offi-One of the most self-evident facts in connection with the institution of such a government is that a faction or party in control of a State or a group of States might refuse to hold an election and so deprive not only its own people of their constitutional representation, but in some cases be absolutely able to block the wheels of government by preventing a constitutional majority in Congress. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, that the General Government should be authorized to provide for the election of Congressmen without the action or co-operation of any State government. So the Congress was authorized: 1. To fix the ratio of representation. 2. To determine the "times" for all regular elections of Congressmen. 3. To name the "places" at which elections should be held in every State. 4. To prescribe the "manner" in which "the people of each State" shall vote for Representatives. That is, it may determine where a poll shall be held, who shall act as inspectors; what sort of ballots shall be used, and how and to whom, returns shall be made. That this authority includes the power to define and panish fraud, to preserve the peace at the polls and do all other things necessary to protect the voter in the free expression of his will, follows as the night the day. Without these, the power granted would be simply farcical. The exception was a natural one,

Those who framed the Constitution were neither demi-gods nor fools. They were simply men-men of strong common sense and a determined purpose "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty." It was with this object that the Constitution was formed. It was not made to promote injustice or to protect, excuse, or legitimatize fraud, nor to enable violence and murder to usurp the power and function of

These men had not much experience with self-government and history offered them no model on which to shape the new republic, but they had common sense and knew it would be the sheerest of follies to leave the government they were about to institute at the mercy of the various States whose governments might be usurped by fraud or violence and make, as they are to-day, the instruments of mere party

lust of power. Because of this, they carefully provided that the Congress should have power to enable "the people of each State" to elect Representatives in Congress, whether those in control Brightest.

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of the State authority were willing or not; and, in case the Presidential electors of the various States should fail to choose a President, the House of Representatives thus secured by National authority against rebellious or inactive State officials, was authorized to elect the Chief Executive. Thus, simply and ity as direction. sensibly was the general government secured against dissolution or obstruction through the concerted action of the various State governments. Experience has abundantly shown the wisdom of this provis-

But why was the exception made with regard to the qualifications of the electors which was explicitly

left to the States? The explanation is simple. The Congress was authorized to fix the ratio of representation. Suffrage in the States was variously condition. ed. The Southern States demanded representation for their property as well as for themselves. In order to protect itself, slavery demanded for the States the right to name the electors who should represent the power of their people in the general governmewnt. The only way to secure harmony and immediate ef. fectiveness was to adopt the laws of the various States upon this subject and provide that the electors in each State should have "the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

In other words the Constitution adopts, to this extent only, the law of the State; so that the Congress can not make any one an elector for Representative who has not already been made an elector for the most popular branch of the Legislature by a State. The power of the State to prescribe the qualifications of such voters is now itself modified, however, by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, by which a State is restricted (1) From depriving a citizen from any right with which he is once lawfully endowed and, (2) From making "race, color, or previous condition of servitude" a qualification of the suffrage.

Why has not this power been exercised before? It was exercised, in effect, from the very first institution of the government. Just as the fugitive slave law of 1798 imposed specific duties on State officers in the rendition of fugitives, so the various acts of Congress in relation to this subject have cometimes conferred powers up.

upon the subject. It has been entirely by permission and not of right that State Legislatures have prescribed the "times, places, and manner" of holding such elections and State executives been allowed to certify the results. And permission is just as much an act of author-

Not only this, but the power of Congress to regulate and supervise such elections has been expressly recognized by the courts of the United States over and over again and there is little doubt that if slavery had not insisted on the recognition of State authority in order that its claim of "State sovereignty" might be made to excuse the act of secession, National elections would long ago have been regulated by National laws in all the particulars necessary to secure the election of Congressmen without the use of State machinery. It is more than probable, indeed, that had this been done secession would never have been attempted.

It was the non-assertion of the constitutional powers of the General Government, the weak and subservient surrender of the rights of the people of the United States to the demands of the slave power which paved the way for secession and invited the assertion by force of arms of the claim of supremacy for the States. It was the subserviency of the people of the North quite as much as the arrogance of the people of the South, which led to the war of rebellion and its inconceivable horrors. The failure to assert the law against the lawbreaker, and to exercise powers vested in the government to secure its stability, are just as great crimes against liberty and just as perilous to the peace of the country as the violence which defies the law. As long as the country refuses to protect the ballot, simply because certain classes of the people desire to be undisturbed in corrupting, debauching, and intimidating the electorate and falsifying the verdict of the people, just so long the evil will grow more virulent, the peril of the Republic more imminent and the difficulty of remedying the evil more serious.

Albion W. Tourgee. Mayville, N. Y., Aug. 26 '92.

-Mr. L. C. Talbot, of Springfield. Mass., who until recently was engineer for the coppersmith O'Connell, has opened a repair shop and rifle range at the corner of Main on State officers and sometimes and Stockbridge streets.

adopted or modified State legislation The best The Plandealer. i