

VOLUME X. NO. 21.

# DETROIT, MICH, OCTOBER 7, 1892 -- WITH SUPPLEMENT.

# A COMMUNITY OF FRAUD

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## RET. JOHN J. SMALLWOOD SPEAKS

The Distinguished Orator to the Afro-American Voters of the Country .--Why They Can't be Democrats.

To the Editor of the Plaindealer :----In discussing the political condition Southern States, I shall con. vself to the elections held the last four and six years, a that gentlemen of susceptibilities, who like only living issues may be amply accommodated!

That the Democratic party of the south is bound together in a community of fraud, is a fact that has passed through the chrysalis of deni, al into the perfect form of an ac. knowledge truth.

Honorable Henry Watterson, a hading Democrat, in an article pub lished in the Forum, on the "hys. teria of sectional agitation," says, I should be entitled to no respect or chedit if I say, or pretend that there is even a full vote polled, or a fair count of the vast overflow of the Negro votes in States where there is a Negro majority, or that in the mature of things there can be." This h nest confession is manly and refersion, compared with those stupid julschoods, of an ancient, and fishists order, which comes to us from all of the South, to the effect that there is a fair count, of the otes in the South, but that the Near estimating seen the error of their way, have joined the Democratic DEPUV.

supress n of the Negro votes is en. he election in 1886 in six of the sev.

despotism of a Democratic machine, in every Southern State) that rivals the Alexandrian regime of Russia. A certain kind of political equality Such is the National Democratic exists throughout the South, and southwest, but it is the equality of servility and not of Republican institutions. Any despotism, be it of one man or of many, is a curse to all sections, and States of our Union! It emasculates the subject, and in. evitably breeds all manner of evils. The political situation in South Carolina, and Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia and Georgia is pitible and alarming, and must excite the anx. ious solicitude of all patriotic men. But the Republican party is not responsible for Democratic robbery

and political plunder. Now Mr. Editor let us step down into the great State of Georgia, from whence came Mr. Grady, with his "New South," General Gordon, of Georgia, now United States Senator who was charged with being a member of the Ku Klux, denied any connection with that murderous Klan, but admitted htat he had "be\_ longed to a private White Man's or. ganization," which was formed among the citizens for the protec. tion of their homes, and their fami. ilies, against the "bad men" who had gone amongst them after our civil war. He repeated the old worn out allegation that the Negro men had become a "menace," to the peace and safety, of the Southern white women and children of the coun Giving him the benefit of his try. denial, may we not legitimately infersomething as to the object of that association, from the fact that some years later in 1886. General Gordon. who was running for Governor of Georgia, was not only triumphantly elected, but the independent vote of the preceding election of 50,000, and the entire Negro Republican vote was totally wipe out. General Gor. don received 101, 159 votes against 875 scattering. Was this the re-Mr. Wattersen's statement of the [sult due to the General's persuasive oratory? To say the least, it is tirely brue out by the facts At | an extraordinary political condition of things, that exists in the South. "White Mon's party." In the same ern election the Democrats gained all ten members of Congress, by a total vote of 25,525. In six districts there was no opposition, and in three the Republican vote ranged anywhere from eleven to fifty-five In a single Congressional district in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hamp. shire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, more votes were cast to elect one Congressman than all Georgia cast to elect ten Congressmen and a Governor. The Fourth Congressional districts of Minnesota, cast twice as many votes as the ten districts of Georgia, namely, 65,844. The legislature of Georgia, in the summer of 1886, at the advice of Governor Gordon, pass\_ ed the "Glenn bill," a measure for bidding the education of white and Negro childern in the same school, with "Chaingang" penalty, at the discretion of the courts, attacting professors, and teachers, and all oth\_ er who might violate the law. This infamous measure raised a storm of denunciation in the North. I be lieve it now lies upon the table of the State Senate. The mind of the average Democrat in Georgia, seems to run to "Chaingangs," as by inherited instinct. Let us remember it now and forever, that the legis. lature chosen in 1886, stood 189 Democrats and 30 "opposition." you will also observe that Republicans can not get elected when called by their name. Let us review the history of the Democratic party in Maryland; for the past six years, and see if the "American Negro" finds anything very inviting in that party, under Ex.President Cleveland's administration. Maryland, you will remember, is a State that has been Democratic from time immemorial. We find the Democrats to be veriest tyros in poiticall chicanery. The gerrymander in Maryland is a master piece of po. litical knavery. The Congressional districts are so managed that Bal. timore, which is kept heavily Demo. ocratic, by means which I shall de, scribe. lies in three of them, and the fourth laps over into Baltimore coun. ty. One district extends from the extreme Southern end of the West. ern peninsula, eighty miles North, so as to touch southwestern borders, of Baltimore city. Should you ask a Democrat in Maryland, how it was that in 1886, the Republican party in that State elected but one Con. gressman, (Hon. Lewis E. McComas) out of the six, and eight members of the legislature. out of a total num her of one hundred and nine, although casting 42 per cent of the entire votes. He will in all probability tell you in the words of Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, that it is "none of your business," or he might direct your attention to the surplus in the United States treasury during Cleveland's administration, or he may tell you that this is the "White Man's country." If you are still dissatisfied and pursue your own investigations, you will find the key of the situation, in the election of Senator Gorman, to the United States Senate.. Senator Gorman, is the head of the "White Man's party," and "Dem. ocratic Ring," in Maryland. A more disreputable set of men perhaps nev. er did diagrace the politics of this

on the people. (They are under the DOWNING HAS ENOUGH.

Democratic Toleration of Southern Inhumanity Changes Him.

HE IS FOR HARRISON AND REID.

#### Straight-forward Reasons Why Editor Downing Can No Longer be a Democrat and Remain Honest.

Henry F. Downing, the Editor of 'The Messenger," the paper publish. ed in the interest of the colored men of Brooklyn and elsewhere, who was an official under President Cleveland, is out in a letter declaring his in. tention to oppose the election of Mr. (leveland, The letter is address. ed to the chairman of the Liter. ary Bureau of the Democratic Na. tional Committee. Mr. Downing has been a life long Democrat and has worked assiduously for years for the success of the Democratic party. His letter is as follows:

Brooklyn, Sept. 27. '92. Josiah M. Quincy, chairman of the Literary Bureau, National Democratic Committee,

139 Fifth avenue, N. Y. Dear Sir: Herewith please find fifty dollars (\$50.) This money you gave me on account of the Nation.

al Democratic Committee, to be ex. pended by me in sending through the mail a number of circular letters

for their occurrence. On the con. trary, I firmly believe that, given the opportunity, the Democratic party would hasten to put itself on record as being anxious to put a period to these unlawful happenings. Expecting to see an expression of this kind made, I attended the Na. tional Democratic Convention at Chi. cago, in June, and there, appearing before the National Democratic Com.

e on Resolutions, solicited them, making my appeal in the most earn. est fashion, to insert a plank in

the National Democratic platform to the effect that the Democratic party was pledged to the bringing to an end Southern cruelties. This honorable committee refused to in. sert this plank, the reason given being that in all probability it would give offence to the Southern wing of the Democratic party.

I did not become discouraged, how, ever, even after this rebuff. I had such confidence in Mr. Cleveland that I imagined that he, greater than his party, would, if elected, be as nowerful as he would be willing, to interfere for the protection of South. ern blacks.

Since the opening of the campaign I have watched the movements of the Democratic leaders with intelli gent anxiety. When Charles A. Dana began his Negro domination crusade, I became indignant. I looked upon his effort as a high-handed, unsrcupulous endeavor to deprive my peo. ple of their rights given to them by the Constitution of the country of which they are citiezns. I called Chairman Harrity's attention to the fact that Mr.Dana's attitude was Canterfounate in that it would pre-



THE F. J. LOUDIN SHOE. An Excellent Tribute to the Worth of an Afro-American. MR.<sup>®</sup> LOUDIN IN A NEW ROLE

#### The Afro-American as a Manufacturer Ravenna the Home of a New Enterprise.

Ravenna, Ohio, Oct. 4.-(Special correspondence of the Plaindealer):-In this little city, of Northern Ohio, with its population of 4,500, of which about 100 are Afro-Americans, there is found an enterprise whose influence going abroad can not help but have its influence on the Afro-American throughout the country. For many years Ravenna has been the home of Mr. F. J. Loudin. Here he takes his rest when the concert season is over, and prepares his company for the ensuing season, Here he has built a residence that in the excellence of its appointments, in its finish and general appearance compares with any residence in the city. Besides using this place as his central point in the management of his company of Fisk Jubilee singgers, Mr. Loudin has entered into the very business life of its citizens and has been and will be prominent in causing its growth as a busy little manufacturing city.

There was recently organized in Ravenna, a shoe manufacturing company of which Mr. Loudin is the largest stockholder, and a member of the board of directors. The board wished to make him either the president or the treasurer of the company, but owing to his absence from the city the greater part of the year he declined, because he did not think he could give to the position the time and care such a new enterprise demanded.

The company was first organized

## WHOLE NO. 490.

### THE TWO HARRISONS. The Right Harrison an American of Americans.

There are two Benjamin Harrisons in this canvass—the imaginary Benja. man Harrison of the Democratic editors and the real one-says the Hartford Courant. The former, as most of our readers are aware, is a cold.blooded, narrow-minded Puritan of the nineteenth century-hat. ing the South implacably and eager to subvert the constitution and surround the polls with Federal bay. onets in order to oppress and humili. ate her, and incidentally to benefit his own political party.

The other Benjamin Harrison-the real one-is a very different person. He is an American of the Americans, in character, mind and life. He has done the country some service in war and peace. He has given his proofs as a patriot, and also as a statesman. He has that intimate knowledge of the constitution usual. ly (though not always) found in vet\_ eran lawyers who are also public men. There isn't the slightest trace of the usurper in his make.up, and his alleged hatred of the South, exists only in the imagination of partisan traducers.

It was this real Benjamin Harri son who told the cheering crowd at Roanoke last year, that he had a great affection for Virginia as the State of his fathers; who said at Knoxivlle that it was his wish. and the great Republican North's wish, "that the streams of prosperity in the South may run bank full;" who said at Memphis, "I have taken, and can always take, the hand of a brave confederate soldier with confidence and respect' who: said at Galveston, in speaking of the coming revival of American com. "The vision I have, all the merce: thoughts I have of this matter, em. brace all the States and all my countrymen." It was this Benjamir Harrison of real life who addressed a throng of Tennesseans last year in terms like these: What is it that has stirred the public of this great region, that has kindled these furnace fires, that bas converted these retired and isolated farms upon which you and your an. at the hands of his fellow citizens, cestors dwelt into centers of trade andd mechanical pursuits, bringing a market close to the door of the farmer and bringing prosperity into every home? It is that we have no line of division between the States; it is that these impulses of freedom and enterprise, once limit. ed in their operation, are now com. mon in all the States. We have a comnon heritage. The Confederate soldier has a full, honorable, and ungrudged participation in all the ben. efits of a great and just govern. ment. I do not doubt to.day that these would be among the readiest of our population to follow the old flag if it should be assailed from any quarter. That's the kind of narrow.minded, cold.blooded, sectionalist, and "South hater" President Harrison is. Is there any more substance of truth in the campaign description of him as a man ready to violate the Constitution and trample the rights of the States under foot in the interest of the Republican party? In his letter of acceptance, as in his quarantine proclamation, we find the real Benjamin Harrison scrupu. lously regardful of State rights and of the constitutional limitations of Federal authority. He desires, as all Republicans and many Democrats desire, to see our elections freed from fraud and vio. lence; to see the ballots of quali. fiel votors everywhere freely cast and honestly counted. He has thought for some time, and still thinks, that Congress might well create a non. partisan commission—perhaps ap. junted by the Supreme court-to consider the whole subject as far as Federal elections are concerned, and report upon it. But he says: The power of the States over the guestion of the qualification of elec. tors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrage. These new political movements in the States, and the recent decisions of some of the State courts against unfair ap. portionment laws, encourage the hope that the arbitrary and partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be correct. ed by the States, the laws made equal and non-partisan, and the elections free and honest. The Repub. lican party would rejoice at such a solution, as a healthy and patrio. tic local contiment is the best assur. ance of free and honest elections. That's the kind of force bill and Negro domination fanatic the Repub. lican president is. In fact the real Benjamin Harrison as distinguished from the bogey in. vented for campaign use by the Dem. ocrats, is a pretty good sort of man to vote for.

a Congressional districts of South fareling, a State once overwhelm. judy Republican, the Democrats cast a total of 25,496 votes, and elected the six members of Congress, while scattering opposition was just 95, all and The Negro voters in these six districts numbers 85.958, and it is evident from the smallness of the Demenatic votes polled, that they have not as yet joined the "Reform party."

In the Seventh Congressional dis. trict of Indiana, the total vote cast at the election in 1886 was over 46,000. These 46,000 votes suffice telect but one Democratic Congress. man, and not very much of a Con. messmon at that, from Indiana; whilst in South Carolina, where the modesty of the Democratic vote is miniorced by the potent personality the voter, less than three-fifths of that number returned six Congress. mon. I ask is this fraud or hones y? In the Seventh Congressional dis. triet of Carolina, where the total white vote is to the Negro vote, as 7.695 is to 45.893, the Republi. mus have been accustomed to elect a ngressman. But in 1886, Hon. Robert Smalls, who pays taxes on \$250,000 of taxable property, in the State of South Carolina, well edu. mated, a general in the Union army. commissioned by President Lincoln. was counted out by the Democratic party, for his Democratic opponent, Mr. Elliott nor Mr. M. Tillman, never were honestly elected to Congress hem South Carolina.

The Democratic vote coming with. m: 1.200 of the total white vote, and the Republican vote falling 25, We votes behind the total Negro Me. Gen. Smalls contested the letion, but the Democratic house M Representatives seated; of course the lamourat, who was never elected. The Congressional delegation from South Carolina, is now without a male exception, solidly Democratic and "quiet reigns in Warsaw." The erislature is also, almost in the Mme harmonious unanimity. It stood 1886 87 and 89, 153 Democrats and Republicans, although not very hany years ago, the Republicans Heeted theirg overnor by a majorty ranging from 30,000, to 45,000. late Democratic incumbent, John P. Richardson, held the office by inthe of an unopposed electon, there hine hat forty scattering votes wainst him, the Republicans being bt at when attempting to vote. admit that the tendency of all these figures is enough to drive your aders into the "hysterics of section. a agitation." Especially, as they su. rinduce the reflection that next Wember, every Republican candr. te for Governor, Congress or tate legislation will be swindled out this votes in South Carolina, Geor. in Ionisiana and Mississippi, nay Vireini:

The Republican party in these Mater is extinct by bloodshed, and arder. At Danville, Virginia, here my own State, the Democrats Rel twenty Negroes and six white in order to create a feeling of bidity and fear, against which to my this State for their unjust the in 1883. Indeed, the Demo. Pate. secure of the future, scarce. take the trouble to go to the ble as their votes will be twice mied, whether they go to the bla, and deposit their ballots, or v at home. A political paragous has seized up.



"You see," says the Free-Trade "professor," "every time the working. man wants to have a smoke and buys a box of cigars like this he has to pay exactly \$3.00 extra for the benefit of the Tariff barons." Yet this very box of cigars was purchased at retail for \$1.50, just \$1.59 less than the Free Trade "professor's" "tax." Strange, isn't it ?- From AMERICAN ECONOMIST.

which it was hoped would be effec. tive in the way of bringing money into the Democratic campgian fund. I return this money because I have decided to support the Republican National ticket.

I have concluded to give my sup. port in the direction indicated only after much hesitation. Never before have I aided to elect a Republican presidential candidate. On the con. rery. I have at all times endeav ored to make myself particularly ac. tive in the way of assisting to de. feat the political aspirations of all Republicans. I assume my present position somewhat unwillingly, for opposed as I am to the policy of protection, I believe that the Dem. ocratic party by the carrying out of principles as annunciated in Mr. Cleve. land's tariff message of 1888 would be able to benefit the country. The fact that Negroes were in a sense non persona grata in the Democratic party has had but little influence with me. I imagined that only a few years would pass before my peo. ple would be treated by the Demo. cratic party with the same justice and consideration as other people are treated. The liberal policy of Mr. Cleveland's administration, so far as Negroes were concerned. strengthened this belief. The dispo. attion shown by the Northern De. mocracy to recognize the Afro.American voter furnished a quantity which was calculated to encourage me into thinking, that party needs would be effective to cause the South. ern wing of the Democratic party to see the expediency of cultivating friendly political relations with Afro. Americans.

With these hopes acting as an in. centive, I have with voice and pen endeavored to make my people see as I saw. In the face of every dis. couraging event I continued to hope. Senator Gordon's efforts to have my people expatriated grieved me. Yet I still hoped. The Mississippi dis. tranchising act astounded me. Yet I ston hoped. Senator Morgan's pub. he utterance that the 'Niggers in his State (Alabama) had but few privileges, nor would the Demo. cratic whites permit them more." alarmed me. Yet I still hoped. Fre. quent lynchings, burning at stacks. and other inhuman crimes committed against black men and women are matters of common report. They occurred in communities dominated by the Democratic party; yet I was not disposed to blame that party

vent any self-respecting Negro from supporting the Democratic National ticket. Mr. Harrity said that he saw the truth of my statement and he admitted that it would be difficult to secure Negro support for the Dem. ccratic presidential candidates, while preaching Negro domination doctrine, yet there was nothing that could be done, because Mr. Dana was indepen dent of any influence the National Committee could bring to bear.

Mr. Harrity expressing himself in this manner, I was led to believe that Mr. Dana's remarks in opposition to my people were as objectionable to the Democratic National Commit. tee as they were to Democratic Ne. groes. Therefore, you will not won. der that I was much astonished when I became aware that the Na. tional Democratic Committee had in. vited Mr. Dana to write a pamphlet dealing with the force bill and Ne. gro domination, so that it might be used as a campaign document.

Without entering into a discussion of the question of Negro domination. it is enough for me to state that this unfortunate quantity being made an issue by the Democratic party (notice Mr. Stevenson's speeches), the invitation from the National Com. mittee to Mr. Dana to write the pamphlet above referred to, and the later utterances of Mr. Cleveland. it becomes impossible for a conscien. tious Negro, without being false to himself and people to support the National Democratic ticket. Having come to this conclusion,

I consider it my duty to return to you the money before mentioned. Regretting that the loyalty which I owe to my people forces me to oppose Mr. Cleveland's election, I remain.

Henry F. Downing.

#### His Work Lives On.

Salem, Mass. Sept. 30 .- The will of John G. Whittier has been filed for probate. To his neice, Mrs. L. W. Packard, wife of Samuel T. Pack. ard, of Portland, Me., he gives his homestead in Amesbury, valued at \$15,000 and to her and other rela. tives he gives the sum of \$45,000 in money The residue of the estate is divid.

ed among relatives and the Normal and Agricultural Institute for color. ed and Indian children, at Hampton. Va., among other institutions is not forgotten.

Read the Plaindealre. Only \$1.00

the United Shoe Company, but by a vote of the stockholders, the name was changed to the F. J. Loudin Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Ravenna, Ohio, and the shoe made by the company is to be called the F. J. Loudin shoe. This is an excellent tribute to his sterling worth that Mr. Loudin thus receives and is all the more remarkable as he is the only Afro-American stockholder in the company.

The factory, which is not quite finished, is 125 feet long by 40 feet wide, with two wings 20 by 30 feet. It is built of brick, is three stories high and will have a turning out capacity of 3,000 pairs of shoes per day.

The present intention of the board of directors is to dedicate the building about the 26th of this month, providing that the two car loads of machinery can be put in position, and in running trim by that time. Mr. Loudin's company will sing and there will be speech making, etc. As this is the first manufactory of any considerable size named after an Afro-American, the product of which will be placed on sale in all parts of the country, Mr. Loudin is imbued with the laudable desire of having present at the opening, some of the leading men of the race. John C. Green, of Cleveland, has signified his intention to be present.

Mr. Loudin has already secured employment for one Afro-American, and he will, if he prove capable, after a few months' experience, be able to receive good pay for his services. As it is the intention of the company to put from the start a first class shoe upon the market, skilled workmen of the highest grade must be employed, other Afro-Americans will be engaged and given an opportunity to learn the business.

The Afro-Americans throughout the country ought to patronize this institution, and buy the F. J. Loudin shoe, providing as Mr. Loudin puts it, it "is as good and as cheap as any other of the same grade in the market." When the output of the factory is placed on the market, the Plaindealer will be advised, and its readers ought to ask their merchants for that particular shoe.

A. H.W. Baptists in Session.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 27.-(Special.) -The colored Baptists General As. sociation of the Western States are holding a week's session in this city. To.day was given to the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society and Aux. Hiary of the General Association. Ad. dresses were made by Mrs. C. R. Mc. Dowell, of Independence, Mo., Mrs. T. S. Smith, of Keokuk, Ia., and others. Mrs. M. J. Jackson, of Jacksonville, Ill., read a paper on "Secret Sins in high places."

#### The Unfortunate Watking.

College Corner, Ohio, Sept. 27. -While out squirrel hunting, this afternoon, Joe Watkins, colored, aged about twenty one years, shot himself through the left hand, with a thirty. two caliber revolver. At almost the same hour a message came to Joe stating that his brother Frank while returning from Middletown, O., had fallen off a passenger train at Ham. ilton, and broken his left arm, besides sustaining several bruises about his body.

#### Dixon's Forfeit Posted.

New York, Sept. 27 .-- (Special.)--George Dixon, the champion feath. erweight, to day deposited \$1,000 forfeit with the New York World to fight Griffin, the winner of the Grif. fin Lynch battle Monday night, the men to weigh in at 118 pounds, at 8 o'clock on the day of the fight,



# ALL FOR RICH NOW.

5-5-40. T

REPLY TO THE DEMOCRATIC CIRCULAR LETTER.

The Attempt to Use an Old Document for a Purpose Never Intended Has Reacted. -Its Sentiments Vigorously Repudinted by Many Old Veterans.

In 1884. John H. Palmer, of Lapeer Oity, formerly a Republican, but now a Democrat, wrote a circular letter and procured the signatures of eighty-three ex-soldiers, protesting against the action of John T. Rich because he recommended the appointment of John Abbott instead of Stewart Gorton for postmaster at the City of Lapeer. There were 42 Democrats, 39 Republicans, and two Prohibitionists who signed the letter, 11 of whom have since died and 10 removed from the State. Many of the signers were not patrons of the office. This letter has recently been printed in circular form by the Lapeer County Democratic Committee, and is being circulated by them all over the State to induce Republican ex-soldiers to vote for Allen B. Morse for governor. We presume no harm will come from it, but in justice to Mr. Rich, and that the Republicans outside of Lapeer county may know how we feel toward him, we, the under signed, Republican ex-soldiers, who signed said letter, being all the Republicans excepting two who signed the same now living and residing in Lapeer County, do hereby protest against the use of said letter to influence ex-soldiers to vote for Allen B. Morse, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to vote for John T. Rich, and recommend all Republican ex-soldiers to vote for him for governor, as in our judgment he best represents our sentiments.

H. L. Strong, 1st Mich. Cavalry. J. B. Decker, 18th N. Y. Cavalry. Stephen Henry, 4th Mich. Infantry. Geo. B. Crain, 20th N. Y. Cavalry. J. Houghton, Capt. 142d N. Y. Inf'ty. C. V. Austin, 22d Mich. Infantry. James Briggs, 22d Mich. Infantry. W. A. Vosburg, 5th Mich. Infantry. B. A. White, H. S. U. S. A. George Elliott, 1st Mich. Cavalry. Edwin A. Weston, 4th Mich. Cavalry. Darius Cooley, 4th Mich. Infantry. Leonard S. Fitch, 8th Mich. Cavalry. Warner Butts, 1st Mich. Cavalry. F. L. Henderson, 1st Mich. Cavalry. G. B. Farquharson, 99th Ohio V. I. Silas N. Bradshaw, 7th Mich. Inf'ty Henry H. Smith, 10th Mich. Inf'try. John B. Selder, 88th Ind. Vol. Inf'try. H. D. Smith, 10th Mich. Infantry.

Royal H. Weston, 1st Eng. & Mech. Geo. E. Holman, 7th Mich. Infantry. Geo. Hill. 22d Mich. Infantry. E. B. Matteson, 10th Mich. Infantry.

Sylver Hudon, 91st N. Y. Infantry. "I have voted the Republican ticket for thirty years and shall vote it this

### THE CHAMPION CITY. Springfield Items and Locals of Interest-The Colored Man Should Vote the

National Republicun Ticket. Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 4.-If there

ever was a time in the history of National campaigns, where a demand is made upon the colored voters to be united-it is this present campaign. There is one reason why every colored voter should be interested, and that is the Democrats' attack on the "Force Bill." Every Democratic orator speaks out in no uncertain sound condemning the Republican party for trying to pass the Lodge bill. This in it self shows the deep-seated prejudice they had in their minds in framing their platform. It is the duty of every colored citizen to spend as much time as possible in doing what he can for the success of the Republican ticket. There may be some local differences among us, but they should not at all conflict with the National tick-Let us do our duty towards et. the success of the Republicans, and

I verily believe, if a Republican congress is elected, that it will ot only pass a force bill, but they will pass such laws that will protect our brothers in the South, and stop some of those outrages that are perpetrated daily on our people.

We hear the cry of our brother in the South, saying to the colored voters of the North, to "stand by the grand old Republican party," for their political salvation depends upon the election of a Republican congress, Harrison and Reid. No colored voter of Clark county can alford to stand aside and say that he will take no part in this campaign. Every voter should attend the political meetings and hear the issues discussed, so as to inform himself of the great responsibilities that rest upon him as a voter. Every colored man should make it a point to read the Plaindealer each week. There is no newspaper that gives a more elaborate account of the present political situation than this paper, and we hope our friends will not only read it themselves, but will see that their neighbor does the same. There will be an effort made upon the part of the agent to see that every colored voter of Clark county gets a copy of the Plaindealer each week. And not only inform himself upon the political situation, but inform him of the doings of the race all over this coun-

try. Second District Sunday School Institute, to be held with the Second Baptist School, of this city, on Saturday and Sunday, October 22 and 23, 1892, under the auspices of the Western Union Sunday School Convention.

#### -PROGRAM-

Saturday evening-7:30 o'clock. Song and prayer. Welcome address, C. D. Swayne. Superintendent. Response, E. T. Sherman, of Dayton. ading minutes; song; business re-

Forest Speaks, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Logan, Mr., and Mrs. Remus Brown, Miss Diana Hackley, Mrs. Philip Thompson, Mrs. John Jackson, Mrs. Rosa Clark, Mrs. Ed. Coates, Mrs. Swanson, Mrs. Emma Brumill, of Indianapolis, Miss Eva Radden, Mr. Harry Thomas, Mr. Joseph Bailey, Mr. Charles Bell, Miss Gussie Jenkins, Miss Lizzie Anderson, Miss Gertrude Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Baird. Mrs. Shivers, Mr. W. C. Hopkins, of Middleton, O., Miss Mamie Clark, Mr. Beverley Fountain, Miss Jessie Page, Dr. Burton, Mr. Harman Wilson, Miss Rosa Smith, Miss Maggie Woods, Mr. and Mrs. H. Newby, Mr. John Brown, Miss Mary Yorkan, Miss Emma Woods, Mrs. Wm. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wylie. A very elaborate bill of fare was served consisting of the delicacies of the season. The evening was spent in social games. Mrs. Wm. Trent is visiting her parents in Pike county.

Mr. B. F. Fountain, at the entertainment last evening, attracted the attention of quite a number present at the display of his fine diamonds and the change of so many fine silk handerchiefs. He was the card of the evening.

The young people of the Second Baptist church, are preparing to give a grand entertainment on Thanksgiving night.

The Young Men's Republican club met in their club rooms last night, with President Thomas in the chair and Secretary E. T. Butler handling the quill. Several topics were discussed as to the welfare of the club. O. Bogie, E. T. Butler, Anderevery effort to raise money to pay son Wilcher and E. W. Anderson, made speeches. The club is using back rent which they owe for their hall. All members are requested to be present next Monday night. C. H. Butler, infirmary director of Clark county, has gone to Virginia to see his father and sisters, from whom he has been separated since the war. From childhood he has made his way alone not knowing that he had any living relatives until this winter.

The one paramount duty of voters this year is to register. No matter how often you have registered, you must do so again, or you cannot vote. Every voter must register. The dates are Thursday, October 13, Thursday, October 20, Friday, October 28. Saturday, October 29. Every citizen must appear at the polling booth in the precinct in which he lives, and give his name, age nativity. place of residence, and sign the registration book. No matter if you registered last spring. You must do so again.

#### "HE OLD COMMONWEALTH.

Staunton, Va., October 3.-The city schools have completed one month of school work. The suburban, or Beverly Mancr schools, open Monday, Oct. 3rd, and the other public schools of the county sometime during the present month. The Valley Training School and the Gowcher Normal Academy, two colored organizations, oper

#### FRANKFORT, KY., NEWS.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 8--Profs. W. H. Mayo, John H. Jackson, A. W. Blackburn and the writer attended the fair at Lexington.

Mr. Henry Underwood, of Cincinnati, O., is visiting one of Ohio's fairest damsels in Frankfort.

Miss Kittie Stewart entertained her friends on Hill st., Wednesday evening. Mr. Robt. Leslie Todd, jr., one of

Frankfort's youngest and brightest intellectual lights, received many compliments upon his oration-Man a Progressive Being-at the oratorical contest in Lexington, Ky.

The St. John's A. M. E. church is progressing nicely. When completed it will surpass any of the sacred edifices belonging to the race in the city. Dr. E. E. Underwood returns from his visit through Ohio and reports having had a good time. In Frankfort they hail the Dr. and cry, "I wonder what is going to come next."

The public school opened with a fair attendance, and things are working smoothly.

The State Normal reports as having had a more favorable opening this fall than ever before.

We would like to hear from those gentlemen who are to consolidate and give monthly lectures during the winter.

Miss Mattie Anderson, principal of the Female Academy, has opened her school and is doing excellent work. Miss Maggie B. Taylor left for Lou-

isville, Friday. Prof. C. C. Monroe, of the State Normal, entertained his friends at his residence on Norm d rith at dinner, Sunday. Many excellent delicacies were provided, and all reported having had a good time.

Miss Martha Craig of Versailles is the guest of Miss Martha Williams, of the south side, Grafton-

#### GRAND RAPIDS GLEANINGS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 2. Mrs. A. B. Cole and son Aaron left, last Thursday, to visit relatives in Ohio. Miss Mamie Glen. who has been ill for the past three weeks, is recover-

Mr. N. Curtis, who has been visiting Mr. Wm. Hall, has returned to his home in Allegan, Mich. The "Pound" party, given for the

benefit of Rev. R. H. Cain, was a de-

#### LANSING LOCALS.

Lansing, Oct. 4. Rev. J. C. Washington filled the pulpit here, Sunday, and preached a very able and interesting sermon.Mr. Washington expects to return to Albion College in about three weeks. We wish him success. Mrs. Tait, an old and respected citizen, is very ill at her home on Lenawee St. of inflamation of the lungs. There is small hope of her recovery. Rev. W. Saunders passed through our city, en route for Indiana, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner Byrd have returned from their Washington and Ohio trip.



#### OUR LODGE DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION OF OHIO. Grand Chancellor-Sam B. Hill, 389 Court street, Cin.

cianati, O.

Grand Vice Chancellor-Jas. H. Weaver, Portsmouth, O.

Grand Prelate--A. J. Means, Rendville, O.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seals-George W. Hartsell, Dayton, O. Grand Master of Exchequer-

Levi R. Moore, Ironton, O. Grand Master of Arms-

Jas. E. Benson, Cleveland, O. Grand Inner Guard-Jesse M. Sears, Gloucester, O.

Grand Outer Guard-Silpen Morren, Xenia, O.

Grand Lecturer-J. T. F. Carr, Cincinnati, O.

Grand Marehal-George S. Bowles, Piqua, O.

Supreme Representatives-A J. Riggs Cincinnati, O.; J. R. Scurry, Springfield, O.

Past Grand Chancellor-

L. H. Wilson, Cincinnati, O.

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

POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 1, meet every second and fourth 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.

There seems to be a triangular fight going on in the State of New York among the Pythians, that bodes no good. Instead of the breech being healed it seems to be widening until nearly every lodge in the State is involved. The question at issue is of a paramount signification and the outcome may effect the perpetuity of the order. We are in possession of some circulars, the reading of which startles, so pointed are the contents. We hope that matters will be amicably adjusted and that the white winged angel of peace will hover over the entire jurisdiction.

By the time the Plaindealer reaches this city our endowment will be due, and as our Grand Chancellor proposes to retain the money for listribution in the State, we ought to pay up as promptly as we can. Sir. Hill in disbursing the next endowment that will come into his Mr. Herman Simpson left last week hands, is only obeying the injunction for Marcellus, where he expects to of his Grand Lodge. • • • • . . . . . A movement soon will be on foot by each subordinate lodge in the State to give some kind of an entertainment for the purpose of raising money to pay off the indebtedness of the Supreme Lodge. We have in the State some men whose souls seem so small that they could be put through the eye of a cambric needle, they borrow money here and there on the strength of their notes with no intention of ever paying it back. Such men as these are stumbling blocks and should be kicked out of the order. Cleveland proposes to outdo all pre-vious efforts in entertaining the next Grand Lodge. A committee has already been appointed on entertainment. Pride of the West Lodge, No. 5, of Columbus, has taken in over thirty members since the last ses sion. Sir. Lewis Wharton. C. C. of Polar Star, says his ambition will not be satisifed until he presides over 100 members. It is said that Harry Lewis and A. Henderson, are practicing to sing a dust, called We are two Nymphs.

# TARIFF FIGURES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT DE-TROIT COMPARED.

The Effects of the MeKinley Tariff Law II-Instrats 1--- Canadian Farm Products No Longer Compete With Those of Michi-

gan-Home Markets Preserved.

The following table of imports through the port of Detroit, during the year ending June 30, 1890, shows the ruinous competition of Canadian farmers with those of Michigan, when eggs were free, and the duty on, barley was only 10 cents, potatoes 15 cents, horses 20 per cent, butter 4 cents and beans 10 cents:

Potatoes. 82.310 bu. Eggs. Barley. 408,965 bu. 429,932 doz. Beans. 134.545 tu. Butter. 7,727 lbs. Horses. 729

The following tables show how this competion was cut off by the McKinley tariff law, which raised the duty on eggs to 5 cents, barley 30 cents, potatoes 25 cents, horses 30 per cent and \$30 butter 6 cents and beans 40 cents:

<sup>9</sup>YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 189L Potatoes. 336.434 bu. Eggs. 171,076 doz. Barley. 129,507 bu. Horses. 589 Butter. Beans. 171,818 bu. 4.099 lbs.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892. Barley. 8,924 bu. Eggs. 123,585 doz. Pot. toes. 194 bu. Horses. 422 Butter. 3,9081bs. Beans.

122.85 bu. Here is an interesting table for the contemplation of the Michigan voter, taken from the records of the port of Detroit for the same fiscal years: TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.

Per cent of free 43.88 49.08 50.62 The Democrats claimed in the campaign of 1890 that the McKinley bill would ruin business, but there was no

appreciable decrease in the business done at the port of Detroit the first year and a great increase the second year.

Again, the Democrats claimed that the McKinley bill increased the tariff all along the line, when in fact no increases were made except when necessary to protect American interests and sweeping decreases were made else-where. Notice how the percentage of free goods increased in the last two years.

The Democrats averred in 1890 that the McKinley bill would kill the American export trade, for foreign nations would not trade with us unless we let their products in free. Note what the records of the port of Detroit show as to our export trade in the fiscal years end

11	ng Jui	ae 30, 1891	and 1892:			
Horazs			Co	CORN.		
	No.	Value	Bush.	Value.		
1	133	\$61,680	393,355	221.53		
2	217	70,140	435,311	276,964		
	CORN MBAI		W H	W HEAT		
	Bols.	Value.	Bush	Value		
1	12,340	\$24,695	3,950	\$ 13,600		
£	17,619	39,678	281,380	270,165		
	WREA	TRATE	R			

cided success.

scratch STEWART GORTON.

#### The P. of I. in Politics.

The following open letter to the editor of the Harbor Springs Republisagrexplains itself.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Will you be so kind as to give space in your paper for a few facts and thoughts on the above caption. Last November Mr. A. S. Partridge, great president of P. of I. of the state of Michigan, was through Northern Emmet county organizing subordinate associations of P. of I. and in his address at school house No. 4, Friendship township, dwelt strongly on the non-partisan and non-sectarian feature of the association, and read with great emphasis the last clause of article 3, section 1 of the constitution to prove that the order was founded in good faith. I became a member of the Union, Association, Little Traverse and Friendship, believing the object of the order was to secure the rights of agriculturists and laborers, and have been zealous in the CAUGO.

"The Patrons' Guide" of Sept. 1st, comes to me literally loaded with politics, with insane ravings, false assumptions, etc. And this is the official organ of the order that was to improve us mentally, morally and socially. I am amazed, dumb founded, to find our official organ getting down and throwing dirt; which might be expected in a political paper in a heated campaign. While I believe many reforms should be brought about in legislation there is a right way to go about it to accomplish the ead-and that is by petition, backed up by respectable numbers, which either of the great parties is bound to, or will respect. I am not aware that the Patrons at any time in convention have adopted any such principles as the "Guide" promulgates. I have been deceived, therefore I denounce all such political scheming. If that is the course the P of I is persuing they can count me out. J. F. CABMIEN,

President of Emmet County Association.

Morne Mightily Mised

Judge Morse is getting as badly mixed in his political beliefs as Attor ney-General Ellis Judge Morse said at Detroit:

"I am a Democrat because ' believe in the doctrines of the Democratic party as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson.

This is what Thomas Jefferson enunciated as his belief:

"Protection will certainly require the continuance of the tariff." And the present Democratic platform de-clares the protective tariff unconstitutional

#### Pewderly's Positing.

In a recent interview with Chauncey F. Black, president of the Pennsylvania State League of Democratic clubs, General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor said in reference to **Cieveland's** position:

"I tell you what, I don't think he knows where he stands. He is at sea. I used to admire that man, but since his meddlesome interference with the silver question 1 have lost confidence is him. As between the Republican and Democratic parties I am a Republican this time."

Owing to the desire of English master cotton spinners to reduce wage workers on 18,090,000 spindles may strike.

Read the Plaindealer.

port; closing, Sunday morning-9:-30 o'clock.

How can we secure a better representation of schools in our Institute? D. Moss, Piqua, O. What relation should ministers bear to the Institute? D. A. Philips. Mechanicsburg, O. What constitutes a church? Mrs. L. Bray, Troy, O. Sermon at 11 o'clock a. m. Rov. Peter Williams. Sunday afternoon-2,300 o'clock. Song and prayer; readingl etters. Salvation wholly by grace or on account of good works. E. W. Anderson, Springfield, O. Why should we be vigilant in the dissemination of God's word? Miss Eliza Mayo, Dayton, O. What is moral law? Carrie Gatewood, Urbana, O. Closing Sunday evening-7:30 o'clock. Song by choir. Voluntary papers. Paper on missionary work, Mrs. Anna Dunn, Urbana. O.

Officers:--W. N. Allen, president, Urbana, O. E. T. Sherman, vicepresident, Dayton, O. Nellie Martin, secretary, Springfield, O. N. A. Lewis, treasurer, Urbana, O.

There was a grand serenade by the Alma Cornet band, at the residence of Mrs. Sarah E. Bowman. It was in honor of Miss Cora Day, who leaves for an extended trip to Indianapolis.

Miss Maggie Munford, of this city, accompanied by Miss E. Damon, left for an extended visit to Toledo, They will be the guests of О. Mrs. Fairfax.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Gregory, have arrived home from Columbus, where they have been for sometime.

Mr. Sam. Spears, of Wisconsin, has been in the city the past two weeks. visiting his sistor, Mrs. M. R. Hall. He left for his home Monday.

Mrs. Melia Jackson, of Leesburg, O., is visiting her parents at 66 E. Liberty street.

Mr. Wm. Dickson, of Avondale, was called to the bedside of his mother, in this city.

F. J. Loudin's famous jubilee singers, will appear at North street church one night only. Admission 85 cents. This well known company of singers needs no introduction to the people of this city, and indications point to a crowded house to hear thom. They will render an entire new program, of choice selections, Tickets can be secured from the committee. They will appear here Oct. 14th. Don't fail to hear them. Rev. R. C. Ransom has been returned to North street church, and Rev. M. E. Davis was returned to Allen chapel. Rev. John W. Gazaway has been appointed presiding elder of

the First District of the North Ohio, conference. Springfield can feel proud of this very strong trio. Don't fail to secure a copy of

the Plaindealer each week, as our letters will be interesting.

One of the social events of the season was the tenth anniversary wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ramsey, which took place at their residence 250 S. Center street. Wednesday evening, Sept. 28th. They received quite a number of valuable and useful presents from their many friends. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. George Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Quiseaburg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haines. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Roberson, Mr. and Mrs. Z. R. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hurley, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Frey, Mr. and Mrs. Tib. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Bobert Collins, Mr. and Mrs.

on Monday, Oct. 3rd. The Staunton Academy, the Episcopal Institute, the Presbyterian Institute, the Dunsmore Business College, and Prof. Kable's School for Boys, all private white make his home for awhile. schools, each containing not less than 200 pupils, either opened last month, or will open at some time daring the present month.

Fairs, all over Virginia, are now in progress. The colored people of the Piedmont portion of the State hold a fair at Charlottesville, the 12th, 13th and 14th of the present month. Staunton will be represented at this fair.

Mrs. Thos. Campbell, who has been in Washington placing her daugghter Corinne at school, has returned home. Mrs Cora Keyes, sister of lawyer Scott Woods, of Petersburg, has re turned home from a visit to her brother.

Mrs. James Anderson, wife of Prof. Anderson, spent two pleasant weeks in Charlottesville.

Prof. Gastry and Mr. J. N. Lighte foot, of Culpepper, say that their stay in the Mountain City was very pleasant.

Mrs. Matthew Duvall, formerly of this city, now of Clifton Forge, is in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Brock.

Mr. Lewis Brock, our colored dealer in groceries and provisions, is building a commodious dwelling house on Augusta street.

The doll exhibition, under the management of Mr. Ben. Davenport and wife, was a unique and interesting affair. The manner in which the little misses exhibited their dolls of various shapes, sizes colors and modes of dress brought down the well filled house many times during the evening. Rev. Senior, a native of Jamaica, passed through the city, Thursday, en route to Richmond, where he will X. Y. Z. attend school.

#### **IRONTON ITEMS.**

Ironton, O., Oct. 4, '92. Among the excursionists to Dayton, O., Thursday last, were Messrs Thomas Bryant, James Polley, Edward Crumley and Mack Black, Mrs. A. Crumley and her daughter Flora, with Miss Minnie Bryant. -i -

Mrs. Briggs of Portsmouth was in the city, Friday, in the interest of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Dickerson of Kenova was in the city, Sunday.

Our sick list comprises Mrs. Bailey, of the east end, with Mrs. Cradic and

Mr. Davis of Russel, Ky. Mr. Clinton Barnett was in the city

last week Mrs. Euley Craig and son are in

this city. The residence of Mrs. Ben. Osborne was on fire last week, but little dem-

age was done. Rev. Garner returned from his home at Hillsboro to take up his charge

bere. Mr. Charles Roberts and Mrs. Abney Johnson were married, Sunday last. Mrs. Roberts left on Monday for Burlington, O

--Drs. H. L. Harris, S. H. Dismond. and R. E. Jones, of Richmond, Va., are three of the most successful and skillful Afro-Americans in the South. They each has a lucrative practice and live in splendid style.

-W. ( H. Hayes, an Afro-American. is post master in Boydton, Va., and his cultured and refined wile is his assistant.

Miss Magnolia Byrd returned home from Cleveland, Saturday, where she has been visiting her sister-

#### FLINT FACTS.

Flint, Mich., Oct. 4. Rev. Mr. Masterson and wife from Windsor are here with us. They have the hearts of the people. The impression they have made will be everlasing; and the Truth that he heralds will do much good in this part of the vineyard. No doubt the church here will, under the guidance and instruction of Rev. Mr. Masterson, have a very successful year, and much good will be done. May God help him.

We were delayed with our Endowment; but for all it was a success. The receipts for the day were \$10.22. John W. Williams has returned home from Grand Rapids, to which place he went as a delegate to the Republican convention.

Dr. Masterson, of Détroit, is here visiting his parents. We have also some very nice young lady visitors here just now. Our sick are Mrs. L. Chase and Mrs. Eaton. J. W. W.

#### · BATTLE CREEK AFFAIRS.

Battle Creek, Oct. 3. A meeting of the working men was called this Monday evening to form some plans to rebuild the Union School Furniture Works. A committee was appointed to confer with the removing stock holders and draw up plans by which to rebuild this great manufacturing establishment. The meeting was enthusiastic and we hope soon to see the Works in full blast again.

Word was received in this city of the death of Mr. Joseph Gomer which occurred at Sjerra Leone, West Africa, Sept. 6. Mr. Gomer was apparently in good health until twenty minutes of his death. A letter was received to-day from a brother of your correspondent, who is U.S. consul at Sierra Leone, stating the particulars of Mr. Gomer's death. He has a brother, Mr. Richard Gomer, who is also in Africa doing missionary work. Besides leaving a wife and brother in Africa, he leaves a sister, Mrs. Henry Clark, of this city, who deeply feels his loss.

A party was given last week at Mr. and Mrs. James Buckner-s in honor of Mrs. K. W. Wood, of Knight town, Ind., and Mrs. Samuel Broom. of Cleveland. A very pleasant evening was spent by all.

Mr. and Mrs. James Toliver returned home last week from Saline, Mich. After a few weeks' visiting Mr. T. has nearly recovered from his recent illness, which his many friends will be glad to learn.

Mr. Lewis Bealer, of Ypsilanti, is visiting in the city, the guest of your correspondent.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Hill are visiting the former's parents in Indiana. Mr. I. N. Jackson, of Detroit, repre-

sentative of the Plaindealer, was in the city. Saturday, looking after the interests of this welcome journal. Measrs E. R. Buckner and Geo. Clark have opened a fish market on Canal St. These enterprising young men will be glad, to see all their old friends who are in want of the finny tribe.

In the absence of the pastor Rev. W. H. Gurley filled the A. M. E. pulpit, Sunday evening.

Mr. Geo. Marshall is somewhat indisposed **B.** 8,

S. H. Wilson has the boys' still guessing where he spends his Sundays. He answers promptly to roll call at Tisdale's.

It is said that the bank messengers intend boycotting the "Informer."

#### YOUNGSTOWN NOTES.

Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 3.-Mr. L. Thompson, of Jersey City, N. Y., visited friends in this city last week.

There was a party at the residence of Mrs. Porter, East Federal street, Friday ovening in honor of her sister. Miss Minnie Coleman. Many valuable presents were received, among them were an organ, a gold necklace, a pair of bracelets, also a fine gold watch. Mr. Porter received a pair of gold eye-glasses. The evening was an enjoyable one.

Mrs. Ike Stodard was on the sick list for the past two weeks.

The Harmonic band gave a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson, Wednesday evening, in honor of their son William, who returned Thursday morning to Wilberforce college. There were about forty-five couple present. He received a number of presents. A very enteresting speech was made by Rev. Dunvall. A fine lunch was served at 12 o'clock.

Mrs. R. J: Hewson has opened a boarding house at 609 West Federal street.

Miss Bessie Anderson left Tuesday morning for her home in Mt. Vernon Ohio.

Rev. Lee has been returned to his old charge, for one more year. Rev. Stokes preached at the Meth-

odist church, Sunday evening. Mr. Edward Gardner is visiting

friends in the city. Mr. Oliver Williams and B. McGrudor, left for Cleveland, O. Monday

evening.

-A colored colony will soon be settled in the Capay Valley, Yolo county California.

Bbls. Value. Bush. Value. 1 83,642 \$355,920 18 108,395 532,483 110,100 \$ 88,170 CANNED BREF. SALTED BEEF. Lbs. Value. Lbs. Value. \*91 969,551 \$ 88,204 \*92 733,169 56,441 1,291,160 \$ 61,620 8,924,385 \$13,108 BACON. HAMS. Lbs. Value. \*81 71,115 \$ 9,540 \*98 525,325 47,913 Lbs. Value. 1,234,363 \$124,977 2,833.043 254,630 LARD. Lbs. Value. SALT PORK. Lbs. Value. 91 5,417,961 \$337,152 92 8,001,507 477,301 Lbs. Value. 524,335 \$ 27,809 2,351,040 163,579 BUTTER. CHEESE. Lbs. Value. 91 342,887 \$ 51,483 92 1,679,880 265,536 Lbs. Value. 842,157 \$ 16.45 3,581,900 \$96,655 TALLOW. Lbs. Value \$ 2,400 40,587 60,000 906,760 

The above are farm and dairy products. Surely the Michigan farmer capnot be persuaded by Democratic campaign falsehoods to turn their backs upon theMcKinley tariff law.

#### Democratic Extravagance.

The actual figures, in the matter of state expenditures, interest the taxpayers more than Democratic campaigs statements about economy. Look at the following comparison of the dis bursements from the general fund for the several purposes specified during. the fiscal years 1891 and 1892:

·····	1891.	1882.
Asylums.	\$197.878 35	\$253.208 1
Boards, etc	40,410 6.	
Oolleges and schools	. 238,316 25	342.665
<b>Prisons and reformato</b>		
ries	146,945 50	
Miscellaneous		108,440 11
Expenses of state gov		694,742
ernmeut	677,375 95	
Salaries	285,661 17	
Taxes	189,051-35	
If the Democratic running up like that, well to get rid of that the law allows.	the peop	ole with we

Russian finances are in a bad condition.

Sing Sing. N V, people want the city's name changed.

The Chicago university has already matriculated two colored students

The French forces in Dahomey have cut King Betausin's army to pieces. Atomt 2,000 ship builders along the Ohio aud Mississippi rivers have struck

Chauncey M. Depew will deliver the Columbian celebration oration at New York

The Texas wool market has opened prices rauging from 14 to 16 cents t pound.

Cincinnati furniture workers to the number of 1,500 are on strike for shorter bours.

Three persons were killed and set eral injured by the blowing down of several houses in Brooklyn.

John Sager, of Warren. Pa., clair to have discovered a process for te pering copper to the hardness of size Emperor William has presented h mother with the grounds and castle

Kronberg. a picturesque ruin on a bi facing her new palace. Seven dead and three injured men

the result of a disastrous railros wreck which occurred at New Hami ton, Ia. The accident was caused by fast freight tain running into a co struction train. In the caboose of the latter were 13 persons, and of the six were killed outright, one has size tied and three are seriously injared.

Read the Plandealer.





NOTICE O SUBSCEIBERS.

Subscribers not receiving the Plaintealer 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 sivays on sale

W. S. Tisdale, 158 West Sixth street. John Darnell, 119 1-2 W. Sixth street, Johnson's Delmonico 13 W. 6th. Street. White's Hotel 297 W. 5th Street.

For Secretary of State. SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, Of Champaign. For Supreme Judges, WILLIAM T. SPEAR. Of Warren. JACOB F. BURKETT. Of Findlay. For Clerk of Supreme Court, JOSIAH B. ALLEN.

For Member Board of public works, E. L. LYBARGER, Of Coshocton.

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AZY.

Hamilton county Repub. ticket. For Judge of Circuit Court, First Judicial District, JOSEPH COX. For Congress-First District, BELLAMY STORER, For ('ongress-Second District, JOHN A. CALDWELL. For Auditor, GEORGE O. DECKABACH. For Sheriff, ROBERT M. ARCHIBALD. For Coroner,

WILLIAM F. GASS. For County Commissioner,

HENRY KORB. For Surveyor, BENJAMIN W. HARRISON. For Director of the County Infirm.

PHILIP HEISEL.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

-Mr. George Doyle and niece, Miss Mollie Delaney, of Hazelwood, were visiting in the city, the past week. -Mr. James Parham, of New Albany, Ind., is the guest of his brother, Mr. Hartwell Parham, of Walnut Hille.

-Mr. and Mrs. Richard Winn, will leave the last of the week, for Chicago, Ill.

-Wednesday, Oct. 19th, is the date of the Hardy and Whalen marriage. -Miss Amanda Finch, a pleasant

young lady, of Springfield, O., will leave this week for Detroit, Mich. During her stay in the city, she, will be the guest, of Mrs. Daniel Thomas, of W. Court street. -Mr. Lewis W. Thomas, after spending several months at Sweet springs. Va., returned to the city last Friday evening.

-Miss Maud Rolston, a popular young lady of Chicago, Ill., is spending a few days in the city, the guests of Mrs. Ida Harding, of 201 Oliver street. Col. Frank White and George W.

Banks, of Portsmouth, spent a few days in the city this week circulating among their many friends.

Miss Anna James, of Xenia, O., is visiting her Iriend Miss Anna Price, of Covington.

Col. James Lewis, accompanied by his wife and daughter, spent a few days in the city last week on their return from Washington, D. C. While here they were the guests of Hon. and Mrs. Wm. Copeland.

Mrs. John Smith of Freeman ave. s visiting relatives in New Richmond. Ohio.

Mr. John H. Clay and his estimable wife, of Lexington, Ky., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Seavelle a few days last week.

Mrs. Jemima Bell, of Portsmouth, who has been the guest of her relative, Mrs. Evans of Freeman ave., for a few weeks, returned home-lastweek. Editor Dan. A. Rudd returned last Tuesday from Philadelphia, where he attended the National Colored Press Association which convened there last week.

The Young People's Christian Alliance of Zion Baptist Church and Allen Temple Literary Society will hold a joint debate at Allen Temple next Monday evening. The subject for dis-cussion is "Shall the Government own and conduct the Railroads and Telegraphs?

Cyrenus A. Grandison and R. D. G. Troy will represent the Young People's Alliance and will discuss the negative side; while Allen Henson and W. F. Anderson will represent Allen Temple literary society and argue the affirmative

#### Walnut Hill Notes.

-Mr. Wm Darus who has been mentioned among the sick in our column, died last week and was buried from his residence on Foraker avenue. -Mrs. John Darnell and Mrs. Lillie Kinney, have returned from their trip to Xenia.

-Miss Lizzie Reeder made a flying trip to the Hill last Friday. returning to her school at Florence, Ky., on Sunday last.

-Miss Hattie Starks, of South Dakota, is visiting friends on the Hill. -Miss Sallie Pryor has returned from quite an extensive trip through-

out the State. -Miss Lida Hogan is on the sick list.

-Mr. Thomas J. Owen has moved to the Hill and is now living at No. 82 Chapel street.

--A fine twelve pound boy arrived last week in the household of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Depugh, of Sevoy street, Avondale.

-Mr. Lightfoot and wife returnfrom Chicago, last Monday. -Mr. Ware has returned from

trip to Nashville, Tenn., and Atlanta. Ga. He is very much pleased with his visit to Atlanta.

-Large audiences at church con-

leader in any educational movement. Now do not let us let so important an opportunity go by us unnoticed. The material is in the church let us use it and build a literary structure. Young men! Young women! Think about this. Act, while you may. A aiab to the wise is sufficient.

Do You Know?

-That Harry C. Smith, of the (leveland Gazette, has been making frequent trips to Ravenna, O., where he has found a jewel?

-That Mayor Mosby is the most unpopular official in the city, of Cincinnati?

-That the attentions of P. A. Rankins to a popular West-end lady have led some persons to think that he is on the road to matrimony?

-That Dr. Frank W. Johnson has evinced great surgical ability in the last few cases operated upon?

-That W. M. Porter, the undertaker, will soon operate a branch establishment at Lexington, Ky?

-That Earnest Troy is rather constant in his attentions to a charming young widow, of Myrtle avenue. Walnut Hills?

-That the growth and prosperity of Pythianism is rather phenomenal. in the State of Ohio?

-That the Afro-Americans in the Second, Sixth. Sixteenth and Twentieth wards will carefully guard the interest of Superintendent Morgan, in the election of members of the board of education?

-That Rev. H. D. Proud, pastor of Union Baptist church, is one of the most brilliant pulpit orators that have occupied the rostrum at this church in years?

-That the Plaindealer is the cheapest and best Afro-American journal in Cincinnati, and contains all the news for one dollar?

--That Garnett Building and Loan company is the best place to save your money, perfectly safe and operated under the laws of Ohio?

-George O'Bannon thinks of studying for the ministry?

-That Henry W. Forte may be seen gazing anxiously juto the display in the windows of some of our largest furniture stores?

-That Hon. George H. Jackson has in process of preparation, a Civil Rights bijll (that will stand the test) which he will introduce into the House of Representatives ,at its next session?

-That the Ruffin Club is the oldest and strongest political organization in Cincinnati and that it always makes the best appearance in public parades?

MATTOON ITEMS.

Mattoon, Ill., Oct. 2.-Mr. F. S. Brooks is home from Washington. Mr. H. Watson reads so much that his eyes are failing.

Rev. Collins will move his family as soon as the parsonage is ready. His brother-in-laws, Messrs, Scotts, are at Powell's and Brooks shops.

Mr. Jacob Manuel is on the first

# **BOSES AND POLITICS.**

A PEEP INTO THE WOMEN'S REPUB LICAN HEADQUARTERS.

The Work Being Done-Good Speakers, Cord Literature and Good Sentiments for the Masses-Woman in Politics Secus a Success Already.

A sunny room with a big hay window from which one looks out over towers and spires; the pink roses on the walls half hidden by gracefully draped flags and silken banners displaying the faces of the Republican candidates for president and vice president; palms and violets before cabinet photographs of Dudley and 'Allison; a crucifix twined with the stars and stripes; a worn Bible and a tin plate card receiver on the desk littered with pamphlets, letters and newspaper clippings. Such is the extraordinary jumble of religious and political features at the headquarters of the Woman's Republican Association of

the United States. **Bibbons and Roses in Politics.** Ribbons and roses in politics at last! Here we have them. Ribbons tied in the dainty rattan chairs and fluttering in roseate knots on the soft, white gown of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the association. Roses on the walls, on the tables and mantel and on the breast of this gentle woman, whose face glows with the seal of the Puritan and from whose honest gray eyes looks the spirit of Bunker Hill.

For Mrs. Foster is both a zealot and a fighter. She is of the stuff of which martyrs are made, combined with a goodly proportion of the old Adam.

"College Boys and Women."

It pleases the Democratic newspapers these days to refer contemptuously to the re-enforcements of "college boys and women," which Republicans are welcoming to their ranks. Well, college boys have votes, and women can make ballots if they can't wield them.

What is the Woman's Republican association doing?

Talking, writing, agitating and publishing pamphlets containing good, sound Republican doctrines; trying to unite the social and educational influence of Republican women and to enlighten "the shopping women on the McKinley bill," for the latter have been repeatedly informed by the Democratic press that Mr. McKinley is not only responsible for the awful devastation of pearl buttons and tin plates, but for the riot, strikes, bloodshed, the battle, murder and sudden death in this country, as well as the price of butter.

Mrs. Foster's Literary Europe

ters I did not see one woman who by the

mildest stretch of imagination would

answer the description of a feminine

"wire puller" or "ward heeler" or shriek-

girl in a biscuit colored tailor frock.

Miss Romeyn Shaw, of Binghamton,

who will travel with Mrs. Foster; there

was Mrs. Flora Ovington, of Iowa, with

wonderful soft little white curls framing

a face of great spirituality and sweet

ness, and there was Mrs. E. E. Howard.

of Boston, a handsome woman with

snowy hair and sad, serious, dark eyes,

who wears the silver cross upon the

The rooms are constantly filled with

Of course Mrs. Foster is the most

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

prominent figure. She is a fascinating

conversationist and speaks with en-

Congress Commended the President.

gress and what he got was a cordial ac-

knowledgment of the justice of his

position that the discrimination against

Americans on the Welland canal was a

violation of our treaty rights, an ac-

knowledgment which involved approval

of the use of all legitimate means of

reprisal at the command of the execu-

A vote with the "People's party" is a

vote to put Democrats in control of

house, senate and presidency. The Dem-

ecratic loaders are hoping to catch Re-

tive.-New York Sun.

What the president wanted from con-

thusiasm of the coming campsign.

an ever changing crowd of interested

women seeking information and tracts.

bosom of her stern black gown.

There was a graceful, yellow haired

ing sister even.

Mrs. Foster, who is an elog will not send delegates to represent them at the B. M. C. which convincing speaker, will stump New York for Harrison and Reid. At the which meets at washington, D. C. the 4th, 5th, and 6th, of this month. present moment she is attending to the Mr. John W. Slaughter, of Link publication and dissemination of a series St., is spending a few days visiting of political pamphlets. The first has iriends at Lexington, Ky., his former already been issued, and is called "Obnome. jects and Methods." The next will be "The American Benaissance." Then don. Ont., passed through the city, Friday, to visit friends in Kentucky. will follow "The Immigration Question;" "Republican Contentions and Su-She called on Miss M. Craig, while preme Court Decisions," written by Mrs. waiting for train. Foster. whose legal training eminently Mr. J. W. Twyman, formerly employed on the L. S. & W. S. dining fits her to establish the fact that every cars, and who left the city last spring, essential principle contended for by the returned last week and accepted ser-Republican party has been finally susvice at the Boody House. tained by the supreme judiciary. Mr. Thomas Randall, who has been A Woman on "Finance." employed on the New York ('entral, Another interesting pamphlet, "Our has returned to the city and secured Finances," is written by a woman-Mrs. a situation on the Wabash, running Margaret S. Burke, of Washington, a between this and Kansas City. specialist in politics and finance. This News reached this city of the death of Mr. J. McMurray at Ashland, Wis., lady is more intimately acquainted with last week. Mr. McMuray has a large financial questions, and especially the number of friends in this city, who practical side of the tariff question, than will be pained to any other woman in the country. She is Mr. C. H. Davis has returned from as familiar with the vaults of the treas-Denver, Col., after spending the sumury department as an employee. Her mer there, and is thinking of publishpaper will be a complete refutation of ing a newspaper in the interest of the Is Your House or the fallacies of the People's party theorace. The headquarters of the paer are to be in this city. ries. Mrs. Burke is the author of a book Mrs. John Darby of St. Clair st. will now being published in chapters in the give a party to the young people on Chicago Inter Ocean entitled "The Story Thursday evening, in honor of her of Hercules," being a history of the guest. financial policy of the Republican party. It is reported that Mr. John Brown Scenes at Women's Republican Headof this city enjoys the distinction of quarters. being the only colored officer com-Whereas at the national Republican manding a white company in the headquarters there is much confusion great Grand Army parade at Washand masculine hubbub, at the women's ngton. headquarters business is conducted with The ex-soldiers and sailors of the gentle deliberation and a mild feminine Fifth and Twenty-seventh colored futter. Mrs. Foster's aids are pretty, regiments, met in session at Columbus, O., Friday the 29th. J. S. Tyler, refined, educated women. No one seems J. T. Ward, Julis Hunter, Capt. Ned. unsexed; no one has as yet acquired the Brown, James Toliver, Joseph Masbragen exterior popularly supposed to sie, were the leading spirits of the accompany an interest in politics. Duraffair. ing the three hours I spent at headquar-

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For Coal and Coke, Cigars and Tobac, co, Laundry, all kinds of Printing, Houses and Rooms, and The Plaindealer at \$1.00 a year, S. TISDALE, W. 158 West Sixth Street 158 • THE Teacher's Wadkins and wife, Mr. George Remley and wife, Mr. John Brown and wife, Mr. Albert Johnson and wife, Rev. M. Supplies teachers for schools and A. Dyer and Mrs. Henry Jackson, all who attended the Grand Army ensecures positions for teachers any. campment at Washington, have rewhere in United States. turned much pleased with their trip. We are informed that Mr. Walter Good Teachers in Demand Scott Thomas, one prominent in politics in this state and who secured a Register at once if you desire a good position under the present adgood position. Address. ministration, has left Washington and THOS. J. CALLOWAY, MANAGER. is now in Ohio bolting the republi-1918 11th St., N. W., Washington, It is announced that Rev. J. W. As-**D. C.** berg will fill the pulpit at Warren chapel, this city, for the next year. Rev. O. P. Ross, who has been with DB. FBANK JONNSON us for the past four years, has accept-

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can ticket.

ed, we learn, an appointment at Vicksburg. Mr. Ross was popular with the citizens of Toledo, who regret to lose him not only on account of his spiritual but also his political influ-

ence. The G. U. O. of O. F., of this city,

-Mr. Morris Alexander spent Sunday in New Richmond, O.

-Mrs. L. D. Easton gave a very pretty tea to a few friends Tuesday evening, in honor of Mrs. John Hancock and daughter, and Mrs. (url and daughter, of Chicago, Ill. ---Mr. Daniel Webster left for his

home in Lexington, Ky., last week. -Miss Jennie Jackson and Mrs. Emma Bundy, of Batavia, O., were visit-

ing in the city the past week. -The engagement is announced of Mrs. Annie Thomas, of St. Clair street. and Mr. Daniel Webster, of Lexing-

ton, Ky. -Mrs. Addie Gibson Clay, of Avondale gave an elegant dinner on last Thursday, in honor of Mrs. Hancock and daughter and Mrs. Cornelia Curl and daughter, of Chicago, Ill.

-Miss Anna Hart, of 382 Court street, entertained a number of her friends last Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Amanda Finch, Miss Hattie Higgenbotham, of Springfield, O., and Miss Connie Hancock, of Chicago. Ill. The feature of the evening was dancing, which pleasure was indulged in till a late hour. A large number of guests were present and a pleusant evening was spent in social conversation and games. Refreshments were served. The guests present were: Mrs. Ella Finch, of Chicago Ill Etta Campbell, Edith Troy Artemisa Johnson, Mamie Dessauer, Laura Troy, Nora Gross, Anna Johnson. Zenobia Cox, Alma Bell, Mr. and Mrs., Horace Shorter; Messrs John Rudd, Charles Bushong, Id. Roots, Eluster Cox, A. Dixon, Clarence Gray, Willie Davis, Blackstone, Rankins and Ollie Hatfleld.

-Miss Ida Merrit left Monday for Middleton, O., to spend a few weeks.

-Mr. Henry Moore and his son, Oscar Moore, are in the city. Little Blind Oscar Moore will appear at a concert next week at one of the churches.

-Mr. J. Nickons will give a panorama next Friday, Oct. 14th, at Union Baptist church.

-Miss Amanda Finch was tendered a very neat surprise last Monday, by her many friends.

-Mr. Robert Payne has returned to the city after spending several weeks in St. Louis, Mo.

-Miss Jennie V. Parham and Miss Minnie Thomas, will leave next week for thicago, to attend the dedication of the World's fair buildings.

-Misses Lida Evans, of Venice and Ida E. Lewis, of Fergus street, are attending the State Normal school at Terre Haute, Indiana.

-Rev. Allen Allensworth, formerly pastor of Union Baptist church, was in the city Sabbath among his many friends. Rev. Allensworth is chaplain of the U.S. army.

-Stephen Watters, of Lebanon, O., is in the city this week, attending U.S. court.

-Miss Fannie Alexander, of Oberlin, O., is spending a few days with her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Alexander, of Central avenue.

-Senator John P. Green and wife, of Cleveland, were in the city, Saturday and Sunday, the guests of Hon. and Mrs. Geo. H. Jackson.

certs have become a rarity. But a fair audience attended Brown chapel last Thursday evening. The ren-dition of "Jamie," by Mrs. Susie Hig-gins, received deserved applause.

-There are few persons who have everything they want. There are some, who doubtless would take the "earth" could they do so with no sacrifice to themselves, and at the same time impress upon others, especially strangers their idea of their own importance. Especially are we liable to disappointment when our wants take the shape of a desire to govern a public audience as regards order. To secure good order at a public gathering, there is little probability of success by assuming the attitude of the "overseer" of years ago, especially when we are held in about the same estimation by the public as was that individual by the slave under his charge,

#### AN OPEN LETTER.

The presentation of the portrait of Mr. Crawford to the Crawford's Old Men's Home of College Hill was the occasion of our paying the Home a visit. We were much surprised, and agreeably so, at the beauty of the surroundings. Situated as it is on a' beautiful hill, which for health and and loveliness of scenery cannot be surpassed, this institution should make the colored people of Cincinnati feel proud indeed. The only thing which has had a tendency to keep the Home in obscurity is the quietness with which its affairs have been kept from the public. Now we do not wish to find fault with the management, but we think that the \$100 admission fee keeps out many old colored men who are worthy and who should find in this place a home. But when it is possible for the applicant to pay an admission fee, why, so let it be But in our opinion a home should be given gratis to any deserving old col--ored men who may apply. We were informed that the land surrounding the Home is very poor and unfit for agricultural purposes. But such we found to be not the case. In our opin-ion a market garden would yield splendid profits every year. As the Home has been gifted with a nice endowment it should not be made a pauper institution out of respect to the donor. Let not the management be given to men with big salaries; and the attempt should be made to make it a self-sustaining concern.

#### AN OPEN LETTER.

It is said that money is the lever that moves the world, but I am firm in the belief that education is equally as powerful. Following along this line I think that an organization of a literary character should be formed in Mound St. church. What is the advantage of education to our young men and women if it is to lay dormant. Scattered abroad today all over our country are men and women, who in childhood have sat within the walls of Gaines High school and have gone out to make their mark in the world. Of these scholars Cincinnati should be proud. In the language of the past there are yet a few remaining to remind us of the past. Now what shall we do with them? As a tool that is not used will rust so will the unused intellect. We have as pastor of Mound st. church a man, who beyond question is a man of superior educational qualities, and one who would be of great advantage as a of Miss Bertha Moss.

chair in Mr. W. E. Alston's equal rights shop. Mr. H. Williams is prospecting in

Chicago. A social will be given by the stew-

ards, at Mrs. Brooks, Thursday night. 34 C 1

#### PIQUA NOTES.

Piqua, Ohio, Oct. 2.—On Monday evening, Sept. 26th, Mr. Ed. Hol-land, and Mr. Wm. N. Johnson, gave a grand reception in honor of Miss Sadie Allen, Miss Allie Bass, and Miss Abbie Harvey, of Springfield, who were the guests of Miss Mame Johnson, at 1040 Broadway street. At 9 o'clock the guests began to assomble, and at 9:80 they were all present, fifty in number. The beautiful double parlors were prettily decorated with ferns and flowers. The ladies' costumes were unusually fine. Those from a distance were, Miss Lida Lett, Miss Sadie Moore of Richmond, Miss Florence Bush and Miss Clemens, of Greenville, Miss Ogeotell Sharp and Mrs. Caggins, of Richmond, Ind., Mrs. J. Williams, of Troy, Miss L. Jennings, of Urbana. Rev. C. D. White and wife, of Dayton, Rev. Ransom, of Springfield, Rev. Tice, of Yellowsprings, Rev. Upthegrove, of Eaton, Mr. Parren. of Plain City, and Mr. Brown, of Urbana. An orchestra furnished excellent music during the evening. Refreshments were served at 11:30, and at 1 o'clock the guests retired to their homes, expressing themselves as having enjoyed the greatest social event of the season.

Piqua, Ohio, Oct., 8.-Conference has adjourned and all have departed to their homes. It is said that this conference has been more interesting than any other.

After an hour was spent in an old fashioned penance meeting Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, conference convened. The appointments are as follows: Cleveland District, W. H. Coleman, P. E., Cleveland sta-tion, Ira Collins, Toledo, John W. Asbery, Sandusky, L. W. White Findlay, John H. Mason, Lima, G. W. Maxwell, Troy, J. D. Singleton, Piqua, N. M. Mitchal, Stubensville, F. W. Anderson, Youngstown, B. H. Lee, Mount Vernon, John Dickerson, Newark, J. M. Ross, Van Wert M. M. Ponton, Delphos, Alfred March, Kinton, Jesse Henderson, Martin Ferry, C. P. Herrington, Canton, John Wilks, East Liverpool, W. J. Artis. Newark, J. M. Stewart, Cadis, C. S. Gee. Springfield District, John W. Gazaway, Springfield, C. Ransom, Ur-bana, A. Palmer, Dayton, C. D. White, Oxford, J. W. Lomis, Hamilton, H. W. Tony, Lockland, D. W. Butler, Lebanon, P. A. Alston, Bellfontaine, W. F. Maxwell, Yellow-springs, T. S. Tice, London, C. H. Coleman, Middleton, James Montgomery, Springfield, M. E. Davis, Harveysburg, A. Morton, Deleware, John F. Hamilton. Eaton. H. H. Upthegrove, Bellaire, W. D. Mitchel, Sidney, Alexander Mason, St. Clariville, R. Mortimer, Marion, Joseph Stevens, North Louisburg, M. N. Culphor, Smithville, R. B. P. Wright.

Mrs. Augustus Collins with Mrs. R. Collins, gave a reception in honor of Miss Mattie Sane, of Richmond. Those from a distance were, Miss M. Marin, of Lima, Miss Bass, Miss Harvey, Miss Sadie Allen, of Springfield, O., all express themselves as highly pleased with the occasion. Miss Marin, of Lima was the guest | publican veters with that hind of bait.

Mr. S. A. Carter is on an extended trip in Missouri.

Those who saw the beautiful Queen Esther, the grand cantata played at the Third Baptist church, Tuesday and Friday evening, under the management of Mr. A. King and Mr. Burt Ward, assisted by Mies Laura Jones and Miss Etta Vena, prounce it the best attempt yet made to render this play among our Citizens in Toledo. All those who took part deserve special mention. They were Mr. J. D. Lewis, Mr. Albert Woods, Mr. James Venable, Mr. John Jones, Mr. (larence Vena, Miss Mary E.

Mrs. Archie Allen, all rendered valuable assistance, of which the members and friends of that church wish to extend its thanks to them and the public for its liberal attendance, it was a financial success as well. An invitation has been extended to all those who took part in the play, to render it at an early date, in one of the white churches. The audience was largely composed of the white friends at the Third Baptist and they too were well pleased and complimented all who took part for the perfect manner in which they preformed their part.

dray who has been attending a business college in Delaware, has returned home.

J. A. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Goff, of Washington, D. C., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall, last week. Mr. Honry Miller has repaired and

enlarged his house. Mr. William Price is building a new house with two stores and a convenient hall.

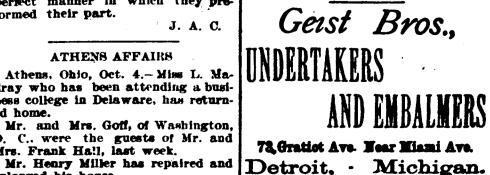
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#### FRIDAY, OCTOBER .. .

Gen. Weaver, the candidate of the People's party for president, has been rottenegged and otherwise abused in Georgia, and other Southern States. The Southern press has almost unanimously applauded these abuses against the right of free speech and free thought. These things should convince the members of this party of the futility of any effort on their part to alone break down the bourbon spirit of the South, and of the folly of their claims in carrying the Southern States. It should show to those members who' formerly were Republicans that their proper place is still within the ranks of the Republican party, to unite with it in one grand effort to overcome old obstacles against free speech and free thought. These abuses should convince the people of the North, that what has been contemptuously called "flaunting the bloody shirt," is a truth due to a condition, and that their support in the present campaign should be given to the party that is pledged to secure a free American citizenship, to protect the American home, American labor and American enterprises.

The Plaindealer has never been able to understand why men, who believe that certain principles, or rather theories should be embodied in the government plan of the Republic, should feel it incumbent upon themselves to try to form a new party to disseminate these principles, particularly when the party they go out of is in harmony with their own views on the fundamental principles. of a Republic. It is just as easy to sow what are called the advanced ideas of government, such as government control of public highways, telegraph lines, government loans, the increase of circulation, etc., in the party they belong to, as by seeking to create new organization. It is no excuse to claim that the old parties are in control of monopolists, and that there is no difference in their platform of principles. for such assertions are absolutely false. The Republican and Democratic party represent two different modes of thought. The Democratic party stands to-day as the representative of all that is destructive to the American home and American citizenship, has constantly opposed all efforts that have tended to protect American institutions, while the Republican party has stood for progress, and the dignity of American citizenship. It may be true that certain leaders have crept in who are not in harmony with the principles of the party, but is just as easy to retire such men and place in command those in harmony with true Republican principles, and advanced ideas as it is to formulate new parties and give prominence to a set of men whose amibitious appetites appear inexhaustible. The rank and file of the Republican party is made up of the very best elements of the American people, of the most patriotic, the most progressive, and susceptible to advanced ideas, and it is certainly folly to say that these constituent parts can not be as easily aroused to cast off false leaders, to check monopoly and insert new planks in their party platform, and carry these ideas into the government, as it is to form a new party for the purpose.

for the historian's greatest effort, and the poet's noblest thought. Perhaps some of these same white men more than once were led through the enemies lines by him, bivouacked on the same field, charged on the same breastworks, met the same enemy and fell wounded on the same battlefield, and shared a common victory and a common defeat. In those hours of common danger and common privations no discrimination was made then as to who led them out of danger, or who helped to gain a a victory, and it is all the more contemptible now that these men in the "piping times of peace" should forget their old comrades upon the field of battle,

John L. Sullivan is not content with the whipping given him by Corbett at New Orleans, and wants to try conclusions with him again. He now brings up a baby story about being drugged to account for his late defeat, that made him see double, etc. In the event of the two ever coming together again, the Plaindealer would like to see Corbett do up this discriminating exchampion in the most approving style. · •

The Republican National committee would do well to put some Northern Afro-American upon their roster of speakers, and send them on through the North and West.

The new Wisconsin gerrymander has been declared void, and the State legislature called again to meet to pass an equitable apportionment bill.

Milwaukee has another civil rights suit on its hands. The Plaindealer well remembers the just decision rendered by Judge Johnson in a decision two years ago, in a suit of this kind, and opines that the defendant in this new case will be compelled to pay damages and costs.

Afro-Americans in Michigan are not going to be fooled by the pretensions of the Democratic party in the State, and their support will be given to John T. Rich for governor. The ephemeral campaign sheet is beginning to appear and is preparing to do its usual damage to Afro-American legitimate journalism.

For a number of years, notwithstanding the brutal attitude of the South, both in its laws and its cus- American patents. Although few toms toward the Afro-American, the cry has been made by Democrats that he should divide his vote. So constant and persistent have they been in their promises of what could be gained by such a course that a few Afro-Americans have tried the experientn. Although Republicans at heart they have advocated Democratic doctrine hoping against fate, that the promised reforms would be fourthcoming. A few years ago Editor Martinet, of New Orleans, sought to palliate Southern intolerance and placate Southern bull dozers by becoming a Democrat. Others followed his example, but what did they accomplish. The elections came on for '88 and in spite of the pleadings of Mr. Martinet, for his people, dozens were brutally murdered without cause and hundreds whipped unmercifully to satiate an inordinate and barbarous desire for blood. Martinet was compelled to leave the party in humiliation and disgust. Now comes Mr. Downing, who has weathered Democratic principles up to the present campaign, He, too, has plead in vain for one word from Northern Democratic leaders and candidates against Southern lawlessness. He too, has failed and leaves the party without accomplishing one jot or tittle of good for his race among Democrats, Cleveland's letter of acceptance is no doubt the straw that shows Mr. Downing the "fool's errand" he had been upon. As was pointed out by the Plaindealer, it condoled with all classes and conditions of men save the Afro-American whom his party murders and maltreats South.

#### NATICNAL REPUBLICAN TICKET. President, BENJAMIN HRARISON.

Vice President, WHITELAW REID.

The trend of our young men and women of to-day is so largely set in directions that are frivolous that the thoughtful men of the race have become alarmed. From almost every quarter the cry is going forth against the follies that is sapping the energy and manhood of the present generation. One of the most fruitful toics the proposed "International Negro Conference" should thoughtfully consider, is how the minds of coming men and women can be directed toward more serious thought with good homes, increased opportunities and the best advantages for self preparation. The race is producing too many loafers or men whose highest conception of the requirements of life seems to be to eke out a listless, unprofitable. life. The proportion of earnest capable men imbued with the importance of individual effort and accomplishment, is too small. Something should be done, but what and how is now the question.

There has never been a doubt, since the presidential nomination that Harrison would not be the next president. The outlook in the State of Michigan now seems very bright for a large majority for the entire ticket. From the nominations made in Wayne county, it seems the Democracy of the State are going to try and vindicate the squaw buck legislators who did so much blundering last year. No honest man can endorse the last legislature of this State, for when not scheming to pass laws for party purposes, it was passing bills which must be repealed. There has never been a body of men in Lansing, who resorted so often to such unscrupulous means for party advantage. Two of these squaw bucks are nominated in Wayne county that their former experience may help the more destrously to carry out the newly conceived gerrymanders of the party. The good sense of the people will be the providence that will deliver us from another squaw buck legislature.

Among the National exhibits at the World's fair, is to be a complete history and exhibit of all the

# PLEDGER AND GEORGIA.

The Proposed Fusion of the Populists and Republicane in that State.

Washington, Oct. 4, '92.-Special to the Plaindealer.-Pledger, the Georgia Afro-American politician, was here toklay on his way to New York, where he goes to receive his speaking assignments from the Republican National Committee for the campaign. Pledger had a long interview with Secretary Foster this afternoon with reference to Georgia. Foster is running the political end of the Harrison Administration, and Pledger's talk with him no doubt bore largely upon the proposed fusion of the third party the Republican Electoral ticket.

"I think Mr. Northen will be reelected Governor," said Pledger, "by 40,000 majority. He ought to be reelected from the standpoint of race, as the colored men in Georgia have fared better under his administration than under any government since they were freed. Peck, the third party candidate, has no claims upon the good will of the colored men, and I do not think he will get many votes from them. In the Congressional elections I think, however," Pledger continued, "the colored men will support the third party candidates, since Colonel Buck issued his circular. It will help the Republican party nationally speaking, to defeat as many of the Democratical Congressional candidates as possible, and not interfere with the Negro locally in Georgia. About the National ticket in Georgia, Pledger refused to say much, but he intimated that a great surprise was in store for the Democrats which might result in the loss of the State to Cleveland. It is now well understood that the Republican National Committee has engineered a deal with the third party leaders in Georgia. which will result within the next ten days in the withdrawal of both the third party and Republican Electoral tickets and the substitution of a fusion ticket made up of five third party men and five Republicans. In this way the Harrison managers expect to capture five Electoral votes in Georgia, if the State can be carried by the fusion ticket. The third party people have been induced to make this deal through two considerations. Primarily it will strengthen their Electoral ticket by rallying the black vote in Georgia to their standard, and in the second place it will give them a whack at the Republican corruption fund in New York. In addition to this the Republican Nation**1**1 Committee has agreed to crowd the polling places with Deputy U.S. Marshals upon the application of the third party men and the Negroes to Supervisors, in accordance with the law permitting such appointments without limit as to number, where citizens under oath ask for them to prevent bloodshed and riot. The con-



Langeton City Herald:-Emigration is one of the solutions of the race problem. There are too many color. ed people in the South, and the soon. er a number of them get out the better it will be for all parties con. derned. Come to Oklahoma.

New York Age:-Henry F. Downing, the editor of the Brooklyn Message, is out in a well written letetr cut. ting loose from the Democratic party and opposing the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland.

Chicago Inter Ocean:-Henry F. Downing, the colored man who has for years been trying to induce the Negroes of New York to go into the Democratic party, has found that his work was not appreciated. Mr. Cleveland made him a Consul during his administration, and Democrats have helped him personally, but they have given no help to the Negro race. The attempt to change the Democratic campaign from free trade to 'no Negro domination' made it impossible for Mr. Downing to long. er support Cleveland, and his paper. the Message, published in Brooklyn, has come out for Harrison. It is difficult for a colored man to be a good Democrat so long as the South controls that party and makes it one that denies the Negro's rights as a citizen.

Chicago Free Speech:-Remove a few thousand colored people out of the South and it will be a big point in helping to solve the race prob. lem.

New York Recorder:-Henry F. Downing, of Brooklyn, is one of the leading colored editors in the coun. try. He publishes in our sister city the Message, a journal devoted to the advancement of his race, and thus far has never voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Cleveland made him a Consul, and no colored man in the country possessed in a greater de. gree the confidence of the leaders who sway the councils of Democracy. It was his intention to vote and work for Mr. Cleveland in this cam. paign, but the vindictive spirit man. isested toward the colored people North as well as South, has driven Mr. Downing to the repuditation of Democracy. In al etter to Mr. Josiah Quancy, he says: "It becomes impossible for a conscientious Ne. gro without being false to himself and people, to support the Nation. al Democratic ticket."

There is no place politically in the Democratic ranks for the black man, It fought to fasten the manacles of slavery on him forever, and in the old slave States, it is now depriving him of the rights conferred upon by him by the amendments to the Constitution. No colored man



#### A, CURIOSITY.

Xenia, O., has a colored character named Ben Powell, who is a fourfoot dwarf about 55 years old. He shines stoves and does odd jobs about tin stores. Ben's chief claim for fame is the fact that he has been the father of 21 children by one wife, and none of them came in pairs-all singly-and all since 1865.

What is more remarkable, his wife, who is somewhat taller than he, has 24 children altogether, having been three times a mother before she mar ried the short, but vigorous Benjamin. They came from Harrison Co. Ky., where both were slaves. Sipteen of Ben's progeny have died, how. ever, and are scattered in different graveyards around Xenia, so that he himself cannot locate them all, nor vet recall the mellifluous names with which they have been christened .- N. Y. Advertiser.

#### AMERICA'S NAME.

In these quadro.centennial days it is worth while to recall the fact that the continent now named Amer. ica has gone at one time or another by a great many names. The no. tion that Columbus held of finding a Westward passage ot India by way of the Atlantic is recorded in the names New India and India Oc. cidental, found upon old maps as in, dicating the land discovered by Co. lumbus. America Mexicana was an old name of North America, as Amer. ica Peruviana was of South America. Then Braziol was for a time the name applied to the Southern con. timent. Finally, the origin of the name America has been gravely dis puted, though the weight of testimony leaves practically no doubt that it comes from the Christian name of Amerigo Vespucci. Some carly authorities, however, gravely contended that the name came from the Peruvida word Amaru, meaning the sacred symbol of the cross, made of a serpent and a stick, and the suffixica, meaning country. Thus de rived means the land of the holy animal.

#### A RATTLESNAKE GIRDLE.

Philadelphia Press:-While summer. ing at a hotel on the Blue Moun. tains, near Reading, a gallant youth who resides on South Broad street, this city, bethought him of a clever plan to prove to his fiancee his un dying devotion. In the six weeks on the mountain he killed with his own hand nine huge rattlesnakes. The rattles, numbering 213, were care. fully plucked from the tails of the vannomous reptiles and all the snakes were bravely skinned. The skins were taken to a furrier in Reading and a. section of each was cut out and pieced into a brilliant girdle. The edges of the girdle, top and bottom. were trimmed with the rattles after the fashion of jet beads. This as, tonishing trophy was then present. ed by the gallant youth to his sweetheart down town.

Southern Indiana has always been noted for its intense prejudice against the Afro-American, but an incident at Jeffersonville, last week capped the climax, when the white G. A. R., posts refused to invite the Afro-American post to parade with them. Of all men, the Union soluters in the late war ought to be the last to show any exhibition of such contemptible feeling. The Afro-American voteran, from a social standpoint may not be the equal of those discriminating against him, but he was, and is none the less patriotic, and on the occasion which has called forth the parade is as deserving of as much consideration as any white man that ever walked on this Western hemisphere. All future history will point in glowing colors to the part taken by the Afro-American in the rebellion, of his fervent patriotism, and brave deeds of valor, and how at the last moment he sprang gallantly into the breach to save the country that for so many years had held him and his in servitude. In his life in the republic are themes I toral has been removed,

There never was a time when an Afro-American could be a Democrat from principle and it is now clearly demonstrated that he cannot be a Democrat for policy.

The justice of the Supreme court of Tennessee is also running as a candidate for Governor in that State, and has shown by a recent speech how the politician can degenerate. Sworn by all that is sacred to administer the laws with justice and impartiality, he declares on the stump, "It is a question of going to the ballot box now or the cartridge box after election." Here is a bright and shining example of a man occuping the highest place in th e courts of justice in Tennessee, and a candidate for the highest executive office, counseling murder and secession. For he says: "In 1861 I believed secession right, in 1891, I am convinced of it." He is a sample of the men who are having fits every time the so-called force bill is montioned.

-The discontent in Minnesota, over what was regarded as the displaceof Lawyer McGhee, from the elec-

as compared with the whole number, the patents issued to Afro-Americans would show a wonderful range of skill and engenuity, such as the more incredulous whites would not readily believe. The Plaindealer therefore, suggests that these exhibits be set apart to mark the growing genius of the race. Singularly enough all the good things done by the Afro-American is swallowed up in the general statistics of the land, while the evil is always tabled in separate statistics. It should not be so this time. - **D** 100

#### The South Not Solid.

-"The spectacle of Alabama going Republican will be one of the features of the pyrotechnical display after the ballots are cast next month," said Hon. John R. Lynch, the eloquent colored Congressman from Mississippi, who was in Detroit. Saturday, after delivering two of his vote-getting speeches out in the State. "You see, the State has always been Republican. It has never been a question of votes; only one of getting them counted. The People's party is doing us good indirectly, in that it hopes to be strong enough to insist upon a fair count. The Democrats may well turn their attention to the South. Its days of solidity are gone," and Mr. Lynch started on an explanation why. He goes from Michigan to Minnesota to do work for the National committee. He spoke at Ypsilanti last night.

-Hon. John T. Rich, Fred A. Merchant, a young colored orator, of Ypsilanti, and Hon. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi. addressed the Repub licans of Ypsilanti, last night. -A lodge of colored Masons is to be organized at Saginaw.

#### IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

-Joseph Hall and Son, are leading grocers and feed dealers at Camden, N. J.

The Reid Photographing company, of New Haven, is a first class enterprise and it turns out photographic work equal to any in that city. -The Loudin Boot and Shoe manufacturing company's large threestory brick building is nearing completion and will be dedicated in about sixty days, when many prominent members of the race are expected. Mr. Loudin owns a quarter interest in the company, being the largest stockholder, is the only Afro-American of the company and is also a director of the company. The Loudin shoe will soon be on the market and there should be great demand for it. The Afro-Americans of this community are an energetic portion of Ravenna's population, as the above indicates, and are all highly respected.

-Mr. Charles Paine the noted tenor singer, has gone in partnership with Mr. Samuel Carter, in the laundry business, at Boston, Mass.

-The only place in Iowa where a dollar owned by an Afro-American is not worth 100 cents is in Ottumwa.

-Wm. Johnson is a student in the school of Technology, in Boston. Mr. Johnson is from Newport, R.

-Professor Charles Turner, a classassistant in Biology, in that institute. versity, was recently appointed as

spiracy is well planned, and the Republican managers believe it will be successful. It will practically mean bayonets at the polls in Georgia, November 8. When the old cry of beyonets at the polls is raised it is evidence that the Democrats are anxious, as has been said in my dispatches. Deputy Marshals are ajj\_ointed only upon petition of citizens, and the petitions in every instance are signed by men who have never voted a Republican ticket, and who are not Republicans, and have not even been associated with the third party. This simply and entirely is the "conspir-

#### Sensible Fred Douglas

acy" spoken of.

In a long letter to Zion's Herald the Hond Fred Douglass, the great colored orator, discusses "The Negro in the Present Presidential Campaign." Considering the proposition of dividing the Negro vote between the two great political parties, Mr. Douglass says that it is based on the error that the two parties are equally worthy of the co-operation and support of the colored voters. Bht granting the proposition to be sound in this respect, Mr. Douglass holds very properly that such a division in the present condition of the parties in the North would not be wise or fair or honorable. "Constituted as they are at the North," observes the writer, "the Democratic party is in numbers about equal to the Repubs lican party; therefore, to take onehalf of the colored vote from the Republican party and transfer it to the Democratic party would give the Democratic party an immediate and unfair advantage over the Republican

#### Going to Africa.

Nashville, Sept. 26.-Some days ago Prince Momolu, who was attending school here, was called to rule over the Vey nation in Africa, his father, King Momolu, having been killed in war. Last night the prince delivered a lecture here and said he didn't care about going back to the Vey nation alone, as the people there were uncivilized, and lived on herbs and roots. He was astonished when five persons offered their services to go back with him to teach religion and otherwise civilize the people. The party will leave at once.

#### Go Prepared.

The colored people who are contemplating Oklahoma as their future home must come with sufficient money to take care of themselves and families until they raise a crop or get into business for which they are adapted. We here again admonish our people to be on their guard and not be seduced into the idea that the general government is going to take care of you after you get here, or that they can or will assist you in the matter of paying your railroad fare. We especially invite people of our race who have some means to come : we warn those who have nothing, that, this being a new country, peopled by strangers, with no steady employment, and everybody husbanding what little cash and effects he or she may have until conditions change, that they will surely suffer by the change. So come prepared to care for yourself and family by all means. and you will make no mistake ; if you come penniless you must expect to rough it, as you ought to do-Langgston City Herald.

this State—and there are many in thousands of them-should vote for Grover Cleveland. 1. 1

#### Tennessee Ruffians,

Johnson City, Tenn., Oct. 1.-The band of masked ruffians which long verrorized Sevier county, ilogging men and women,, with or without pretext, is now tormenting the peo. ple of Cocke county. Several fami. lies there have lately been warned to leave the country under pain of death. The band broke into an Afro.American's house a few nights ago, shot his wife in cold blood, and told him that would be his fate unless he quit the country. The late. est reported exploit of the miscre. ants was at the home of an old wo. mon who lived alone. They bat. tered down a door, smashed the beds, tore the bed.clothing into rags, piled the wreckage in a heap, pour. ed over it a lot of jelly and preserv. ed fruit they found in a pantry and drove the aged woman from the house. Citizens are laying plans to catch the gang and have a whole. sale lynching.

#### The Shadow of Death.

-Geo. Steward died at Fetersburg, Va., Sept. 22. Aged 70 years.

-The funeral of Mrs. G. W. Bowdre took place from her late home, Jefferson, Ohio, Sunday, Sept. 25th. She died Friday, Set. 23, in her 68th year. She had been sick with heart trouble for some months, but death came suddenly while she was sitting in her chair. She leaves a husband, three sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind wife and mother.—Jefferson, Gazette.

-Mrs. Susan Mitchell, an estimable colored woman, of 523 South Perry street, Dayton, Ohio, fell dead while sitting at the table Wednesday night Sept. 28. Physicians say that Mrs. Mitchell died of heart disease.

-Mrs. Fanny McDowell, of Louisville, Ky., dropped dead in the Fifth avenue Baptist church of that city, Sunday, Sept. 28.

Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 1.--Aunt Mary Taylor, an old colored woman, died here yesterday. She claimed to have been a well grown girl at the close of the revolutionary war, and if her story was true was considerably more than 100 years old. She was born a slave and remained a slave until proclaimed free by President Lincoln.

#### The Transgressor's Road.

-Thursday morning, Sept. 29th, Jacob Holloway had opened his store, at Middletown, Ohio, two Afro-Americans entered and announced that they wished to buy some clothes. While the proprietor was busily engaged showing his goods to one of them, the other walked out, taking a suit of clothes, while the other got away with some socks, suspenders and other small articles. Officer Anderson and Constable Naughton caught the fellows between Middieton and Heno, brought them back and locked them in the Broadway station house. They gave their names as George Mitchell and Chas. Robinson, and claim that they belong at Springfield. -James Scott was hanged at Bran-

don, Miss., for the murder of his wife.

IT WAS TRULY STARTLING.

-Once in awhile there appears a newspaper paragraph which compels n man to rub his eyes and pinch himself to make sure that he is awake. The most recent of the kind tells us that the late heir apparent of the king of Vey, and African potentate whose country, which joins Liberia, has become entitled to the throne through the death of his father. The young man received the news at Nashville, Tenn., where he has been attending college for two years! It is no new thing for Egyptian princes to be educated in Europe, but Egypt has for twenty centuries been as much European as African. To think that Vey, though a little country consisting principally of mountains, forests and savages, is to have a king who has been a college student in the United States, and has seen thousands of American citizens of African descent in possession of political rights, good homes, store clothes and plug hats, is truly startling. The world does move, and evidently there is suddenly to be a new American "sphere of influence" in the dark continent. John Habberton.

#### CASUALTIES

-While trying to board a Main street cable car, at Kansas ('ity. James Winn lost his balance and fell, his right foot caught under the wheel and was mashed, it had to be amputated.

-Rev. J. H. Whittaker, pastor of Fair Haven, N. J., met with a serious accident in Philadelphia, being run down by a horse and wagon, and is now in the hospital of that place.

#### Wedded Felicity.

-For many weeks past Philadelphis society has been on tip toe looking forward to the rumored nuptials of Mr. Andrew F. Hill and Miss L. C. Dunbar.

On Thursday, Sept. 22th, at high noon, the event took place in the presence of the near relatives of both families and a few invited friends, at the residence of Rev. J. B. Reeves, 1511 Lombard street. After the ceremony the bride and groom departed on a short wedding tour; when they return they will reside at 902 Lombard street.-Philadelphia Tribune.

-At Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 22th, Miss Laura Wilson to Dr. W. H. Fields, of Cairo, Ill.

-Bill Baxter, the English feather weight, professes anxiety for a meeting with George Dixon, and claims to have \$5,000 to bet that he can defeat the Afro-American champion. He wants to fight at 118 pounds. weigh eight hours before fighting. -Spider Ike Weir was stabled in the face at Boston recently by a colored man named John Liston. The men were discussing the Dixon-Skelly fight and got into a row.



**V** (1997)

# DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

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Miss Susie Wortham visited Chatham this week.

Mrs. James Richards has returned to her home in Chatham.

Mr. Daniel Cole has been ill during the past week with malaria. Mrs. Robert Thomas is visiting in Chatham and Dresden, Ont.

Miss Cora Hawkins has returned home from a visit to Buffalo. Geo. Smith, of Chicago, is in the

city, visiting his many friends. Tom Randall, of Toledo, spent a low days in the city the past week ...

Mrs. Albert Deming is expected to return to the city from Chicago soon. Miss Ellen Johnson, of Dixboro. is the guest of Miss Perkins, of Dane

street. Mrs. Wm. Kersey paid a flying visit to Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti last Sunday.

Miss Julia Johnson will leave the first of next week for a visit to Chicago.

Mrs. Jessie Montgomery, of Tecumsch, was in the city Tuesday, enroute from Dresden.

Miss Josie Scott, who spent the past summer at Chatham, Ont., is among Detroit friends again.

Mr. W. A. Bell, of Dayton, O., has returned home after spending a very pleasant week visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Blakemore, of Brewster street, have returned home after a delightful visit to Saginaw Miss Cota Johnson has been confined to her home during the past few

weeks with an attack of malaria. Benjamin Webb has returned home

from Carsonville, Mich., where he has been working the past three weeks. Mr. Branch Johnson has severed his connection with the Great Western railroad and is once more in Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lee, of Antietam street, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a fine young

Miss Emily Harper, who graduated from the High School last June left last Friday for the University at Ann | contemplating this scene and its con-



The Glancer has never been able to find in all the books he has examined on letter writing, with their patent formulas for expressing your thoughts well on divers subjects, anything that approaches to an approved method of carrying one safely through the halcyon days of courtship. Even the slight experience he has had in the rosy, dreamy way that leads to matrimony, he has found the love effusions in his letter writers, stale and flat as compared with all the yearning soul feels for the object of its imagination. After having examined several learned disquisition on the subject he was after all forced to the conclusion that there is not any legitlmate code of courtship that meets the peculiar circumstances of any well regulated lover. Having never become "entirely gone" as the slang phrase puts it, the Glancer cannot depict the feeling of a lover whose hopee and fears have reached concert pitch, and on several occasions which is the custom now. A dull unromantic being, who cannot say silly things to several girls in one season on the slightest provocation is unsophisticated in the ways of the latest fashions in that line. Notwithstanding the Glancer's lack of experience as a masculine suitor according to Hoyle, he knows still less of how the opposite sex is to carry out their line of defense. Of course he has a few well defined ideas of coy looks, shy glances, reticent speech, etc., yet he would never be acknowledged as an authority in the promises. Not long since, however, he ran against an experience at a church entertainment which has upset all the popular notions he had ever entertained on the subject. It was the spectacle of a young lady who wished to capture a beau to see her home. Instead of using the wiley arts of winsome ways, or artful speech, she tried to take him by "main strength" as the Irishman put it. She chased him up and down the aisles and in and out of the church, like the fabled Billiky Butcher. The Glancer has heard of cases where girls have compelled young men to keep their company for an evening by getting his hat or handkerchief, but he had never before

#### OF LOCAL INTEREST.

The question of paving is one of great importance to Detroit at present. The streets still present an almost impassible appearance, and on Woodward avenue the conflict between the city and the Citizens Street Railway, still goes on to the disgust of all good citizens, who think a compromise might be effected, that would prove mutually advantageous.

Don't let yourselves be deceived this fall in voting for the Governor of the State. While the Democratic candidate as judge voiced a most liberal civil rights decision, he is now hand in hand with the very worst elements of Democracy. As a supporter of Grover Cleveland, with him, he is against the protection of American citizenship, American enterprises and American labor. Cast your ballot and use your influence for John T. Rich and the balance of the State Republican ticket.

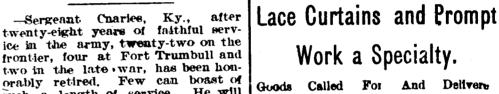
In their local county, state and national politics, the Democracy in Detroit is all torn up. It ought not to be hard for the Republicans to sweep the city, as well as the State. It can be done.

Everybody wears shoes in this climate, and so of the 10,000 or more Afro-Americans in the city of Detroit, their annual trade must amount to about \$50,000, enough trade to keep a well stocked shoe Yet for this trade, not a store. single Afro-American is given employment. We take that back, there is one firm that employs a porter. Only two or three others as is shown by the columns of the Plaindealer exhibit any disposition to return favors by advertising in a race enterprise. Come, now, this isn't as it should be, is it? Well, if you admit it, why don't you do something about it? You complain that your children can not find work in these places, when the truth of the matter is, that you have the remedy in your own hands and fail to use it. Don't you think it is time to wake up?

The Plaindealer is glad to note the spirit of activity in the churches, and the disposition they are beginning to show towards having concerts of exceptional merit. The Minuette wedding at the Second Baptist church last week, was in keeping with this spirit. True, no artists were engaged in it, but it had the essence of novelty, and as such drew largely, and the church treasury is the richer for it, and the people satisfied that they got their money's worth.

As suggested by the Plaindealer a few weeks ago, that celebrated singers, or talent be engaged by churches and other organizations, that seek to draw money from the public purse. The Plaindealer "is pleased to note that the services of our own sweet singer, Mrs. Mag-





**Telephone 44**<sup>R</sup>

**BLOWN TO ATOMS!** 

-Sergeant Charles, Ky., after

twenty-eight years of faithful serv-

ice in the army, twenty-two on the

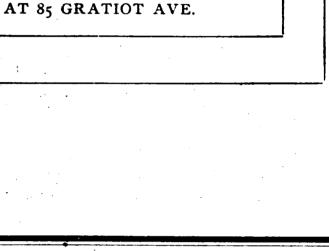
frontier, four at Fort Trumbull and

two in the late war, has been hon-

such a length of service. He will

remain in New London, Conn., this

winter.



FOOT

TRAINERS,

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Wall Paper 5c. per Roll.

59 SPRUCE ST. DETROIT.

15c yd

Arbor.

Miss Minnie Mitchell, of Columbus, Ohio, is expected in the city Saturday to take a position with Mr. E. P. Harper.

Miss Hattle Weeks and Miss Perkins returned home last Monday after visiting their sick aunt, Mrs. Johnson, of Dixboro.

Mrs. M. E. McCoy has returned from a pleasant visit to Washington, while there she was the guest of Mrs. Walter Clark.

Mrs. Smith, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Smith of Guelph, Ont., have been visiting friends in the city the past week.

The Ready Workers society will please meet Sunday afternoon, immediately after Sunday School in the parlors of Bethel Church.

Mr. William Taylor, of Cook and Thomas' barber shop, has severed his connection with those gentlemen and will reside in Adrian for the future.

Miss Katie Crawford, of Ann Arbor, spent a day in the city the past work. the guest of Mrs. Jane Gregory. Miss Crawford is on route from Chatham.

Master Percy Clark, son of Mrs. Walter Clark, formerly of this city, but now of Washington D. C., has finished the High School course of study, and has antered Howard University this fall.

The Rev. Enos L. Scruggs, of Ann Arbor, left that city Sunday evening, bet. 2nd, to assume the duties of President of the Baptist college at Macon eity, Mo. p

Mrs. J. Johnson, 165 Clinton st., who nearly lost her life four weeks ago by severing an artery has almost recovered under the medical attendance of Dr. W. S. Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cole and Mrs. Chandler, spent Wednesday in Chatham, to witness Rev. Arthur Chandler's ordination as minister of the Baptist church, in that city.

Mrs. Akers, of 196 Gratiot Ave., will give her first musical and literary regital. Thursday, Oct. 18th., assisted by her Detroit and Windsor pupils under the auspices of Bethel aid society. Admission 10 cents.

The subject of the morning service at Second Baptist Church, Sunday, Det. 9., well be "The Evil of Sin." In the evening the subject will be "thrist and his Bride." On Sunday, Oct. 23, the Rev. McBayne will occupy the pulpit at Bethel Church. His subbet will be "The Spirituality of God." In return the Rev. John M. Hender-<sup>son will preach at Baptist Church the</sup> same evening.

Invitations have been received in the city to the wedding of Miss Minnie Florentine Anderson, of Pittsburg, Pa. and Mr. Charles Ray Webb, of this eity, which will take place in Pittsburg. Tuesday, Oct. 11. A reception will be given here at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrev Webb. Thursday, Oct. 20th. Mr. Webb left for Pittsburg, Thursday, accompanied by Mr. Fred B. Pelham. The Detroit City Band held its secanniversary at Hilsendegen block last Sunday. The Plaindealer Wishes to congratulate these young nen on their success. They have maintained a very creditable organize tion, meriting the best wishes and help of our substantial citizens. They expect to purchase new uniforms, pre-Paratory to attending the World's Fair in Chicago, and expect help from the public, who should be proud of what they are trying to accomplish Last Sunday various friends subscrib **ed \$**35.00.

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DIXON

row

sequences, the Glancer has concluded to sell his letter writer and secure a work on deportment. Al-though like Joey Babstock, the Glancer thinks he is "clever, devilish clever sir," he would be at his wits end if it ever became his sad fate to be lassoed at a church festival. • •

seen a lad lassoed in church, before

a criticising audience. After fully

The Glancer has indulged in a great deal of quiet amusement at the expense of his friends, the ladies, since the long dress habit has been fashionable. At first the protests against the absurd, unbecoming habit for the street were long and loud, but in time one by one succumbed to the inevitable, until all, even those who protested loudest and longest, joined the majority, and dragged their weary length of skirt through dirt and dust. Dame Fashion, however, this season, says "no more long skirts in the street," and a sigh of relief will go up from the hearts of many women, whose good sense rebelled against the untidy fashion, but, whose wills were not strong enough to resist the dictates of their dressmaker and the prevail-

ing mode.

The Glancer occasionally meets young people who imagine that circumstances conspire against their prosperity and that if they only had some other fellows chance they could rise to heights sublime. And because they can't have the other fellows chance they neglect their own and spend their days reviling the fate that makes them nobodies. It is an excellent thing to do the very best you can where you are. Fill the place you are in, more than full, even to bulging a little over the top, where you are sure to be seen. Don't try to do some great impossible thing that no one else ever attempted, but pitch in and beat the other fellows in the ordinary routine of work and you will not want for recognition nor admiration. There are still a great many openings for young men, who are competent to fill them. Be ready. It is quite the custom now for the intimate friends of the brideelect to present her with the exquistely fine bed linen, now included among the essentials of the fashionable trousseau. These sheets and pillow slips are all made with hem-stitched hems and an embroidery of the interlaced initials of the bride's maiden name, To the collection each of the girl cronies contributes one set which insures a variety of embroidery designs.

#### PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

-Subscribers to George Dixon's \$5,000 stake in his recent fight at New Orleans with Jack Skelly, received their own money back and 70 per cent of its winnings. They thus did better than was possible on the outside, where the ruling odds were 100 Dixon to 40 Skelly.

-Mr. Lloyd Wheeler, gave an informal dinner at the Keystone hotel. Chicago, last Wednesday evening of last week, at which about twentyfive prominent gentlemen were present. The race issue and the tariff question were discussed in five-minute speeches by the gentlemen present, and a profitable and pleasant evening was spent. 4 permanent organization was effected and those composing it will meet from time to time to discuss the leading issues of the day.

gie Porter Cole have been secured by Bethel church, and preparations are now under way for a concert that will be equal to, if not surpass in merit the Bergen concert of a few weeks ago. Mrs Cole is a different style of singer from Mrs. Batson, she has not appeared before a Detroit audience for some time, and the place where the concert is to be held should be crowded. Certainly the people ought to patronize home talent as well as outside, when the attraction is equal in merit, as this will be. As an illustration showing that it pays to engage the best singers of the race, even if a large sum has to be paid for their services, the Plaindealer cites this: Mme Selika, sometimes called the Brown Patti, sang for St. Andrews Mission, of Cleveland, last week, to an audience of 5,000 people, at the music hall, price of seats ranged from fifty cents to one dollar.

#### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 3.-Milwaukee is rejoicing over the high honors conferred upon one of her citizens, by the election of Captain A. G. Weissert to the position of commander-inchief of the National Encampment G. A. R. This feeling of universal joy was given expression by a reception tendered Mr. Weissert upon his return from Washington. He was met at the depot by a monster procession of veterans, civic and military orders and conveyed to the academy of music. The route of the procession was lined by thousands of citizens, who continually cheered the hero of the evening. At the academy, speeches were made by distinguished citizens congratulating Mr. Weissert upon his success in being raised to the highest office in the order.

The Democratic scheme of gerrymandering the State has been completely knocked out by the Supreme court, which handed down a decision Oct. 1, declaring the apportionment law passed last winter unconstitutional and the secretary of state is ordered to call a special election for the legislature in the old districts.

Benjamin F. Payne has commenced suit against Peter A. Holtz, a saloon keeper, under the Civil Rights law, placing his damages at \$1,000. Mr. Payne has been filling an engagement at the People's theater and Sept. 28th, went to Holtz's saloon, in company with a white friend. The waiters refused to serve him, and he appealed to Holts, who informed him he would not entertain a Negro in his place. The League will assist the plaintiff. The attorneys for Mr. Payne, are Messrs Dunlap and Brumcken, and W. T. Green.

Albert Cowan was the lucky winner of the monthly prize for the neatest waiter at the Plankinton, last month.

Henry Bland and wife, of No. 256 Seventh street, gave a reception in of Mrs. A. Brown, Sept. 29th.

The residence of Charles Taylor, was the scene of a pleasant wedding. Sept. 28th. when Miss Mollie Harris and Mr. York Anison, were v couple will

make Milwaukee their home. A large number attended the literary Thursday evening. We were

glad to see so many out. J. J. Miles and L. H. Palmer, have

returned from Washington.

AN EXPLOSION IN PRICES OF HIGH-CLASS DRESS GOODS! That will Shake Dress Goods Values Around the Entire State. 40-in. Purest Wool Imported Cashmeres, was 69c, for 25c yd 15c yd 54-in. Boucle Novelties, was 39c, for 15c ye 40-in. Chatman Stripes, was 25c, for 25c yd Newest Styles Dark 36-in. Plaids, was 69c, for 80 pieces our Choicest Imported Novelty Black Dress Goods, was \$1, all 50c yd go in at 75 pieces Newest 75c Novelties, Colored Dress Goods, put in at 50 pieces 48-in. Hindoo Novelties, worth 40c, for 50c yd

# AT IT IN SILKS!

Changeable Surah, was 65c, for		39c yd
All our \$1 Colored Faille Francaise for	•	74c yd
Heavy Black warranted 24-in. Faille Francaise, cheap at \$1.25,		74c yd
Heavy 24-in. Surah, Black, warranted, cheap at \$1, for -	٠	59c yd
Heavy 24.in Armure, selling today for \$1.35, tomorrow		97c yd
Heavy Satin Duchess, 21-In., guaranteed, put in at -	٠	79c yd

We have the Richest Collection of High Art Dress Trimmings shown in this State. Hosiery, Underwear and Gloves will go right in with the Silk and Dress Goods Slaughter.





### A COMMUNITY OF FRAUD. Continued from first page.

country. Out of the twenty-three appointments to the Federal State, and Municipal service in 1885 and 1886, and 1857, taken from one ward, in Baloimore, nineteen had a criminal record and some were murderers.

Mr. Jackson Cowan, a leading law yer, and a life long Democrat in Maryland, together with a number of seli-respecting Democrats joined the Republican party there six years ago, to overthrow the "Gorman Ring," and in 1888, by some aching of conscience, supported Mr. Cleve. hand. Mr. Cowan, described this ward, as "literally garrisoned by a gang of cut throats in public pay." Weyler. the local head of the gang, was appointed warden of the State penitenciary, another member of the precious order has been appointed a deputy warden of the Baltimore jail, where he was formerly a con. vict. But this is the "White Man's And still another member perty." recently left a deputy warden ship in the same Jail, to take charge of Weyler's groggery! He has been ar. rested thirteen times, and indicted three times; and so on gentlemen down the line, through the long Democratic calendar of crime.

I am not departing from a literal exactness, when I say that in Maryland, proficiency in fraud by Senator Gorman, and "Ring" is the highest road to Democratic prefer. ment. But this is the honest "White Man's party.

Higgins, Gorman's "right hand man," was appointed as patronage clerk of the Treasury department, under Ex.President Cleveland's administration. He is known to fame as a ballot box stuffer, and burn er, and as a skilled manipulator in the Registration books, and at the polls, of Rasin as a naval officer. equally well known in the same ca. pacities. These are cases in point. There are many other names, but more obscure, which decorate the official lists of Mr. Cleveland's admin. istration of "reform." When the Baltimore Reform League, in 1886 determined to make an effort to defeat the Democratic machine, they took the needed precaution of going through the Registration books. Of the nearly eight thous. and names on the lists in Baltimore. they found, to quote their own re. port, "about thirty thousand were improperly registered, either because they were not entitled to registra. tion, or because their proper place of registration was not in the pre. cinct." This false registration was due partly to an imperfect law, and very materially to the grossest fraud, in some cases they found that names had been "taken bodily from the Directories of the cities of the States." In one case the names of a whole class at a medical college had been registered in one ward. al.

Harrison. This was "Cleve. mén land's and Democratic "Reform," in Maryland, under the leadership of

Senator Gorman, a disgrace to the politics of this nation. But this is the respected "White Man's party." In the face of the above facts, I ask how can any colored man vote for Mr. Cleveland against Mr. Harrison. Governor Northren, of Georgia, has the audacity to write to a Michigan newspaper, and declare that the Negroes best friend is in the South, where I am debarred from a hotel, on the account of my color? Where is it, a law, that there must be separate railroad cars for the black and the whites? Who is it. that makes it a penalty as if bad crime, for a white and Negro child to attend the same school? Who are they, who consider that the virtue of a Negro woman is some. thing unknown? Who is it. that cries, "Force Bill," and "Negro domination?" Ah, gentlemen, it is the white man and the Democratic party at the South. I love the South, it is my home, I love her best men both white and colored. Dem. ocratic and Republican. But I despise this false cry of "Negro domination." The black man at the South don't want to dominate. He merely ask to be given a fair show, in the race of life. I ask who builds our colleges, our high graded Normal schools, our large Industrial shops? Who is it that takes our young men into good positions? In the very State from which Governor Northern writes his letter, we find now upon the table of the Senate, the infam. ous "Glenn Bill." Nay, let us give to the North, with all of her faults. what is justly due her. I believe that in many cases, at the North, the Negro's opportunities, are much better than they make of them. We as a race, are mistreated here in the South. It is useless to say that we are not. The Democrat here in the South, says openly, that the Democratic party don't want the Negro, in that party. This is shown in many ways. The colored man must be his own friend in poli.

tics. His friend, I believe is the Republican party now. John J. Smallwood.

OClaremont, Va., Sept. 26, '92.

#### SAGINAW NOTES.

\* Saginaw, Mich, Oct. 1.-We presume the many readers and friends of the Plaindealer have fully decided that Saginaw and its surroundings have vanished from existence, but kind friends we are proud to say such is not the case, for we are still here and on the road to prosperity. You will agree with me, I dare say, that circumstances alter cases. This is the reason why we have been so quiet, it has been utterly impossible for us to write previously and we now take great pleasure in again sending a few items from our city.

The Rev. Brown who is the minister for this year, is doing nicely

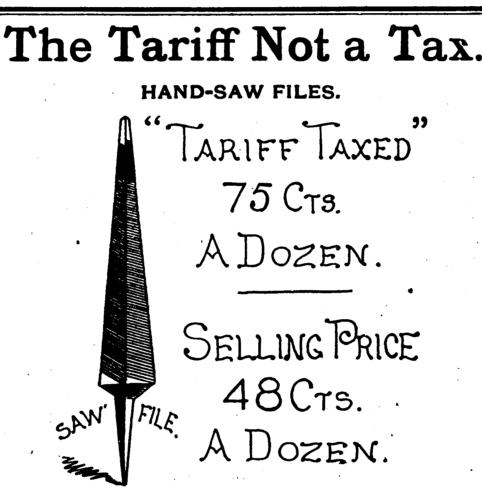
## IN CASS COUNTY,

#### A Thriving and Prosperous Community of Enterprising Afro-Americans.

Cassopolis, Mich., Oct. 1-(Special.) -Cass county, Michigan, is the home of a large colony of Afro-Americans, who have long enjoyed the reputation of being perhaps one of the most prosperous and well-to-do communities of colored people in the United States, and a visit among them by a representative of the Plaindealer, only served to prove that what has been said concerning their progress in education and wealth was true. Among them may be found representatives of nearly all branches of the mechanic arts, men who are striving to prove, and are proving every day, that the Negro can be something else than a common day laborer, and who are considered the equals, and in some cases the superiors, of the white brethren in the trades and are given employment solely because of their ability to perform the labor required of them and without any other consideration. The large portion of the community are, however, engaged in farming and are proving very successful at it. The country is well adapted to husbandry and the broad acres of well-tilled fields gave evidence that the Afro-American has learned the secret of getting wealth from Mother Earth and is using his knowledge successfully.

But it is not alone in the trades and as farmers that these worthy citizens have engaged themselves and numbers are entering the field of business to see if they can not, also, there achieve success. Prominies and would have gladdened the nent among these is Mr. C. W. Bunn heart of a connoisseur. As the ca-

ty and his evident aim to conduct it so as to earn the respect of his fellow-men, has won for him the regard of all citizens and no man is more respected or honored in the community than he. In the convention, not only did he have the united support of his race, but the best citizens of all parts of the county, who knew him, were untiring in their efforts to secure his nomination. The county is a close one, but, with Mr. Beverly's pop' ularity to aid him and the earnest work of his many friends, he should be triumphantly elected, and we sincerely hope that he may be. The greatest evidence of the interest of the Cass county citizens in the present campaign, however, was in the royal welcome extended to Hon. J. R. Lynch, of Mississippi, who spoke at Day P. O., Sept. 29th. Day is the center of the township and has a town hall and two stores as the sum total of its buildings, but if a stranger had judged of its size by the crowd of interested listeners to Mr. Lynch's address he would have thought the town had a population of upwards of 5,000. At an early hour in the afternoon the people began to congregate at the corners, coming in vehicles of every description until as the hour for the arrival of the distinguished speaker drew near, nearly 2,000 people had gathered to do him honor. The speaker and escort were met, about two miles from the corners, by an escort of 100 young men on horseback, stalwart sons of an honest yeomanry, many of whom will this year cast The horses they their first ballot. rode were fine specimens of horseflesh and would have gladdened the





though none of them lor years had been living in the city.

Well the election came on, you will not be surprised to learn that the Democrats carried the State, when you learn the fact that 132 election judges were men of bad moral and political character. That fif-teen of them had been dismissed from private places of trust, for bad conduct, and dishonesty, and that there were sixty five indictments for crimes against thirty. three of the other judges of the elec. tion. Two of the judges were mur. derers, six had served in the State rrison, and were released ten days previous to the election in 1886. to take control of the ballot boxes for Higgins, Gorman & co. Mr. Cow. an says in relation to their crime: "The murder of Mr. Curran. (The gentlemen they killed on account of his politics) is as eloquent for an honest plea, as Caesar's death, or as the virtues of the murdered Dun. can." But this is the "White Man's party," at the South.

We plead like angels, our Republi can trumpet tongue aloud against the "deep damnation" of a political system that gives us criminals as officers, and ruffians as judges of our elections here at the South, and supervisors, who appoint as guard. lans for the purity of the ballot, men whose virtues are as easy, as that of a midnight thief.

I shall let this unblushing Demo. cratic characterization stand. It is a high Democratic authority, from which I gather my information. The New York World, a leading Demo. cratic newspaper, gives us another reason for the success of the "White Man's party," in Maryland, in Nov., 1886. "The number of "Repeaters," in the Eastern section of Baltimore, is said to have been altogether un. known in numbers heretofore, in the history of that Democratic State." After mentioning the First, and the Second wards in Baltimore, the New York World adds, "the amount of re. peating was made possibly by the "Gorman Ring Democrats," who furnished the names upon which bogus Democrats voted. From another competent source, I gather the fol. "In one box were found lowing: seventy six tickets more than there were votes polled. In another, forty. eight more tickets. In another thirty. seven, and in another fifty one tickets more than there had been voters."

"Nineteen boxes averaged, fifty. five more votes each, than the of. fial lists showed were cast," carried through the whole city of Baltimore, this ballot box stuffing would made a difference of 8,000 votes. After the election the "Reformers" man. aged to secure the conviction, of seven of the election judges for fruad, and forgeries committed against them, and their State. The accused were found guilty of fraud, ballot box stuffing, murder and intimidad tion, and sentenced to the State prison, for two years each, but the doors of the penitentiary had scarcely closed upon them, when they received an unconditional par. don from Governor Jackson, a benej ficiary from the "Gorman Higgins Democratic Ring." These seven worthies, all white men, with usefulness to the "White Man's party," at the South, unimparied, were turn ed loose once more upon the city of Baltimore, and the State of Mary. land, and they took an active part, both in the campaign, and at the polls in our last presidential elec. tion, against our Honorable Benja-

since he has been in our midst. The earnest desires of all were, that we might have a leader who would be as much interested in our welfare as was the Rev. Hill, and we are proud to say that he has stepped in Mr. Hill's shoes, if you will allow me to use this phrase. He has taken up the work just where Elder Hill left it and everything is going on splendidly. He appears determined, with the assistance of the members, to complete the parsonand the second s temporally, but great good has been done spiritually. There has been three, if I make no mistake added to the church, and a choir started, with Miss Brown as organist. This indeed was very much needed.

On last Sabbath Mr. Osborne Linney and Mrs. Dorsey, united with the church. The ladies of the church will take a surprise to the Rev. Brown on Friday evening. We hope it will be a success.

Miss Minnie Fields, of Flint, is in the city, she intends making this her home.

Messrs Lucas and Ennis, of Flint, pent the Sabbath in the city. Hon. W. Q. Atwood attended the

evening service on Sunday. Mr. Arthur Hammond who has been visiting relatives in Washington, D. C., and New Jersey, is expected home

on Tuesday. Miss Amanda Butler has gone to

Duluth, to her father. Mr. George Henry left the city

last week on a hunting expedition. He expects to be gone several weeks.

Mr. George Bowles has moved his family to North Second street.

Miss Victoria Stafford has gone to Ypsilanti, to reside. Her friends will miss her,, as she is quite a favorite. We earnestly hope she will make as many friends in her new home as she has left behind her. Mr. Hammond, of the West side, met with quite a serious accident about two weeks ago. He is in the employ of J. W. Barrows, who has a music house, and in moving a plano he unfortunately lost his hold, and the instrument fell upon him, causing internal injuries, and breaking one limb, at first his injuries were considered fatal, but at present he is thought to be out of danger.

Mrs. A. E. Butler who fell through a defective sidewalk, is a great deal better and able to be around the house again.

Friends I trust you will always reserve the five cents for the boy, for if you do not, I have it to pay which I cannot afford to do. **H**. **B**.

#### Have You Seen Her?

Ida Hoard Warren, a colored girl of Carthage, has been missing from the Grand Central depot since last Tuesday. She had been visiting at Harris, Ky., with her father, and last Monday he sent her to this city on the Southern road while he came by the L. & N. railroad. She was put off at the Grand Central by the conductor, and has not been heard from since. The girl is ten years old, and was last seen wearing a dark hat, white apron and blue calico dress.

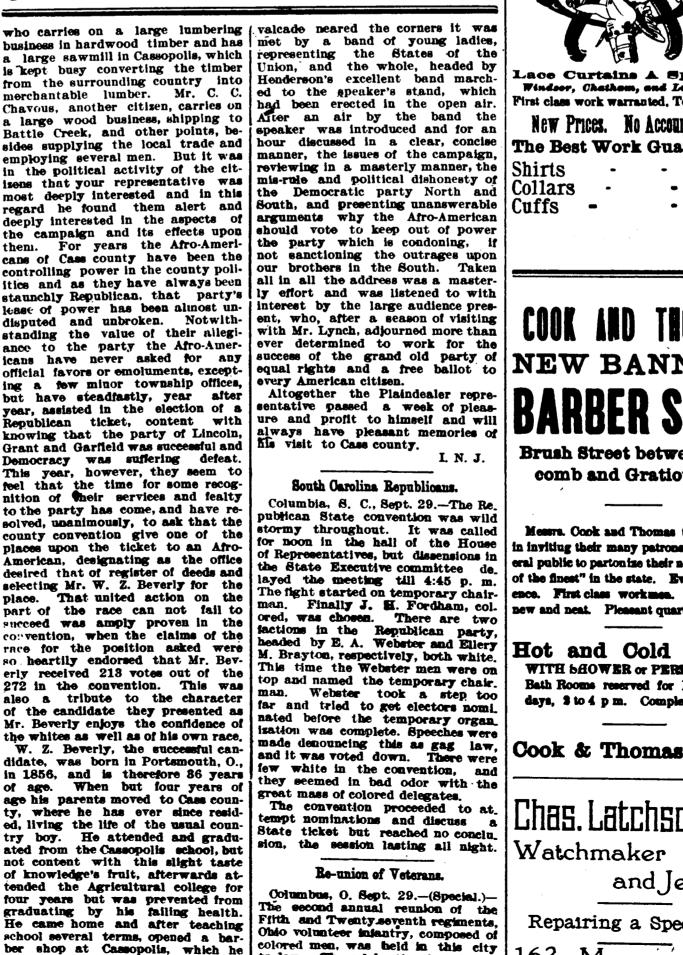
-William Lyons, a colored prisonor from Belmont county, Ohio, cut 19 gashes in himself, and tried hang-ing twice, but still lives.

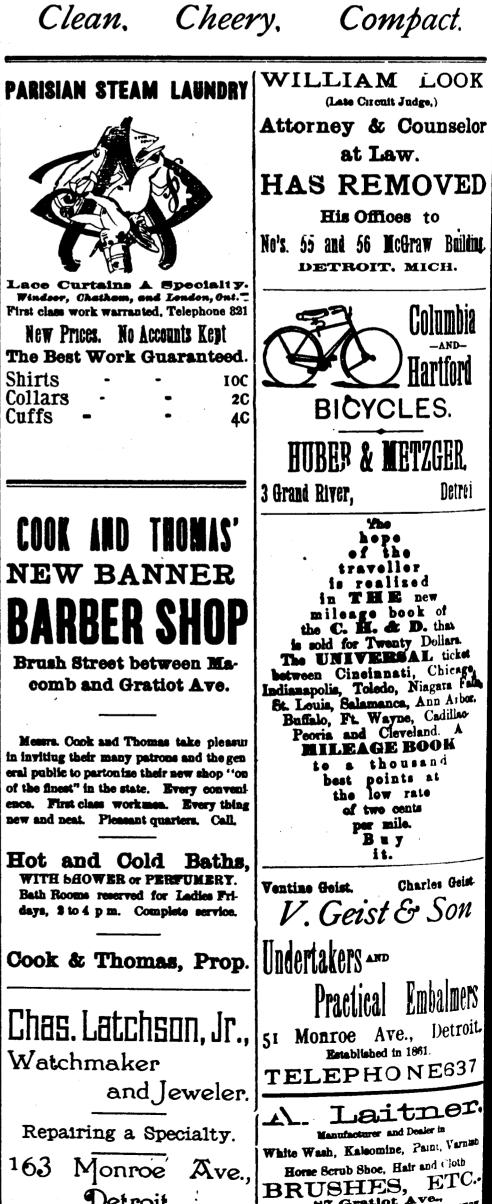
It is very evident that the farmer, the carpenter and people generally who use hand-saws are not " Tariff taxea," 75 cents a dozen (the duty on imported files) on the files they buy to keep their tools in order. Good American 41/2-inch files, made by American workingmen at American rates of wages, are advertised in the trade papers for 27 cents a dozen less than Grover Cleveland's alleged tax on them.-From AMERICAN ECONOMIST.

business in hardwood timber and has | met by a band of young ladies, a large sawmill in Cassopolis, which is kept busy converting the timber from the surrounding country into merchantable lumber. Mr. C. C. Chavous, another citizen, carries on a large wood business, shipping to Battle Creek, and other points, besides supplying the local trade and employing several men. But it was in the political activity of the citisons that your representative was most deeply interested and in this regard he found them alert and deeply interested in the aspects of the campaign and its effects upon them. For years the Afro-Americans of Cass county have been the controlling power in the county poliitics and as they have always been staunchly Republican, that party's lease of power has been almost undisputed and unbroken. Notwithstanding the value of their allegiance to the party the Afro-Americans have never asked for any official favors or emoluments, excepting a few minor township offices. but have steadfastly, year after year, assisted in the election of a Republican ticket, content with knowing that the party of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield was successful and Democracy was suffering defeat. This year, however, they seem to feel that the time for some recog-nition of their services and fealty to the party has come, and have resolved, unanimously, to ask that the county convention give one of the places upon the ticket to an Afro-American, designating as the office desired that of register of deeds and selecting Mr. W. Z. Beverly for the place. That united action on the part of the race can not fail to succeed was amply proven in the convention, when the claims of the race for the position asked were so heartily endorsed that Mr. Beverly received 218 votes out of the 272 in the convention. This was also a tribute to the character of the candidate they presented as Mr. Beverly enjoys the confidence of the whites as well as of his own race. W. Z. Beverly, the successful candidate, was born in Portsmouth, O., in 1856, and is therefore 86 years of age. When but four years of age his parents moved to Cass county, where he has ever since resided, living the life of the usual country boy. He attended and graduated from the Cassopolis school, but not content with this slight taste of knowledge's fruit, afterwards attended the Agricultural college for four years but was prevented from graduating by his failing health. He came home and after teaching school several terms, opened a barber shop at Caseopolis, which he to-day. The celebration included a has successfully conducted for the street parade and basket picnic at

past eight years. Mr. Beveriy is

married, his pleasant home being blessed with three bright children.





87 Gratlot Aven

DETROIT,

Detroit.



music.

Franklin park, with speeches and

ARMERS' DISCOVERY

THEY, LOOK UPON THE PEOPLE'S PARTY AS ASSISTANT DEMOCRATS.

(svilling to Vote with the Third Party When Such a Vote Will Help Put Cleveand in the White House-Bitter Becollections of Sparks' War on Homesteaders

[Special Correspondence.] CHICAGO, Sept. 26.-The assistant Democratic party, called by courtesy the People's party, is finding its efforts w capture Republican votes in the west and northwest far from a success. Word omes from all the western states where the Democrats are attempting to hoodwink the Republican voters by getting them to vote for the third party ticket. that the effort is proving unsuccessful. These who have heretofore been Repubices are beginning to see that the morrats are merely making a cat'sw d' them by secretly pushing the hind party movement among them. They find, not only that every Alliance man in congress was an assistant Demorat, but that a vote for Alliance candilates means a vote to put Grover Clevejand in the White House and the Demorats in control of the house and senate. the Third Party Merely a Democratic Assistant.

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They are seeing that the third party annot expect to accomplish anything more in the election than to weaken the Republicans and strengthen the Demomais. They see that if the third party carries any of the western states for its electoral ticket it will merely take that many votes away from the Republican candidate and not improve the situation in the slightest degree. They are beginning to realize that by ca ting their votes for third party electors they will help put into the White House a man much more hostile to silver coinage than is Mr. Harrison; a man much more hostile to the old soldiers who saved the country a quarter of a century ago: a man more hostile to reciprocity, which has opened new markets for our farm products to the extent of many millions during the past year; a man absolutely hostile to the protective system under which the wonderful prosperity of the past two years has been brought about; a man and a party pledged to the reestablishment of a wildcat currency under which the farmers suffered losses amounting to millions of dollars, and a man under whose former administration and by whose consent thousands upon thousands of honest homesteaders were branded as dishonest and their homes taken from them by unjust and arbitrary methods.

Farmers "Getting Onto" the Democratic Scheme.

the assistant Democrats-the People's party. And the farmers of the northwest are beginning to get thoroughly "onto" this feature of the situation.

### SOUTHERN FRANKNESS

Sample Sayings by People Who Speak for the Democrats. 1

I am for the brave Buffalo man who slapped the dirty pensioners, who are for the most part beggars, in the face. They were dirty and lousy rascals who came into this country, and who abused women. who burned homes, who stole all that was in sight, and today, without an honorable scar, are bleeding this country, and I am helping to pay for it. Let the hired Yankees howl! I am of the south and for the south. The pension fraud is a theft, and we repeat that no man can honestly defend it. The south has been taxed to death to pay this Grand Army of rascals-those bottlescarred bums who reach in the empty palm-and when Cleveland struck the beggars in the face he did a good business job. We hope to God that he may have a chance to hit 'em again. Vagrants and mendicants should be both vigorously slapped and kicked .-- Durham (N. C.) Globe.

Cleveland vetoed over 250 pension bills and allowed a large number to die by what is known as the "pocket veto." Because of this work Cleveland was defeated four years ago, when he should have been re-elected .-- Raleigh News Observer.

This drain of \$40,000,000 is exhausting the energies of the south, and, in connection with the tariff taxes, has reduced the southern farmer to a condition of actual want. The continuation of Benjamin Harrison in the presidential chair opens the way for a still further looting of the treasury. A service pension bill will be passed before long unless the people drive off the looters .--Memphis Appeal (Dem.)

The Bird That Thrives on Calamity.



The resolution of the convention in faver of bimetallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in their commercial uses of the two coined dollars would conduce All this the Democrats are scheming | to the prosperity of all the great producto bring about through the operations of | ing and commercial nations.-Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

> Another "Congratulation" on Maine. Chairman Manley, of the Maine Re-

and the second second

From the Chicago Inter Ocean:-Two events connected with the Presidential candidates of two great parties, which have occurred during the past week, deserve consideration The letter of acceptance which Mr. Cleveland has promulgated is one of the most remarkable documents which has over borne his signature or that of any Presidential candidate. Its most notable quality is the supreme audacity, which is the distinctive element of his character. He not only believes in his own destiny with a fervidness that commands admiration when it fails to awaken ridicule, but he believes also in the inexhaustible guibility of the American people and his own power to play whatever stops he chooses on the credulity. He builds his hope, now as ever, on the scope and accuracy of his knowledge of popular weakness and his power to appeal to it with success. Whether he pens his seemingly defiant message to the friend who asked what he should say about his private life, "Tell the truth!" or utters with grave solemnity the stale platitude. 'A public office is a public trust," whether he expends the spleen of the drafted shirk in denunciation of the pensioner who had at least offered what he was alraid to risk in his country's service, his life; sends to the Congress a puerile and clamatory treatise on free trade, or indites his present letter, the quality that shines through all his acts is a sublime, unconscious defiance of precedent, propriety and the public intelligence, which can only be described by the single word-audacity which amounts to genius and has tilted him without the aid of any other notable quality from the "boss bummer" of Buffalo to the Presidency of the United States, and made him. in spite of hostility and defeat, a third time the candidate of his party.

Unlike the ordinary seeker for public support, the ex-president does not deem it necessary to exalt the party through whose favor his good fortune has come. The statement of an effusive admirer, that "Grover Cleveland is greater than his party," exactly expresses his own estimate of himself and of the party which he thinks he honors by permitting it to put his name upon its banners. This audacious estimate of his own capacity to command the support of the American people despite the errors and stupidity of his party, shines through every line of the present "It is true," he says in efletter. fect, "that the Democratic party. whose candidate I am, has made some very rash and indiscreet utterances in regard to free trade, which, read in the light of present business conditions, may seem to promise dubious consequences, in case of their success. But I assure you, good people-I, Grover Cleveland-that if I am elected I will not allow them to hurt any man's business or change the tariff in such manner as to make any material difference with its operation. The platform seems to be free trade to the backbone, but I am only tariff reform, and that only skin-deepenough to excuse a free trader in voting for me and not enough to scare away a protectionist. That's the kind of candidate I am! I don't stand on the platform; I stand on the party! And I am the man who will be president, if you elect me, not the Democratic party!"

Primarily, the silencing of General Weaver and the rotten-egging of his wife were the result of the training which slavery gave the people of the South. Such a thing as free speech and freedom of political thought and action have been wholly unknown at the South except for a very brief period, for wellnigh a hundred years at least.

South of the Ohio and Potomac free speech has always meant freedom to utter the views of a dominant class, Whoever dissented from them to any material extent did so at the risk of his life, peril to his business, and certain impairment of his social relations. No man has ever been permitted to discuss the questions of human rights there with impunity, whether in a pulpit or on the hustings, in public or private. Liberty, free speech, a free ballot, free labor, free public assembly, equal rights—all these are questions which neither slavery nor the state of society which sprang out of it in the South has ever permitted any one freely to discuss.

For half a century the mob closed with threats or stripes or blood the mouth of every one who dared to utter a word against slavery; for twenty-five years the same mobthe ruling, dominant class, as "Kuklux," "Rifle Clubs," ers," "White Caps," "Bull-doz-"Regulators," and the like-have suppressed with violence and fraud, with murder and brutality, the voice of liberty. A citizen of the United States who insists upon the simple exercise of the fundamental right of free speech upon any of these forbidden themes or upon any subject having the remotest practical relation with them has no more security of life or person than one suspected of Nihilism in Russia. If stale eggs will not silence him bullets will.

This fact was well known to General Weaver and those who induced him to visit the South. It was this knowledge, it is probable that caused him to travel with a female bodyguard. He expected, perhaps, to avoid insult and injury by having his wife by his side.

He little understood the spirit which 200 years of slavery has generated and made a part of the Southern nature. The Southern man has no regard for law, order, decency, race or sex, when anytaing runs counter to his prejudice. It tears down all barriers of justice, right, law and decency in order to gratify its inherent hate of liberty and equality of right.

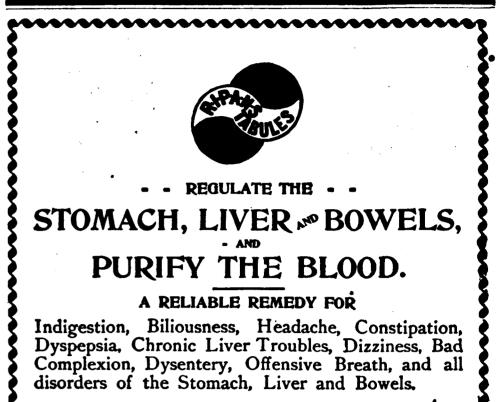
General Weaver was not mobbed because of the doctrines of his party. but because it was feared that tolerated dissent would endanger the political supremacy of a minority which holds power simply by denial of the common rights of citizenship to half of the people of Georgia.

General Weaver, very foolishly, in his letter upon the subject, seeks to create the impression that it was the work of irresponsible roughs or hoodlums of the town of Macon. It was the fruit of Southern institutions and the Southern spirit. As usual we are told that the best elements were unable to control the rougher ones. They always are at the South, because the violence they deprecate is done by their sons and brothers-those whom they have trained and instigated. A Northern mob may,, and often does, act contrary to the views and wishes of the more intelligent and orderly purpose, and wish of the dominant class. Why, is it? Because the Southern "poor white" knows no such thing as autonomy of action. does what he is moved to do by those whose obedient servant he is. The excuse of inability to control the mob or prevent acts of violence on the part of the leading class of Southern society, is just as absurd as a man claiming irresponsibility for the acts of a bull-dog he has himself unchained and pointed to his prey. General Weaver was mobbed simply because the Democracy of the South feared that if free speech was accorded to the Populists, by some means the Negro citizen would get the privilege of voting; that his vote might be counted and his power be made effective to secure him in the enjoyment of his personal rights, the exercise of free speech. securing fair wages, protection against violence and legal redress for invasion of his rights. What happened to him has happened to others and always will happen to the American citizen who is fool enough to suppose that fact gives him any rights or privileges which Southern prejudice or a Southern mob is bound to respect, or that the government or people of the United States have any duty or desire to protect or maintain. Mr. Weaver is simply another victim of the indifference of the people of the North to the rights of the citizen-an indifference that can be accounted for only upon the hypothesis that if they interfere to secure the white citizen's right the colored citizen may slip in, under the same form of sound words, to enjoy the rights we promised him when he gave his blood to prevent the Southern mobocracy from taking from the Nation's control one-third of the territory of the Union.



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#### 

erty and ignorance and now leaves defenseless and bound to the mercy of those, by interest and established bias, prepared for a new era of wrong and oppression.

It may seem strange, but these people whom they would have us think barbarians, ask for the very things that we would wish for ourselves, our wives, our daughters, and our sons under like conditions. They ask for protection in the exercise of the rights of free speech, free assemblage, and their rights as laborers. They ask that they may be made secure in their homes; that they may have redress for injuries done them; that they may have due trial for offenses charged; that they may be secure against imprisonment and being sold to service on trumped-up charges; that they may have their "right to vote" made secure in order that there may be some hope of amendment of their conditions.

after almost three months of imprisonment. for the crime of desiring his people to be free, through the kindness of a few members to whom the Bystander personal y made known these facts, counsel was procured through whose efforts he was released. Said the lawyer who appeared for him:

"He is an honest man of good repute among white and black where he lives, as I personally know, but happening to be in another neighborhood the report got out that he was holding meetings among the colored men and inducing them to leave the country and go where they would be better off. All in the world he did was to circulate the application list of the association." One would think that this man had had enough of the beauties of citizenship in this "Sweet Land of Liberay,' but the first letter received from him after his release was an inquiry whether he could not do some work for the association to repay the money expended in his defense instead of having to "I had a hard time," he writes. "while in prison, and often thought could know about it and why I was put there they would put an end to such things." Reader, did you ever have a chance to look into the heart of a slave in those sad days before God spake by the mouth of Abraham Lincoln the words, "forever free?" If you did'you will perhaps realize that this is but another chapter of the old, old story of wrong justified and excused by the victim's color. It is said, with how much truth the Bystander can not learn, that when a few months ago, three colored men were taken out of the jail at Memphis to be murdered because they had presumed to defend themselves against unlawful violence, one of them asked to be taken to his home that he might bid his wife and child a last good-bye, and when this was denied, and it became evident that they were 'to be killed, he said sturdily: "Then let me turn my face and die looking at the North Star!" Why did this intelligent christian man, whose business capacities had roused up the jealousy of his white competitors, wish to die looking toward the North? Because the colored man feels and knows that it is only to the North-to Northern thought and the Northern sentiment of liberty and justice-that his people can look for any mitigation of present conditions or relief from the still sadder fate that impends. And this sentiment can become effective only through National laws for the protection of the National citizens, acting through the courts of the United States and having the sanction of paramount authority. Until that shall be accomplished the fact that a man is a citizen of the United States will be of no more value to protect his rights in the States South of the Ohio than a mosquito net to save him from a lion's wrath. Albion W. Tourgee. Mayville, N. Y. Sept. 30, '92.

They are thoroughly understanding the game which the Democrats are attempting to play. They see clearly that there is no ghost of a show for the election of the candidate of the People's party, and that by voting for their electors they are simply reducing the chances of Repulican success, and thereby increasing the prospect of a return to power of the man whose administration at a single blow attacked the title to over 40,000 homes and went out of office leaving literally hundreds of thousands of honest homesteaders unable to complete the title to the homes they had been struggling for years to make their own. Bitter Becollections of the Cleveland Administration.

They are contrasting the experience during the past three years with those of the four years under the Cleveland administration. They remember with bitterness how Mr. Cleveland's administration of the land office by arbitrary and outrageously unjust methods destroyed the titles to thousands of homes which had been fairly and honestly earned by homesteaders. They remember that Commissioner Sparks in a single order suspended all entries of public lands in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Washington, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada and Minnesota, throwing them all into the "fraud division," even where they had already been "proved up" for patents before the officers of the land office. This single order affected more than 40,000 homes, and during the entire period of the Cleveland administration titles for homesteads and pre-emption titles were doled out at the rate of only 2,000 or 3,000 a month, while under the present administration they have been issued at the rate of over 10,000 per month.

They Don't Want Their Homes Again Endangered.

These people, who remember the anxiety and sufferings of those long years when the titles to their homes were being unjustly attacked and rendered valueless for at least present use, are not willing to return to that condition of affairs. And they are recognizing the fact that a vote with the People's party is merely an indirect vote to put Grover Cleveland again in the White House and his methods of obstruction again in control of thousands-yes, hundreds of thousands-of homes. And they are not willing to do it.

Assistant Democrats Always. They have been studying the record of the representatives of the assistant Democratic party-the People's party in congress-and find that they have in every instance co-operated with the Democrats, and that by electing People's party congressmen or electors they are simply strengthening the hands of the Democracy and paving the ways to another attack upon the titles to hundreds of thousands of homes through the north-West.

During the eleven years the Republicans had a majority in the house of rep-Mentatives they reduced taxation \$360,-\$00,000, and during the eleven years the Democrats have had the house they only reduced taxation about \$6,000,000.

publicans, evidently believes in the old adage that "he laughs best who laughs last." Anyway, he is now having his "laugh." Chairman Harrity, of the Democratic committee, sent out a congratulatory address to the Democrats on the result of the Maine election without waiting for full returns. Now that the votes are all counted Mr. Manley has his turn. He says:

"The Republican state committee desire to congratulate the Republicans of Maine upon the full and complete victory achieved on Monday last. The Democratic party, with the best organization it has had for years, failed to poll as many votes by 6,000 as it gave to its candidate for governor in 1888, and did not cast as many votes as it gave its candidate for governor in 1884, in 1890 or in 1876. Complete returns show that the Republicans have elected Henry B. Cleaves governor by 12,800 majority over the Democratic candidate; have returned to congress Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Hon. Nelson Dingley, Hon. Charles A. Boutelle and Hon. Seth L. Milliken by large majorities; have elected thirty out of thirty-one senators, 110 out of 150 representatives to the legislature, and have elected a majority of county officers in every county in the state."

It was the Republican party, under the aggressive, progressive, wise and benigmant policy of a generous tariff upon foreign importations for the protection of home labor primarily and the raising of revenue necessarily, that abolished slave labor and emancipated the American wage earner, of whatever color or condition, from the drudgery of pauper wages.

Effect of Reciprocity with Brazil. On the 30th of June the reciprocity agreement with Brazil had been in existence fifteen months, and the statistics show that the imports from that country into the United States increased \$56,-886,205, and the exports from the United States to that country \$1,764,488. The total exports to Brazil during that period amounted to \$18,044,458, being an increase of 10.84 per cent. as compared with the fifteen months ended March 81. 1890. The items of exports were as follows: Breadstuffs (almost entirely flour), \$6,328,794; cotton manufactures, \$968,-777; chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, \$1,068,799; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$8,199,650; illuminating mineral oils, \$1,456,981; provisions (mainly bacon, hains and lard), \$1,549,-912; lumber, \$1,016,288; all other articles. 2,560,701.

It is Peck, the Democratic official-Peck, the Cleveland appointee-who reports a net increase in wages for 1891 over 1890 of nearly \$6,878,000. It is Peck, the Democratic official-Peck, the Cleveland appointee-who reports a net increase in production for 1891 over 1899 in sixty-eight industries, employing 285,000 persons, of \$31,815,180.-New York Tribune.

It was highly creditable to Mr. Harrison that he resented the unlawful discrimination against Americans on the Welland canal.-New York Sun.

. . . . . The same old spirit of audacious bravado characterizes his reference to the express declaration of his party in favor of abolishing the National bank circulation and substituting State banks of issue.

It is apparent that he regards this proposition as not merely unwise, but what is a far greater sin in his eyes, unpopular. So he lumps it in with the silver issue, and merely remarks that whether of State or National issue, the currency should be properly guarded. "Have no fears concerning the dollars in your pockets or those you hope to put there, good people," is the purport and tenor of his patronising comment, "have no fears of anything, for if you elect me president, I, Grover Cleveland. will see to it that everything goes on all right. Nothing can happen to you if I am president-because I will take care of you. Just put yourselves in my hands and you will be all right, for I am a deal bigger than my party! If the States are allowed to issue wild-cat currency, I will see to it that they make it good, so far as the law will do it, anyhow. That much I can promise, because I know that mere legislation will never make any currency good, especially State legislation, over which the president has no more control than Canute had over the waves of the sea. But you. good people, will never think of this, for you believe in me, as I believe in myself!"

In this manner from first to last he tramples on the self-respect of his party and insults the intelligence of the people whom he hopes by such bold assumption to win to his support. 1 • • '

• • ٠ The experience of Candidate Weaver in Georgia is an object lesson which ought to be burned in upon the consciousness of every honest and patriotic voter in the land.

General Weaver is not only the presidential candidate of a party respectable in numbers and creditable in the purposes it avows, but he is a man of reputable life, fair intellectual endowments, and creditable achievements. Above all, he'is a citizen of the United States, In all of these relations he was entitled to the unrestricted exercise of the inalienable right of free speech. As a man, as a candidate, and as a citizen this right attached to him. The people of Georgia were not compelled to listen, but they had no right to prevent others from listento or to prevent General Weaver or Mrs. Lease from speaking, and they would not have done it had they not known that the government of the United States has no more care for the lives, persons, and rights oi its citisens than a Kansas farmer has for a grasshopper.

The hopelessness of expecting improved conditions at the South from the continued and unrestrained operation of the very causes that have produced the existing state of alfairs is well illustrated by the universal instinct which leads the colored man to look to the North for whatever betterment of his conditions which he may expect or desire.

If the readers of the Inter Ocean could peruse even a tithe of the thousands of letters received from colored men at the South upon this subject by the Bystander, as the head of the National Citizens Rights Association, they would understand this better than any words of his can explain it to them. The letters come by hundreds and thousands, blotted, smutched, ell-spelt perhaps, but all inspired by one thought; "How and when shall our rights be secured?"

What are the rights of these poor creatures whom American christian civilisation first cursed with pov-

There are three classes of remedies suggested by these humble correspondents for the evil they endure. All of these are worthy of thought- wait to earn it by his usual labor. ful men.

The first is that some means be devised by which the government about if the people of the North of the United States shall secure them immunity from peril in the exercise of the rights of free men.

The second is the oft-repeated prayer that they may by some means be enabled to remove to some portion of the country where they can secure homes and receive the benefits of good schools for their childron.

The third is an impatient demand that they may receive arms and be allowed to defend themselves, assert their rights, and maintain their privileges. If the people of the South could read these letters and know what the Bystander, by way of personal remonstrance, has done to repress the tendency to seek by violence the rights denied them in defiance of law, they would perhaps realize why it is that the Bystander has such firm convictions upon the danger of the present situation. Where a Southern man approaches a score or two of colored men who regard him with distrust. the Bystander receives the confidence of a thousand who would not dare open their hearts to any white man in the region where he lives.

The strength of this reliance upon the thought and conscience of the people of the North, is shown very forcibly in some recent events. A voung colored man. having a widowed and invalid mother to support, became much interested in the extension of the National ('itizens Rights Association. "I do not know," he wrote, "what it will do or how it will be done; but I do know that unless the people who love freedom and justice in the North come to our aid in some way there is no hope for us, and if they do not know our condition how can they help us? All the good that I can see will come from it at first will be to let them know how we feel and what we suffer."

With this view he set out to secure members of the association, circulating for signatures the application for membership which has so often been published in the Inter Ocean, perhaps as harmless a form of words as could possibly be devised

"The undersigned heartily approve the work of the National Citizens Rights Association in collecting and dissominating information in regard to violation of the rights of American citizenship and aiding and encouraging the legal assertion and protection of the same, and hereby request that our names be enrolled as members of said association, and pledges our aid and support in extending its membership and promoting its patriotic aims."

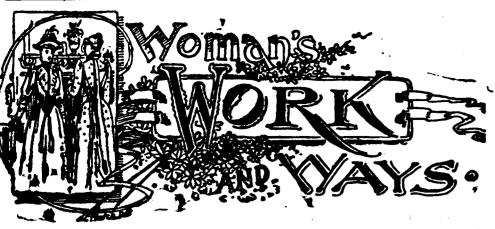
On the 26th of June he was arrested. and charged before a magistrate with obtaining money under false pretences, (he merely told such as wished to join that they would have to pay the postage on their certificates), convicted, and because he could not give bail on appeal, sent to the "contract" prison of the coun-He managed to smuggle a letter to write at once to The Plaindealer-De-the Bystander out of his prison and troit or Cincinnati office.

-At the civil service examination in San Francisco, there were six Afro-American applicants. All of them passed, and are eligible for appointments in the postal services,

#### We Want Agents

The Plaindealer desires agents, correspondents and subscribers in Cleveland, Lima, Delaware, Lebanon, Delphos, Rendville, Coshocton, Gallipolis, Mansfield, Sandusky, Norwalk, Selma, Troy, Akron, Middletown, Oberlin, Ripley. Cadis, Yellow Springs, News ark, Portsmouth, Wilmington, Circleville. Zanesville, Steubenville, Jamestown Cambridge, Eaton, Hillshoro. 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 ty to work out the fine and costs, in these places who can be secured.





Ohio, last week.

ermit the on badges of the G. A. than three'quarters full. After these B, in Washington city. Mrs. Brus. cakes are turned out, ice them, and also assisted at the capitol recep- if you like, dust over the icing before tion on the rotunda, Monday evening, of the same week, and at Miss Clara Barton's Red Cross reception to the Grand Army veterans Tuesday even-

The ladies of the Orphans' Home ing. movement at Lexington, Ky., have bargained for the Webster place on the Georgetown pike. They have agreed to give \$1,000 for the property, paying \$1,000 cash by October 1st, and the balance on time, to bear interest at the rate of 7 per

cent. . . .

"The pleasing interchange of courtesies between Queen Victoria and Mrs. Ricks, still continues. The latter has reached her little home in Monrovia, Liberia, and has sent the Queen a very large portrait of herself. As a delicate return for this, Queen Victoria has sent back her photograph to Mrs. Ricks. It is handsomely framed and bears the words in Her Majesty's own hand writing: "Presented to Mrs. Ricks by Victoria R., and I., July 1892."

Lexington Transcript: "Miss Mary Thraser Frazier, colored, of Paris, Bourbon county, is now making her home in San Francisco, Cal., and is one of the wealthiest girls among the colored people in the United States. She has \$45,000 invested in government bonds. She was re. elected treasurer, for the second time, of the society of Young Workers. This society takes care of the poor, and has established a college where young girls are educated for

sisters." · • • • • •

American Citizen:-- Kansas City is indeed to be complimented in being able to secure the services of Miss Anna M. Jones as teacher in Lincoln high school. Miss Jones needs no commendation at our hands, her ability and qualifications are too well known, but lest some of our readers may not, we must speak of her. Miss Jones is one of the most successful educators of our youth; she was one of the very best teachers Lincoln Institute ever had. From there she went to Wilberforce where she has beside being lady principal, taught some of the classes. She comes from there to us and brings a mind well trained and disciplined and filled to overflowing. Our young

Madame Selika sang to 5,000 peo- to take for the snow the whites ple at the Music hall in Cleveland, of all the eggs used. It will make the tarts lighter. For this reason Mrs. Br K. Bruse was chairman of you must fill the forms no more is hardens some chopped almonds. . . . . . . . . For chocolate tarts take a quar\_

ter of a pound of sugar, one ounce and a half of grated chocolate and the yolks of six eggs. Stir for a quarter of an hour, then add three ounces of cornstarch and the whites of the eggs beaten to a snow. . . . . . . . .

Portugese Cakes-Take butter, eggs. sugar and flour of equal weight. Beat the butter to a cream, add the eggs, then the sugar and at last the nour. Stir half an hour and drop in little heaps the size of a wal nut, on a sheet iron pan, which you have slightly dusted over with flour. Take some preserved cherries and place one in the center of each cake, pressing it down to steady it. Bake in a moderately hot oven.

\* \* \* \* . . . Sugar waters—Take sugar the weight of two eggs and flour the weight of one egg. Stir the three eggs and the sugar for a quarter of an hour; add the flour and half a teaspoonful of minced orange peel. or candied orange flowers, and put little heaps of it on a very thinly buttered sheet iron pan three inches apart. Dust them over with gran. ulated sugar, and bake in a moderately hot oven. After they are done remove them while hot, and bend them over a rounded stick in the shape of a scroll. Or shape them like cornucopias, and fill them with whipped cream.

To make macaroons take half a pound of almonds, blanched and skin ned, with three or four bitter ones among them. Pound them fine in a mortar, with the whites of three eggs. Add ten ounces of sugar, and stir for a quarter of an hour. Put in little round or oblong heaps on a sheet of paper, dusted over with flour. Sprinkle sugar over the mac. aroons, and bake in a slow oven. . . . . . . . .

When a recipe tells you to beat butter to a cream, do as follows: Weigh your butter first then put it in the bowl in which you mean to stir you cake. Place it near the stove for about an hour beforehand to get soft (but do not let it melt); use a wooden spoon with a long straight handle to stir vigorously in one and the same direction until the butter is white and foaming. When

good old test is to put a piece of

thick paper into the oven, to shut

the door and open it again after five

minutes. If the paper is of a light.

brown color the oven is moderately

hot, and if yellow the oven is cool.

Now, as to forms, it is advisable to

have one or two sheetiron pans with

low rims, just fitting into your oven

for small cakes, either to be direct.

ly placed upon them, or for holding

a number of small cake moulds. Then

to have a round tin mould, pretty

open, with, a straight rim around

as high as your forefinger, and last.

ly, a high form rounded below with

a raised pattern and well tinned

inside. Your forms must be immac.

ulately clean, perfectly dry, and to

receive the cake batter have to be

buttered inside and dusted over eith.

er with cracker.dust or powdered

sugar-except when otherwise direct.

ed. For buttering the form. I first

melt the butter and then use a soft

painter's brush (kept for this sole

purpose) to give the form a coat.

ing of butter. Get your form (or

forms) ready for receiving your cake.

batter before you begin stirring the

do not turn your cake out of the

form immediately, but let it stand

a while to get cool when it will

wome out of the form unharmed.

Do not let it get cold even then

Jeffersonville, Ind., Sept. 30.-For

several days John Craig post, G. A. R.,

has been making extensive arrange.

ments to hold a re-union in this city,

October 6, 7 and 8. At a meeting

of the post last night a resolu.

tion was submitted to the effect

that the Nerro veterans of Rousseau

post be permitted to march with

the whites in the proposed parade.

This announcement caused consterna.

tion in the ranks and prompted sev.

eral members of the post to rise sim.

ultaneously and enter protest. Fin.

ally it was decided that instead of

countenancing such proceeding in

the comping demonstration, it would be best to deny the Negro the priv.

Here of participating other than as

a private citizen. The action of

John Craig post has been received

too suddenly, or it will fall.

When the baking is done.

#### YOKED WITH OF INTEREST TO MEN.

#### The Latest Fads in Gentlemen's Wear.

The shirt with colored bosom and cuffs and white standing collar is the proper thing for day wear. Even. ing shirts are of the plainest, finest inen. The frilled, tucked or pique bosom is the very worst of taste. . . .

The fashion color in scarfs as well as in clothing is gray, both in plain and small figured materials. Scaris in dull blue tints are also shown in great variety. For evening wear there is of course, nothing but the plain, or broad stripe of white lawn or the black satin for informal oc. casions.

. . .

Silk handkerchiefs should never be used except for mufflers The individ. ual who goes around with a hand. kerchief protruding from his waist. coat invariably has it of silk. The new linen affairs are of very large size, but of such fine material that they do not bulge one's pockets out. They should be perfectly plain, with a narrow border.

. . .

The proper thing in scarfs is the four-in-hand, tied in a small knot, so that the full width of the scarf bulges out immediately below it. A large knot or a loosely tied one is an abomination which really well dressed men studiously avoid. The Ascot scarf, when it is nicely tied, comes second in favor, and the flat bow of silk is also to be worn.

. . .

The derby hat for the Juning sea. son has a smaller crown and a heav. ier, c ler brim than its predecessor. The ...ght brown, rough felt is still the fashionable material. Tall silk hats are a little more bell crown. ed, and also have the heavier brim. Young men who wish to get rid of the ponderous look taken on by the high expanse of shining silk have a strip of deak black Melton cloth put on over the regulation narrow silk band.

The fashionable overcoat, both for evening dress and day wear, is the long-tailed, close-fitting coat that came into favor late last spring. It is made in rough goods, preferably of a gray mixture, which is to be the proper color for all clothing and is finished with velvet collar and cuffs of the same shade. It should come well below the wearer's knees, and if it is worn by any but tall, well-formed men the street urchins will have many a chance to air their caustic wit.

#### . . .

In the way of jewelry there is little new to be said. Many of the best dressed men wear none at all but a signet ring or two plain round rings, with three diamonds, or contrasting stones in each one may be worn. A watch chain is al. so permissible if it is light, and runs straight across the waistcoat, be. tween the lower pockets, and has no dangling bar or locket. Two small tude are worn in the shirt front. at the proper scarf pins are very adding eggs, let them have about small, a single pearl being in the the same temperature as the but. best taste. ter, or the latter will curdle. To Wear a silver key chain, with knife, further avoid this, add one egg at pencil, cigar cutter and other ata time, alternating with a spoon. tachments, but wear it so that not ful of sugar (or sometimes flour) and a trace of it will show. It is sup. only add the next egg when the posed to be a convenience, not an former is thoroughly mixed. Beat ornament. all your cakes in one direction and with uniform alacrity. Your suc. In the shop of a fashionable tail. cess depends a good deal on this or who has just returned from a rule. The snow of the whites is trip abroad, I saw a colored fash. always added at the last moment. ion plate from London, on which was Do not stir it in, but mix from the the sides of the vessel toward the represented a short, stout gentle. man with a dark brown pointed middle in gentle strokes. The bat. beard attired in one of these coats ter when thus finished, must not of a light, brilliant blue tint, and stand, but must be baked at once. wearing gloves of a weak lemonade The fire is another important factor hue. He looked like a jumping jack in baking. It ought to be looked which had been exposed to the rain, after at least an hour before hand, but the tailor assured me that he and be in such a condition as to had seen such a rig in real life in need no handling during the time of Pall Mail. I should like to see the effect the first Anglomaniac to come out in such array will produce in Most cakes need a moderately hot Fifth avenue. and some even a cool oven. A

# AN UNBELIEVER,

From Rudyard Kipling's "Plain Talks from the Hills."

When the Gravesend tender left the P. & O. steamer and went back to catch the train for town there were a good many people in it crying. But the one who wept most, and most openly, was Miss Agness Laiter.

She had reason to cry, because the only man she ever loved or ever could love, so she said, was going to India; and India, as every one knows, is divided equally between jungles, tigers, cobras, cholera and Sepoys. Phil Carron had been lying loose on his friends hands, and as he had nothing to do naturally fell in love. He was not strong in his views and opinions, and, though he never came to actual grief, his friends were thank. ful when he said good by e and went out to the mysterious tea business near Darilling.

Agnes Laiter went about her du. ties at home-her family object.ed to the engagement-with red eyes, while Phil was sailing to Dar. iiling.

In the course of time, as he set. tled more into the collar, and his work grew fixed before him, the face of Agnes Laiter went out of his mind, and only came when he was at leisure.

She did not forget Phil, because e was of the kind that never for. gets.

Only another man, a very desir. able young man, presented himself be. fore Mrs. Laiter, and the chance of a marriage with Phil was as far off as ever, and his letters were so un. satisfactory, and there was a cer. tain amount of domestic pressure brought to bear on the girl, and the young man really was an eligible person as incomes go, and the end of all things was that Agnes mar. ried him, and wrote a tempestuous whirlwind of a letter to Phil in the wilds of Darjiling, and said she should never know a happy mom. ent all the rest of her life-which was a true prophecy.

Phil got that letter, and held him. self ill-treated. This was two years after he had come out; but by dint of thinking fixedly of Agnes Laiter. and looking at her portrait, and pat. ting himself on the back for being one of the most constant lovers in history, and warming to the work as he went on, he really fancied that he had been very hardly used.

He sat down and wrote one final letter-a really pathetic world without end, amen," epistle; explain. ing how he would be true to eter. nity, and that all women were very much alike, and he would hide his broken heart, etc., etc., but if at any future time, etc., he could afford to wait, etc., unchanged affections, etc. return to her old love, etc., for eight closely written pages.

From an artistic point of view it was very neat work, but an ordi. nary Philistine who knew the state Phil's real feelings-not the ones he rose to as he went on writingwould have called it the thoroughly mean and selfish work of a thoroughly mean and selfish, weak man. But this verdict would have been incor-Phil paid for the postage. rect. and felt every word he had written for at least two days and a half. It was the last flicker before the light went out.



# 31 & 33 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

We have on hand a very large and complete line of Fall and Winter Overcoats, pledged with us during the Summer, which we sell at prices ranging from \$5 upward. Also a complete stock of Tailor-made Misfit Overcoats which will be sold at one half their original price.

Money loaned on all goods of value.

VAN BAALEN'S LOAN



city, and prices are as low as the lowest. FURNITURE we have in all its branches at Rock Bot-

tom Prices.

STOVES AND RANGES from the best Detroit and Chicago factories.

Goods sold for CASH and on Installment Plan.

SEWING MACHINES \$14.50



Lace & Chenille Curtains and Curtain Poles.

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349 P F E E E

Misses and youth are indeed favored when they have such a lady and scholar to instruct them.

#### FAMOUS CAKE RECPIES.

Now for the layer cake, which I consider particularly nice. It is call. ed Vienna cake. Take one pound of butter, beat to a cream, add seven eggs and the yolks of seven moreone whole egg and one yolk at a time-and after all are well mixed with the butter add gradually one pound of sugar. Stir half an hour, then add one pound of the finest possible wheat flour and the grat. ed peel of one lemon. This cake re. quires a hot oven. Baked in a shallow round form, ten inches in diameter-the butter put in to about the depth of an inch-it will make four to five layers, each baked sep. arately until of a light brown. You might also divide the batter into six or eight smaller layers (for which, of course, smaller forms would be required, two at a time, to make quicker work), and produce two lay. er cakes with different filling and icing. After the layers are cold trim them so as to fit nicely one on top of the other, and if too much browned in places shave off the ob. jectionable outer crust. Spread a thin layer of fruit jelly or jam, or some other filling between each lay. er of cake, and finish the top with icing, the latter covering the sides

baking.

latter.

.

as well. . . .

If not of jelly or jam the follow. ing may be made of whipped cream with various flavorings, or you might use for a filling any of the creams described last week. But, these fillings are only for ready use. since they will turn sour if kept longer than a day. You might fill your cake also with the icing you mean to use for the top.

For a "Nut Filling," which is very good, take two ounces of sugar and make a syrup of it with three table. spoonfuls of water, to which add three ounces of walnuts peeled and pounded' fine in a motar with the addition of a tablespoonful of cream. Add then half a teaspoonful of vanilla essence and one ounce of candied lemon peel, minced, stir until thick.

A simple icing is made by taking. two ounces of finely powdered sugar and the white of one egg, starring SOUTHERN INDIANA PREJUDICE. both together for fifteen minutes. During this time add either lemon, orange, or any other kind of fruit juice of syrup, to color or flavor. chocolate icing is easiest made thus: Take a quarter of a pound of chocolate, break in pieces and soften in a warm place. Mix with two ounces of sugar, stir well, and add gradually the whites of two

ergs. To ornament your cake after it is jeed you may take one or more kinds of preserved or candied fruit, which you arrange in tasteful ways. Here are some recipes for small cakes. First of all, you may use the recipes for sponge and sand cake, and bake the batter in pretty little tin or copper forms, which come for this purpose, thus obtaining small cakes or tarts. The only difference in the recipes I would counsel is, with much unfavorable comment.

My informant told me that he saw gloves of that mild jaundice tint on all the Paris and London swells on all occasions, but in the morning, when heavier gloves of a pronounc. ed red shade were worn.

#### Another Friend Gone.

-In the death of Patrick G. Gilmore, the noted band leader, which occurred at St. Louis, last Saturday, lovers of music have cause to mourn an almost irreparable loss. In fact there was none other who filled such a place in popular favor as he. The Afro-American has reason to mourn a friend whose many kind acts and expressions will long be remembered by artists of the race. For instance, Joseph Banneker Adger, the composer, writes from Fall River: "Mr. Gilmore played my compositions and spoke very kindly indeed of the colored people making great progress. He addressed an audience in Boston, and spoke five minutes about a colored man's zeal and ambition and remarkable ability. He could have played the pieces and said nothing. I am qutie sure he has helped the race in extolling my work."

#### Goddard's Waterloo.

-Joe Goddard, the Australian Champion pugilist, met his Waterloo to-night, at the Ariel Athletic, Club, in the presence of 2,000 persons, at the hands of Joe Butler, a Philadelphia colored boy, Sept. 21. The Afro-American did not weigh over 165 pounds, while Goddard was at least thirty pounds heavier. The bout began at 10:46 o'clock, and Butler had things his own way in the first two rounds, knocking Goddard down cleanly by right swings on the jaw in each round. In the third, when Goddard was groggy, the mill was topped after having lasted but half a minute. No decision was rendered. Goddard's right eye was blackened and he was cut in the face, while Butler was only slightly scratched in the face Goddard made no pretense whatever of being able to deliver punishment and made a sorry exhibition for a champion. He was very weak after the first knock down. The crowd went wild and lustily cheered Butler.

That letter made Agnes Laiter very unhappy and she cried and put it away in her desk, and became Mrs. Somebody else for the good of her Which is the first duty of family. every christian maid.

Phil did what many planters have done before him-he made up his mind to marry a Hill girl and set. tle down. So he married Dunmaya by the forms of the English church, and some fellow planters said he was a fool and some said he was a wise man.

Dunmaya was a thoroughly honest girl, and in spite of her reverence for an Englishman had a reasona ble estimate for her husband's weak. nesses. She managed him tenderly, and became in less than a year a very passable imitation of an English lady in dress and carriage.

Meantime the letter lay in Agnes' desk, and now and again she would think of poor, resolute, hard working Khil among the cobras and tigers of Darjiling, toiling in the vain hope that she might come back to him. Her husband was worth ten Phils. except that he had rheumatism of the heart.

Three years after he was married. and after he had tried Nice and Algeria for his complaint, he went to Bombay, where he died and set Agnes free. Being a devout woman, she looked on his death and the place of it as a direct interpo. sition of Providence, and when she recovered from the shock she took out and re-read Phil's letter with the "etc., etc," and the big dashes and the little dashes, and kissed it sev. eral times. No one know her in Bombay; she

had her husband's income, which was a large one, and Phil was close at hand. It was wrong and improper, of course, but she decided, as hero. ines do in novels, to find her old lover, to offer him her hand and her gold, and with him spend the rest of life in some spot far from unsym\_ pathetic souls.

She sat for two months alone in Watson's hotel elaborating this de. cision, and the picture was a pretty Then she set out in search one. of Phil Garron, assistant on a tea plantation with a more than usual. ly upprounceable name.

She found him. She spent a month over it, for his plantation was not in the Darjiling district at all, but near Kangra. Phil was very little altered, and Dunmaya was very nice to her.

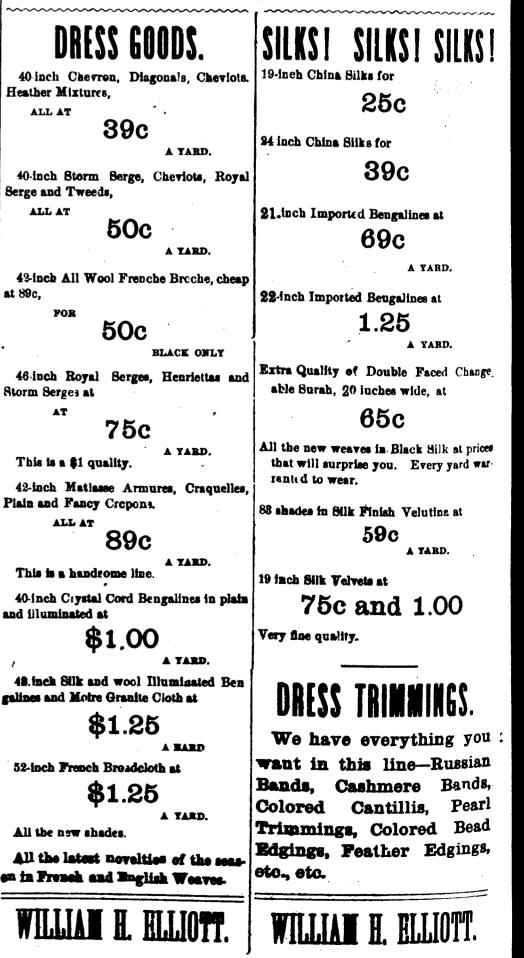
Now, the particular vin and shame of the whole business is that Phil, who really was not worth thinking of twice, was and is loved by Dun. maya and more than loved by Agnes, the whole of whose life he seems to have modit.

Worst of all, Dunmaya is making a decent man of him, and he will be ultimately saved from predition through her training.

Which is monifestly unlair.



We are offering values in this Department that will surprise you. Our stock is all new and selected with the greatest of care.





# HRRISON'S LETTER.

## haal Arceptance of the Repub-Kan Standard Bearer.

PIRTY POLICY COMPARED. fit of the Republicans Has Been Distinctively American.

TEAT DEMOCRACY OFFERS.

ng gel Brusade Agalast American Shops," "A Programme of Demolition."

# EST OF THE M'KINLEY LAW.

Indiess Progress in Prosperity, Brticipated in by All Sections of the Country, Particularly by Farmers-A Way to Prevent Election Frauds--Bimetallism and the Nicaragua Canal Advocated.

Every Man, Be He Republican or Democrat, Should Read This.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The following letter of Benjamin Harrison accepting the republican nomination for the presidency. was given out at the white Luse at Six o'clock this evening:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1892. Hon. William McKinley, Jr., and sthers, committee, etc.-Gentlemen: I now avail myself of the first period d relief from public duties to repetil to the notification which you trought to me on June 20 of my nommation for the office of president of the United States by the republican national convention recently held at Minneapolis.

accept the nomination and am material for the approval expressed by a convention of the acts of the administration. I have endeavored, without wavering or weariness, so far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1888. If the policies of the administration have not been distinctively and progressively American and republican policies, the fast has not been in the purpose but m the execution. I shall speak frank-Fof the legislation of congress and of the work of the executive department -for the credit of any successes that on the designers' tables go to foreign have been attained is in such measure due to others-senators and representatives and to the efficient heads of the eveni executive departments-that may do so without impropriety. The Challenge Accepted. A vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries; and this challenge to a review of what has been done we prenetiy and gladly accept. The great work of the Fifty-first congress has been subjected to the revision of a demogratic house of representatives. of the acts of the executive departto its serutiny and investigation. mocratic national administration succeeded by a republican admintion, and the freshness of the erats gives unusual facilities for fair sequences and judgment. There has dom been a time, I think, when a tonge from the declared policies of mublican to the declared policies d the democratic party involved such "days results to the business interests the country. A brief review of what has seen done and of what the demoenti- party proposes to undo will justily this opinion. A sound National Currency. The republican party, during the civil Tar. devised a national currency, consting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the government, and of mational bank notes, based upon Security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issues of state canks and the intended result, that all such issues should be withdrawn, was balized. There are men among us now who never saw a state bank note. The thus furnished directly or indirectly by the United States have been the only the safe and acceptable paper curmany of the people. Bank failures have brought no fright, delay or loss to the bill holders. The note of an inw.rect bank is as good and as current is a treasury note-for the credit of de United States is behind it. Our money is all national money, I might LEsst say international, for these bills we not only equally and indescrimitately accepted at par in all the states, hat in some foreign countries. Lie democratic party, if intrusted Whithe control of the government, is har pledged to repeal the tax on state We issues, with a view to putting We circulation again, under such dithe legislation as the states may kant a flood of local bank issues. Only who, in the years before the \* experienced the inconvenience and losses attendant upon the use of men money can appreciate what a reand to that system involves. The dekaustion of a bill was then often no Section of its value. The bank dethe of yesterday was not a safe This to-day as to credit or values. Merchants deposited several times dur-Et the day lest the hours of bank clos-<sup>42</sup> should show a depreciation of the <sup>2</sup> ney taken in the morning. The Pareler could not use in a journey to the east the issues of the most solvent in the Spanish West Indies, and the hanks of the west, and, in consequence, In nev changer's office was the fa-Best heighbor of the ticket office and the much counter. The farmer and the aborer found the money received for their products or their labor depreciated when they came to make their Purchases, and the whole business of the country was hindered and burdened. Changes may become necessary, but a national system of currency, safe and acceptable throughout the whole country, is the good fruit of bitter experiences; and I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the democratic party.

sands of American citizans, bent on European travel, have each year stepped into a foreign jurisdiction at the New York docks. The merchandize balance of trade, which the treasury books show, is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage moneys. The great ships, the fastest upon the sea, which are now in peace profiting by our trade, are, in a secondary sense, war ships of their respective governments, and in time of war would, under existing contracts with those governments, speedily take on the guns for which their decks are already prepared. and enter with terrible efficiency upon the work of destroying our commerce. The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe

were built up, and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect government aid, the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the mails, or of an annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct the ships so as to adapt them for carrying an armament, and to turn them over to the government on demand, upon specified terms.

#### The Work Begun.

It was plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines a similar policy must be entered upon. The Fifty-first congress enacted such a law; and, under its benchicent influence, sixteen American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons and costing \$7,-400.000 have been built or contracted to be built in American shipyards. In addition to this it is now practically certain that we shall soon have under the American flag one of the finest

steamship lines sailing out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction in American yards of four new passenger steamships of 10,000 tons each, costing about \$8,000,000, and will add to our naval reserve six steamships, the fastest upon the sea.

For the Patriotic to Decide.

A special interest has been taken by me in the establishment of lines from our South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and, though my expectations have not yet been realized, attention has been called to the advantages possessed by these ports, and when their people are more fully slive to their interests I do not doubt that they will be able to secure the capital needed to enable them to

profit by their great natural advantages. The democratic party has found no place in its platform for any reference to this subject, and has shown its hostility to the general policy by refusing to expend an appropriation made during the last administration for ocean mail contracts with American lines.

levied upon articles of any kind pro-The patriotic people, the workmen in duced in this country the difference beour shops, the capitalists seeking new tween the cost of labor here and labor enterprises, must decide whether the abroad, when such a difference exists, great ships owned by Americans which fully measures any possible benefits to have sought American registry shall labor, and the enormous additional imagain humbly ask a place in the Engpositions of the existing tariff fall with lish naval reserve; the great ships now crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen." shops for construction. and the United States lose the now brightening opthe republican contention that Ameriportunity of recovering a place commencan workmen are advantaged by a tariff

mrate with its wealth, the skill of its

# ticians, and the port, signed by all |

What Democracy Would De. the members of the committee, has The democratic platform promises a been given to te public. No such repeal of the tariff law containing this wide and careful nquiry has ever beprovision, and especially denounces as fore been made. These facts appear "sham reciprocity" that section of from the report: the law under which these trade ar-First-The costof articles entering rangements have been made. If no into the use of the earning less than other issue were involved in the camone thousand doars per annum has paign this alone would give it momentdecreased, up to My, 1892, 8.4 per cent., ous importance. Are the farmers of while in farm proacts there has been the great grain growing states willing an increase in price, owing in part to to surrender these new, large and inan increased forem demand and the creasing markets for their surplus? opening of new mrkets. In England Are we to have nothing in exchange during the same priod the cost of livfor the free importation of sugar and ing increased 1.9 ier cent. Tested by coffee, and at the same time to destroy their power to prchase articles of the sugar planters of the south and the beet sugar industry of the northwest | necessity the earnings of our working people have neve been as great as and of the Pacific coast? Or are we to they are now. have the taxed sugar and coffee, which Second-There hs been an average a "tariff for revenue only" necessarily advance in the rat of wages of .75 of 1 involves, with the added loss of the per cent

new markets, which have been opened? Third-There ha been an advance in As I have shown, our commercial the price of all firm products of 18.67 rivals in Europe do not regard this recper cent. and of ill cereals 33.59 per iprocity policy as a "sham," but as a cent serious threat to a trade supremacy The ninth annus report of the chief they have long enjoyed. They would of the bureau of libor statistics of the rejoice-and, if prudence did not restate of New Yor, a democratic offistrain, would illuminate their depressed manufacturing cities-over the

A Principle Not a Schedule.

ists as to the rate upon particular arti-

cles necessary to effect an equalization

between wages abroad and at home.

In some not remote national campaigns

the issue has been-or, more correctly,

has been made to appear to be-be-

tween a high and a low protective

tariff, both parties expressing some

solicitous regard for the wages of our

working people, and for the prosperity

of our domestic industries. But, under

a more courageous leadership, the dem-

ocratic party has now practically de-clared 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. The

majority report of the committee on

platform to the democratic national

convention at Chicage contained this

"That when custom-house taxation is

olause:

cer, very recently ssued, strongly corroborates, as to hat state, the facts news that the United States had abanfound by the sense committee. His doned its system of protection and extended inquiry hows that, in the reciprocity. They see very clearly year immediately bllowing the passage that a restriction of American producof the tariff act of 1890, the aggregate tion and trade and a corresponding insum paid in wags in that state was crease of European production and trade would follow; and I will not be-\$6,377,925 in exces, and the aggregate production \$31,315180 in excess of the lieve that what is so plain to them can preceding year. be hidden from our own people.

In view of thi showing of an increase in wages, d a reduction in the The principle of the platform in favor cost of articles of common necessity, of "the American doctrine of protecand of a marked idvance in the prices tion" meets my most hearty approval. of agricultural priducts, it is plain that The convention did not adopt a schedthis tariff law hasnot imposed burdens, ule, but a principle that is to control but has conferred benefits upon the all tariff schedules. There may be diffarmers and the workingman. ferences of opinion among protection-

PPLEME

#### Special Effects of the Act.

Some special effects of the act should be noticed. It was a courageous attempt to rid our people of a long maintained foreign monopoly in the production of tin plate pearl -buttous, silk plush, linens, lace, etc. Once or twice in our history the production of tim plate had been attempted, and the prices obtained by the Welsh makers would have enabled our makers to produce it at a proit. But the Welsh makers at once cat prices to a point that drove the American beginners out of the business, and when this was accomplished again made their own prices.

A correspondent of the Industrial World, the official organ of the Welsh tin-plate workers, published at Swan-sea, in the issue of June 10, 1892, advises a new trial of these methods. He

\$ays: "Do not be deceived. The victory of the republicans at the polls means the retention of the McKinley bill and means the rapidly accruing loss of the 80 per cent. of the export American trade. Hud there been no democratic victory in 1890 the spread of the tin plate manufacture in the United States silver, and I was much pleased and enwould have been both rapid and bena couraged by the cordiality, promptness fide. \* \* It is not yet too late to and unanimity with which the invita-

of which they are citizens and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children.

No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is able, of itself, to maintain a uniform rate of wages, without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale.

#### "Markets of the World" Fallacy.

One of the favorite arguments against a protective tariff is that it shuts us out from a participation in what is called with swelling emphasis "the markets of the world." If this view is not a false one, how does it happen that our commercial competitors are not able to bear with more screnity our supposed surrender to them of the "markets of the world?" And how does it happen that the partial loss of our market closes foreign tin' plate mills and plush factories that they still have all other markets? Our natural advantages, our protective tariff and the reciprocity policy make it possible for us to have a large participation in the "markets of the world" without opening our own to a competition that would destroy the comfort and independence of our peo-

#### The Silver Problem.

ple.

The resolution of the convention in favor of bimetallism declares, I think. the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free soinage of silver, at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in the commercial uses of the two coined dollars, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations of the world. The one essential condition is that these dollars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions. They are not only a medium of exchange, but a measure of values; and when two unequal measures are called in law by the same name commerce is unsettled and confased and the unwary and ignorant are cheated. Dollars of unequal commercial value will not circulate together. The better dollar is withmeats. drawn and becomes merchandise.

The true interest of all our people. and especially of the farmers and working people, who cannot closely observe the money market, is that every dollar, paper or coin, issued or authorized by the government shall at all times and in all its uses be the exact Europe an agent whose special duty it equivalent, not only in debt paying, is to introduce there the various prepabut in purchasing power, of any other rations of corn as articles of food, and dollar. I am quite sure that if we should his work has been very successful. now act upon this subject independent of other nations, we would greatly pro-The department has also sent skilled mote their interests and injure our veterinarians to Liverpool to examine, own. The monetary conditions in Eu-

in connection with the British veterinarope within the last two years have, I rians, the live cattle from the United think, tended very much to develop a sentiment in favor of a larger use of de something te reduce the price of tion of this government for an internaam down to 11s. per box

contribute to the education of the chil-dren of the land was worthily be stowed and meets my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to lib-appeal of service and suffering. The erty of thought and conscience, and the ear that does not listen with sympathy separation of church and state. The and the heart that does not respond safety of the republic is an intelligent with generosity are the car and heart citizenship, and the increased interest of an alien and not of an manifested in the states in education, American. Now soon again the the cheerfulness with which the neces surviving veterans are to parade upon sary taxes are paid by all classes and the great avenue of the national the renewed interest manifested by the capital, and every tribute of honor and children in the national flag are hope- love should attend the march. A comful indications that the coming genera- rade in the column of the victors' pation will direct public affairs with in- rade in 1865, 1 am not less a comrade creased prudence and patriotism. now.

Our interest in free public schools I have used every suitable occasion open to all children of suitable age is to urge upon the people of all sections supreme, and our care for them will be the consideration that no good cause ealous and constant. The public can be promoted upon the lines of lawschool system, however, was not in- lessness. Mobs do not discriminate, tended to restrain the natural right of and the punishments inflicted by them the parent, after contributing to the have no repressive or salutary influpublic school fund, to choose other ed. ence. On the contrary, they beget reucational agencies for his children. I venges and perpetuate feuds. It is esfavor aid by the general government pecially the duty of the educated and to the public schools with a special influential to see that the weak and view to the necessities of some of the ignorant, when accused of crime, are southern states, but it is gratifying to fairly tried before lawful tribunals. notice that many of these states are, The moral sentiment of the country with commendable liberality, develop- should be aroused and brought to bear ing their school systems and increasing for the suppression of these offenses their school revenues to the great ad against the law and social order. vantage of the children of both races.

Agriculture's Great Gain.

Immigration. The necessity of a careful discrimina-The considerate attention of the tion among the emigrants seeking our farmers of the whole country is invited shores becomes every day more apparto the work done through the state and ent. We do not want and should not agricultural departments in the inter- receive those who, by reason of bad est of agriculture. Our pork products character or habits, are not wanted at had, for ten years, been not only ex- home. The industrious and self recluded by the great continental nations specting, the lovers of law and liberty, of Europe, but their value discredited should be discriminated from the pauby the reasons given for this exclusion. per, the criminal and the anarchist, All previous efforts to secure the re- who come only to burden or disturb our moval of these restrictions had failed, communities. Every effort has been but the wise legislation of the Fifty- made to enforce the laws, and some first congress, providing for the inspec- convictions have been secured under tion and official certification of our the contract labor law. meats and giving to the president pow-The general condition of our country

er te forbid the introduction into this is one of great prosperity. The blesscountry of selected products of such ing of God has rested upon our fields countries as should continue to refuse and upon our people. The annual our inspected meats, enabling us to value of our foreign commerce has inopen all the markets of Europe to our creased more than \$400,000,000 over the pork products. The result has been, average for the preceding ten years, not only to sustain prices by providing and more than \$210,000,000 over 1890new markets for our surplus, but to the last year unaffected by the new add fifty cents per hundred pounds to tariff. Our exports in 1892 exceeded the market value of the inspected those of 1890 by more than \$172,000,000, and the annual average for ten years Under the reciprocity agreements by \$265,000,000. Our exports of breadspecial favors have been secured for stuffs increased over those of 1890 more agricultural products and our exporte than \$144,000,000; of provisions, over of such products have been greatly in-\$4,000,000, and of manufactures over creased, with a sure prospect of a \$8,000,000. The merchandise balance further and rapid increase. The agriof trade in our favor in 1893 was \$202,cultural department has maintained in 944, 842.

#### A Matchless Progress.

No other nation can match the commercial progress which these figures disclose. Our compassion may well go out to those whose party necessities and habits still compel them to declare that our people are oppressed and our trade restricted by a protective tariff. It is not possible for me to refer even States landed at that port; and the re- in the briefest way to many of the sult, in connection with the sanitary topics presented in the resolutions methods adopted at home, has been adopted by the convention. Upon all that we hear no more about our cattle that have not been discussed I have bebeing infected with pleuro-pneumonia. fore publicly expressed my viewa.

A change in the personnel ing public functions are able, honest, diligent and faithful others possessing all these qualities may be found to take and in administrative policies are of great moment. When public affairs have been given a direction and business has adjusted itself on these lines. any sudden change involves a stoppage and new business adjustments. If the change of direction is so radieal as to bring the commercial turntable into use the business changes involved are not readjustments but reconstructions.

#### Our Merchant Marine.

Few subjects have elicited more dis-

constructors and the courage of its sailors in the carrying trade of all the seas. Credit to Binine for Reciprocity.

Another related measure as furnishing an increased ocean traffic for our ships and of great and permanent ben- | declared: efit to the farmers and manufacturers as well is the reciprocity policy de- it is not proposed to injure any domesclared by section 3 of the tariff act of the industries, but rather to promote 1890, and now in practical operation their healthy growth. with five of the nations of Central and over, many industries have come to South America, San Domingo, the Spanish and British West India islands, and with Germany and Austria under special trade arrangements with each. The removal of the duty upon sugar and the continuance of coffee and tea upon the free list, while giving protective duties "for their successful great relief to our own people by cheapening articles used increasingly | tariff changes should be regardful of in every household, was also of such an | the workmen in such industries and of enormous advantage to the countries the invested capital. exporting these articles as to suggest that in consideration thereof reciprocal favors 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. The work of creating new agencies and of adapting our goods to new markets has necessarily taken time; but the results already attained are such, I am sure, as to establish in popular favor the the policy of reciprocal trade, based upon the free importation of such articles as do not injuriously compete with the products of our own farms, mines or factories in exchange for the free or favored introduction of our products into other countries.

Spain has sent less than 1,000 bags to the whole island, and the United States has sent to Havana alone 168,487 bags and about an equal amount to other ports of the island, making approxi- of commercial exchanges, the profits of mately 337,000 for the first half of 1893." Partly by reason of the reciprocal

trade agreement, but more largely by not held or taught by the historic demreason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions upon American pork, cur exports of pork products to Germany increased during the ten months ending June 30 last, \$2,025,074, or about \$2 American shops, the bitter epithets apper cent. The British Trade Journal of London,

in a recent issue, speaking of the increase of American coal exports and of increase of our foreign trade by recithe falling off of the English coal exports to Cuba, says:

"It is another case of American competition. The United States now sup- does not know that the enactment into plies Cuba with about 150,000 tons of coal annually, and there is every prospect of this trade increasing as the forests of the island become exhausted and the use of steam machinery on the sugar estates is developed. Alabama coal especially is securing a reputation know that it would at once enormousriver and rail improvements of the southern states will undoubtedly create an important gulf trade. The new reciprocity policy, by which the United States is enabled to import Cuban sugar, will, of course, assist the American coal exporter even more effectively

than the new lines of railway." Large Increase of Our Trade. A few details only as to the increase

of our trade can be given here. Taking all the countries with which such arrangements have been made our trade to June 30, 1892, had increased 13.78 per cent-with Brazil the increase was nearly 11 per cent; with Cuba during the first ten months our exports increased \$5,702,193, or 54.86

per cent., and with Ports Rico \$590,959.

rate equal to the difference between home and foreign wages, and a declaration only against the alleged "additional impositions" of the existing tariff law.

Here we have a distinct admission of

Again, the majority report further "But in making a reduction in faxes rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and the capital thus involved."

Here we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon continuance" and a declaration that

Mad Crusade Against American Shops. The overwhelming rejection of these propositions, which had before received the sanction of democratic national conventions, was not more indicative of the new and more courageous leadership to which the party has now committed itself, than the substitute which was adopted. This substitute declares that protective duties are unconstitutional-high protection, low protection-are all unconstitutional. A democratic congress holding this view cannot enact, nor a democratic president approve any tariff schedule, the purpose or effect of which is to limit importations, or to give any advantage to an American workman or producer. A bounty might, I judge, be given to the importer, under this view of the constitution, in order to increase importations, and so the revenue-for "rev-

enue only"-is the limitation. Reciprocity, of course, falls under this denunciation, for its object and effect are not revenue but the promotion which go wholly to our producers. This destructive, un-American doctrine was ocratic statesmen whose fame as American patriots has reached this generation - certainly not by Jefferson or Jackson. This mad crusade against plied to American manufacturers. the persistent disbelief of every report of the opening of a tin plate mill or of an procity are as surprising as they are discreditable. There is not a thoughtful business man in the country who law of the declaration of the Chicago convention, upon the subject of the tariff, would at once plunge the coun-

try into a business convulsion such as It has never seen; and there is not a thoughtful workingman who does not ly reduce the amount of work to be done in this country, by the increase of importations that would follow, and necessitate a reduction of his wages to the European standard.

If anyone suggests that this radical policy will not be executed if the democratic party attains power, what shall be thought of a party that is capable of thus trifling with great interests? The threat of such legislation would be only less hertful than the fact. A distinguished democrat rightly described this movement as a challenge to the protected industries to a fight of extermination. and another such rightly expressed the logic of the situation when he interpreted the Chicago platform to be an invitation to all democrats holding even the most moderate protection views to go into the republican party.

Benefits of the McKinley Law.

of the ocean carrying trade. This sub- report from our consul general at the existing tariff law. We are forback, he should be very sure that his of the departments or bureaus, as has mercial agreements been concluded, tive, manufactures are prosperous and befere happened, but appointments is and never before. I am sure, have the blow does not fall upon his own head. Jest touches not only our pockets, but Havana under date of July 26 last: tunately able to judge of its influence upon production and prices by the or upon his wife and children, commerce is more flourishing than at our national pride. Practically all the "During the first half year of 1891 previous time. Against impartially from the eligible lists. The mercial, of the United States been freights for transporting to Europe Havana received 140,056 bags of flour The workmen in our great industries anv market reports. The day of the prophet the democrat party has taken a posiof calamity has been succeeded by that are as a body remarkably intelligent system new in force in all the depart held in higher estimation in both the enormous annual supplies of pro- from Spain, and other ports of the tion almost without parallel in the hisof the trade reporter. An examination and are lovers of home and country. visions furnished by this country, and island about an equal amount, or apments has for the first time placed pro- hemispheres. into the effect of the law upon the They may be roused by injustice, or tory of the country. They reject the for the large return of manufactured proximately 280.112 bags. A Comrade Still. into the effect of the law upon the prices of projects products and of the orige of projects and amall means has been made by a sparts committee com-tion of leading means for of both parmotions strictly upon the basis of merit, doctrine of protection. pronounce it a "During the same period Havana reproducts, have for many years been what seems to them to be such, or be as ascertained by a daily record, and The union soldiers and sailors are the efficiency of the force has been now veterans of time as well as of war. fraud and anathematize it generally. The union soldiers and sailors are led for the moment by others into acts paid to foreign ship owners. Thousands enived 13,976 bags of American flong A resolution to this effect was adopted of passion, but they will settle the tariff of emigrants annually seeking homes and other ports approximately by the democrat convention against the The parallels of age have approached thereby greatly increased. contest in the calm light of their Nounder our flag have been denied the equal amount, making about The approval so heartily given by the close to the citadels of life, and the end | envention to all those agencies which for each of a brave and honorable report of the committee on resolutions CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE. vember firesides, and with sole refersight of it until they entered bags. ence to the prosperity of the country "But for the first half of the Sandy Hook; while increasing thou-

of 16.14x20, full weight busis. Let the accepted by all the powers. We may workmen take half pay for a few months and turn out more. Then let beneficial results from this conference, the masters forego profits for the same time.'

And again that paper says: "It is clearly the interest of both (employer and workmen) to produce tin plates, tariff or no tariff, at a price

that will drive all competitors from the In my last annual message to con-

No Hope in the Welsh-Democratic Alliance.

field."

But in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1890 and of the machinations of foreign producers to maintain their monopoly the tin plate industry has been established in the United States, and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the democratic party for its destruction will not succeed.

The official returns to the treasury department of the production of tin and terne plates in the United States during the last fiscal year show a total production of 13,240,830 pounds, and a comparison of the first quarter, 826,922 pounds, with the last, 8,000,000 pounds, shows the rapid development of the industry. Over 5,000,000 pounds during the last quarter were made from American black plates, the remainder from foreign plates.

Mr. Ayer, the treasury agent in charge, estimates, as the result of careinquiry, that the production the current year will be ful of 100,000,000 pounds, and that by the end of the year our production will be at the rate of 200,000,000 pounds per annum.

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

But without unduly extending this letter 1 cannot follow in detail the influences of the tariff law of 1890. It has transplanted several important industries and established them here, and has revived or enlarged all others. The act gives to the miners protection against foreign silver bearing lead ores, the free introduction of which threatened the great mining industries of the Rocky Mountain states, and to the wool growers protection for their fleeces and flocks, which has saved them from a further and disastrous decline. The house of representatives, at its last session, passed bills placing these ores and wool upon the free list. The people of the west will know how destructive to their prosperity these measures would be. The tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American men and women, and will each year give employment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of employment, and give work to others only at reduced wages.

#### Communistic Appeals.

The appeals of the free trader to the workingman 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 this rage to the employe. I regret that all employers of labor are

**pot** just and considerate, and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the profits. But I do not see that these evils will be ameliorated by a tariff policy the first necessary effect of which is a severe wage cut and the second a large diminution of the aggre**gate** amount of work to be done in this country. If the injustice of his employer tempts the workman to strike

not only hope for, but expect highly which will now soon assemble. When the result of the conference is known. we shall then be able intelligently to readjust our financial legislation to any new conditions.

Honest Elections.

gress 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 govern nent, to the people, by fair apportionments and free elections. I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission. non-partisan in its membership, and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of the navy. The project is not one of concommission to be vested in the supreme venience, but of necessity. It is quite court, if that method would give the possible, I believe, if the United States best guaranty of impartiality. This will supprt the enterprise, to secure commission should be charged with the the speedy completion of the canal duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections, as related rect contribution, and at the same time to the choice of officers of the national to secure to the United States that ingovernment, with a view to securing to fluence in its management which is imevery elector a free and unmolested perative. exercise of the suffrage, and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. \* \* \* ministration to make its foreign policy The demand that the limitations of not a matter of partisan politics but of suffrage shall be found in the law, and patriotism and national honor; and 1

man should resent or resist it." The Frauds in Alabama.

It seemed to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation upon absoof the people.

"A Free Ballot and a Fair Count."

Free Ballot and a Fair Count," comes back to us, not only from Alabama. but from other states, and from men I do not believe that a tame submiswho, differing with us widely in opin- sion to insult and outrage by any naions, have come to see that parties and tion at the hands of another can ever political debate are but a mockery, if, form the basis of a lasting friendship. when the debate is ended, the judg- | The necessary element of mutual rement of honest majorities is to be reversed by ballot box frauds and tally sheet manipulations in the interest of and honorably adjusted, will, I do not the party or party faction in power. | doubt, put our relations with that brave These new political movements in the people upon a more friendly basis than states and the recent decisions of some over before. This already appears in of the state courts against unfair ap- the agreement since negotiated by Mr. portionment laws encourage the hope | Egan for the settlement, by a commisthat the arbitrary and partisan election sion, of the long unsettled claims belaws and practices which have pre- tween the two governments. The work vailed may be corrected by the states, of Mr. Egan has been highly advanthe laws made equal and non partisan, | tageous to the United States. The conand the elections free and honest. The fidence which I refused to withdraw republican party would rejoice at such from him has been abundantly justified. a solution, as a healthy and patriotis local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections. I shall again States and of our citizens have been urge upon congress that provisions be insisted upon with firmness. The made for the appointment of a non-strength of our cause and not the partisan commission to consider the strength of our adversary has given subject of apportionments and elec-tions in their relation to the choice of moan question and the Behring sea federal officers.

#### The Civil Service.

dicious system of quarantine lines has prevented the infection of northern Lational administration is of comparacattle with the Texas fever. The tariff tively little moment. If those exercisbill of 1890 gives better protection to farm products subject to foreign competition than they ever had before, and the home markets for such products their places. But changes in the laws have been enlarged by the establishment of new industries and the development of others. We may confidently submit to the intelligent and candid judgment of the

Cattle Exports.

American farmer whether, in any corresponding period, so much has been done to promote his interests, and whether, in a continuance and extension of these methods, there is not a better prospect offered to him than in the invitation of the democratic party to give our home market to foreign manufacturers, and to abandon the reciprocity policy, and better also than the radical and untried methods of relief proposed by other parties, which are soliciting his support.

#### The Nicaragua Canal.

I have often expressed my strong conviction of the value of the Nicaragua ship canal to our commerce and to our without taxing the treasury for any di-

#### Foreign Policy.

It has been the purpose of the adonly there, is a just one, and no just | have very great gratification in being able to state that the democratic members of the committee on foreign affairs responded in a true American spirit. 1 have not hesitated to consult freely with them about the most confidential lutely fair, nonpartisan lines might and delicate affairs, and here find some effective response. Many frankly confess my obligation for times I have had occasion to say that needed cooperation. They did not laws and election methods designed to regard a patient but firm insistgive unfair advantages to the party ence upon American rights and up making them would some time be used on immunity from insult and injury for to perpetuate in power a faction of a party against the will of the majority They did not believed. They did not believe, as some others

seem to believe, that to be a democrat one must take the foreign side of Our old republican battle cry: "A every international question if a republican administration is conducting the American side.

spect will be wanting.

The Chilian incident, now so happily In our relations with the great European powers the rights of the United question, which came over from the preceding administration, have been

The sivil service system has been ex- the one settled and the other submitted cussion or excited more general inter- or 34 per cent. The liberal participatended and the law enforced with viger to arbitration upon a fair basis. Never United States ever transacted before est than that of a recovery by the tion of our farmers in the benefits of and impartiality. There has been no before, I think, in a like period, have Notwithstanding the extent of the of partisan juggling with the law in any so many important treaties and com-United States of its appropriate share this policy is shown by the following And now a few words in regard to position to it, agriculture is remunera

Programme of Destruction. The democratic party offers a programme of demolition. The protective policy, to which all busness, even that of the importer, is now adjusted; the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine, all are to be demolished, not

gradually, not taken down, but blown up. To this programme of des.ruction it has added one constructive featurethe reestablishment of state banks of issue.

The policy of the republican party is. on the other hand, distinctively a policy of safe progression and development of new factories, new markets and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous changes, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines. Very respectfully BENJAMIN HABRISON. yours,

CALHOUN TACTICS.

Blaine Compares the Democrat Tariff Plank with Calhoun's Compromise Tariff Nullification Plan.

Terrible Arraignment of the Democrat Party-Democrat Free Trade Opposed to Jeffersonian Doctrines - Proteetion Opposed Because It's Republican.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 6.--Hon. James G. Blaine has not been at all well since the death of his son, and some time ago made the announcement that it would be impossible for hun to make any political speeches this fall. This, he said, was not because he did not desire to do so, but because his health would not permit.

In response to an urgent request from many leading republicans he has sent to Hon. Joseph H. Manley, chairman of the republican state committee of Maine, a letter in which he expresses in his usual clear and comprehensive manner his views on the issues invoived in the coming campaign, as

follows: "Not being able, for reasons which I have explained to you, to deliver public speeches in this present campaign, I take the liberty of submitting my views on the issues which I regard as being strongest for the republicans to urge before the people. The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed the McKintey tariff, which for a time failed to meet with popular approval. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the Mc-Kinley tariff by experience. It is found to have worked admirably, and within the last year has produced a greater volume of business, internal and external, export and import, than the

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# SKETCHES OF OUR NOMINEES.

#### HON. JOHN T. BICH.

The republican nomines for governor. essentially a man of the people. His handles. His farm of 300 acres in Elba township, Lapeer county, with its wellcultivated fields and ample buildings, is the pride of the neighborhood. The father of John T. Rich was ana-

tive of rock-ribbed Vermont, but realizing that a man could never be a successful son of toil on a ton of soil he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where John was born. When John was five years old the family returned. Two years later, his mother having died, young John was sent alone to Michigan to live with relatives. The following year his father came on and purchased the farm where the popular republican gubernatorial candidate has since lived. Mr. Rich was married March 12, 1863, to Miss Lucretia Winship, of Atlas, Genesee county. For nearly thirty years since his marriage he has lived, with his good helpmate, the quiet, home life of the farm. By constant study of the various phases of farming

the people.

sult of a thoroughly temperate



he has not only succeeded in developing his broad acres, "laying up a penny for a rainy day," but he has risen step by step in the estimation of his neighbors and the people of the state until to-day as for mail, years past he stands as a representative farmer and man of Michigan.

#### Office Has Sought Him.

Mr. Rich has been a frequent officeholder, but it is a fact that in nearly every instance the place has sought the man, and not the man the place. Honors have been conferred upon him without solicitation. When still a young man his neighbors manifested their appreciation of his sterling worth by electing him for four successive years to represent them on the county board of supervisors, an office of no financial profit but of considerable responsibility. His colleagues discovered the existence of that good judgment and sense of fairness which characterized his later public life and for the last two years of his connection with the board-in 1871 and 1872-made him their chairman. In 1873 he was

The popular and eloquent young reelected to the lower house of the state legislature from the First district of publican who is the republican nominee for lieutenant governor is preen

elassify the wool samples for the world's fair. Both of these positions are technical, and honorable and reearnest application. sponsible rather than remunerative. In politics Mr. Jochim has always Gov. Luce, appreciating his ripe experibeen a republican and a prominent one. ence as a public man and his good sense and judgment, voluntarily appointed him state railroad commission-er in 1887 and reappointed him two years later. The duties of no position connection with office outside of muyears later. The duties of no position he was ever salled upon to fill were executed more creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the state and all parties concerned than those of this very important office. His thernicipal ones. In the latter connection

he has served as alderman, member of the school board, etc., all with credit to himself and friends. The latter now desire his nomination to one of the eugh and conscientious administration principal offices in the state, and Iron Ore is in hearty accord with that moveengh and conscientious administration of the responsible duties of the office won him the respect of the railway ment. Mr. Jochim has earned it and won him the respect of the rallway managements of Michigan and the con-fidence and regard of the employes of the lines. His habit of personally making investigations and associating has the necessary qualifications to properly fill it. Merit such as shown by Mr. Jochim should be fittingly recognized by his with the men and a faculty of sememnomination. Although a delicate matbering them afterward made him as

ter in so far as our candidate himself is popular that a delegation of the emconcerned, Iron Ore could mention ployes went to Gov. Luce in 1889 and much of Mr. Jochim's liberality to requested Mr. Rich's reappointment. those who are in need, as also his lib At no time was there ever a complaint eral donations to churches, schools and made of any unjust decisions or of any charitable institutions. His name is that favored the railroads as against always attached, followed by good round figures, to every subscription Mr. Rich is in the prime of life. of a list for any worthy cause. Mr. Jochim genial and sunny nature, affable and is a perfect type of a gentleman, who approachable. He is just six feet tall. appreciates the honor of being an weighs in the neighborhood of two American citizen born in Sweden, and hundred pounds and is a picture of splendid physical manhood, the rehe, as secretary of state, would be an

#### honor to both. HON. JOHN G. BERRY.

and happy life. His commanding presence and well knit figure, a florid complexion. bright eye and Republican nominee for commissioner of the state land office, pleasant smile, make him an attractive was born in New York city. figure wherever he may be. And yet, December 18, 1838. At the age of sixwith all his strong individuality, no characteristic is more pronounced than teen he removed to Lake Superior, where he engaged in exploring and characteristic is more pronounced than his retiring disposition, his modesty and his plain, unassuming manner of both dress and speech. He is easy as a mining, and one year was in the government survey of the lands lying adjacent to the Montreal river, which on conversationalist and possessed of a Lake Superior divides Michigan and Wisconsin. At the outbreak of the fund of good humor that makes him exceedingly agreeable. Mr. Rich is a friend to his friends, honest and straightforward in all his relations civil war Mr. Berry was working in the Ogima mine near Ontonagon. He enlisted August 8, 1861, for three years with his fellow-man, and no one ever in the Lake Superior Light Guard, which afterward became Company A, charged him with duplicity in the slightest degree. A man of simplicity. Sixteenth Michigan infantry. At the sincerity and integrity, double dealing expiration of his term of service he reand faithlessness would be entirely enlisted for the war in the same comforeign to him. These qualities of perpany and regiment. He served as a fect honesty and sincerity in all his private, corporal, sergeant, first lieudealings are the corner stones of his unbounded popularity. tenant and captain, was in the Third brigade, First division Fifth army

corps, and was in all the engagements of the army of the Potomac from the time of enlistment to the surrender of Appomattox. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was wounded in the right arm by a minnie ball. He received an honorable discharge at the close of the war, being mustered out as captain of the company in which he went out as private at the commencement of the war. He returned to his old home on the upper peninsula, and in a few weeks was again at work at the Ogima mine as engineer of the stamp mill. In the spring of 1866 he accepted a position as clerk in a large wholesale hardware store in Detroit and subsequently engaged in real estate business in that citv.

In 1878 he removed to Otsego county and engaged in farming, sawmill and grist mill business. Mr. Berry has been identified with the G. A. R. ever since its establishment, was first commander of Gen. Harker post No. 264 at

legate to sta

anderhilt has been del

pertion of the state, won by honest Here he acted as enographer, book dealing, thorough understanding and keeper and geneal utility man, rekeeper and geneal utility man, re-maining two yearswhen, about ready for admission to the bar, he was nominsted for the one of treasurer of

And while he has always spent his | Houghton county and elected by an time and money freely in advancing everwhelming marity against Maththe best interest of his party, has never | ew Vanorden, whilefeated the repubbefore allowed his name to be used in | lican candidate in the previous election. He was reominated by his



his belief.

HON. EUGENE A. WILSON,

the state board of education, was born

at Ridgeway, Lenawee county, Mich., September 21, 1854. William R. Wilson,

his father, still works and resides on

Ridgeway, purchased from the govern-

Eugene A. Wilson was sent to the

district school at Ridgeway, and after-

by his parents, where he graduated in

1875. After completing his course in

the high school, he was obliged to fig-

ure for himself so far as his future edu-

cation was concerned, although having

HON. EUGENE A. WILSON.

the very best of a home on the farm

when out of school By teaching dis-

trict schools during the winter, and by

working on the farm during the sum-

mer, and by borrowing money, he

managed to complete the fall classical

The next fall he took charge of the schools at Mount Pleasant, Mich., and

has been continuously engaged as super-

of Lenawee county, and raised the standard of the schools of that county

very much, but was legislated out of

office by the "squawbucks" in the spring of 1891. Being offered the super-

intendency of the Paw Paw schools the

same year, he accepted, and in 1892

placed the schools of Paw Paw on the

university list of schools, so that grad-

nates are now admitted to all courses

of that institution without further ex-

June, 1879.

wards to the high school at Tecumseh

Wilson, his grandfather.

#### HON. JOSEPH 1 HAMBITZER.

party for the second term and on an informal ballot in he democratic convention received | majority of the votes and was indrsed. Before the end of his second term he was chosen cashier of the Superor savings bank of Hancock, which poition he now holds. At the republican sate convention in a contest with five ppponents he was nominated amid grat enthusiasm on the first ballot. Its contest was so fairly and honorably made that he won the admiration of hs opponents. Mr. Hambitzer at the ige of 22 married Miss Emma Nichol, a Hancock girl, with whom he and tvo small daughters reside in Hancock.

Of him the Sault Ste. Marie News says: "Joseph F. Hanbitzer is a typical example of the young 'State Superior' self-made man, and there is not a German in the entire state of Michigan who will not think more of the repub-lican ticket with his name on it."

HON. STANLEY W. TURNER, The republican nominee for auditor general, is another who is particularly fitted for the duties of the important office to which he will, in November, be chosen. He was born at North Fairfield. O., July 15, 1843, and moved with his parents to Hillsdale county, Mich., in 1851. Later he studied at Hillsdale college, and when the war broke out was one of the first to go to the front. He enlisted as a private in the First Michigan sharpshooters; was promoted to a captaincy and was captured at the mine explosion in front of Petersburg. After the war he moved to Ingham county and studied law with Hon. H.L. Henderson. He was elected county clerk of that county in 1866, and in 1868 and 1876 was again recognized by his party by being elected to represent his district in the state legislature. He was chairman of the republican county commit-tee of Ingham county for eight years. In 1877 he removed to Roscommon county, where he has since resided and where he has been engaged in practicing law and in dealing in Michigan and Arkansas pine lands. In 1888 he was elected to the state legislature, in a democratic district, over J. Maurice Finn, now the democratic candidate for congress in the Twelfth district.

be reduced or should this surplus be During the past seven years Mr. Patmaintained? Jefferson pointedly asked: 'Shall we suppress the imposts and investigated and reported upon during give that advantage to foreign over dotengill, in pursuing his business as editor of the Moderator, has traveled give that advantage to loreign over up this chart borne a closer relationship mestic manufactures?' For himself he none have borne a closer relationship to the welfare of the wage-earners of 50,000 miles, visited 3,000 school rooms in seventy of our eighty-five counties, made 322 addresses, and made the acmaintained' and that the surplus crequaintance of thousands of schoolated 'should be appropriated to the imma'ams and schoolmasters. He is full provement of roads, canals, rivers and of days works, has ideas of his own on education.' If the constitution did not the topics of the day, and is not afraid to express them. While not an office give sufficient power to warrant these appropriations Jefferson went so far as seeker nor professional politician, he to recommend that it be amended. This believes it every man's duty to be interpresents the strongest condition of ested in politics. He has always been

affairs upon which a protective tariff can be justified and Jefferson did not a republican and always takes a hand in the campaigns to help the party of hesitate to recommend it. The democrats of the present day, it is needless to say, are the direct opponents of the policy which Jefferson thus outlined Republican candidate for member of and adhered to.

"When the principle of reciprocal trade was first proposed to be introduced into the tariff system, the democrats showed a most generous apprecithe farm of two hundred acres at ation of the question and gave it their support so long as the republicans refused to accept it, but when the repubment in the spring of 1881 by Robert licans came to approve it the democrat

support vanished, and instead of favoring we find the democratic national convention passing a resolution hostile to the system.

A Striking Contrast.

"But in spite of the democrat opposition we have attained through reciprocity a new and valuable trade and the system has demonstrated its many advantages. We were about to declare sugar, molasses, coffee and hides free of all duties in the McKinley bill, but instead of that we passed a law by which we asked the several nations interested what they would give to have these articles made free. We found that the privileges which we were about to give without cost and without charge would secure a large trade in Brazil, in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the Windward and Leeward islands, in British Guiana and Jamaica, San Domingo and the five central American states, and to a minor degree in Austria, France and Germany-all in exchange for the articles which we had intended to gratuitously admit. The free list of the McKinley tariff is larger in the number of articles and in the aggregate amount of their import value than the dutiable list. What would have been the result to the states if every article before it was put on the free list had been made the subject of inquiry to see what we could get in exchange for it? We omitted to do so for many years. And that neglect has cost the government amounted to tens of millions of dolcourse at the Michigan State Normal in trade in exchange for articles other-wise destined to be put on the free list. intendent of schools in various parts of parently for the unpatriotic reason the state ever since. During 1890 and 1891 he assumed charge of the schools

that they did not originate it. "With all its calamities the war brought us one great blesssing-a national currency. There are many who will say that it was worth the cost of the war to bring about so auspicious a result to capital and labor. Before the war we had the worst currency system

they fail the government has taken

care that their bills shall be paid by

of every bill offered in payment with

a liquidation every few years that

would be a destructive loss to the in-

nocent holders of bills and a corre-

sponding profit to the parties owning

the banks. The issues which I have

would arraign the democratic party. I

would not multiply issues nor be di-

verted by our opponents from a stead-

fast adherence to, and constant presen-

PECK'S REPORT.

Tables That Are Supposed to Show

the Good of Protection.

Wages and Tariff-Why the Tariff and

Its Effect on Labor Was Made

the Subject of Special

Investigation.

The ninth annual report of the New

York bureau of statistics of labor has

been delayed more than six months,

bringing its date of publication up to

the beginning of the presidential cam-

paign, and its subject matter, instead

of being a compilation of the doings of

labor, is a thesis on the tariff, and par-

JAMES G. BLAINE."

of any enlightened nation in the world. The state banks were thoroughly irre-

sponsible. They existed by thousands throughout the United States, wherever vocates of 'protection.' On 'he other

of the American people. And while the present report has, under the law been confined to the state of New York, its results can now be taken a indicative of the conditions existing in every section of our country where manufacturing and industrial pursuit are followed. "With the exception of a limited number of the great industries carried on in our country, no state in the union offers a field so varied or extensive within which the statistician can carry on his work with greater assurances of intelligent success than is presented by the state of New York. Within its borders are to be found by far the greatest number of manufacturing es

and important character of the work

undertaken. Of all the varied subject

the state, or furnished the public in

general with statistical data so value

ble to a comprehensive understanding

reat economic question of the present

"Tariff, whether levied 'for revenue

only.' or for 'revenue and the inci-

dental protection of American many

facturers and American labor,' is cer-

tainly a question of such vast import

as to enlist the most thorough and dis-

passionate investigation at the hands

of the practical workings of the one

ay than the tariff.

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tablishments, the most varied indus tries and the largest number of individ. ual employers and wage earners of any of the forty-four commonwealths embraced in the United States. So that whatever the statistical data collected and tabulated may prove, relative to the effects of 'protection' on labor and wages in New York, it may justly be taken as fairly representative of the conditions throughout the whole comtry.

"Not for many years had the subject of the tariff assumed such great preportoins as attached to it in 1888. Always an important and interesting question of political economics for discussion by our statesmen, yet by reason of the president of the United States making it the sole subject of his annual message to congress in December, 1887, mterest in it became general among the masses and a memorable 'Campaigu of Education' followed during the ten succeeding months of 1858. It is not the province of the undersigned to here discuss the merits of a 'protective tariff.' or to pronounce for or against the public policy of a 'tariff for revenue only.' A majority of the American people deadvantages in trade which would have | clared by their votes in 1888 in favor of the latter policy, and yet their caudilars. This is the whole of the reci- date was defeated by reason of our procity scheme. It secures a valuable electoral system, the minority candidate and a congress in sympathy with the chief executive being elected. The The democratic party think they can canvass was carried on with releatless discredit and they make the effort, apvigor by both sides, and public interest was unusually aroused in a question of great public policy, rather than as to the personality of candidates. The selfish business interests of the manufacturen and their employes were appealed to;

larger production, wider markets, and increased profits, were promised the employers. "More work, higher wages, shorter hours of labor and unexampled properity were among the inducements held out to the wage-earners by the ad-

Lapeer county. During his membership of the house, covering an unusually long period of six years, he served on some of the most important committoss. He was chairman of the committee on Agricultural college, a recognition of his prominence among the farmers; chairman of the very important committee on state affairs and member of the committees on engross ment and enrollment and state public echool. During the session of 1877 and 1879 he occupied the exceedingly honorable and responsible position of speaker of the house. He achieved an enviable reputation both as legislator and parliamentarian, making his mark as well for his sound common sense as for his ability as a presiding officer, in which eapacity none of his decisions were ever overruled. In the chair he was affable, agreeable and courteous, and easily and completely commanded the respect of all for his ability, promptness in making decisions and his fair-DOSS.

In the republican state convention of 1880 Mr. Rich, in common with Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge, Rice A. Beal, of Washtenaw; Hon. Charles T. Gorman, of Calhoun, and David H. Jerome, of Saginaw, was a candidate for guberna Trial honors. But Mr. Jerome, being chosen on the tenth ballot, had no

warmer supporter or harder fighter for his election than Mr. Rich, who was always true to his party, has invariably been found in the thickest of the tight, no matter who the nominee was. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Rich was elected to the state senate, and here again his reputation for efficiency and conscientiousness in the performance of every duty was seen in his appointment to the chairmanship of the committee on finance and appropriations, a most important committee in that it is called upon to scrutinize the expenditures of public funds. With such a man as John T. Rich on guard in that position little danger would there be that extravagance would be known. He was also a member of the committee on state house of correction.

His Career in Congress. His congressional career was char acterized by the same faithfulness and assiduity in the performance of every

duty that distinguished him at Lansing. Although a member for only one terin, and consequently with no opportunity to make himself especially prominent, his career at Washington was nevertheless honorable and intelligent. He came to the front as an advocate of the agricultural interests of the country.

Returning home Mr. Rich settled down to farm life again, devoting himself to his occupation and to the various phases of farm life, sheep raising, etc., in which he had always been active. He has been and is still vice president of the National Wool Growers' association, president of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' association, and as such was appointed as a delegate to appear before the commit-tee on ways and means of congress in behalf of the wool-growing industry. He is also president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of Lapeer county He was elected president of the State Agricultural society in 1890 and his splendid management his reelection in 1891 has peen treasurer Northeastern Agricultural society from its organization to the present time. All these positions of honor have fallen to him without solicitation and solely because of his prominence in the fields represented. He was chairman of the republican state conventions in the spring of 1879 and the spring of 1891. and chairman of the senatorial caucus in 1881, when Mr. Conger was elected United States senator.

inently fitted for the duties which will fall to his lot as the presiding officer of the next state senate. He is a native of Michigan having been born at Romeo. Macomb county, September 27, 1858. He is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from the Romeo high school in the class of 1877; was a student at Oberlin college, Ohio, for ene year and at Amherst college, Massachusetts, for three years, '78 to '81. Later he was a clerk in the law department of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad for one year. He purchased the Cadillac News and Express in 1882, which he conducted with signal ability in connection with his law practice for several years. He is now an honored resident of Cadillac. Mr. Giddings was elected to the state senate in 1886 and again in 1883, in both instances by large majorities. During both sessions he was one of the most conscientious and painstaking members, as he was one of the most eloquent and effective of debaters. In the latter session his popularity was attested by his selection as temporary president of the body, a position which he filled with dignity and success. He has held no office except

HON. J. WIGHT GIDDINGS.

HON. JOHN W. JOCHIM.

that of state senator.

It has always been said. and truly, of the Scandinavian people, that wherever they are, in the old world or in the new, they are noted for their honesty, loyalty; and these rich qualities belong to all classes. They are always reliable, and nothing but good can be said of them. Those who have been associated with them in the mining region and elsewhere have found them true blue at all times, thrifty, progressive, and a people this country will ever be ready to welcome.

Substantiating the above the republican Scandinavians of the upper peninsula of Michigan have been offered a place upon the state ticket, a fitting recognition of past services and those which are likely to be extended in future.

After much ardent and zealous persuasion from friends of all nationalities.



HON. JOHN W. JOCHIM.

Mr. John W. Jochim, of Ishpeming, was finally induced to permit his name to go before the people as a candidate for the office of secretary of state, and own popularity as well.

In the year 1869 Mr. Jochim, then twenty-four years of age, arrived in Ishpeming, and, like most of the Scandi-navians who sought this mining field, he first found a place upon the stock Hancock and was two years later piles of iron ore. Of giant stature, his promoted to the position of assistant great strength and pleasing manner postmaster. He remained in the post soon made him a host of friends. It office nine years, during which time, was hard work, especially to one who had put in eight years at school in Vad-stens and Linkoping, follewed by a

and national encampments several times and president of the Soldiers' and Sailors' association of northern Michigan. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Has been a republican ever since.

In 1888 he was elected to the state senate by a vote of 4,586 to 4,211 for



HON. JOHN G. BERRY.

James E. Holcomb, democrat, show ing his popularity in the district which was at that time democratic. Mr. Berry at present is engaged in general store business at Vanderbilt and work ing a new farm which he has cleared up at Berryville. During Mr. Berry' long residence in Otsego county he has built up an enviable reputation as a man of strict integrity.

RON. JOSEPH F. HAMBITZER. Republican candidate for state treasur-

er, was born in Fon Du Lac, Wis., December 13, 1856, from where he removed with his parents when three years old to Grant county, Wis. His parents were Germans. When three years old his mother died and his father three years later married an English lady. At the age of fourteen, with two dollars in his pocket and a prospectus of the History of the French and Prussian war, young Hambitzer started out to make his way in the world. Being too young to make a successful book agent, he purchased an alcohol lamp and a bundle of wire solder and defrayed his expenses by means of mending tin-ware among the farmers and residents of small villages. In the fall of 1876, while at Milwaukee, he decided to go to the Copper mining district of the upper peninsula of Michigan.

He concluded a bargain with the fireman on the steamer "Peerless" by which he earned his passage to Houghton by throwing wood to the fireman. Arriving at Houghton, alone and without friends or relatives, with his tim solder outfit he earned enough to carry him to Calumet, where he met Thomas Wilcox, who was a brother of young Hambitzer's stepmother, who secured him a job as a trammer in the mines. After several months hard labor handling rock and copper, by evening practice he became familiar with the use of the hammer and drill, and later was

given a contract with a partner and became a full-fledged miner. While at the mine he devoted his spare moments his unanimous nomination attests not the mine he devoted his spare moments only the enthusiastic support he received to study and later attending an examfrom his section of the state, but his instion securing a certificate which authorized him to teach. He secured one of the district schools in Franklin township, where he taught for one year, after which he accepted a position as a post office clerk in

#### HON. HENRY B. PATTENGILL,

Nomince for superintendent of public instruction, is a native of Otsego county, N. Y. He is forty years of age, the son of a Baptist clergyman, and has been a resident of Michigan since 1865. He received his common school education in the Wilson (N. Y.) academy and the public schools of Litchfield and Hudson, Mich. In 1874 he was graduated from the literary department of our state university, being class prophet and one of the commencement speakers. From 1874 to 1884 he was superintendent of the village schools in St. Louis and Ithaca, Mich. During eight years of this time he was president of the Gratiot County Teachers' associa-tion, one of the strongest associations in the state. As township superintendent and county examiner he has had intimate relations with the common school system, and as an institute



BON. MENEY B. PATTENGILL.

worker for fifteen years he has become acquainted in nearly every county of the state.

From 1888 to 1889 Mr. Pattengill filled the vacancy of assistant professor in English at the agricultural college, but, being at the same time editor of the Michigan School Moderator, he criticised severely an action of the board of control and severed his conaection with the collega. Mr. Pattengill is best known, proba-

bly, as editor and proprietor of the

amination. The Paw Paw school board, recognizing his ability, contracted with him for the next two years as people. superintendent of their school. Mr. Wilson's work as an educator and

bills. Of the state banks it was often worker at teachers' institutes throughand truly said that their debts were out the state has been eminently successful. If chosen to the position for the measure of their profits. Since the which nominated, he will bring a ripe close of the war all this is different. scholarship and an extended experience Every paper dollar that circulates to aid him in the duties incumbent upon among the people has the United States him, and will faithfully fulfill the trust behind it as a guarantee. All the imposed upon him by the republican banks that exist are under the conparty of Michigan. trol of the national government, and if



#### HON. GERRITT J. DIEKEMA.

The republican nominee for attorney general, is one of the distinguished Hollanders of the state, and one of the given are the issues upon which I most popular republicans in Michigan. He was born in Holland, Ottawa county, where he still resides, March 27, 1859. His parents removed from the Netherlands and settled in that tation of, these questions before the people until every voter is made to know and understand their true and place in 1848. Mr. Diekema received his education at Hope college, from which institution he graduated with weighty significance. Very sincerely the degree of A.B. in 1881. In the fall Vours. of that year he began the study of law

at the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department in 1883. He at once began the practice of his profession at Holland. In 1884, as a representative of his

class, he delivered the annual alumni oration before the Law Alumni association of the university.

On October 27, 1885, he was married to Miss Mary E. Alcott, of Holland. Mr. Diekema has been school inspector and is at present city attorney of Holland. He was elected to the legislature in 1884. '86, '88 and '90 and at the opening of the session of '89 was elected to the responsible position of

## (CONTINUED.)

ticularly the McKinley bill, with extensive tables calculated to support the by a two-thirds vote. Sometimes a resolution may be adopted in haste, but this resolution was debated, pro arguments set forth. Commissioner Peck, of the labor buand con, adopted after a contest, and reau, has always been a close friend of was perfectly understood by the mem-Senator Hill, having been appointed by bers of the convention. Gov. Cleveland in 1883 through Hill's influence. Calhoan Democracy

Commissioner Peck, speaking of the "if anyone will take the trouble to tariff sentiments expressed in the re-port, said he was free to admit that the read the resolutions by which Mr. Cal-houn sought to defend his nullification statements contained in his report were scheme in 1833 he will find the tariff not in accord with the democratic platplatform of the democratic party in general harmony therewith, and if he form adopted at Chicago. When he beexamines the subject further he will gan his investigation in 1890 he expectdiscover that the duties in the comed that the figures would vindicate the promise tariff which reconciled Mr. democratic position. Now he was com-Calhoun and appeased his angry folpelled to confess his error. When

one of them failed the result was a **and, the advocates of the policy of** 'tariff for revenue only,' contended that large loss and great distress among the only through a 'reform' of our tariff Wildcat Currency.

laws. i. e., a reduction of our revenues "No one was responsible for their to a basis of raising just sufficient money to defray the expenses of the gevernment, honestly and economically administered, could all of tuese desirable results be attained.

"Almost innumerable queries were made of this bureau by the great writers upon economic subjects, the leaders of thought and discussion in our pulpits, on the rostrum and through the public press, for reliable data and statistics bearing upon this very important subject.

securities deposited in government "And it was by reason of this situavaults. Under these circumstances tion, no less than with a view to estabit is a matter for extraordi-nary surprise that the demo-crat convention should deliberately lish the truth or falsity of the premises taken by the two great political parpass resolutions for the revival of state banks. The palpable effect of this polties of the country, that the undersigned finally decided to make the subject of 'The Effect of the Tariff on Labor and Wages' one of special invesicy, if carried out, would be to cheat the poor man out of his daily bread. tigation. It may be urged by some If state banks be adopted and their cirthat the investigation made has not culation attain a large issue, no device been made broad enough or of sufficient could be more deadly for the deception scope to fairly warrant the deductions and despoilment of all the commercial arrived at, by reason of the fact that and laboring classes. I have heard the the cost of living, including the necesargument adduced that we would keep saries that go to make it up, have been the money at home if state banks were given no place in the work. It should instituted; but we should keep it at be borne in mind, however, that it has home because it would be so worthless been my endeavor to investigate only that nobody would take it abroad. that phase of the subject which relates Were the system of state banks revived simply to the increase or decrease of we would again have discounts at the production and the rates of wages paid. state lines, large charges for drafts on "The period covered by investige financial centers, and general suspicion

tion includes the year .mmediately prior to the enactment of what is termed the 'McKinley bill' and the year immediately following its becoming a law. That is, the data upon which the report has been made was for the year commencing September 1, 1889, up to and including the Sist of August, 1890, and the year commencing September 1, 1890, up to and including the 81st of August, 1891. The methods employed to secure the necessary data were almost entirely those of the blank system, which has proven so satisfactory in nearly all of the previous investigations carried on by the bureau since 1883.

#### "It was not the original purpose, nor is it now pretended, that the data and statistics presented represent any but purely wholesale manufacturing er tablishments. To have undertaken to cover the retail and custom manufacturing establishments of the state would have been a physical and financial impossibility in the present status of this bureau. Some 8,000 blanks were addressed and mailed to as many separate establishments throughout the state, and of this number 6.000, or 75 per cent., were returned fully and correctly answered. The figures secured are based entirely upon returns furnished this bureau by over 6,000 substantial, representative and leading business firms of this state. It appears that there was a net increase in wages of \$6,877,925.09 in the year 1881, as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and a net increase of production of \$31.-815, 130.68 in the year 1891 over that of 1890. Of the 67 industries covered 77 per cent. of them show an increase either of the wages or product, or both, and that there were no less than \$9,717 instances of individual increases of

wages during the same year. "Of the 68 industries included, 75 per cent of them show an increased aver-age yearly earning in the year 1991. while the total average increase of yearly applied average increase of yearly earnings of the 255,000 employes was \$23.11. The average increase of yearly earnings of the employes in the 51 trades the second seco a trades showing an increase was \$43.96 in 1891, as compared with 1890.

"In addition to the investigation of this special subject, the bureau has

peaker of the house. CALHOUN TACTICS.

