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The Plaindealer

An-Inter-State-Weekly-Journal.

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EVERY
NUMBER
INTERESTING.
THE PLAINDEALER \$1.

VOLUME X, NO. 17.

DETROIT MICH, SEPTEMBER 9, 1892.

WHOLE NO. 486.

THE ISSUES DEFINED.

President Harrison Addresses the People in no Uncertain Way.

A FREE BALLOT MUST PREVAIL.

Blaine Given Credit for Reciprocity—Protection vs. Free Trade.—When Free Silver Will Do.

Washington, Sept. 6.—(Special.)—President Harrison in his letter of acceptance goes very fully into the issues of the campaign, touching on National currency and State banks, the effort to recover for the United States a share of the ocean carrying trade, the benefits of reciprocity and its effect on the commerce of the country, the beauties of protection, a plea for honest electors in the South, and the foreign policy of the Republican party. On the question of the currency he cautions the present treasury note with the credit of the United States behind it, with the wild cat money issued by State banks before the war, and says that "changes may become necessary, but a national system of currency, safe and acceptable throughout the whole country, is the good fruit of bitter experience, and I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the Democratic party."

The ocean carrying trade of other countries has been built up by a system of direct or indirect government aid, and it was evident that if the United States were to have a share in it a similar policy must be followed. Such a law was enacted by the fifty-first congress, and it has resulted in 16 American steamships, costing \$7,400,000, being built or contracted to be built in American shipyards. The possibility of establishing steamship lines from the South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and the benefits to be derived therefrom are also alluded to.

GIVES CREDIT FOR RECIPROCITY.

President Harrison says: The removal of the duty on sugar and the continuance of duty on tea and the free list, while giving great relief to our own people by cheapening articles used increasingly in every household, was also of such enormous advantage to the countries exporting these articles as to suggest that in consideration thereof reciprocal factors should be shown in their tariffs to articles exported by us to their markets. Great credit is due to Mr. Blaine for the vigor with which he pressed this view upon the country. We have only begun to realize the benefit of these trade arrangements. Yet England, Germany and France have begun to feel the decrease in their trade with Latin American countries.

The Democratic platform promises a repeal of the tariff law containing this provision and especially denounces as a sham reciprocity that section of the law under which these "trade arrangements" have been made. If no other issue were involved in the campaign, this alone would give it momentous importance. Are the farmers of the great grain-growing States willing to surrender their surplus, large and increasing markets for their surplus? Are we to have nothing in exchange for the free importation of sugar and coffee and at the same time to destroy the sugar planters of the South and the best sugar industry of the northwest and of the Pacific coast; or are we to have the taxed sugar and coffee, which is a "tariff for revenue only" necessarily involves, with the added loss of the new markets which have been opened? Our commercial rivals in Europe do not regard this reciprocity policy as a "sham," but as a serious threat to a trade supremacy they have long enjoyed. It would rejoice—and if prudence did not restrain would illuminate the depressed manufacturing cities—over the news that the United States had abandoned its system of protection and reciprocity. They clearly see that restriction of American products and trade and a corresponding increase of European production and trade would follow. I will not believe that what is so plain to them can be hidden from our own people.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

The American doctrine of protection meets with the president's hearty approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule, but a principle that is to control all tariff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some no remote national campaign this issue has been—or more correctly, has been made to appear to be—between a high and a low protective tariff, both parties expressing some solicitude regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But under a more courageous leadership, the Democratic party has now practically declared

THE WICKEDEST CITY.

Memphis Refugees Fleeing to the Great West. Prejudice in Denver.

To the Editor of the Plaindealer:—When I first came to this State a few weeks ago, I went up the mountains to Manitou, where I contracted a severe cold and was compelled to leave. From there I went to Colorado Springs, and as the change did not benefit me any I have come to the conclusion that I will leave the State. I have just arrived in Denver and called on the editor of the Statesman, Mr. E. Hackley, whom I find to be a very pleasant gentleman.

By the way while I was at Colorado Springs and Manitou I met quite a number of the race, who had left Memphis for this Western country to find a home and escape the severe treatment and injustice of the whites of Memphis. Every person that I have met tells a terrible tale. They say that Memphis, formerly one of the fairest cities in the South for Afro-Americans has become the worst, and now thousands are leaving. Some have sold all that they have, for almost nothing, and are dispersing for various parts seeking for a home where injustice is not, and where good homes can be found in which they can rear up their families, and live in peace with their neighbors. You can not meet a group of Afro-Americans, but what you will find them discussing the situation in the South, and the injustices that they have had to submit to. My advice to these people fleeing from Memphis and other sections, is to scatter abroad over the country, and by no means to confine themselves to any particular place, as I think it will result in a greater advantage for them. Don't rush to the cities, but find a home in the small towns and villages of the North and West, where prejudice is almost unknown.

As for Denver, I did not find it at all what it is cracked up to be, and of which I have heard so much. Since I have been here I have taken a great deal of pains to inquire about the condition of the Afro-American in the city generally, and because of its reputation I am surprised to find so much prejudice. The hotels here are barred against us. If you wish to go to the opera houses you are compelled to sit in certain places, and many other places are closed against the race that ought not to be in a Western city like Denver.

A very few Afro-Americans here hold prominent positions, though I am told by some of the older citizens that things are better now than formerly, and that by the proper effort of centralizing their strength, and conducting themselves all right the chances are that in the future their prospects will be much brighter. Some of the people here have entered into business, one of the most recent being a Mr. Mumford, who recently came here from Boston and has opened up a jewelry establishment.

Again I notice some of the lowest types of the race here in gambling dens, and engaged in vice of all kinds, and I am forced to say that Denver is the wickedest city I have ever been in. On the other hand I find as nice a class of Afro-Americans as any city can boast of. Many own their own homes, and some have acquired considerable wealth, but this lower element that is coming here will be quite a drawback to the progressive class.

Mr. E. H. Hackley, editor of the Statesman, an old Michigan boy, is a young man of push, and is doing a wonderful work for the race. He is much loved by the best citizens here, who are willing to follow where he leads. Mr. J. D. D. Rivers, the business manager of the paper, is also a young man of much business ability. He with Mr. Hackley is trying to build the people up, and demanding the rights which are due them as citizens. The paper, indeed, is an able exponent of the race, and is also subscribed for by the best white citizens here. Their offices, on 18th street, are as fine as you will see anywhere.

I am surprised to find so many Afro-Americans out here working so earnestly for the People's party. I have never seen so many bolters in a national campaign among colored people before. They say silver is what they want and silver they must have.

I will leave here in a few days for my home in Ohio. Hoping success may attend every effort of the Plaindealer. I am,

David Wilborn.
Denver, Col., Aug. 28, '92.

Convention in New York.

The convention of Afro-American Republicans, which was to be held in Brooklyn, Aug. 18 and 19, has been postponed until September. The convention will be held in Troy, O. P. Lee, of Rochester, J. W. Hoffman, of Sing Sing, W. H. A. Moore, of New York, J. H. Davis, of Troy and J. O. Manahel, of Tarrytown, comprise the committee having charge of the arrangements. The basis of representation will be five delegates for each regularly organized club throughout the State, and each club will be allowed one vote.

WINS ANOTHER LAUREL.

The Bantam Cyclone Easily Defeats Jack Skelly.

THE RESULT NEVER IN DOUBT.

George Dixon is Really a Champion—His Unconquered Career at its Height. Details of the Fight.

New Orleans, Sept. 6.—(Special.)—In the bantam-weight fight to-night for a stake and bets aggregating \$17,500 George Dixon, colored, of Boston, knocked out Jack Skelly, white, of Brooklyn, in eight rounds. The result occasioned no surprise. Dixon, who has defended his title of champion, has been looked upon all along as a winner. Skelly was an unknown in professional circles. He put up a game fight and held out longer than many of those present believed possible. It was his first appearance in the professional arena, and he may develop. Dixon had the fight all his own way. He won the first blood and repeatedly knocked his man down. Skelly entered for the eighth round in a beaten condition. He was forced into a corner, but it was only after a hot exchange that he was sent to the ground with terrific right and left swings.

The fight to-night in the Olympic Club arena—the second of the high-priced attractions provided for public entertainment and to test the endurance of this class in the fistic argument—was a contest between black and white, in which public sentiment was nearly all in favor of the Caucasian and the public betting nearly all on the side of the African. Both men stood high in their class and yet each was a representative of a class. Dixon had, up to this evening, fought an innumerable series of winning mills in professional ranks, while his worthy opponent had equally as spotless a record in the amateur contest—one had experience, cleverness and gameness, the other was known and highly rated for skill and a dogged determination to do or die. The match was for the biggest money ever contested for by bantams, and when the gong rang for the opening round, the championship title hung in the balance.

Nine out of ten men wanted Skelly to win, and the same proportion felt it a risky piece of business to invest its money that way. The Brooklyn contingent was an exception to the rule. It rated Skelly as a star performer because it had seen him fight, had his measure and was patriotic to the core. That created a bit of sentiment in the Brooklyn man's favor, but did not affect the betting to the extent of cutting down the odds.

The arrival of Corbett created a ripple of excitement and the presence of Sullivan almost engrossed attention. Toward nightfall the crowd turned its attention to the more immediate fight and its steps toward the club. The weather was warm but the throng was like all good-natured multitudes that gather here, yet it was different in one respect; ordinarily there is not a black face to be seen inside the arena. There was a cloud of them to-night in the gallery.

The men weighed early in the day. When they signed the articles they agreed to tip the scales at 118 pounds. This was considered to be quite to the advantage of Skelly, who takes on flesh more rapidly than his opponent, but the boy from Boston did not mind discrimination.

The two men reached the club building an hour before hostilities were ready to begin. Dixon came first with handsome Tom O'Rourke and his other helpers at his heels. He was taken into his room, and there he underwent the usual preliminary preparations for the fight. Jack McAuliffe, the hero of last night's battle, chaperoned the Skelly party with Reynolds and Kid Hogan by his side. Both men were confident as they waited the call to the battle.

The men were weighed according to agreement seven hours prior to the fight. Skelly was the first to make friendly overtures, and going to his opponent gave him a hearty shake of the hand. A general parley was held, during which the referee gave his instructions to the fighters and their seconds. The gloves were adjusted and Captain Shorl, was in command, announced to the press men that backheeling and the pivot blow would be barred during the contest. Everything being in readiness and Joe Choyinski shaking his principal opponent's hand, the men crossed to the center of the ring, where a handshake commenced the battle.

In the first round there was cautious sparring, Skelly looking an inch taller than his adversary. Both men led for the head and came to a clinch, Skelly wanting to be the aggressor. Pretty sparring was indulged in when the Brooklyn boy backed away from a vicious lunge, landed a heavy right-hander on his opponent's neck and followed it up closely. Dixon was cautious, and put a straight left on his opponent's head without return; Dixon was forced into his corner, where he clinched to avoid punishment. As the gong sounded both men led without much damage to either, and they were sent from a clinch to their seats.

a punch in the stomach with a right. The colored boy landed a good left hand swing on the breast, but received a stinging right on the ear. A moment later Dixon was the aggressor, and he landed two heavy lefts on the face. His opponent clinched him and punched Dixon's heart. The fighting was fast and furious, and Dixon appeared to be getting the better of the exchange. As the men went to their corners Skelly did not look so well.

From this point until the eighth the fight was all Dixon's; Skelly put up a game battle, but the odds were all in favor of the little wonder from Boston. Dixon stepped up to his man in the eighth, knowing how weak the latter was, and landed a light left on the head. The men boxed carefully and came to a clinch from an attempt of Dixon to land on the head. Dixon forced his man into a corner where he delivered a heavy right and left hander, and it was astonishing how Skelly stood the punishment. He was gone, however, and in a heavy exchange he was beaten to the ground with terrible right and left hand swings. The Brooklyn amateur fought a game battle and that is all. He showed fight while strength was with him and only gave up when nature gave out.

The A. M. E. Conference.

Jackson, Sept. 3.—(Special.)—The 3d day's session of A. M. E. conference opened at 9:30 to-day with devotional exercises. The annual report of the committee of missions was read and discussed by Revs. John L. Davis, W. Kane, John M. Henderson, William H. Brown; after which it was adopted. The application of John L. Davis to be ordained as deacon under the mission rule was referred to the committee.

Statistical reports were received from East Saginaw, Adrian, Benton Harbor, Cassopolis and the Indian mission.

Circular letters were received from Dr. J. C. Emery, of Philadelphia, superintendent of the publication department, and others, and were referred to appropriate committees or otherwise disposed of.

This afternoon a large number of the members visited the prison. In the afternoon occurred the annual meeting of the Literary Society. In the evening a temperance meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by Revs. A. Cottman, G. B. Pope and Wm. Collins.

Jackson, Sept. 6.—(Special.)—At the concluding session of the A. M. E. conference to-day, the important business transacted was a decision to establish a mission in Detroit for the use of the Bishop; the selection of Battle Creek as the place for holding the next conference, in September, 1893, and of Grand Rapids for holding the next Sunday school convention. The following appointments were announced:

Presiding elder, J. H. Alexander, Detroit; Bethel Church, Detroit, John M. Henderson, Ypsilanti, W. S. Kane; Ebenezer, Detroit, Jos. M. Henderson; Battle Creek, J. E. Hill; Grand Rapids, J. L. Watkins; Ann Arbor, A. A. Cottman; Lansing, G. L. Collins; Grand Rapids, G. L. Davis; Saginaw, G. W. Brown; Jackson, A. L. Murray; St. Joseph, J. F. Peaker; Adrian, H. E. Steward; South Bend, R. Jeffries; Fort Wayne, Wm. Collins; Cassopolis, C. F. Hill; Pontiac, Ben. Roberts; Wabash, E. E. Gregory; Flint, J. L. Masterson; day circuit, J. R. Hart; Bay City, J. E. Lyon; West Detroit, G. P. Pope; Indian Mission, Joseph Hall; evangelist and aid to African missions, Mrs. G. T. Thurman, Jackson; G. B. Walls, of Detroit, traveling preacher, was transferred to Oakville, Ont., and Rev. W. H. Brown, of Adrian, to Amherstburg.

Treated as Brutes.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—A special from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: A riot occurred on the Wilkesbarre & Eastern railroad, now in course of construction, this morning. One of the contractors has in his employ 50 Afro-Americans whom he brought from Virginia. They declared that they were brutally treated and several times they rebelled, only to be beaten into subjection by the bosses, armed with revolvers and steel knuckles. This morning twenty of them gathered and fighting the bosses with clubs and stones, escaped from the camp. Two of the Afro-American were shot and one of them was seriously wounded.

Probable Murder.

Chillicothe, O., Sept. 4.—Probably another murder has been added to the list here. While Charlie Phillips and Will May, white, and Isaac Turner, colored, were passing down Water street on their way home last night about midnight, Turner was attacked and stabbed in the left side under the arm by Harry Ritter in front of a house of ill-fame. Ritter was standing on the steps and grew enraged at some remark made by one of the three men. The stab will probably prove fatal, as the knife pierced one of the lungs. Turner is in a critical condition. As soon as it was done Ritter skipped out for home, but was arrested early this morning and placed in the City Prison. He says he does not know why he did it, but was under the influence of liquor.

—Lunacy among the colored people seems to be on the increase.

THE SECOND COMING.

Plans by Black Man, Who Proclaims Himself to be the

CHRIST, THE ANNOINTED OF GOD.

His Proofs and where they will be found. Topics to be discussed. The Race Problems, Etc., Explained.

A few weeks ago the Plaindealer, editorially took notice of a series of articles being published in the Appeal, of St. Paul, in which "The Black Man" proposed to outline a plan that would solve the race problem. From "The Black Man," the Plaindealer has received a letter to which we here give space, leaving to the many readers of this journal to decide for themselves as to the claims which he here made of himself.

To the Editor of the Plaindealer.

Please allow me space in your paper to make a correction in your notice concerning me in a recent issue. I did not say that I would solve the race problem, but I did say that I would give the race the outline of a plan for a practical solution of the problem. I said if the race would come together as one man and carry out the plan, as I would suggest, they would forever settle the existing difficulty. Mark the words, (they would), but if you will begin at the first of that article on the race problem, that has been appearing in the Appeal for four or five weeks and read it over you will see that I have included myself also, for when I said the pilot is at the wheel, I had reference to myself, and as to every man standing at his post and doing his duty, I simply meant I desired others to co-operate with me in the work. But allow me to say for the benefit of yourself and many readers that I have not got to my work yet, what you have been reading and thought was a series of articles, is only one article which the Appeal, on account of limited space, had to cut up into four or five letters, so when you take the matter into consideration you will readily understand why that plan for a practical solution of the race problem has not yet appeared. The plan, however, is with the Appeal and like my first article, the Editor informs me, will have to be cut up into a number of letters, possibly ten, and when he had informed me of those facts, I saw at once he did not know what manner of person he was leading before the people. No, I am not understood as yet. I did not say that I would settle the race problem, (of myself), but I did say that I would answer that National prayer, and why? Because I, myself, am the answer. Am I understood now? My coming has been heralded for 10 these many years, and having come I am not recognized. To come as a thief in the night means to come in disguise. Listen: "What are you doing in my Father's vineyard?" (answer), "stealing grapes." "What are you going to do when you see the black man coming?" (answer), "Rush right through like we always do." I have spoken pretty plain. Now can you guess who the Blackman is, spiritually speaking.

Behold I have told you the truth of the matter beforehand, so that when I bring up the proof in the columns of the Appeal you may more easily believe men. There is one thing certain, I would not make statements if I could not prove them.

It is said there is only one John Mitchell and it will be said yet that there is only one who thus far styles himself the Black man. Truly I call myself the black man, but the black man why? Watch the Appeal and see for yourself for in due time I will lay aside that mask called the black man. If you can believe it I am that man you all have been looking for. It is written that I would come in the clouds of Heaven, but what are the clouds? I can show you where people are called clouds, and there is one thing certain this American country would be a perfect Heaven for the white man if it were not for the ever present Negro, and how to get rid of him he does not know. Again the race problem and the labor problem may be considered as clouds, and knowing as I do how to settle both of them am I not then coming to the people in those clouds. I can convince you all that I am that person, but it would be a pretty hard matter for me to do so in a short letter like this. I am aware of the fact that quite a number of persons have laid claim to being the anointed of God, but they all fail to prove up. It is one thing to make statements and quite another thing to prove what one has said. If I could not prove up, or back my statements with the proof I would not speak as I do. There is a certain test that can not be counterfeited, and none but he whom God has anointed will be able to stand that test. And I am glad

for your sakes that there is a test else, how could I convince you all that I am that person of whom so much has been said and written? Why should I lack confidence in my ability to do certain things when I know what I can do? As to my making the Plaindealer an offer to write a series of articles on the race problem, I admit that I did and I thought the letter I sent you was written in a manner to explain the nature of the articles. I desired to contribute, for I was off the opinion that I said they would be of a religious nature, but possibly I was mistaken in that, however, we will not quarrel over that matter now for we are in line as you will soon see if you continue to read those letters in the Appeal.

I am not here to wage war with individuals, and members of the race, there is too much of that already, let us unite in one great effort and settle this thing called the race problem. You can help me, and you will if you do as I suggest. When I say you I mean the race. Persons who do not read the Appeal, the main office of which is in Chicago will do well to subscribe for that paper and then keep your eye on those letters that appear in its columns every week, and after that plan for a practical solution of the race problem is out of the way I will discuss the following subjects: The Colored vote. The Kingdom of Heaven, what it is and where it is. The first, second and third Heaven, and where located. Regeneration, what it is and where it takes place. The first resurrection. The manner of Christ's second coming. His mission, how He may be known. The parables explained and mysteries of the Bible made plain. What prophecy has been fulfilled, and what is yet to be fulfilled. What is meant by the words, the second death. I have said of man, what it is, but I will give the proof. How many years the Christ, God's anointed will have been in the world as a man before the people are aware of his presence among them. Reasons for his keeping quiet for a time before letting himself be known.

The black race to succeed the white race, the proof. Negro dominance a reality, yet a great blessing instead of a curse as is generally supposed. The book of seven seals opened and contents exhibited, and many other things too numerous to mention in this letter, but if you are a real friend to the race as I have many reasons to believe you are, do me the kindness to publish this letter in full, which will have a tendency to set me right before the people.

Signed,
The Black Man.

Preparing for November.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 2.—J. H. McDowell applied at Nashville to-day for the appointment of election supervisors in November. This is a part of the Republican and Third party program to have federal supervisors and United States deputy marshals at all the large voting precincts next November.

Want to be a Priest.

New Orleans, Sept. 5.—Jules Dufour and Medard, two young catholic Afro-Americans, have gone to Baltimore, where they will enter the college of the Epiphany to study for the priesthood. The success of Father Tolto, the young seminarian who was recalled at the propaganda in Rome has proved an incentive to the church to allow others to labor in the same vineyard.

Active Voters in Harlem.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Afro-American voters of the XXVth Assembly District are steadily drafting recruits into the Republican ranks. They held a regular meeting of their club last night at Keith's hall, One hundred and First street, and Third avenue, and discussed plans for carrying on the work of the campaign. The club was organized about four weeks ago with the express purpose of enrolling the unsettled Negro vote of the district, and it has already succeeded to a large extent in its purposes. There are ninety members in the organization, and their meetings are largely attended. The club will soon engage suitable headquarters and raise a banner.

At the meeting last night Colonel Fairman, a well known campaign speaker, was present and gave an excellent talk on the tariff, showing the voters how they in turn might become teachers of the doctrine of protection. The club then elected as delegates to the Republican council, to be held in Troy, September 8th, Dr. J. Milton Williams, J. P. Smith and J. J. Atwell. The officers of the club are: L. O. Waters, president; A. S. Pryor, secretary; L. H. Cook, treasurer; J. J. Atwell, chairman executive committee.

Want Afro-American Labor.

—The Le Grand Quarry company of Marshalltown, Iowa, makes application through the Northwestern Emigration Association for 100 colored men. They can comfortably locate five or ten families, and promise steady employment to a colony consisting of the above number.—Chicago Free Speech.

NOTES FROM MANY STATES

News Items of Interest Gathered by Wide-awake Reporters

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

MATTOON MATTERS. Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 6.—Miss Lulu Arby is home again. Rev. Wilson and Fuget, went to Kansas station camp meeting Sunday.

IRONTON NOTES.

Ironton, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Mr. Robert Kearns and Mr. George Banks, of Portsmouth, Ohio, have opened a saloon on Second street with Mr. R. Ross at the bar.

ATHENS NOTES.

Athens, O., Sept. 6.—Rev. Mason, of Gallipolis, was with us a few days last week. He remained over Sunday visited and addressed the Sunday school on the importance of Sunday school educational work.

YOUNGSTOWN NOTES.

Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 6th.—There was a large crowd at Canton, Monday to attend the Labor Demonstration. Rev. Duvall was in Pittsburg, Pa., last week.

NEW RICHMOND NOTES.

New Richmond, Sept. 5.—The remains of Sandy Bartlett of Cincinnati were brought here last week for interment. Misses Georgia and Fannie Boone have been visiting their sister, Mrs. George McGill, the past week in Lockland O.

TOLEDO TOPICS.

Toledo, O., Sept. 6.—Mrs. A. Allen entertained the young strangers to a sun flower tea on Tuesday evening. Mrs. A. R. Taylor entertained a few friends on Saturday evening, Sept. 3, at her residence in honor of Miss Susie Stanley and Miss Sadie Cisco, of Cleveland.

URBANA MENTION.

Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Powell, of Louisville, Ky., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Chavers recently. Rev. Patterson, of Winchester, Ky., filled the pulpit of the Second Baptist church, last Sabbath morning, and Rev. Powell in the evening. Both sermons were very ably delivered.

SPRINGFIELD OHIO.

Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 6.—The Bachelors' Club gave a reception last Wednesday evening to the Springfield Patriarche, No. 24, at their hall on West Main street. The address of welcome was given by W. N. Day, and the response by Mayor Viney. Remarks were made by C. H. Newby, of Champlin, Ohio.

PIQUA LOCALS.

Piqua, O., Sept. 5.—There will be a grand celebration given under the auspices of the K. of P. Lodge, at Piqua, Sept. 22nd, at Lake Echo park. Speaking by Bishop B. W. Arnett and Hon. R. M. Murray and others. There will be a prize drill and amusements of all kinds. Excursion rates have been secured on all railroads leading in the city.

MILWAUKEE WIS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 5.—The exposition is now open. The crowd of the first night is the largest ever known. Thousands witnessed the pyrotechnical display. Addresses were made by Gov. Geo. W. Peck, Mayor Sommers, and President Koch. The Sentinel offices have removed to 311-315 Broadway.

OUR LODGE DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION OF OHIO. Grand Chancellor—Sam B. Hill, 339 Court street, Cincinnati, O. Grand Vice Chancellor—Jas. H. Weaver, Portsmouth, O. Grand Prelate—A. J. Means, Bendville, O.

GARNETT LODGE NO. 8 MEETS

every 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 Tuesday 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 third Thursday night in each month. Wm. Johnson, Com.

Hegreanean Lodge No. 11 is

in a prosperous condition. Candidates of Pythianism each month. Deputes are initiated into the mystery Moore installed last meeting the following list of officers: James Schell, C. C.; William Cornute, V. C.; H. Lettrage, Prelate; Thomas Page, M. of F.; James Tanner, M. of E.; Jno. Lettrage, M. at A.

From the St. Louis Advance:

Something out of the usual routine happened at Washington Metropolitan church 26th and Morgan street, Sunday evening August 21st after listening to a very able sermon by Bishop Walters, Rev. Thompson, the minister in charge announced that Mr. W. E. Osborne Grand Chancellor of Missouri, and Kansas Knights of Pythias would present Mrs. Henry Brown widow of one of the members of the order, three hundred dollars, the amount due her on the policy of her late husband. Mr. Osborne came forward and with a few well chosen remarks presented her in behalf of the Knights of Pythias the above amount in nice new crisp ten dollar bills. This makes a total of eighteen hundred dollars paid by him to widows and orphans in this city in the past three years.

Border City Lodge, No. 16, at

Piqua, will give a Grand Emancipation celebration, at Piqua, Ohio, Sept. 22. Good speakers have been invited and are expected to be present and a good time anticipated.

Twin City Lodge, No. 18, with 24

brave Knights was instituted last week at Wellsville, Ohio, by Deputy W. H. Ballard. The following officers were installed: T. E. Jackson, P. C.; P. J. Blackburn, C. C.; Amos Herron, V. C.; W. T. Aris, Prelate; Emit Spires, K. of R. and S.; Robert Lacy, M. of F.; F. M. Spires, M. of E.

Trinity Lodge, No. 1, K. of P.

of Detroit, Mich., has received a new inspiration, the bickerings that have in days ago been of so much disadvantage to the success of the order, have become a thing of the past and to-day there is a real exemplification of the principles of the order between the brethren. May this good feeling continue.

There is every probability that

hereafter Ohio will regulate and control its own endowment. This is in keeping with the instructions of the Grand Lodge at the last Grand session in Columbus. The promises to the Grand Chancellor have not been met, therefore this move. Every financial member of the order is expected to become a member of and pay his endowment that the claims of the two widows coming first on the list may be paid in October. An earnest appeal will be made to each lodge in the jurisdiction to raise by special entertainment or otherwise what means they can to be applied to this purpose. There are five widows in our jurisdiction whose claims are past due, and we can by this special effort pay them off before next June. The brightest future is before the order in this jurisdiction, with this change.



OUR LODGE DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION OF OHIO. Grand Chancellor—Sam B. Hill, 339 Court street, Cincinnati, O. Grand Vice Chancellor—Jas. H. Weaver, Portsmouth, O. Grand Prelate—A. J. Means, Bendville, O.

GARNETT LODGE NO. 8 MEETS

every 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 Tuesday 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 third Thursday night in each month. Wm. Johnson, Com.

Hegreanean Lodge No. 11 is

in a prosperous condition. Candidates of Pythianism each month. Deputes are initiated into the mystery Moore installed last meeting the following list of officers: James Schell, C. C.; William Cornute, V. C.; H. Lettrage, Prelate; Thomas Page, M. of F.; James Tanner, M. of E.; Jno. Lettrage, M. at A.

From the St. Louis Advance:

Something out of the usual routine happened at Washington Metropolitan church 26th and Morgan street, Sunday evening August 21st after listening to a very able sermon by Bishop Walters, Rev. Thompson, the minister in charge announced that Mr. W. E. Osborne Grand Chancellor of Missouri, and Kansas Knights of Pythias would present Mrs. Henry Brown widow of one of the members of the order, three hundred dollars, the amount due her on the policy of her late husband. Mr. Osborne came forward and with a few well chosen remarks presented her in behalf of the Knights of Pythias the above amount in nice new crisp ten dollar bills. This makes a total of eighteen hundred dollars paid by him to widows and orphans in this city in the past three years.

Border City Lodge, No. 16, at

Piqua, will give a Grand Emancipation celebration, at Piqua, Ohio, Sept. 22. Good speakers have been invited and are expected to be present and a good time anticipated.

Twin City Lodge, No. 18, with 24

brave Knights was instituted last week at Wellsville, Ohio, by Deputy W. H. Ballard. The following officers were installed: T. E. Jackson, P. C.; P. J. Blackburn, C. C.; Amos Herron, V. C.; W. T. Aris, Prelate; Emit Spires, K. of R. and S.; Robert Lacy, M. of F.; F. M. Spires, M. of E.

Trinity Lodge, No. 1, K. of P.

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MICHIGAN'S GREATEST Dress Goods House TOMORROW will give its customers SOME DRESS GOODS SPECIALS that will cause other stores on this street to say, "WILL WINANS NEVER LET UP ON CUTTING PRICES?" We will answer that question right now: NO!! There will be Seven Lots of Dress Goods for sale. NO LIMIT OR RESERVATION! The Sale will be Positive, and will begin SHARP AT 8 O'CLOCK.

LOT ONE. COLORED DRESS GOODS.

- 44-inch Boucle Storm Serges, a bargain at 50c, for 25c yd
40-inch Silk and Wool Snowflake Novelty, cheap at 50c, sold at 25c yd
38-inch Storm Serges, Heavy, cheap at 39c, for 25c yd
40-inch Russian Serge, cheap at 40c, for 25c yd
40-inch Corded Diagonals, cheap at 40c, for 25c yd

LOT TWO.

- Our 69c 54-inch Broadcloth shall go at 49c yd
Our 75c Serge Imperial shall go at 49c yd
Our 75c 50-inch Wide Wale Diagonal shall go at 49c yd
Our 37-inch Fancy Bedford Cords go in at 49c yd
Our 40-inch English Tweeds, were 69c, go in at 49c yd
Our 40-inch English and Scotch Cheviots, were 75c, go in at 49c yd

LOT THREE High Class and Rich Novelties.

- The All-Wool \$1.00 Armures are laid out at 75c yd
The All-Wool \$1.00 Diagonals are laid out at 75c yd
The \$1.00 Camel's Hair Cheviots are laid out at 75c yd
The New \$1.00 Velour will be laid out at 75c yd

LOT FOUR THESE IN BLACK GOODS.

- The 50c 40-inch Persian Stripes will be sold at 25c yd
The 42-inch 50c quality of Bourett Cheviots will be sold at 25c yd
The 40-inch Picardy Welts will go in at 25c yd
The 50c quality Satin Berber will go in at 25c yd

LOT FIVE BLACK ALL AT 50c YARD.

- The ALL-WOOL Ottomans, was 75c, for 50c yd
The 75c Momie Antique for 50c yd
The 69c Epingale Cloths for 50c yd
The Swede Diagonals, was 65c, for 50c yd
The New Craquel, was 75c, for 50c yd

LOT SIX SWEEPING SILKS.

- Put in five pieces (warranted) \$1.25 Black Silk for 83c yd
Put in two pieces \$1.50 (warranted) Black Silk at 94c yd
Put in 50-yard piece only (warranted) \$1.65 Black Silk at \$1.07 yd

W. M. WINANS & CO. ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST. LOT SEVEN Goes in the RING, and we call on all competition to accept our challenge: Selling a 12 1/2 quality Cotton 2 1/2 for 10c a yard. Selling all Best Indigo Prints 6c a yard. Selling all Best American Prints 4c a yard. Selling New Gold and Silver Silk Dressing Dress Trimmings, worth 25c, for 10c. Selling 50 quality Bleached and Unbleached Cottons for 10c. Closing all Children's 2c, 3c and 4c Summer Vests at 10c each. Closing 5 lots ALL SILK Ribbon, worth up to 25c, for 10c a yard. Selling all the White Yarns and Sewing Cottons for 10c a yard. Clearing 500 lbs 2 1/2c a yard elegant and new at 10c a yard.

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FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR. You can have it continued to your address for one year. We publish all the news and the very news which interests you. Subscribe now. THE PLAINDEALER, Box 92, Detroit, Mich.

CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT

B. HILL - EDITOR.
- AND MANAGER -

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

THE PLAINDEALER is always on sale at

W. S. Tisdale, 158 West Sixth street, John Darnell, 119-12 W. Sixth street, Johnson's Delmonico 13 W. 6th, Street, White's Hotel 297 W. 5th Street.

Church Directory.

Baptist Church, Mound and Elm Streets. Morning services, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Monday night. Workingmen, Tuesday night.

First Baptist Church, Park Avenue and Chapel Streets. Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. Rev. Charles Bundy, Pastor. Joseph L. Jones, Superintendent Sunday school.

Allen Temple, A. M. E. Church, Sixth and Broadway. J. W. Gasaway, Pastor. General prayer meeting, 6 a. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m. Preaching, 11 a. m., and 8:30 p. m. Y. M. C. A. meeting, 8:30 p. m. Class meetings, Sunday, 7 p. m. and Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Official meeting, Wednesday, 8 p. m. General prayer on Tuesdays, 8 p. m. Public generally are invited to attend.

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

Cincinnati has the largest Zoological Gardens in the world. Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years 10 cents.

DO YOU WANT

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 once. This is the last copy of the Plaindealer which will be sent to subscribers who are not paid up.

PERSONAL MENTIONS.

Prof. A. W. Bailey of Xenia, O., was in the city last week circulating among his many friends.

Prof. D. Evans of Cincinnati is spending a few months in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston and their charming daughters, Miss Fannie and Miss Sweet, have moved to the city, and are residing on Freeman Ave.

Rev. R. D. Phillips of Lebanon occupied the pulpit in Union Baptist church last Sabbath morning, and delivered a very excellent discourse.

Miss Ruth Graham of Barr St. has just returned from Pittsburgh, where she was the guest of her parents.

Mrs. Lotta Shouse of E. Sixth St. visiting her mother in Kansas City.

Mrs. Wigglesworth of Chicago, formerly of this city, is sojourning among her many friends here.

The farewell sermon of Rev. John F. Gasaway at Allen Temple, last Sabbath, was a very excellent and impressive discourse. Rev. Gasaway left Springfield, Tenn., for Lancaster on Tuesday for his new appointment at Springfield, Tenn., to attend conference, which opened yesterday.

Mrs. Harrison Clark has returned from Charleston, W. Va., where she spent the hot days of July and August.

Miss Minerva Woodson of Portsmouth, O., was in the city last Monday en route for Memphis, Tenn., where she is employed as teacher in the public schools.

Mrs. Augustus Gamble, who has been with her parents for some months at Georgetown, Ky., passed through the city last Tuesday en route to Chicago.

Mrs. W. S. Tisdale is home again after a very pleasant visit among relatives in Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Julia Rice entertained Rev. E. S. Crowl, E. J. Watson, Anthony and others at dinner last Friday in honor of Rev. John W. Gasaway.

Prof. C. G. Harris of Maysville, Ky., was in the city a few days last week circulating among his numerous friends.

Mrs. Harry L. Lewis has returned after a pleasant visit to Chicago where she spent several weeks, the last of her mother.

A grand musical and literary entertainment and Tom Thumb's Wedding will be given by Miss Mollie Barnett at the Baptist Church, Friday evening the 16th inst. for the benefit of the Sunday school. The committee will spare no pains to make this entertainment a successful one.

A large number of Cincinnatians attended the closing services of the Baptist Association at Lockland last week.

Attorney Chas. Doll of Chillicothe is in the city for a few days the guest of his brother Fred Doll.

Mrs. Serena Harris has returned from an extended visit among relatives in Mackinac, Mich.

Mrs. A. H. Henderson is visiting in Louisville.

Col. Lafayette Coffey has been appointed as one of the clerks by the Republican committee.

Mrs. Hainey, W. Eighth St., entertained a number of friends at tea last evening in honor of Mrs. Mary Williams of Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. J. F. Moorland will go to Louisville, O., the 22nd Sept. to deliver an address at an Emancipation celebration, given at that place.

HERE AND THERE.

Miss Annie Penn left Thursday for her home in Augusta, Ky.

A. J. Riggs delivered an address at Georgetown last week, at a Band Reunion.

The lady managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum will conduct a Sacred Concert at Union Baptist Church tomorrow afternoon at 3 p. m. The best local talent will officiate.

Mrs. Anna Thomas of Lexington, Ky., and her charming daughter, Miss Mamie, will spend the winter in the Queen City.

Mrs. Lafayette Lawrence, of 101 George St., will attend the convention of the G. A. R.'s at Washington, D. C., and will be the guest of her brother, Mr. W. J. Henderson, of the pension department.

Rev. Phillips of Lebanon O. was visiting in the city the past week.

Miss Jennie Coleman of Evansville, Ind., after a pleasant visit to the city, left for her home Tuesday evening.

The social event of the past week was the marriage of Mr. Henry Clark and Mrs. Mary Coleman. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents.

Walnut Hill Notes.

Mrs. Abram Willis has been quite ill the past week.

Mr. James Kirk and Mr. John Clay have secured positions at the World's Fair, and has left for the "Windy City."

Mrs. Sallie Pryor is in Dayton, on a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Venus Haskins has left for Dry Ridge, Ky., where she will teach school.

Mrs. George Washington has gone to Toronto, Ont., to visit her daughter Mrs. Arthur Jackson.

Mr. John W. Mason went to the Baptist Association at Lockland last week. Quite a number availed themselves of the opportunity to attend.

The Walnut Hills Mutual Improvement Circle has disbanded.

With the intellectual ability of the Hill, one of the best literary societies could be maintained, which could hold meetings at the various churches of the Hill. The teachers of our school might take the initiative step in this direction. The Douglas Club, composed of young men, is forgotten; the M. I. C., composed of young ladies and gentlemen, has disbanded; the Banner, which was made up of the older persons, is a thing of the past. Why not try society composed of young and old, both male and female; or two rival societies, one of gentlemen and one of ladies?

Mrs. Charles Hogan is very low at this writing and is not expected to live.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stewart have the sympathy of their numerous friends on account of the death of their three year old daughter Genevieve of diphtheria.

Subscribe for the Plaindealer, \$1. per year; less than two cents per copy.

Mr. Wright of Washington, D. C., passed through the Hill en route to Wilberforce University, last Sunday.

Elder Bundy left Thursday for Lancaster to attend annual conference.

Mr. James Hogan arrived home last Monday per a telegram conveying the sad intelligence of the serious illness of his mother.

Mrs. Eld. Parker spent a few days at Lexington, Ky., last week.

Mrs. Wm. Jones of Elmwood ave. has as her guest her sister Miss Louisa Drew, of the Bermuda Islands.

Miss Jessie Parker is in Lexington, the guest of her brother.

There was not the usual large number of Walnut Hills people present at the base ball game last Monday, played for the benefit of the colored orphan asylum. This worthy institution should receive the support of every colored man and woman in Cincinnati, not for any personal benefit they may expect to derive from it, but out of pure philanthropy.

Mrs. Lucy Daniels has returned from an extended trip to Richmond, Ky.

Miss Ella Tilghman has left for her school at Petersburg, Ky., where she will teach next year. Miss Tilghman was a member of the normal class taught by Prof. De Hart last year, all of whom have certificates and will teach this fall.

Miss Florence Wheeler has returned from her visit to Lebanon, Ohio.

Diphtheria has claimed its second victim in the person of the baby of Mr. and Mrs. Hal Carrol of Willow St. Several children are suffering from this ailment.

Miss E. A. Willis returned last Tuesday morning from St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Jennie De Hart made a flying trip to Nashville, Tenn., last week.

Rev. Byron Gunner of Lexington, Ky. Congregational church, will fill Brown Chapel Church to-morrow evening.

Miss Laura Wells and Mr. Ware spent last Sunday in Maysville, Ky.

Miss Anne C. Johnston has been appointed to teach the Avondale school.

Mrs. Nora Childs has returned from New Richmond, O.

Master Willie Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, is sick with diphtheria.

Miss Alice Clark is spending a few days with Mrs. Jos. Hunter.

Mrs. Lucy Parker entertained a few friends last Tuesday evening.

We Want Agents

The Plaindealer desires agents, correspondents and subscribers in Cleveland, Lima, Delaware, Lebanon, Delphos, Bendville, Coshocton, Gallipolis, Mansfield, Sandusky, Norwalk, Selma, Troy, Akron, Middletown, Oberlin, Ripley, Cadis, Yellow Springs, Newark, Portsmouth, Wilmington, Circleville, Zanesville, Steubenville, James-town, Cambridge, Eaton, Hillsboro, New Philadelphia, Tiffin, Clyde, Mt. Vernon, Lancaster, Canton, and all other cities and towns in Ohio; also in Louisville, Paducah, Harrodsburg, Paris and surrounding towns in Kentucky. If you know of any one in these places who can be secured, write at once to The Plaindealer - Detroit or Cincinnati office.

Rapt attention - the attitude of the man who is hit with a policeman's billy - Lowell Courier.

"This is a dead give away on me," as the man said when he will ed his body to the medical college. - Philadelphia Record.

"Under no circumstances will I ever appoint a colored person to teach white children." Such are the sentiments of the superintendents of schools of the city of Cincinnati, and the colored people sit supinely still and say nothing about it. Our so-called mixed schools are gradually robbing the colored people of the one and only source of employment for our sons and daughters. The Cincinnati teachers' Institute has just closed its 26th annual session and the displeasure of the Negro teacher is most vividly shown. Only a few years ago and forty black faces were conspicuous at the same institute, but this year we found by actual count, only fifteen colored teachers left in Hamilton county. We are led to wonder, does the Negro even think of the old adage that, in union there is strength? If they even think of it they certainly pay no serious attention to it. We believe that the time is ripe for all Negroes to unite and assist each other. The right to attend any school is already secured to our people. Since we have the right to attend any school we wish. Why not recognize that fact and unite together to get some good schools in our own city? This is a serious question to our people and we think ought to be carefully weighed by every head of a family before he agrees to send his child to the so-called mixed schools, where no colored man or woman can even hope to teach.

Cincinnati used to be considered the center of education for colored as well as white people. There was a time and that not very remote when our colored high school supplied teachers for a great many schools throughout the South and West. But how different now. We cannot get material to fill the very few positions here at home, let alone supplying foreign schools. When a teacher is needed here now we have to send to some other place to get a lady with brains enough to pass a creditable examination, before the board of examiners. And yet this is Cincinnati, which for so many years boasted of the great intelligence of its colored people.

It seems that our people can do nothing like other people. We make no progress in any thing. We happened to be present at an exhibition of so-called ball playing last Monday between two colored nines, and what a farce it was, true the game was fairly well played for amateurs, but the fatal mistake was made in inflicting on the audience a man to umpire who had had never read a book of rules. At any rate if he even read one it was many years ago and he has not recognized the fact that in this age of the world the rules of base ball are constantly being changed just as in every other line of business. Finally owing to the miserable decisions coupled with the innate desire of the Negro to kick about nothing, the game broke up in a row, and the audience was forced to withdraw, leaving the eighteen players and the umpire still quarreling, and at the last accounts of the game were still in dispute.

In conversation with a "would be" prominent gentleman a few days ago, our remarks directed to the race question elicited from him an uncalculated expression to the effect that "colored news papers are a bore." He did not think that colored churches, schools etc., should be tolerated. This gentleman conducts a barber shop on Vine street, exclusively for "white trade." When asked about exclusive barber shops, his arguments were brought to an untimely end. In the language of a poet, "What fools these mortals be." Colored men who conduct shops exclusively for white trade should never venture an opinion upon the existence or condition of separate institutions. And as leaders they should be relegated to the rear until they learn to have that respect for their own race that they desire the caucasian to have of them.

CASUALTIES.

The saddest event that has transpired near Louisville, Ky. for many a day, was the fatal accident which befell Monroe McDaniel, about eight miles from this place, last Wednesday. He was employed in a saw-mill, and in feeding a slab flew off and crushed his skull in a horrible manner. He died Thursday morning and was buried Friday, never having regained consciousness. Mr. McDaniel was a young man, yet was regarded, nevertheless, as the most exemplary young man in this community. He was a friend to every body and every body was his friend. Old and young, colored and white, say his equal as a moral young man does not live.

His remains were followed to their last resting place by an immense concourse, and many a sad tear was shed over his untimely taking-away.

FOR BETTER OR WORSE.

At Hagerstown, W. Va., Aug. 16, Miss Matilda Brown and Mr. H. A. Matthews, were married.

The wedding of Miss Hattie Marshall and Mr. Geo. Bagby, at Washington, recently was a very noticeable and fashionable event.

At Jersey City, Aug. 23, Miss Josie Brown and Mr. C. C. Turner, entered marital rank.

At St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25th, Miss Sallie Aterburn and Mr. H. T. Anderson were made happy.

Mr. W. E. Payne and Miss Mamie E. Smith were married at Yankton, S. D., Aug. 23, by Rev. G. M. Tillman. One of the most brilliant affairs of the season, at Cleveland, O., was the marriage of Miss Lizzie Johnson and Mr. Wm. E. McIntyre, Thursday evening, August 25.

At Chicago, Sept. 1st, Mr. Wm. J. Crawford, formerly on the Conservator, and Miss Stella Wyatt were married.

The worm that never dies must be the grub that inhabits the green apple. - Westchester Local.

It is stated that two men out of every three use tobacco. This theory receives a rude shock when you try to borrow a cigar at a ball game. - Buffalo Express.



White Caps are threatening James Poindexter, of Columbus, O., who lives with his white wife on West Rich street.

Charles W. Anderson of New York is engaged on a campaign tour through New York State.

J. B. Morris, one of New York's competent musical people who lately graduated from the Knickerbocker conservatory of music, has been engaged by a white church, Episcopal, on East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, as baritone soloist.

H. C. C. Astwood is coming home from San Domingo to stump for Cleveland.

Frank Thomas has charge of the carting for the Remington Paper company, at Watertown, N. Y.

JOINED THE MAJORITY.

Mrs. Rees, wife of the late Dr. Rees, died at Newark, N. J., recently. Age 86 years.

T. R. Dunham died Aug. 10th, at Newark, N. J. For forty-four years he was connected with one trunk manufacturing concern.

Mr. Wm. Turpentine died at Winston N. C., Aug. 17th aged 80 years. Alexander Wright, one of the brightest and most active young men at the West End, Boston, died Thursday morning, at his late home, 24 Phillips street, after a long and severe illness.

Mr. Oscar Duprey, an Afro-American of the old school, and a man of some means, died from the effects of sunstroke recently at New Orleans.

Benj. Moody, an old resident of Chicago, died at his home, Aug. 29th. Mrs. Marie D. Greiney died Aug. 29, of cerebral meningitis.

Mr. Wallie Bull died, Wednesday, Aug. 31, at St. Paul, of consumption. His remains were taken to Detroit for interment.

Mr. W. H. Dover, an old and highly respected citizen of St. Paul, died Saturday, Aug. 27, of dropsy.

On Saturday morning, Aug. 27, at one o'clock, the spirit of Mrs. Eliza J. Clinton, wife of Rev. G. W. Clinton, pastor of John Wesley A. M. E. Church, took its flight from its tenement of clay, and winged itself into the presence of its Maker.

Mrs. Hannah Clark died in Chicago, Aug. 31st, after a long and painful illness.

The Tuskegee Institute.

To the Editor of the Plaindealer: - Tuskegee, Ala., Sept. 3. - (Special.) - Much has been written and said about the industries of the Tuskegee Institute, and nothing, perhaps, that a correspondent might say in a short sketch could strengthen or lessen their hold upon public opinion.

They rightly claim the attention and approval of an admiring public which is in hearty sympathy with the great lessons they are teaching the race, the South, and the nation at large. Such industries have now become one of the recognized necessities of human advancement and national pride.

It is easily admitted that those who wish to learn carpentry, or blacksmithing, or any of the trades can get them here and under competent instructors too; but what about boys and girls who want the English branches, the natural sciences, literature, music or surveying? What are the discipline, incentives, and opportunities for a first class academic education? The institution that courts public favor must answer these questions to the satisfaction of the people before it can justly claim their patronage or demonstrate its fitness to be called a first class institution of learning.

There are many boys and girls who are for the first time preparing to enter some institution of learning. Many are turning their faces towards the Tuskegee Institute, anxious mothers and fathers would like to know the outlook, are eager for the pure undiluted facts. What are they?

The location of the Tuskegee Institute upon a beautiful eminence about a mile from, and overlooking the quiet little town whence its name is a point in its favor. Its industries which offer splendid opportunities for many worthy students to educate themselves in spite of poverty, also commend it to favor, for while it is hard-pressed for room to accommodate worthy students, these very industries are taxed to their utmost to relieve this pressure by the use of student labor, and the erection of commodious buildings, monuments to education and student skill.

The Institute is largely devoted to Normal and academic work. The entrance examinations are rigid, and the student who completes the course is well qualified for the practical duties of life. He is enabled to, by paying a part of his expenses in labor to educate himself at a comparatively low actual cost; so that all things considered, Tuskegee offers great inducements.

It is not the aim of the school however, to educate its students for learning's sake alone, but that they may become useful citizens as well as in their respective lines of work. The lines of discipline and morality are tightly drawn and carefully guarded, the standard of scholarship is raised every year and less stress is put upon graduation and more upon scholarship.

It is well offered, and the discipline though humane and just, is nevertheless certain and firm.

For actual and beneficial results, both in education and industry, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute deserves well of its community and the public at large. The standard is set high, and the students are given every opportunity and encouragement to come up to it.

A good, useful library of several thousand volumes, with the best daily and weekly newspapers, and magazines and periodicals in abundance is accessible and free to every student. A course of lectures and

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

W. S. TISDALE,

158 West Sixth Street 158

THE BROTHERHOOD SOCIETY OF THE Corinthian Baptist Church of Avondale will conduct

A GRAND EXCURSION TO

LEXINGTON, KY.

Over the Kentucky Central R. R.

Friday Sept. 16

TO ATTEND THE

Colored Fair.

ROUND TRIP, \$1.50.

Trains leave Fourth St. Depot at 8:30 A. M. Returning leave Lexington at 12 o'clock Saturday night.

Prof. Brister's Cornet Band will accompany the excursion.

Committee: - A. Jackson, Chairman, Henry Branch, Sec'y, C. M. Goode, Tres.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE

Grand Opera House

HALLEN AND HART.

IN THEIR LATEST GREAT SUCCESS.

THE NEW IDEA.

Popular Prices: Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

AT

Heuck's Opera House.

THE POPULAR PETE BAKER.

CHRIS AND LENA.

Matinee: Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

AT

HAVLIN'S THEATRE.

DOCKSTATER'S MINSTRELS.

Will open a week's engagement, Matinee: Wednesday and Saturday.

AT

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

THE CITY CLUB BURLESQUE.

Good people and a good time. Matinee: Every afternoon.

THE

Colored Teacher's Agency.

Supplies teachers for schools and secures positions for teachers anywhere in United States.

Good Teachers in Demand

Register at once if you desire a good position. Address: THOS. J. CALLOWAY, MANAGER, 1913 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

GRAND PICNIC

AND OUTING

AT

Highland House,

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, '92

Under the auspices of the T. M. A. Society.

Prof. EASTON'S BAND

Will furnish the music. The Public is invited.

entertainments is laid down, which every student is free and expected to attend. All this, aside from the many societies, religious or social, and literary cannot but have an elevating and wholesome effect upon the students. Nor are these opportunities unappreciated by the students, for many of them are the products of the student's own devices and labor.

It is scarcely necessary for me to add in closing this sketch that the Tuskegee Institute has deservedly won and easily maintains its high rank among the educational institutions of the South.

J. D. McCall.

The attraction at the colored camp-meeting in Yocum's Grove, Berks County, Pa., is "Bobby" Springer, the Lancaster County exhorter, whose age of 115 years is well authenticated.

Irene Johnson.

S. T. TAYLOR SYSTEM.

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DRESS MAKING.

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FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, '99.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The spirit of one of the noblest men that ever lived passed away on Wednesday last. His memory to Afro-Americans should be ever green, because his name was linked and his efforts used in common with those of Garrison, Phillips, Douglass and others in freedom's cause. The old Quaker poet suffered much because of his convictions, but his songs of freedom never lost one whit of their love of liberty and humanity. Firmly entrenched was he in the hearts of the people because in his songs the soul shown forth resplendent, unmarred by impurities. Of him the greatest tribute that man can receive can be said, and that is this: The world is better because he has lived.

As brilliant and as magnetic a statesman as James G. Blaine, he fell in his recent letter to mention the most important issue before the people. Eight years ago he was defeated on the issues he now proclaims to be solely before the people. The day after his defeat he acknowledged his mistakes and now again he is found committing the same grave error of years before. So long as the great vital issue of citizenship is unsettled the Republican party is pledged to it as its chief issue and it can not hope to win without bringing it prominently to the front and Mr. Blaine knows this as well as any other man in public life.

The Standard of Lexington, Ky., sprung full fledged into the journalistic arena. The Plaindealer hopes that it will prove more than a campaign sheet.

Geo. Dixon has again crowned himself with glory and honor.

The king is dead. Long live the king, until he meets with Jackson.

The Plaindealer prints this week an article from the pen of one who calls himself the "Black Man." The communication in itself has no value and is given space because of the peculiar curiosity it bears. A strange production by a strange man, who has no doubt become a monomaniac on the questions he discusses. Excessive worry over the prophecies of scripture has driven many men of these latter days to imagine themselves divinely ordained for a certain mission. A few have even gone farther and have claimed to be the Christ. The peculiar distressing position of the Afro-American in many localities, their efforts to remedy the same, culminating in the day of prayer on the 31st of last May, has turned the minds of many to the idea of a miracle. "Black Man" laboring under such a mental delusion, or for other reasons best known to himself, announces himself as the promised one in the second advent. He takes the message of the two men in white apparel delivered to the gazing apostles: "As you saw him go so shall he return again," i. e., in a cloud, and makes it apply to himself, his black skin being the cloud. And while there are evidences in his letter of mental peculiarities, there is also evidence of a vivid imagination. No doubt there will be many others who will rise now and follow in the line the "Black Man" has marked out. The conditions make the times ripe for just such delusions when the people are grasping at anything that promises deliverance. The Plaindealer has expected just such a condition for a long time.

The Democratic press never misses a chance to speak of the "Infamous Force Bill," yet they dare not place the Lodge bill, which is the bogaboo they term the force bill, before their readers. Its fair provisions would give the lie to their assertions. Dare the Free Press publish the bill and label it "infamous," which is now a pet name in that office.

The Louisville Courier Journal enumerates a number of terrible ordeals the tariff will be subjected to if the Democratic party gets a chance at it. Some other Southern editor will now catch the cue and the next thing, a mob composed of indignant men and boys will be organized to lynch the burly thing and riddle it with bullets.

The scope and intensity of prejudice ranges according to Democratic majorities. In the South where

Democratic majorities are large prejudice is rank and unreasonable, while in places where there is seldom a Democratic victory there is scarcely any prejudice, yet the party is bold enough to ask Afro-Americans to help to increase their influence and power.

The assertion has often been made that so few Afro-Americans are in the trades in the North, that protection would not benefit them although it proved a general advantage to workman in the protected industries. Those who put forth these sophistries for get that all laboring men profit by the general prosperity of the country. The Democratic party does not oppose protection because it does not benefit the Afro-American. As an organization, that party has never taken him into consideration when they have been legislating except when passing some law to degrade him.

HOW THE SOUTH DOES IT.

A correspondent, who seems sincere in his inquiry, asks the Plaindealer this question: "How does the South nag at the manhood of the Northern Afro-American when he is entirely out of the range of any laws passed in Southern States?" The same correspondent claims that the customs of the South and the laws which grow out of them are due to the position of the white men in that section as they view it and have no reference to Northern Afro-Americans. This position is no doubt the one assumed by Northern Democrats in their appeal to us as a race to support their ticket. But the position is false in every particular. The influence of Southern prejudice does extend to the North and is being urged and pushed by its devotees at every opportunity. It was exerted to keep Afro-Americans out of the benefits of the G. A. R. The North was given to understand that if you honor these scarred veterans who helped to save the Union by admitting them in your posts you insult the dignity of the men who tried to destroy it. So persistent was this demand that Southern members of that organization fell in line with it, and imitating their Southern neighbors, rebelled. The South says to the Northern church organizations, admit the Afro-American as an equal and we will have no christian fellowship with you and so far they have carried out the threat. Southern students in Northern colleges have used every effort, honorable or dishonorable, to have Afro-American students excluded from the benefits they seek. The South has but recently said to the League of American Wheelmen, admit the Afro-American and we imitate the fathers of '61, we rebel. These are the ways the bourbon is nagging the manhood and self-respect of the Northern Afro-American. And because the Northern Democrat always bends his knee to the Baal of bourbon prejudice, is why the Afro-American cannot support him in any election that has a national bearing.

MICHIGAN POLITICS.

There are 6,437 Afro-American voters in Michigan according to a census bulletin of 1890. This does not represent their full strength, owing to the inability on the part of the canvasser to decide who are Afro-Americans. This number can accomplish much in the State if their strength is concentrated and used wisely. This much can be assured, however, that in all future years the Afro-American will receive far better treatment in politics, his opinions will be more thought of and heeded, and he will receive more consideration than has been meted out to him formerly.

The Democratic party is using every means in this State to create a division in the Afro-American ranks. In fact the candidates elected by the party to head the State ticket, was chosen, because among other things it was thought he could draw largely from the Afro-American and soldier vote. From the first element, because of his opinion delivered in the Ferguson vs. Glees case, and from the latter because he himself was a soldier.

It does not appear evident that Judge Morse will draw much from either element, although his opinion in the civil rights case was a valuable one and showed no evidence of his political affiliations. As a Republican Judge Morse would deserve anything in the gift of the race. As a Democrat, any support it may give him would but lend encouragement and assistance to the old enemy. The same old enemy that opposed every National measure to make a citizen of the Afro-American, and is responsible now for thousands of them being compelled to leave their homes at Memphis and other sections of the South to wander elsewhere where freedom exists in more tangible shape. As a Democrat Judge Morse supports Democratic measures, and as such is not entitled to the political support of the Afro-American. A good man of Republican antecedents, he is sev-

ered from the principles he gave enunciation to by casting his fortunes with a party, the great mass of which is antagonistic to such principles. So far as the soldier element is concerned, Judge Morse will not draw from Republicans, because as a soldier he himself does not support that other gallant soldier, Benjamin Harrison, and choosing rather to support the man who, in the troublous times, sent a substitute to the front. Still Judge Morse will make a gallant fight to carry the State, and Michigan Republicans must forget their little dissensions and leave no stone unturned to secure a magnificent victory in November.

That part of President Harrison's letter of acceptance referring to the most important issue before the country—protection of American citizenship, found no room in the Detroit Tribune, because, perhaps, it still regards this most important issue as a dead one.

OHIO POLITICS.

Outside of the great interest taken in the National campaign, the election of Congressmen and the voting for electors, there is not that interest this year that is found in Michigan, where a complete State ticket is also in the field, headed by a man, chosen for the same reason that Gov. Hoodley was in this State a few years ago, namely because of his supposed strength amongst Afro-Americans. Still the campaign will be waged hotly, and all the enthusiasm and fervor that Ohio people usually inject into a campaign will be felt in its full force. As the campaign proceeds, the political liar and roorback are manifesting themselves and among the rumors set afloat is that there is a great and determined opposition to the Republican candidates among Afro-Americans and that this opposition will spread so as to affect nearly one third of such votes. This is a campaign lie that does no credit to the self-respect of the Afro-American, at the same time it must be admitted that there is some opposition to the party, but that it is as great as claimed or even one tenth as great can be safely denied. Such opposition, except that which comes from disgruntled ambition can, if the right methods are pursued, be easily overcome, and is due more to a misapprehension than to any well defined principles of Republicanism. In former years throughout the State some attention has been given to allaying dissatisfaction, caused by neglect, but the present year the campaign committee has a greater task on hand, and it will have to use the same means or methods to bring about harmony that are used to bring Germans, Irishmen, and other elements of the party in line, and the sooner the campaign managers recognize this fact the better. "Equality" is the prime principle in Republicanism, and no other hint than this should be needed to the person or persons managing the canvas in this State.

Were there a ticket in the field this year representing the Liberty party as outlined by Judge Tourgee, it would secure three times as many votes as any of the parties now in the field outside the two old parties. In its effort to hold the few voters which have gone off after financial and socialistic fallacies, the Republican party has neglected this large number of its truest supporters. The issues of the campaign this year are more nearly allied to those of 1868 and '72 than have been the issues of any canvass since those two memorable campaigns. The question of an honest ballot and free speech is as prominently before the country now as it was then. The South is more determined today than ever to suppress the popular vote and yet not lose their prestige in the nation. This is the situation, just as it is should be placed before every one of those old patriots who are still proud to be known as "Black Republicans."

It should not only be the duty of the party managers, but of the Afro-American, to see that the friends of an honest, popular government are posted as to the position of the Democratic party in this campaign. Before the Republican platform was adopted, the Plaindealer urged the honest ballot clause it contains and now that the platform is a righteous one it urges the necessity of Republican triumph at the coming election. The Plaindealer will be sent to thousands of Afro-American homes who have not been subscribers formerly, when you have read yours hand it to your old abolition white friend and ask him to subscribe. Since it is the expressed purpose of the bourgeois to bring the Fair elections bill beyond resurrection, let it be the duty of every Afro-American to bury States Rights, fraud and bulldozing deeper still.

The advice given by Mr. Wilborn, our special correspondent, to Memphis refugees, and those seeking homes among Afro-Americans from other parts of the South, in the North and West, not to concern

trate is good and one that should meet the consideration of these home-seekers. This same policy the Plaindealer has advised for many years, and it has urged that homes be sought for among the villages and small towns of the North and West. This same view was expressed to the writer by an old gray haired white man, who has given much of his time and energy to building up the Afro-American, this past summer, and such journals of thought as the Gazette of Cleveland, the Age of New York favor such a policy.

Much has been said by some Southern journals in comparing the relation of the Afro-American to labor in the North and South, that is not true relative to his labor in the North and West. By such papers, all but the Plaindealer, or other of our Northern journals, has said as to the wrong impression that has gone abroad, did not convince them of the error of their conclusions. This being the fact the Plaindealer is glad to welcome the opinion of a Southern Afro-American now at the North. The Chicago Free Speech is controlled by Memphis people, and in a recent issue, about three weeks ago, it denies the impression that has gained favor in the South that Afro-Americans can not find employment at the trades in the North. The Plaindealer would suggest that the Living Stone, and other journals of like opinion read the Free Speech. What they would not believe when published by the Plaindealer and others, they might when published as the observations of a Southerner. They can profit by the reading.

A typical Southerner regrets the fact that the battle between Dixon and Skelly should have been fought at New Orleans, and given such prominence. Before the battle he was quoted as saying, that it was a mistake, because if Dixon whipped Skelly, every colored man in the State would have a bad example before him, and would want to whip a white man, and vote, thinking himself just as good as any other man. Thus it is that these bourgeois observe everything done by Afro-Americans as having an effect upon the political status of their section.

The Afro-Americans of the North and West that live in the close States, will give the victory to the Republican party in November, and give the party another chance to redeem its pledges to secure the equality of citizenship.

IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

The order of True Reformers, headquarters at Richmond, Va., met in convention Sept. 6. There were expected six hundred delegates representing four hundred and eighty fountains, 18,000 members and thirteen States. The financial committee report everything in good condition, and make glad the heart of many by declaring a dividend of twenty per cent to all benefited stock holders. There has been collected in the organization since September, '91, \$94,267.24, of which amount \$3,048.02 is capital stock, \$8,877.29 belongs to the general fund, \$4,277.07 received from rents, \$23,000 paid on debts to Fountains, Classes and Rose buds and \$41,110.63 placed on deposit in the bank to the credit of the Grand Fountain.

"We will move into our own building on or before the first of September." This announcement in large letters hangs in front of the Capital Savings bank's office, at 804 F street, and indicates the determination of this institution to fix itself permanently in the business life of Washington. What a striking growth it has had since its organization four years ago! By wise and conservative business methods the bank has gained in financial strength and popularity each year, and has netted handsome profits to its stockholders. For the six months of the present year, ending June 30, the deposits amounted to more than \$158,000. Its president, Hon. John R. Lynch, although newly installed as head of this enterprise, is displaying the industry and tact of a skilled financier and adds much strength to an already capable board of management. The bank has recently purchased for \$32,000 a large, brick structure at 607 F street, the purpose of which is announced in the placard which hangs in front of its temporary home. The building is four stories high, has sixteen rooms and is nicely adapted to business purposes. It is situated on the main business street here, and is right in the busiest center of the city. The experimental stage has been happily passed and the Capital Savings bank is now a source of pride not only to its officers and stockholders but also to its depositors and patrons, among whom are found the most prominent Afro-Americans in the city.—Thornton in Age.

W. A. Bates carries a large stock of groceries at Annapolis, Md.—The Globe Manufacturing Company of Chicago, an Afro-American enterprise is engaged in the manufacture of frocks for displaying ladies' and gentlemen's clothing.

WITHOUT NOM DE PLUME.

Chicago Free Speech:—In the North, a Negro can write for the press and express their convictions about public affairs without fear of being molested. In the South he had better give a fictitious name unless he wants to be the star at his own funeral. The Constitution of the United States is a farce and a mockery so far as the freedom of the press in the South is concerned.

CURRENT COMMENT

BOUGHT TO HIDE THEIR HEADS.

Cleveland Gazette:—If there is one thing more exasperating than another in politics from a race standpoint, it is to pick up one of our journals and read long tirades against a "force" bill. That is carrying Democratic rot too far, and our intelligent Afro-Americans who have so far forgotten themselves and their race interests as to become, with northern white Democrats, the tools of Southern Democracy, ought to hide their heads in shame.

ENGAGED IN GOOD WORK.

The Freeman:—Don't disturb the "Plutarchs" and "Ramblers" of the press; they are doing the race a mighty good work.

A NOBLE LIFE ENDED.

New York Age:—In the death of George William Curtis, the Republic loses one of its purest and most forceful citizens, and literature loses one of its most accomplished masters, while Harper's will long seek in vain for another editor who shall so completely fill the exacting requirements of that high public function. He was a magnificent orator, as well, and a most genial friend.

RIGHT YOU ARE.

People's Advocate:—We sincerely hope that the big braked, John L. Sullivan will get broke out of his boots at New Orleans next week. No colored man should bet a single dollar on him, because of the following assertion that he made and published: "I do not condescend to fight Niggers." If I was a betting man I would rather lose on Corbett than win on the scoundrel, Sullivan. He shows his good sense in not fighting "Niggers," for Pete Jackson would be sure to take the belt from him.

ONE THIRD ARE AFRO-AMERICANS.

Christian Banner:—About one-third of the Baptists of the United States belong to the Negro race. Their opportunities for doing good are great and they ought to prove themselves equal to the opportunities.

WELL! WELL!

Pioneer Press:—George Downing, too, is with the Grand Old Party. Well! well! well! If Mr. Harrison be elected Mr. Downing must have something.

GET MONEY.

Southern News:—The quickest solution of the Negro question is money.

W. W. Browne, the founder and chief executive officer of the True Reformers, has done more to solve the Negro question through his bank and insurance department, than Congress has.

Every Negro who conducts a business, is doing one hundred times more, than the politician upon the stump.

THROUGH HIS HAT.

Negro World:—The majority of the white union soldiers, in all ranks, were Democrats. The Negro soldiers being without vote, were without party relationship.

A CHESTNUT.

Chicago Free Speech:—The assertion that Southern Negroes will freeze to death if they come North is a chestnut decayed by age. Fifty years ago colored men escaped from the everglades of Florida and went to Canada, and they did not freeze, and there is no danger of them doing worse now.

JACKSON JOTTINGS.

Jack-on, Mich. Sept. 6.—Mrs. Jennie Johnson, of Battle Creek, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson.

Mrs. Jessie Montgomery, of Tecumseh, is visiting Mrs. Sarah Carter.

Miss Louise Mashat, of Ypsilanti, is the guest of Lizzie Madison.

The A. M. E. conference is in session this week. There are about Turner, the bishop, is also here.

A reception was given Wednesday evening in honor of the Bishop and the ministers and wives.

Dr. Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., is the guest of his sister Mrs. F. M. Thurman.

L. W.

BATTLE CREEK ITEMS.

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 6.—To-day being Labor day the city is thronged with people. Excursion trains from the surrounding cities brought thousands of strangers to our city. The sports at the park consisted of trotting races, running races, ball games and balloon ascension. The one hundred yard foot race was won by Thomas Foster, a young colored man, prize \$20.

A-veral attended the conference at Jackson last week and report a pleasant session.

Rev. Hill was returned to Battle Creek.

Mrs. Mary Snodgrass is very sick. The People's party is doing active work in this vicinity. But they won't be in it after November.

The Republicans have erected a large viewman on Canal street where they will hold public meetings during the campaign. The colored people of this vicinity are solid for Harrison.

B. S.

—The Republicans, of Bertie county, N. C., have nominated the following Afro-Americans for office: W. F. Everett, a school teacher, for Representative in the legislature, for Registrar of Deeds, Augustus Bullfinch and for Coroner, Ed Ballad. This is a solid Afro-American ticket and the fellows are in it to win.

—An Afro-American league was formed three weeks ago at Salt Lake City, Utah.

—The True Reformers have more than \$250,000 deposited in their bank in Richmond, Va.

Reid as a Campaigner.

New York Commercial Advertiser:—Mr. Reid's campaigning excursion has been brief but he returns home covered with laurels.

Chicago Tribune: Whitelaw Reid's Springfield speech would convert many honest Democrats to the right faith if they could only read.

Boston Herald: If Editor White, law Reid wants his brethren of the profession to bide down his non-political speeches to a stickle he mustn't make such pretty ones.

Kansas City Journal: As a campaign speaker Reid seems to be as far ahead of Stevenson as Harrison is ahead of Cleveland. That is putting it pretty strong, but not stronger than the facts seem to warrant.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Whitelaw Reid's address at the Soldiers and Sailors Orphan home at Xenia, O., indicates that he knows well enough how to stir up patriotism in youth, full hearts to be intrusted with the leadership of a nation.

Des Moines Register: Mr. Reid's Western trip was eminently successful. In his many short speeches as well as a writer. No one has given a clearer definition of the issues of the campaign than he did at Springfield.

Brooklyn Standard Union: Whitelaw Reid's speeches in the West were so good, he had such an apt, bright way of putting things, that the several committees will want to hear more from him. His Western journey had decreased his chances of staying much at home this summer.

Philadelphia North American: Mr. Whitelaw Reid's address before the League of Clubs of Young Republicans at Springfield exemplified in a most happy manner the force of journalistic training. The man who sees the point and takes the short cut to it is always impressive. The man who has convictions and means to convince others expresses his force in mere rhetorical display. The force of driving straight at the point in the most direct language is characteristic of the trained newspaper writer, and it crops out in every phrase of Mr. Reid's address.

Boston Journal: Mr. Whitelaw Reid's address to the Illinois Republicans was a strong and notable utterance. It is a great advantage to a political party to have as its candidate for vice-president a man of blameless record, positiveness and wide and accurate information who can discuss public issues in a way to command national attention. Mr. Reid will be a conspicuous and aggressive figure in the canvass, and he will so help himself as not to lessen, but to enhance his personal dignity and the dignity of the high office for which he has been nominated.

ADRIAN NOTES.

Adrian, Mich. Sept. 6.—(Special.)—The delegates to the Chain Lake Association, returned from South Bend, the 29th, ult. Much elated with their trip and the amount of work accomplished.

Z. D. Underwood received the rib of ordination at South Bend Sunday last.

Mrs. James Gough was pleasantly surprised by a visit from her brother, Mr. O. Wood, of St. Louis.

Mr. Will Gaskins made a flying trip to Adrian on his way home to Hudson from Jackson.

Mr. A. Gresham is on the sick list. Mrs. George Lewis is convalescent. Lena Gaskins has gone to Jackson, where she will reside in the future.

Harrison Foster went to Toledo on his wheel, where he captured two prizes of \$5 each last Thursday.

Mrs. Foster and Miss Nellie Starford spent Monday in Elkhardt, on their way home from South Bend.

Mrs. T. Moore, Mrs. A. Waters, Mrs. M. Carter, Mrs. Charles Dean, are making preparations to attend the National encampment at Washington, D. C.

Rev. Brown preached his farewell sermon last Sunday night.

Rev. R. Gillard has gone to his home in Ohio. On his return will bring his two youngest daughters for the purpose of giving them better advantages in educational pursuits.

In the absence of Pastor Gillard last Sunday, the pulpit was filled by Rev. C. Carter.

James Foster and Maude Green attended the band tournament at Tecumseh, the 26th, ult.

Miss Mary Cannon returned to her home in Tecumseh, after a brief visit with her friends, Miss Maude Green and the ministers and wives.

The angel of death has again visited our midst. Miss Sarah Day died Saturday, Sept. 3rd, of dropsy.

Mrs. John Howard is again very ill.

William Gaskins was brought from Hudson, where he has been chief of the Hotel Emery, suffering with hemorrhage with no hopes of recovery. His mother has the heart felt sympathy of his many friends.

Rev. J. D. Underwood has accepted a call to the Baptist church at Ann Arbor.

Personal and Otherwise

—Yerxa Bros. St. Paul, have employed two more Afro-Americans in their large establishment, one as porter and the other as baker in their bread and cake department.

—White teachers are gradually crowding the colored teachers out of the public schools in Virginia. Two white teachers were recently elected to positions in the colored schools of Alexandria.

—Furman Schenck, who was known as Barnum's colored fat boy, died Aug. 24, in New Brunswick, N. J. He weighed 535 pounds, his height was 6 feet long, four feet two inches wide and 3 feet ten inches deep.

—The crops are laid by and the colored people in Virginia are having their annual protracted meetings.

—An Afro-American man who was a witness in the trial of Whitehead at Brookhaven, Miss., some weeks ago, was shot and killed while returning home from work. No arrests have been made, but parties are under suspicion.

—Mr. John F. Cook, one of Washington's D. C., wealthiest Afro-Americans, was recently destroyed by fire. The building was in the central part of the city, and well covered with insurance.

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

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 John Williams, 51 Croghan road.
 Mrs. Shook 411 Antons street.
 Mrs. and Thomas, 287 Antons street.
 Cook and Thomas, Brush street.



Mrs. Jos. Moore, of Toledo, spent last week in the city visiting friends. Mr. J. H. Times met with a very sad accident last week. He was returning home from Arkansas with the body of Mr. N. D. Lapham, and got off the train at Butler, Ind. Before he was through with his lunch the train started, and he made a dash for it. Grasping hold of the rail he endeavored to get on, but the train was moving so rapidly that he was hurled downward. He retained presence of mind enough to push his body as far away from the moving train as possible, and thus he escaped death, but the car passed over his feet. With only such attention as the train hands could give him, which consisted in bandaging up the wounds and endeavoring to staunch the flow of blood. He was brought to Detroit, where an ambulance, in waiting, carried him to Grace hospital. The left foot had to be amputated and two toes of the right foot. At one time it was thought he could not recover, chances at present writing are more favorable. The first that Mrs. Times knew of the accident was when she was called out of St. Matthews during the morning service and taken to the hospital. Friends extend their sympathy to the family.

At 11 o'clock Monday forenoon a serious accident which may result fatally, occurred at the corner of Jefferson avenue and First street. John C. Johnson, an Afro-American barber, employed at 33 Jefferson avenue, living in the rear, was on his way across the street to buy some vegetables and was struck by electric car, No. 295, conductor Chas. Comstock in charge. Johnson was in a cleft down although the car was not going rapidly. He was taken to Emergency hospital by the ambulance and it was found that his skull had been fractured over the left eye and that he had received two severe scalp wounds. The physicians at the hospital say that Johnson may recover. He is fifty-two years of age. The driver of the car rang his bell and attempted to stop the car but Johnson is deaf and did not hear the warning.

Miss Lulu Owens expects to take advantage of the G. A. R. meeting, to visit Washington.

Dr. A. R. Abbot, and daughter Helen, were in the city Sunday and Monday, en route to St. Louis. Miss Abbot will take a course in kindergarten training at St. Louis, under Miss McCollough. After Miss Abbot is settled there, the doctor will return to Toronto.

Mrs. Scott, of Chatham, Ont., who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Meredith, for the past two weeks, returned home last Wednesday.

Furnished rooms with or without board at Madame Duncan's, 286 Antons street.

Mrs. John Henderson, of Toledo, visited Detroit friends the past week.

Mr. William Howard, of Hamilton, spent a few days in the city the past week as a guest of Mr. Manfred Hill.

Mr. David Griffin entertained a few gentlemen friends last Monday evening.

The Misses Sarah Gibson and Nellie Wise, visited Chatham, Ont., the past week.

Miss Summie Murrell left last Saturday for her home in Louisville, Ky.

Dr. L. H. Johnson, having returned from his European trip, will probably soon relate his experiences to Plaindealer readers.

Mrs. Anne Byrd, of Catherine street, has gone to St. Louis, Mo., to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. L. H. Johnson, of Montclair street, reports having a splendid time while visiting Toronto and Hamilton, Ont. She was the guest of Mrs. George Smith and Mrs. Emma Howard.

Miss Mary R. H. Fitzbutler left last Sunday morning for her home at Louisville, Ky. Miss Fitzbutler said, that she had been royally entertained while in the city, as the guest of Miss Emily Harper, of Division street.

Miss Mildred McCoy returned home to Adrian, Wednesday, after spending four weeks with her aunt, Mrs. E. McCoy.

Mrs. E. S. McCoy and Miss Jennie Harris, of Adrian, paid a flying visit to Detroit, last week. They were the guests of Mrs. E. McCoy, of Lincoln avenue.

Miss Hattie DeJennette, of Montgomery, Ala., is spending a few days this week with Mrs. E. McCoy, of Lincoln avenue.

Miss Annie Beeler has returned home from Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. Fred Hale, of Springfield, O., spent a few days in the city the past week the guest of Miss Annie Beeler.

Mrs. Hale is en route from Chatham, where she has been visiting for two weeks.

Mrs. Charles Smith, of Chicago, is stopping at Mrs. Beeler's, Division St. John B. Anderson paid a flying visit to Cleveland last Sunday.

Miss Jessie Page, of Springfield, O., visited Miss Cora Cole the past week.

Jos. Richards and Jas. Scott, of Chatham, were in the city yesterday.

Robert Warren is in Port Huron attending the Baptist conference which is being held in that city.

Mrs. Perry Chase, of Chatham, spent Thursday in the city, eight seeing.

Robert Moxley left Thursday to visit his old homestead in Hagerstown, Md. Mr. Moxley will visit Washington, D. C., before returning home.

George Huston is home again for the winter, after a successful season at Des-Three-Shoe-Ka.

Wm. Robinson, of Wellington, O., spent a pleasant week in the city, the guest of Mrs. Frank Cassey Catherine street.

The Detroit City Band returned home Wednesday evening from Montreal, Que. They took part in the Labor day celebration which was held in that city, they escorted the Colored Porter's Union in the parade, and also furnished string music for concert and promenade in the evening. The boys were delighted with their trip and reported a good time in general.

Mrs. Isaac Holden, of Chatham, spent Thursday in the city.

Miss Eliza Cole has returned home from Cleveland, after a two weeks visit to Miss Jennie Haire, of that city.

Miss Ella High, of Bay City, was in the city on a short visit the guest of Mrs. Carter, of Hastings street.

Mrs. Albert Deming and daughter, are sojourning in Chicago, the guest of Mrs. Andrew Bell.

Mrs. Geo. Taylor, of Chatham, is in the city the guest of Mrs. Jane Smith.

Mrs. John Gray, of Chicago, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Warren, Division street.

Miss Jessie Cousin is visiting friends in Grand Rapids.

Will Smith, of Bay City, paid a visit to his many friends the past week.

The opening of the season for the Minette Social Club will start the first Monday in October instead of last Monday.

Wm. S. Webb is on the sick list.

Mrs. Nathan Wilson has returned home after a few weeks stay in the upper peninsula, visiting all of Mackinaw's wonders and curiosities much to her benefit.

The Rev. John A. Williams will conduct services at St. Matthews next Sunday, in the absence of the rector. In the afternoon at the 4 o'clock service the offertory will be given to him for his work in Omaha. Let the people in general pay heed to this appeal from him, and give him a full, hearty and abundant offering. Not the pennies whom some will give on any occasion and right here, we hope the time will come when pennies will be left out of the offering to God from His people.

Let us make a good free will offering for St. Philip's church, Neb., next Sunday afternoon, and sure are we that God will reward those who will thus honor his cause.

ers blessing and sets with a drunkards curse. Publicly disgraced, driven from home, consorting with men and women who should be as far beneath him as Hell from Heaven, there he lies on a bright Sunday morning and none so poor to do him reverence. If remorse can enter a drunkard's soul, the thought of the mother's love, the father's thrift, the teachers' pains, the virtuous maidens' smiles the friends' sincere good will all wasted on such a broken reed should eat out his very heart and free the shrunken soul from its unworthy tabernacle.

That evening a strange coincidence took the Gleaner into a modest little church well filled with worshipping souls. A procession of choir boys singing "Onward Christian Soldiers," were moving up the aisle followed by two priests in robes, one a man aged in the faith the other a beardless youth whose resonant tones dominated the chorus. When the last refrain of that stirring hymn died away through the half opened windows the young priest took up the service and with an earnestness that awakened the Gleaner's best emotions invoked God's blessing upon the congregation committed to his companion's care. Years ago the Gleaner remembers him as a little boy fettered not only by the chains of poverty, but surrounded by baneful and degrading influences. The Gleaner knows full well the struggle that he made to ever come the disadvantages of his boyhood; of his innate longing for knowledge, his love of truth and honesty, his abhorrence of profanity and vice. Failings had he too from the Gleaner's point of view, but they were far overshadowed by an unswerving moral nature. The day came when he fell into the hands of a good Samaritan whose life has been dedicated to good works. This is but one out of a long list of the labors performed by an enthusiastic and indefatigable woman, but if she had done nothing else a bright jewel would await her for the help and sympathy given to this man of God. So that now in the vigor of youth, an earnest christian, hopeful of the future, with a strong mental equipment he goes forth on a high mission an honor to his race a just cause for the pride of his boyhood friends. The Gleaner is no preacher; he has no power to touch the hearts of men. He is but a poor observer whose observations sometimes get into print. But could he preach he would select a text not from the Bible this time, but from the inspired couplet of the hunch backed poet:

"Honor and fame from no conditions rise,
 Act well your part, there all the honor lies."
 And he would use the homely illustrations of last Sabbath day to point the moral.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

The two A. M. E. churches of this city will have able and brilliant ministers in charge during the present year. John M. and James M. Henderson, are a pair that can not be excelled in the ranks of African Methodism, and Detroit should consider itself fortunate in having two such men locating in its midst.

The street railway muddle shows no sign of clearing up. For the sins of the old Detroit city Railway company the Citizens' Street Railway company is hampered and the people of Detroit for some time will no doubt be permitted to enjoy the "horse car."

The paving of streets continue, and Afro-Americans, because of their superior working qualities are greatly in demand. They are doing all kinds of work connected with the

business, even to mapping out plans for the construction of the railways, and demand for these is limited only by the supply.

There are about 10,000 Afro-Americans in Detroit, enough to make a town as large as Adrian or Lansing. Their trade as large, how large can best be measured by the trade that exists in a town of such size. This trade concentrated so as to be used to benefit only those who show a disposition to patronize the efforts of the race or to give it profitable employment, as is given to others, would work a great change, and clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers etc., wouldn't be so much of a rarity as they are now. Come! Why not make an effort to concentrate.

The time is now ripe for the formation of societies of all kinds for the passing away in an improving manner the long evenings that are about to come upon us. Among such societies their should be a lyceum open to the public where public issues would be taken up and discussed, and prominent lecturers should be engaged to present interesting topics. Detroit is sadly in need of such an institution.

There is so much harmony in the Democratic ranks here! Just think of William G. Thompson refusing to be a candidate for elector on their National ticket if J. Logan Chipman is nominated for Congress. Two of a kind, but, oh, how different.

Are you receiving the Plaindealer?

The political pot is boiling in our county politics. Two Afro-Americans have entered the list as candidates for office at the hands of the Republican convention.

Adrian, Mich.—J. Douglas Underwood, a very intelligent young colored man of this county, has passed an examination for the ministry and has accepted a call from the Ann Arbor African Baptist church.

Those Tired Feet

ARE MADE EASY BY WEARING OUR

FOOTWEAR.

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

AND WE WILL DO IT RIGHT

SO YOUR FRIENDS WILL SAY

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

EISMAN &
 MAY—FOOT TRAINERS,
 At 85 GRATIOT AVE.

SOME

Decided Bargains are among the New Goods we are offering in our

LINEN DEPARTMENT

On the second floor. The following Linen Liners will give you an idea of the inducements we offer to begin the Fall Season:

18-INCH ALL-LINEN CRASH AT 10c AND 12½c.

A bale of very fine Russia Crash, regular 15c goods, at..... 12½c
 50 doz. extra good quality Damask Towels, fancy borders, at..... 25c
 50 doz. extra size hemstitched Huck Towels at..... 25c
 40 inch extra size hemstitched Damask Towels at..... 50c

MARSEILLES QUILTS

We have all sizes in Marseilles Quilts from the crib size to the 18-4 for Brass Bedsteads.
 11-4 Marseilles Quilts, all good value, at..... \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$4

BLANKETS

In this Department will be found some of the best bargains ever offered by us. We have just received a case of

"Grandmother's Granite Blankets"

Examine them if you want the best wearing Blanket made, all wool, 11-4, \$5 a pair.

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO.

JAMES CORNELL,
 PAINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
 —DEALER IN—
 PAPER HANGING
 AND FRESCOING.
 Wall Paper 5c. per Roll.
 59 SPRUCE ST. DETROIT.

GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY
 196 Randolph Street,
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 Lace Curtains and Prompt
 Work a Specialty.
 Goods Called For And Delivered
 Telephone 448.

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THE AMERICAN TAILOR.

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Of the Largest and Finest Stock and Assortment of

Suitings, Overcoatings and Pantings

IN THE STATE.

We make to your order

Fine Suits from \$20.00 up.

Fine Overcoats from \$20.00 up.

Fine Pants from \$5.00 up.

Extra large assortment of styles and colors of each price to select from. We invite you to look through our store full of fine woolsens.

E. R. McCONNELL,

THE AMERICAN TAILOR,

49 & 51 MICHIGAN AVE.,

DETROIT.

THE ISSUES DEFINED.

Continued from page 1.

that if given power it will enact a tariff law without any regard to its effect upon wages or upon the capital invested in our great industries.

Mr. Harrison then goes into the effect of the present tariff law. It has decreased the cost of articles entering into the use of those earning less than \$1,000 per annum up to May, 1892, 3.4 per cent; there has been an average advance in the rate of wages of 75 of 1 per cent; there has been an advance in the price of all farm products of 18.67 per cent, and of all cereals of 18.67 per cent, owing in part to an increased foreign demand and the opening of new markets.

The effect of raising the tariff on tin plate has been to largely increase the production of tin and tinned plates in the United States. The production of the present year, according to the estimate of a treasury official, will be 100,000,000 pounds, and at the end of the year will be 200,000,000 pounds.

THE LARGE FREE LIST.

Another industry that has been created practically by the McKinley bill is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles coming to us from abroad were so distinctly due to the product of starvation wages.

The appeals of the free trader to the workman are largely addressed to his prejudices or to his passions, and not infrequently are pronouncedly communistic. The new Democratic leadership rages at the employer and seeks to communicate his rage to the employee.

FREE COINAGE WOULD BE GOOD.

The resolution of the convention in favor of bi-metallic declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adherence and support.

AN IMPROVED ELECTION SYSTEM.

In my last annual message to Congress I said: "I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the Government to the people by fair apportionments and free elections."

Compelled to Disband.

The Orleans Light Guards, the only Afro-American military company in the State, has been compelled to disband on account of an act of the last legislature which forbids the organization, existence or drilling of any military company not belonging to the State militia except those white companies which are specified in the act.

They Lynched Him.

Edmonton, Ky., Sept. 2.—A mob broke into the jail here at 2 o'clock this morning and shot to death John Wilcoxon, a young Afro-American, who last July murdered James Coffee, a young white farmer.

Accused of Murder.

Minneapolis, Minn. Sept. 2.—Henry Gibbs, a young mulatto, was arrested this morning on a charge of murder. He is a well known jockey and taut, and has been connected with the running turf for years.

ticket in the field. The contest was between white Democrats. The Kolb party saw they were refused the representation guaranteed by law upon the Election boards, and that, when the courts by mandamus attempted to right this wrong, an appeal that could not be heard until after the election made the writ ineffectual. Ballot boxes were thrown out for alleged irregularities or destroyed, and it is asserted on behalf of one-half, at least of the white voters of Alabama that the officers to whom certificates have been given were not honestly elected.

The president approves the declaration of the platform as to the separation of church and state and says: "Our interest in free public schools open to all children of suitable age is sublime and our care of them will be jealous and constant."

He indorses the Nicaragua ship canal as a necessity to commerce, and says it is worthy of the support of the United States. It has been the purpose of the administration to make its foreign policy not a matter of partisan politics, but of patriotism and national honor.

The Democratic party offers a program of demolition. The protective policy to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted—the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine, are all to be demolished—not gradually, not taken down, but blown up.

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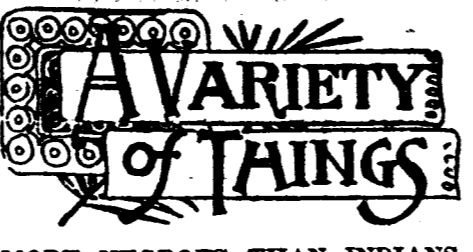
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MORE NEGROES THAN INDIANS.

It is a fact well known throughout the Indian Territory that the Chickasaws alone of the five civilized tribes have not adopted the Negro freedom and their descendants as citizens of the nation. It is also a fact that in two of these tribes—the Cherokee and Seminole—the Indian blood has been well nigh absorbed by the African race, so complete has been the amalgamation between the black and red races.

A SOUTHERN BARBECUE.

A few days ago a grand barbecue was given at Leland, Washington county, Miss., by the planters of the vicinity to the Negroes living on their lands. The reason was the faithful service rendered by the latter during the recent high water, when the whole of that fertile alluvial region was threatened with a disastrous overflow.

It was hard work, and much was done while chilling rains were falling. Frequently the dusky laborers stood in water up to their knees, but they never faltered. Not only did they perform the necessary labor and keep watch and ward against the flood, but it was also necessary for them to guard against attempts to cut the levees.

On several occasions the Negroes fully demonstrated the fact that they were there for business. Every skill that approached the levee was haled, and the occupants were compelled to land, and give a good account of themselves.

The guards hailed it three times without effect. The third time their Winchester cracked. Next morning a boat drifted in a mile or two below. A white man and a Negro lay dead within it, both pierced by 44 caliber Winchester bullets.

A dynamite cartridge was found with them. It was an exact mate to another which was discovered the same day, carefully inserted in the levee at the point whence the boat was proceeding the night before when fired on. There were no more attempts to blow up the levee.

It came to pass that when the danger was past, and the crops "worked out," the planters feasted their men and made much of them. Fully three thousand Negroes were present at the barbecue. Speeches were made to them by orators of repute, praising them for their conduct during the time of trial, and pledging to them anew the friendly co-operation of the whites.

Handsome badges were presented to those who had especially distinguished themselves during the critical forty-five days.

A SNAKE STORY.

"I don't see why it is," said Major Max, laying his morning paper down and passing his coffee cup to Mr. Max. "Why it is that when a man begins talking or writing about snakes all the truth in him seems to congeal."

"It may be," Mrs. Max suggested, as she passed back the filled cup. "that the horror of the subject freezes his blood, or something like that. don't you know—freezes his blood, and everything, don't you know?"

"Possibly, and very clever, too, my dear. Now, I remember when I went to South America to visit Bob—Bob Billings, of my class, you know, went into the cattle raising there—that a really extraordinary thing occurred there. We were out one day, Bob and I, where the vaquerors were branding, when along came a boa—I think it was a boa, or something like that—in evident pain and distress. Well, my dear, would you believe it? It was to be seen at a glance that that monster snake had swallowed a steer, and the horns were hurting it. What did that dare devil of a Bob do but rush up to that boa—if it was a boa—and cut it open, when out walked the steer."

"Major!" exclaimed Mrs. Max. "Isn't your coffee getting cold?" "But wait till you hear the rest of the story. Bob took a lasso and sort of stretched that snake up, and it crawled off with a real smile of satisfaction. Imagine our astonishment when every day after that that grateful boa would come crawling into camp with a stray calf it had swallowed, for the sake of rescuing it for Bob, and we'd just unlance that lasso and corral the calf."

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.

There are two women in San Francisco who can tell a story of ups and downs that would astonish a novelist. One of them lives out on Noe street. She's a refined, well educated woman with pretty way of murdering her r's that betrays her Southern origin. She is a widow, and she lives there with her mother in a house that shows unmistakable signs of penury and want. She goes out to sew by the day, and she manages to make just enough money to keep the breath of life in her old mother, and to purchase a few poor comforts to warm the chill of age.

Way back in the days before the war there was a rich Kentucky family named Montgomery. They lived on a beautiful plantation near St. Joe, Mo. Mrs. Montgomery had over fifty slaves. One of these was a mite of a roly poly black baby, whose parents were dead.

Then came the war. The Montgomery family suffered like all the rest of the South. They lost all their property, they were compelled to give up their home, and finally all the slaves were gone.

—Rev. John J. Smallwood, talked on "The Negro Question," at Chau-tauqua.

of satisfaction. Imagine our astonishment when every day after that that grateful boa would come crawling into camp with a stray calf it had swallowed, for the sake of rescuing it for Bob, and we'd just unlance that lasso and corral the calf."

"Most extraordinary," said Mrs. Max. "That's what I say," argued the Major. "I don't see why people go into romance so about snakes when the truth is strange enough."

"But is it really true, Major?" "True, my dear! To be sure, you have never seen Bob, but you've seen his portrait in that class picture in my study."

"That's really so," assented Mrs. Max, in the tone of absolute conviction.—N. Y. Sun.

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She is a widow, and she lives there with her mother in a house that shows unmistakable signs of penury and want. She goes out to sew by the day, and she manages to make just enough money to keep the breath of life in her old mother, and to purchase a few poor comforts to warm the chill of age.

Yet that woman was once the mistress of a splendid home. She dispensed the open-handed hospitality of the old South, and she never knew what care or anxiety meant.

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Then came the war. The Montgomery family suffered like all the rest of the South. They lost all their property, they were compelled to give up their home, and finally all the slaves were gone.

Miss Montgomery's maid and her three children went out to work by the day. She did not know where her husband was. Early in the beginning of the great struggle he had been sold to a Colonel Wilson, who went away with him she knew not where. So she struggled along as best she could, trying to gain a living for her children.

Finally she drifted Westward. She lived for several years in Salt Lake City. All the time she was trying to find out what had become of her husband. She knew that he called himself Wilson, Bristol Wilson, after his new master, and she knew that Colonel Wilson came to the coast.

One day she heard that he was in San Francisco. She wrote to him. He was delighted to get a trace of his wife and family, and at once sent for her. When she arrived she found that her husband had prospered in California. At the close of the war his master set him free, and he managed to accumulate quite a little sum of money.

This was only a few years ago—some time in 1852—that the little slave girl and her husband met and found themselves free and prosperous. They bought a pretty little home out on Guerrero street, and there they live to-day. They often wondered what had become of the Montgomerys, and Mrs. Wilson never forgot her young mistress.

About two years ago Mrs. Wilson wanted some sewing done. She advertised for a woman to come and sew by the day.

Her old owner answered the advertisement. She was no longer the pretty, light-hearted Miss Montgomery. She was married. Her name was Mrs. Sweeney. She was wan and pale from overwork and anxiety, and the two women did not recognize each other.

Mrs. Sweeney was surprised to find that the advertiser was a colored woman, but she worked steadily away and said nothing. One day Mrs. Wilson was in a chatty mood, and the two women talked over the days before the war.

Then the truth came out. The Montgomerys had been ruined by the war, and they had come West to try and recruit their shattered fortunes. They failed miserably. Mother and daughter clung together and fought late with falling courage.

Now the daughter is sewing by the day for the woman she once owned, and she is paid for the work by the man who was once the bond slave of her friends.

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H. RIDIGER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

194 Randolph Street,

PANTS to order from \$4 upward. SUITS to order from \$20 upward.

H. Ridiger, 194 Randolph Street, Miner's Opera House Block.

Brightest. Cheapest. Best.

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The Plaindealer.

A JOURNAL OF TO-DAY.

THE PLAINDEALE PRESENTS AN APPEARANCE IN MAKE-UP AND TYPOGRAPHICAL EXCELLENCE THAT FEW, IF ANY, AFRO-AMERICAN JOURNALS IN THE COUNTRY CAN BOAST. THE WHOLE SHEET IS CLEAR-CUT, NEWSY, AND IS AT ONCE A PAPER OF WHICH THE RACE CAN FEEL PROUD.—FROM THE FLORIDA SENTINEL.

Clean. Cheery. Compact.

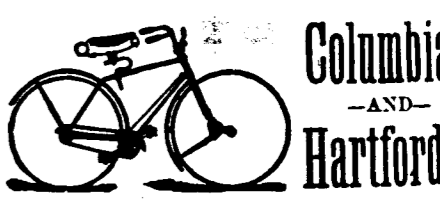
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COOK AND THOMAS' NEW BANNER BARBER SHOP

Brush Street between Maccomb and Gratiot Ave.

Messrs. Cook and Thomas take pleasure in inviting their many patrons and the general public to patronize their new shop "on the finest" in the state. Every convenience. First class workmen. Every thing new and neat. Pleasant quarters. Call.

Hot and Cold Baths, WITH SHOWER or PERFUMERY. Bath Rooms reserved for Ladies. Days, 2 to 4 p.m. Complete service.

Cook & Thomas, Prop.

Chas. Latchson, Jr., Watchmaker and Jeweler.

163 Monroe Ave., Detroit.

The hope of the traveller is realized in THE new mileage book of the C. H. & D. that is sold for Twenty Dollars. The UNIVERSAL ticket between Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, Toledo, Niagara Falls, St. Louis, Salamanca, Ann Arbor, Buffalo, Ft. Wayne, Cadillac, Peoria and Cleveland. A MILEAGE BOOK to a thousand best points at the low rate of two cents per mile. Buy it.

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WORKS ALL ONE WAY.

JUDGE MORSE'S JUG-HANDED COMRADESHIP EXPOSED.

He Has Fooled the Old Soldier Once Too Often.—A Game that has Lost its Powers of Captivation.—Pertinent Questions.

It is well known that, when Judge Morse ran for Justice of the Supreme Court in 1885, he asked his old comrades of the war for their suffrages and promised them that, if elected to that non-political office, he would be out of politics. He flooded the state with circular letters of that tenor and succeeded in capturing many soldier's votes. How shamefully he has violated his pledges to his old comrades has been attested time after time by his presence at Democratic political gatherings and his active participation in partisan councils.

But one of the worst features of his treatment of his old comrades is the selfish use he has tried to make of them. He recognizes the claims of comradeship, to help Ben. Morse, but there it all ends. It never works the other way. This selfishness has been neatly exposed by the State Republican.

The Lansing Journal published this item:

"I shall vote for Judge Morse, and I don't care who knows it," said a well-known ex-soldier in the presence of a Journal reporter this morning. "When I get a chance to vote for an old comrade I'm going to do it, even if he is on the Democratic ticket."

And the State Republican promptly replied as follows:

If the above was a bona fide interview, the Republican must say in all kindness that the soldier's remark was a credit to his generosity, but it damns his judgment as a man and a citizen.

We would not detract one tittle from Judge Morse's soldier record. He was doubtless a brave soldier, and he bears the scars of honorable battle. In that respect he is entitled to the same honor and respect that is extended to a thousand other crippled Michigan veterans, and NO MORE, so far as the public are concerned.

We come, then, to the question of comradeship, upon which "ex-soldier" lays so much stress. Here, again, Judge Morse stands on an equality with other ex-veterans who are candidates for office. He is no better, and no worse than they; and has no right to claim, on that ground, a favor which he does not, and is not willing to reciprocate. And now will Judge Morse, or any other Democrat in Michigan, answer these questions truly?

1. Since Judge Morse left the Republican party, in 1872, has he ever been known to vote for an ex-soldier of the civil war or a G. A. R. comrade who was not on the Democratic ticket, or endorsed by the Democratic party?

2. Did not Judge Morse refuse to vote for Comrade Helknap, a gallant brother officer, when he ran for congress in the fifth district. Morse's home, and was elected on the Republican ticket?

3. Did Judge Morse vote for his associate on the supreme bench, gallant Charlie Long, who left his arm at Wilmington Island, Georgia, as Morse left his at Mission Ridge?

4. Did Judge Morse vote for that distinguished comrade, jurist, and present associate on the supreme bench, Col. Claudius B. Grant of the 20th Michigan Infantry, or did he support Democratic Civilian Thos. H. Herwood for that office?

5. Did Judge Morse vote for that brave comrade, Capt. Edward Cahill, who ran for the supreme bench in 1890, or did he throw his influence for Cahill's opponent, the Democratic Civilian, McGrath, who defeated him?

6. Did Judge Morse vote for that brave comrade and gallant officer, General Russell A. Alger, for governor in 1881, or did he fall in behind the non-fusion candidate, Civilian Beale?

7. Will Judge Morse vote this fall for that distinguished comrade, General Benjamin Harrison, or will he vote for the civilian Cleveland and Copperhead Stevenson?

8. Will Judge Morse vote for Comrade Stanley W. Turner for auditor general, this fall, or will he vote for William Vannier?

If after Judge Morse or his friends answer these questions affirmatively, then will they be justified in making favors of G. A. R. veterans in return. But if they cannot so respond, then we submit that Judge Morse has not a shadow of claim upon the vote or the sympathy of any Grand Army veteran in Michigan who stands outside of the Democratic party.

Nay, more: If Ben. Morse refused to vote, and still refuses to vote, for a veteran comrade outside of the Democratic party, then the Republican or the independent veteran who casts his vote for Ben. Morse for governor next November, by that act wrongs every other comrade in Michigan who stands outside of the Democratic organization.

In this connection the following from the Lonia Daily Sentinel of August 22 is not a bad exposition of Judge Morse's political love for his old comrades in arms. The Sentinel says:

Soon after the political accident that occurred in this state in November, 1890, the Democratic candidate for governor, met an old townsman and army comrade on the streets of Lansing. The comrade was one of the many Republicans who had assisted in giving Comrade Morse the high judicial office he now holds. He had for some time been an efficient assistant in the office of the commissioner of labor. After a few friendly greetings Judge Morse remarked:

"I suppose you've got to get out pretty soon. The Judge's follow-townsman and comrade replied affirmatively as cheerfully as the circumstances would permit. Judge Morse then remarked:

"I couldn't vote to keep you in There's no such a thing as comradeship. There was too much at stake."

It is now a vote for Morse for governor to perpetuate in Michigan the shameful misrule which has scandalized the state for the past two years.

The Republican veteran can afford to vote for Ben. Morse. His own words to his old comrade should be the reply of every Republican ex-soldier when asked to vote for him.

COULDN'T VOTE TO KEEP YOU IN. THERE IS TOO MUCH AT STAKE."

My countrymen, this government which I love to think of as my property; for not acres, or railroads, or products, or bulk meats, or Wall Street, or all combined, are the country I love. It is the institution, the machinery of government, the frame of civil society for which the flag stands, and which we love today.—Benjamin Harrison

WHERE IS ELLIS AT? A Politician Artful Dodger Whom No One Can Locate.

The political whereabouts of Adolphus Acrobot Ellis is a perplexing puzzle to both friends and enemies. The former are anxious to pull him in out of danger and the latter are striving to get at him. But neither can locate him.

Two years ago Ellis was nominated for Attorney-General as a straight-out Democrat and was endorsed as a Democrat by the People's party.

This year the People's party convention was held first and Ellis had to make a showing to capture their nomination. He therefore on Tuesday evening, July 6, 1892, at the Ionia city caucus of the People's party, signed the following pledge:

We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to the support of the People's party in the coming election, with no fusion with either of the old parties, and renounce all allegiance to both political parties, and agree to support Weaver and Field for president and vice-president.

This he followed up with a speech in which he said: "They can keep one hired editor for every paper in Ionia county, but they can't make my old neighbors believe I don't believe what I say." Then he clinched his renunciation of Democracy by these words:

"The Democrats have got as much out of me as I have out of them. I don't owe them anything. If they can get along without me, God knows I can get along without them."

Thus assured the People's party convention nominated him for Attorney-General. One half of his work was done and he began planning for the Democratic nomination. The Greenville Independent, clearly foreseeing Ellis' success in that direction said:

"The People's party pretends to be in the 'middle of the road' but it nominates for Attorney-General a Democrat dyed in the wool who will probably be renominated by the Democrats."

Whereupon the Greenville Sentinel came bravely to Ellis' defense against any such imputations and declared in vigorous terms:

Within the past two weeks Mr. Ellis, who is the nominee for the People's party for Attorney-General, has publicly, and in unmistakable language, renounced all allegiance to the Democratic party, and stated in terms so plain and broad his unwavering fidelity to the principles of the People's party, that we cannot understand how any man of ordinary intelligence can fail to comprehend his meaning. That Mr. Ellis will not be nominated by the Democrats is as certain as the fact that he is today the nominee of the People's party. Every Democratic paper in the state of any note whatever is opposing the endorsement of Mr. Ellis, and demanding the nomination of a Democrat.

Nevertheless the Democrats nominated Ellis and the editor of the Greenville Sentinel dines principally on "crow."

Meanwhile the ordinary citizen was getting confused at these political pranks and began asking all kinds of troublesome questions of Adolphus Acrobot Ellis. The Grand Rapids Press, the official organ of the populists, attempts to shield him thus:

Mr. Ellis can't be expected to answer all these questions that a multitude may put to him as to his allegiance to the People's party. Nor can he be held responsible for statements put in his mouth by reporters for newspapers friendly to him. Whenever his loyalty to the People's party is questioned by the state central committee he will, no doubt, make full and candid answer.

That may be the Press' idea, but the people are entitled to know something definite about the man for whom they are asked to vote. Neither the candidate himself nor any "state central committee" has the right to muzzle the voters of the state, and they will doubtless take the matter into their own hands and provide this political dodger with a "local habitation" in the limbo of defeated politicians.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

A Striking Contrast Between the Republicans and Democrats.

The contrast between the platforms of the two parties in the present state campaign is thrown into bolder relief by the similar contrast between the two candidates for governor. If the platform of the Democratic party is remarkable for its omissions, evasions and misrepresentations, its candidate for governor is no less conspicuous for his political inconsistency. If the platform of the Republican party is notable for its straightforward dealing with state matters, its candidate for governor is no less eminent for his unwavering consistency in politics.

Allen B. Morse, the Democratic candidate, was a republican, until a personal disappointment soured him and he undertook the big job of wrecking the Republican party in revenge. He secured his election as justice of the Supreme Court, upon the promise to his old army comrades that, if elected to that non-political office, he would be out of politics; but there hasn't been a Democratic political gathering since, at which he has not been present in person or in spirit. That he has kept himself thoroughly imbued with Democratic sentiments is evident from his course in reference to the gubernatorial nomination. He wrote to Chairman Campau that "under no circumstances can I consent to the use of my name as a candidate for governor," but he took the train for Grand Rapids to scheme for the nomination. What promise he will now make to wheedle his army comrades remains to be seen.

John T. Rich, the Republican candidate, on the other hand allied himself to the party whose principles commended themselves to his judgment. He has pursued a straightforward political course ever since. Although twice disappointed of the gubernatorial nomination he never wavered in his allegiance or showed any indications of "sore-headedness." He has pursued the path of an honest business man and citizen so many years that the people know just where to find him and are confident that, as their governor, he will pursue the same honorable course.

The Democratic team is well mated—a whiffing platform with a dodging candidate. The Republican team is equally well mated—a straightforward platform with a steady candidate.

And the Republican team will win the race amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the people.

It cost \$1,192,508.46 to run the state of Michigan from June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1892, and the Democratic administration. It cost \$1,098,174.25 to run the same state from June 30, 1889, to June 30, 1890, under a Republican administration. The difference is \$100,000 in favor of the Republican administration.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean:—The Bystander has regarded it a matter of prime importance that the constitutional right of the General Government to regulate National elections and provide for the free elective franchise by every qualified voter in every State of the Union should be clearly set forth in these "Notes" at this time for the following reasons:

1. Because the chief ground of attack upon the Republican party by the Democracy in this campaign is a most invidious and persistent misrepresentation of the character, purpose, and constitutional basis of the so-called "force bill."

2. Because the Republican press and Republican leaders have so persistently avoided the discussion of this question that it is very generally misunderstood by large numbers of people throughout the North.

3. Because the success of the Republican party in the present campaign, beyond all question, depends on its active and successful support of that plank in its platform which commits it to such legislation.

There are yet two phases of this subject which remain to be considered, and then the Bystander had intended to turn his attention to that most infamous of all the crimes against liberty which the continent has ever known—the disfranchisement of the duly qualified voters of Mississippi by the fraud and violence of a minority. He is compelled reluctantly to turn away from this course which he had marked out to consider somewhat more fully than has been done hitherto the relation of this subject to the prospects of Republican success in the pending National campaign.

It is a most favorable sign that the Republican journals which two months ago were wholly silent upon the question, or openly avowed, as many of them did, that the protection of the citizen's rights and a free ballot and a fair count in National elections were no part of the Republican policy, are beginning to recognize the vital character of this issue and are making more or less creditable endeavors to retrieve their former indifference. During the past fortnight the Bystander has noted the accession to the ranks of those who declare justice and the free exercise of political right to be the very cornerstone of Republican policy of half a dozen important journals in leading cities of the West, while the New York Tribune is anxiously seeking to make amend for the sneer with which it first treated the matter, by giving it such consideration as long neglect of a most important subject enables it to bestow.

On the other hand, the number of Congressional and other candidates who have found time to give this subject any considerable attention in their speeches and otherwise, is very small indeed. Thus far, the Bystander has on file the published speeches of but five Republican Congressional candidates in the whole country who have put themselves on record as in favor of adequate legislation for the protection of the rights of the citizen and the free exercise of the rights of the duly qualified voter in choosing the officers of the National Government and determining the National Citizens' Rights Association throughout the country are careful to send to him all utterances on this subject which fall in their way, the Bystander regards it as highly improbable that any other candidates have made such declarations.

This is peculiarly unfortunate, because of the claim of insincerity which is freely made against the Republican party with regard to its position on this question, and which is apparently confirmed by the undeniable fact that there is within that party a considerable element who are in favor of eliminating all questions of personal and political rights of the American citizen at home from the field of National political controversy, and basing all claims for party success upon the modern New England idea that "finance and administration are the only proper field of National politics."

Because of this it becomes absolutely necessary that the declarations of the party, made in its platform, should be supplemented by the specific utterances of individual candidates, if they expect to command the support of those who regard this question as of paramount importance to all others which are directly or indirectly affected by the issue of the campaign.

One reason of this is, no doubt, the fact that so few of the candidates and political managers of the party understand how essential to its success is the earnest and determined advocacy of this principle. Their attention has been so closely fixed on economic questions that they have forgotten the weighty matters of human rights.

There are two elements of the voting strength of the North to whom this matter is of prime importance, and whom it is most essential to take into consideration in estimating the prospects of Republican success, to wit:

1. The colored voters of those States from which Republican majorities must be obtained if success is to be achieved.

2. The members of the National Citizens' Rights Association, and those who entertain like sentiments with them, in the States of the North.

Of the strength of these two elements it is now possible to make a pretty fair estimate, while the probability with regard to the course they will pursue is easily determined by every one who chooses to apply the universal rule and estimate another's conduct by determining what his own would be under like circumstances.

According to the recent census the colored vote in the States of the North, which the Republican party must carry in order to elect a president, is as follows, counting one

voter to every five of the colored population: Massachusetts, 4,600, Connecticut, 2,550, New York, 15,600, Pennsylvania, 21,800, New Jersey, 9,800, Ohio, 17,500, Illinois 11,500, Indiana, 9,100, Michigan, 4,200, Wisconsin, 1,400, Iowa, 2,200, Nebraska, 2,400, Kansas, 10,100.

Every Republican candidate and manager who would reliably master the present situation should ask himself two questions concerning this colored vote.

1. "If I were a colored man would I support with my ballot a candidate or a party which I did not believe would secure as far as possible the free and equal enjoyment of all legal rights and privileges by my race in every State of the Union?"

2. "Is it likely that the colored voter of these States will act very differently from what I myself would act were I one of them?"

3. "Would any colored man be worthy of citizenship if he consented to subordinate the rights of 7,000,000 of his race to any other political issue, or support a party which will not use its power to secure the lives, liberties, rights, and privileges of his fellows because they have been created with black skins rather than white ones?"

When he has answered these questions, honestly, he will begin to see how important it is that the colored voters of the North should have full assurance that the Republican party, if successful, will not after election adopt the Democratic theory that the government of the United States has no power to protect the lives and rights of its citizens at home.

The Bystander has no authority to speak for the colored voter, and does not propose to do so, but any one who will compare the figures in the above table with the election returns of 1888 will see that the mere refusal of the colored citizen to vote at all makes it absolutely certain that the Republican party can not win in, at least, six of the States named, probably in eight of them.

The question is, from the standpoint of party success purely, whether it is worth while to give to the colored voters of the North such assurance of purpose to defend and maintain the equal rights and privileges of the colored citizens of the United States in every State of the Union as would be sufficient to satisfy an equal number of white citizens under like circumstances? Or is it better to keep still, say nothing about the matter and expect them always to tag along after the Republican party because it once gave them an abstract right to liberty although it has stubbornly refused to secure them in its enjoyment? Is it better to give such assurance or to rely upon the argument that they can expect nothing from the Democrats—in other words, compel the colored voter to make a choice between two parties, neither of them willing to give him a guarantee of purpose to maintain his rights, but one opposed to his rights and the other opposed to doing anything to secure them?

But there is another element which must be taken into consideration, the National Citizens Rights Association, and those like minded with its members as regards the questions affecting National Citizenship. How many are there of them and what manner of men be they? The Association numbers, in the States of the North, about a quarter of a million members. Of these probably 200,000 are white voters. It exercises no restraint upon the political action of its members, but it must be kept in mind that they are probably the most independent and resolute class of citizens in the country. They have not hesitated to espouse a cause not only unpopular because it does not effect directly any great financial interest, but also because it immediately concerns the rights, privileges, and interests of a people who are poor, weak, of a despised race, and whom we have earned the right to condemn by two centuries and a half of such injustice as must have made the recording angel shudder as he entered it up against us.

Not only this, but every one of those has interest enough in this matter and courage enough to subscribe a statement to the effect that he deems this question of the rights of the citizen paramount to all other issues at this time. It must be remembered, too, that of this number a very large proportion are old Abolitionists, or the sons of such, who learned in that mighty conflict with "the sum of all villainies," and the war that grew out of it, that liberty is above party, and that silver and gold can not compare as objects of National concern with the rights even of the poorest and weakest.

Does any one suppose that such men can be induced to support a party which they do not believe will maintain the rights of the citizen? It will not do to tell such men that the Republican party is better than the Democracy, or assure them that because it freed the slave it will secure the rights of the colored citizen, even though it maintains an oppressive silence with regard to them pending the campaign. They have had already too much experience of that sort of promises.

The Bystander does not know what all of these will do, nor how they regard the pending political issue, but judging from the sentiment expressed in many thousands of letters he arrives at these conclusions:

1. That the great body of the members of the Association, and consequently the bulk of those occupying the same moral and political position, will support the Republican party if assured of a bona fide purpose to secure the rights of the citizen and the freedom of the ballot in National elections.

2. That, without such reliable assurance, a large majority of them will abstain from voting at all, while others will vote for the People's party or Prohibitionist candidates as a rebuke for what they deem the



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apathy and insincerity of Republican leaders on the subject.

Two questions arise with regard to this class of voters:

1. Is it desirable for the Republican party to secure their support?

2. How can the assurance necessary to obtain the same be given?

The Bystander will not insult the reader's intelligence by discussing the first of these questions. Nobody doubts that the Republican party will need every vote it can get this fall. The old delusion that it will carry certain Southern States has been dug up and attempted to be paraded as a stimulant for the doubtful. Saving West Virginia, there is not a ghost of a chance for such a result. And leaving out the 6,500 colored voters of that State, whose chief interest in Republican success is the protection and security of the rights of their race, and the prospect there is no better than in any other Southern State. Unless the party is sure of much greater majorities at the North than in 1888 the abstention of two-thirds of the members of the association from voting would insure the defeat of the party in four States at least, any two of which would be fatal to its hopes.

As to the second question, how can such assurance be given as would remove doubts from the minds of such candidates of the party must make this a campaign of justice as well as protection; of the rights of the citizen as well as an honest dollar. Will such assurance be given? The Bystander does not know. Things seem to be moving in that direction. There is no reason why the Republican party should not stand up to its own pledges and follow the lead of its manifest destiny. It has nothing to gain by silence or cowardice. All who would oppose it for such a course are sure to be won over to the fierceness of the Democratic attack on the scarecrow it has created out of nothing, and dubbed the "Force bill." If the Republican party is defeated, it will owe its defeat simply to the cowardice of its leaders and the old inherited "dough-face" fear of being ridiculed by Southern press and orators as the "Nigger party."

One word to the members of the National Citizens Rights Association. A very remarkable conjuncture of affairs is turning the tide of political thought toward the principles you have so calmly, so steadily, so persistently pressed on the attention of our fellows, in a manner free from the taint of selfishness and which has thus far awakened no political bitterness at the North, at least, because it has refrained from organized opposition.

The spread of the association is due entirely to its individual members. It is an altogether amazing proof of what may be done by mere personal effort in a good cause. Having no local public organizations, it has spread from man to man, from town to town, from State to State each one's work half measured by himself, showing only in that steady increase of the roll at the National headquarters. To give one instance: A member in Oregon sent one new name, that of a friend residing in an Eastern State, which resulted in the enrollment of more than a thousand on the other side of the continent.

Now is the time for work. What can you do? First of all, speak of the matter to a friend. Secondly, see that the Republican candidates, especially for Congress, are not allowed to be silent on this subject. Third, send the Bystander lists of those who ought to be thinking upon this subject, with money enough to enable him to send printed matter for their consideration. The association has several thousand copies of "Is Liberty Worth Preserving," still on hand, twenty copies of which will be mailed to one address for \$1, or ten for 50 cents. Send for them or send on the money and have them mailed direct to the

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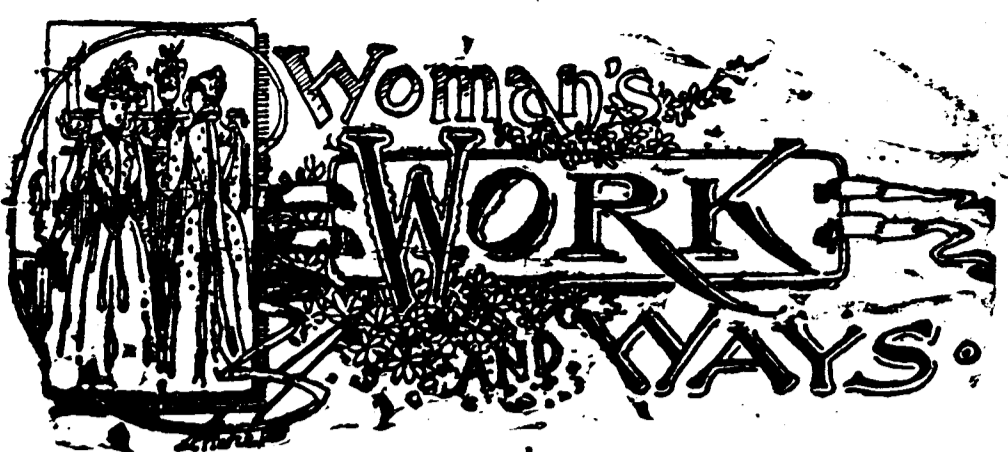
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persons you desire should be informed upon this subject. If you can not spare a dollar send a quarter or a dime. This work should be put in the hands of every thoughtful voter without delay. It is the personal exertion of each one that counts in collective results, and now that the iron is hot, no pains should be spared to do all that may be done to secure liberty, justice and peace, through law and without strife. Let each one do what he can and do it now. With \$1,000 more may be done to shape public thought at this time, than \$10,000 at a less favorable moment. Albion W. Toussie. Mayville, N. Y., Sept. 2, '92.



Miss Mollie Taylor, of Baltimore, was one of the first Afro-American ladies appointed as a teacher in that city.

If the colored women of New England, who have cultivated and perfected themselves in the industrial arts, or have made any kinds of inventions, whether patented or not, will communicate with Miss Lillian Lewis, Boston Herald, Boston Mass. A circular will be sent them with information regarding the coming exhibit of the Massachusetts Charitable Association to be held in Mechanics Hall, Boston, October, whereby their arts and inventions may have representation.

Edmonia Lewis, the sculptress, now in Rome, will exhibit her "Freedwoman," "The Old Arrow Maker," "Hagar" and several other choice pieces of statuary at the World's fair.

Miss Clark, who is employed in the Pension office, was last week promoted from \$900 to \$1,000 per annum. This lady received her education in the public schools of Detroit, Mich., and at Oberlin; taught school nearly five years in Kentucky; came into the civil service by competitive examination less than two years ago and was promoted as the result of another competitive examination, in which she stood nine in a list of nearly sixty competitors. Last May she was graduated from the Spencerian Business college in this city and made a record there second to none for accuracy and rapidity in stenography and typewriting. Her educational training has been thorough and careful, and her work in the Pension office shows her to be a bright and creditable representative of the young womanhood of her race. The highest salaried lady what we have here in the government service is Miss Mary E. Somerville, who receives \$1,600 per annum as private secretary to the Hon. John R. Lynch, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. Miss Somerville belongs to one of the most highly intellectual families in the city and is herself a striking proof of the possibilities of the feminine mind. Miss Somerville is also possessed of splendid business tact and has made some fortunate investments in Washington real estate. She owns a very nice property. She will refer more fully to the achievements of our women in a special letter.—Correspondence N. Y. Age.

Mrs. Laura Dowling, an Afro-American lady of good business capacity conducts at 451, Connecticut street, Buffalo, one of the finest millinery establishments in that bustling city, near the Lake. Her business is strictly first class and ranks favorably with the best in the country.

A colored cricket club is something unique in this portion of the country. It is not generally known but Boston has a club of colored cricketers consisting mostly of young men of West Indian descent. They are known under name of the West Indian Cricket Club. They have a good financial backing and have the material for the making of an excellent team. Cricket, however, is not appreciated very much in this country. Baseball being the national game. Mr. Chas. Samuel is the president of the club.—Boston Republican.

In the three mile handicap race Saturday, Aug. 27, at Park Side, four cyclists participated. Among the four was a colored man. He did not win the prize, but he made the white brethren understand that "he was in it." Speaking of the color line in the race the Tribune said: It was a surprise to see a colored man riding with Van Sticlen in the three mile handicap for Van had registered and said that if there was anything of that sort did he would not start. The colored man rode as well as Van, but that can't be true," but of the three colored men entered for the race only one took part.—Conservator.

A JOAN OF ARC.

A black woman of medium size, partially deaf, illiterate, without the slightest knowledge of letters or geography, and a conspicuous figure at all the anti-slavery meetings in Boston eight or ten years before the rebellion was—Harriet Tubman, who believed herself chosen of God to lead her people out of bondage. Fulfilling the mission laid down to her, she ran the gauntlet of the most difficult parts of the Southern country, penetrating the interior slave states, hiding in the woods during the day, feeding on the bondsman's homely fare at night, she would bring off whole families of slaves, pilot them to Canada, and never were they captured. This was the darkest and most dangerous period for the fugitive, and in that hour her romantic devotion to the cause of the emancipation of slaves won her the trusted friendship of John Brown, Gov. Andrew, Secretary Seward, Wendell Phillips, Oliver Johnson and other leading abolitionists. But her devotion did not end there. Here was not a mission of her people alone. She was yet to perform an important duty for her country.

When the war broke out Harriet was there, hanging about the outskirts of the Union army, picking up the contrabands and piloting them safely into the Union lines, and when the government saw fit to put a black regiment into the Union army, Harriet was there too, travelling from camp to camp, attending the

wounded, the dying and the dead. When the Union army landed at Port Royal and captured the Sea Island, in 1861, Harriet procured letters and passes from Gov. Andrew and others and went down to South Carolina joined the colored troops under Cois. Higginson and Montgomery, and served as a spy, a scout, and a hospital nurse, by turns, until 1864. She seemed to have a charmed life, and as a spy was most successful, on one occasion returning from the enemy's camp to Burnside with valuable information. To say that she was beloved by the Union officers and soldiers is needless was to them an angel in sable disguise.—The Mirror.

Why there should be fashions in mourning is a mystery. Every woman in mourning looks exactly like every other woman in the same condition of servitude to her veil and her over-weighted gown. At least half mourning is better than whole mourning. A lovely white batiste, printed in black with trailing morning-glory vine all about with the dainty cups that seem made to catch the dew for a thirsty world, was as charming as though the morning-glories had been in their own changing, flustering, exquisite tints that reproduce the exultations of the morning and foretell the dawn of the perfect day when there shall be no mourning.

Prettier than anything all black and white could be is a white organdy, cross-barred with fine cords in half-inch squares, and then printed with bits of green seaweed.

The faithful little felt hat which will not forsake its wearer no matter how rudely or fiercely old Boreas blows, is now in such a variety of forms and may be adapted to so many different faces that it promises to be to the fall costume what the ubiquitous sailor or is to the summer dress. In the pointed Alpine shades with closely rolled brim and erect eagle's quill for decoration, it may be safely selected for women with round faces, while the face with the pure oval contour may attempt the low, flat crowns, severely trimmed with bows of corded ribbon. Another style, evolved especially for the woman with the broad, low forehead and eyes set well apart, has upstanding loops of ribbon arranged with smart precision on the front instead of at the side of the hat.

An exceedingly pretty evening dress is of blue crepe, made with Watteau pleats in the back, and trimmed with black ribbon-velvet, which goes around in front, bodice fashion. The full sleeves are of white muslin reaching only to the elbow, and the opening of the dress is under the Watteau pleats in the back.

A young man whose pretty fiancée has the smallest and most shapely of feet, has had one of her slippers made into a pincushion for his dressing table. Since the days of Cinderella, there has been a sentiment about a pretty slipper that exceeds even that felt for a glove, although the pretty thing has not often been kept as a souvenir. Most foot gear, it is true, is not interesting; but every one knows the pathos there is in a little child's half-worn shoe, and a young girl's tiny slipper is quite as suggestive in its way, always supposing it to be small and dainty.

Gowns have a tendency to double themselves over the shoulders. Dame Fashion, remembering that her devotees have been baring neck and shoulders for her sake all these summer evenings, seeks before the winter season shall have fairly set in to clothe them well with double garments that shall atone for any lack in the past. Russian sleeves and hanging lace bibs were the first indications of this tendency, and now a dress fresh from Paris has a funny loose overcape that is quite short in front and gets longer and longer till it reaches the middle of the back. At this point it is only a few inches above the waist line. Then over this go very queer velvet revers of rich chestnut color; joined at the front by a heavy knotted cord; they wrap around in a broadening band over each shoulder, then slope off to the back and join midway between neck and waist. Underneath the waist is plain in cut, adorned with rich bands of passementerie running downward at each side of the front; a broad velvet band ties at the front. The gown is a rich brown shade, diagonally and finely striped in pale blue.

To exclude the air from windows and doors, and to fill the kitchen with insect powder blown from a bellows until the air is so thick that the operator is forced to beat a retreat, is not a pleasant task; but it repays a housekeeper in that in the morning there will be no living thing in the kitchen—not a fly, beetle or ant.

To remove egg stains from spoons, rub with common salt.

Gum camphor scattered about mice haunts will drive them away.

Cheese should be kept under glass or in tin or earthenware, not in wood.

A lump of sugar saturated with vinegar is said to be a remedy for hicough.

Knives for the table should never be used to cook with, but should be kept by themselves.

Shoes, drains and all places that become sour and impure should be cleaned with carbolic acid and water.

LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION.

A ball at the Armory is at all times a brilliant scene, but the one in which this story opens was of a description more than usually magnificent, because it was given by the U. R. K. of P., and there was to be a competitive drill for a grand prize. In consequence thereof, the wives, mothers and sweethearts of the gallant Knights were out in full force, and in their swellest gowns, to see their dear ones "take the prize." In fact all the elite of the Gem city and the surrounding towns were present, and it would have been strange indeed if any one there could have resisted the dreamlike fascination of the hour.

"By Jove! I had no idea a ball could be such a jolly affair!" a young fellow exclaimed with a languid drawl.

"Where did so much beauty come from? I have lost my head at least a dozen times within the last two hours. See those three charming girls in white? Well, I have danced with all three of them, and I hardly know which dazzled me the most."

"I must confess I have not been so fortunate," his companion replied, stroking a dark, full mustache.

"Evidently I haven't the knack of making my partners agreeable; somehow I don't get on at all well with them."

"I am surprised at that, old fellow. They generally run after a uniform."

"Well no one is running after me, and I have met with such cold looks, that I think I shall console myself with a cigar on the outside. I suppose you are engaged for this waltz?"

"Rather! It's not the time I should choose for a solitary smoke. I see you are looking at that slender and faced woman with Mrs. Rosseter. Do you know her?"

"Her face seems familiar, I think I must have met her years ago. Can you tell me her name?"

"It is Mrs. St. Clair."

"I remember now, but how she has changed, she was when I knew her such a proud, high spirited girl. Love and marriage has indeed worked wonders in her case."

"Yes, she never goes into society now. This is the first time I have seen her out, for five years. I suppose news of her husband's fall life has got to her ears, and she has ventured out to see for herself. Poor thing, her face shows anything but happiness."

"Where is her husband?"

"I don't know, I saw him pass about a half hour ago with a couple of ladies. So you had better go up and make yourself known, the poor girl seems lonely enough."

Edgar Lorraine, took the hint, and leaving his companion free to seek his partner, sauntered carelessly toward the spot where Mrs. St. Clair was sitting.

"I suppose you have forgotten me," he said, making a low bow as soon as he came up in front of her.

"Have the years that have elapsed since we last met placed me beyond recognition?"

Mrs. St. Clair glanced up, surprised for an instant, then with a smile held out her hand to him.

After addressing a few words to her, he let all thoughts of a cigar go to the wind, and seated himself beside her. They conversed about the days of "auld lang syne" for a little while, then perceiving her look of unrest, he begged for the first dance she had to spare. She placed her program in his hand with a grave smile.

"On consideration of your having been an old acquaintance, I offer you the answer." I am extremely grateful," he answered as he scrawled his initials. "Naturally I choose the first—thus providing myself with a vague sort of hope of winning the rest." Returning the little scribbled card, with a bow, he left, saying: "I will come back to claim you for the next dance."

She stood with one foot on the threshold of a retiring room, which she was just about to enter, when her dark eyes, glancing down the brilliantly lighted ball-room, remained fixed on the figures of her husband and a lady who had just ceased waiting to the dreamy "Blue Danube."

For a moment she stood as though spellbound. The hot red blood mantled her swarthy skin, and her black eyes blazed like orbs of ebony. "I'll endure no more of it, he shall see that even a worm" will turn when it is trampled upon. And Violet St. Clair in her passion clinched her ivory fan with such force that it was shattered into fragments.

Just then her husband seeing her, came up with a look of anger on his face.

"By whose permission are you here?"

"Have you not everything that makes one happy?"

"No," she said looking him full in the face.

"What is it you like that can make happiness?"

"Love, that magic power that diffuses warm and light wherever it shines."

"You used to seem quite fond of me?"

"Don't taunt me with that" was Violet's quiet reply. "The Lionel I loved does not exist in the Lionel of to-day."

"Well mark this, you are my wife by law, if not by love, and you must wear that title with honor or I will kill you." Sudden passion swept through the earnestness of his words as the sentence closed, and Violet shivered, yet said defiantly.

"A barren honor, yet I'll wear it bravely. A man must respect a woman who respects herself."

"Are you ready to go home? Because it is getting late." But Violet could not forget the white heat of anger that blazed in his glance a moment before. "Its too absurd I will not give way to his unreasonable tyranny," but fearing a scene, she answered quietly: "Not quite ready." Just then the band struck up a brilliant waltz, and Lorraine came forward to claim his partner.

With a scared look at her husband she put her hand on Lorraine's arm and led her to the center of the room. Lorraine found his partner a perfect dancer. Her slim, graceful form yielded to his guidance, as a willow to the soft sway of the wind, and her feet seemed scarcely to touch the floor. He had no cause now to complain, the throbbing, swelling music, the swift dreamy motion, for the first time cast their spell over him, and he felt he could have gone on through the night without interruption—without pause. A feeling of impatience came over him when the strains came to an abrupt close, and Violet turned to walk back in the direction of her husband. Not seeing him, she remained standing, talking to Lorraine, but no word an angel might not hear was spoken between them. Seeing her husband and fearing in her heart that she had dared too much. She remarked, "that she was not feeling well," and bidding Lorraine good night, she approached Lionel in great apprehension.

He never took her out any place himself, nor allowed her to go with any one else. Always telling her "A wife's place is at home." She had often said to herself that sometime she would complain to him, but she would do just as he was doing. To-night she had ventured it, was she to gain or lose?

Three weeks later, on a sultry night Edgar Lorraine was strolling leisurely through the park. In a secluded spot he saw a dark figure seated alone on one of the benches. Approaching her more closely, he recognized Mrs. St. Clair. Vaguely wondering what could bring her so far from home at night; he spoke to her, saying: "Good evening Mrs. St. Clair. I hope I don't intrude?"

But seeing you in this quiet, cool retreat, tempted me to ask a share of it." She raised her eyes to his for a moment. Just then the moon peeped forth in all its brightness, and he could plainly see how changed she was. Great circles gloomed her tender eyes and her hands were trembling. Love augmented by pity seemed to rush over him like a wave. He forgot that she was another's, he only saw that she was alone and in trouble. He seated himself beside her, saying: "You have suffered since I saw you last, your face is like death." She looked at him with eyes of wordless misery. "I am going mad I think," she said slowly, putting on hand to her bosom, and one to her brow.

"Another month of this life I am living, either heart or brain will give away." To-day he struck me, I am used to curses, but not yet to blows." "Look!" She pushed up her loose sleeve and showed him a long dark bruise, from shoulder to elbow.

There in the stillness of the night, he struggled with temptation, but only for a moment. Rising to his feet, he bent towards her.

"Violet, leave this life of agony and fly with me. To-morrow I leave for California, go with me, and may Heaven love me in need, if I do not make you happy!"

Caused to a thought of sin, she shrank, he urged, and pleaded, and in the end because she was so miserable, and scarcely thought beyond escape from her present life with its hourly humiliations, she said to him: "As you will, yes, I will go with you."

"Will you remain here until I can call a carriage?"

"No, I will go across and sit on the steps of the little cottage yonder." Lorraine approved, so while he went in search of a carriage, she crossed the street and sank wearily down upon the last of the four steps, which led to the door of the tiny cottage. From where she sat she could see within, for the night being very warm, the window was open, and the simple curtains drawn aside. What a sweet home picture she looked upon, as about to flee from her own home she sat there—sent there by God who loved her and would yet save! A woman, neither beautiful nor young, but with the beauty of love and gentleness in her plain face, sat in a rocker, before her knelt a little white robed figure, with a tiny face, grave and sweet as though it realized every word of the prayer the rosy lips uttered. Something in the picture made the eyes of Violet St. Clair dim, and as the childish voice reached her in that prayer, learned first by her also at a mother's knee, she found herself repeating it with the child. "Lead us not into temptation." Her lips trembled and her breath came fast. What was she doing that summer night while under the stars and the slowly rising moon, her mother's grave looked up to Heaven? Violet, with a sob, bent her poor humbled head, and covered her face with her hands.

At that moment a hand fell on her arm, and Lorraine stood before her. "Come Violet," he said softly, "we can start now, and there

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is still time, we will not miss our train." She stood up, pale as death, but no longer weak and tempted. "There is yet time—yes," she said clearly, "and you shall take me not to the train, Mr. Lorraine, but back to my home. I would have torn off my thorn crown to replace it with a wreath of tinsel. If you care for me at all you will not say a word, but take me back—back to my home." Lorraine pleaded not, somehow, he understood, so he assisted her into the carriage, closed the door, and giving the driver directions where to take her, he raised his hat, and turned away, while the carriage was driven rapidly in the opposite direction. At home once more she spent the rest of the night upon her knees praying, not for freedom, but for strength to bear her chain. How fervently she thanked God for saving her from "temptation," and even while she knelt, a pitying God struck her fetters, and when the rosy morn' smiled over the earth, it crept to the chamber of Lionel St. Clair and found him dead in his bed.

Slang Expressions.

Within an Ace—An ace being the lowest numeral, he who wins within an ace wins within a single spot.
Adam's Apple—The protuberance in the fore part of a man's throat. So called from the superstition that a piece of the forbidden fruit which Adam ate stuck in his throat.
All in My Eye—All nonsense. Jack Tar once went into church where he heard the words ah! mih! often repeated. On speaking of the service afterward Jack said he could not make much out of it, but it seemed to him very much like "all my eye."
All for a Song—This exclamation was made by Lord Burleigh when Queen Elizabeth ordered him to give \$400 to Spencer as a royal gratuity.
Almighty Dollar—Washington Irving first used this expression in his sketch of a creole village (1837).
Wide Awake—A hat which has no nap in its material. As it never has a "nap" it must be always wide awake.
To Save One's Bacon—Bacon is the outside portion of the back and sides of pork, and may be considered as the part which would receive a blow. Another explanation is that backwoodsmen used to hang their bacon from the rafters, away from prowling wild animals.
Baker's Dose—Thirteen. When a heavy penalty was inflicted for short weight, bakers used to give an ex-

tra loaf to make sure of giving good weight.
To Pick a Bone—An unpleasant matter to settle. At the marriage feast of the Sicilian poor, the bride's father, after the meal, used to hand the bridegroom a bone, saying: "Pick this bone for you have taken in hand a harder task."
Brother Jonathan—When Washington was in want of ammunition he called a council of officers, but no practical suggestion could be offered. "We must consult Brother Jonathan," he said, meaning Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut. This was done and the difficulty was remedied. To consult Brother Jonathan then became a set phrase.
Cabbage—To fitch. The word is especially applied to the piece of cloth kept back by tailors, who "make up gentlemen's own materials." Cabbage is also a schoolboy term for a petty theft.
Cap of Liberty—When a slave was manumitted by the Romans a small red cloth cap was placed on his head. As soon as this was done he was termed libertinus (a freeman). When Saturnians, in 233, captured the capital he hoisted a cap on the top of a spear, to indicate that all slaves who joined his standard should be free.
On the Carpet—The French term is sur le tapis. This expression means that the subject is up for debate or consideration. In former days councils sat about a cloth-covered table to deliberate on matters of state.
If you have dropped ink on a white apron you should wash it with oxalic acid and then with warm water.
Rub your stove off daily with newspapers; it will keep it in fine polish and it will not be so hard on one's hands.
The oil left from a box of candles is an excellent addition to codfish balls, or any kind of minced fish instead of butter.
Keep the lid off when boiling cabbage, turnips, peas or beans. Cook the first two named vegetables fast in salted water for half an hour.
"Politics is decidedly mixed in our family," said Mr. Jungsapp. "My wife is a Democrat. I am a Republican, and the baby, as near as I can make out, is a calamity howler."
—Indianapolis Journal.