

# The Plain Dealer

An Inter-State Weekly Journal.

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DETROIT, MICH., NOVEMBER 25, 1892.

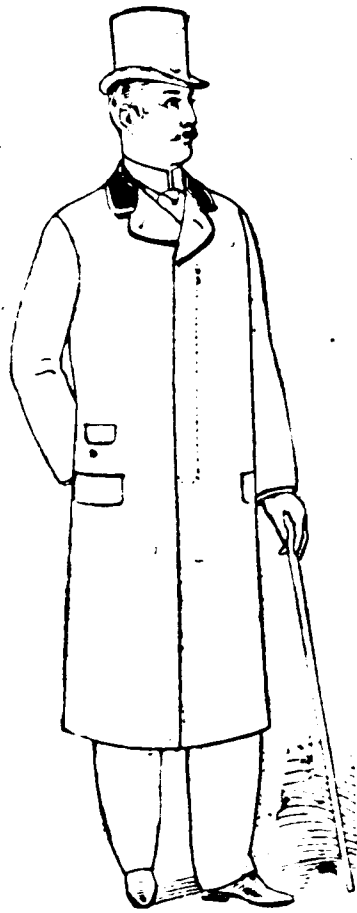
WHOLE NO. 498.

## R. H. TRAVER

Other stores will give as good values as they do. We do not say they can't—simply that they DON'T. You can judge by G. W. Miller's comparison.

## The Swell Style.

The very proper caper with correct dresses this Fall and Winter is the long cut Double Breasted Sack Suit and the extra long cut Single and Double Breasted Overcoat like the one here shown.



You can tell last year's styles in a minute by the length—the short coat isn't "in it" with swell dresses.

Our garments are strictly tailor made—that is made by skilled journeymen tailors on the bench—not by machines in "sweat shops."—We are the only Detroit firm carrying tailor made clothing—we've no custom department—other stores have and if they kept tailors to make garments they'd be competing with themselves and a house divided cannot stand—See the good hard sense of this?

If you doubt just compare our fine Suits and Overcoats with the ordinary really made of other stores—that's what tells the tale—so we keep pounding on comparison.

Our Suits from \$10 to \$30  
Overcoats from \$10 to \$40

## R. H. TRAVER,

171-173-175 Woodward Ave.  
DETROIT.

### District Conference.

Amherstburg, Ont., Nov. 22.—The first district conference of the A. M. E. church, was held at Windsor, Ont., on Friday, Nov. 18th, at 10:30. J. O'Banyoun, P. E., in the chair and conducted religious services. The members of the district conference were present. And each church was reported as being in a good and prosperous condition. The Sabbath schools were also reported to be in a good and prosperous condition. The A. M. E. church in Ontario is from the reports, very fine.

Rev. W. H. Brown.

John Williams was elected to the legislature of Colorado, from Denver, and it is very probable that Mr. Brawley, the Afro-American candidate of the Populists is also elected.

## IN PLACE OF A CORPSE.

The Midnight Adventure of a Jack of All Trades.

### FRIGHTENED MEDICAL STUDENTS.

A Man Who Wanted and was Contented to Fill His Allotted Place in the World—Two Windfalls.

It was many years ago, long before the advent of railways, telegraphs, and the many other inventions which nearly turned the world topsy turvy for the time being, that a very funny fellow, named Tom Ryder, lived in one of the thriving towns on the banks of the Saco River in Western Oxford county.

Yes, Tom was a funny fellow, a strange compound of good and good for nothing. He had no particular abiding place, but lived here, there, and everywhere, as suited his convenience, or rather that of the general public, as Tom had a knack of rendering himself useful and agreeable on almost every occasion.

He mended clocks, watches and jewelry, doctored sick animals, lead the village church choir, acted as undertaker, moderator at all public meetings, and no social gatherings could be held on as a success without the presence of Tom. But with all his talents, he had one serious fault. Like the renowned Harold Skimpole, he hadn't the least capacity for business of any kind. A mere child in financial affairs, ten and sixpence and three and ninepence were all the same to him.

His money, if he chanced to have any, was squandered on knick-knacks for the children, of whom he was passionately fond, or bestowed upon some object of charity.

When lectured for his profligacy or the importance of laying by something for a rainy day, he good-naturedly replied that he was content to be Tom Ryder, writes Mark Tapley in the Lewiston Journal, but shouldn't be if he managed differently, that he considered it quite essential that society should have such a man who could adapt himself to all circumstances and occasions; that if he commenced to save his money he could never fill the place he seemed so well fitted for, as he would soon be forced of habit become penurious and grasping and thereby incur the contempt of the very people whose love and good will he now valued above all earthly blessings.

"No, no, indeed," said Tom, "let me go through as I have started in filling the place allotted by heaven to take care of today, and let tomorrow take care of itself. So let poor Tom be, and if he fails up, as we are all liable to, somebody will care for him. That's my way to be happy, so let me go!"

One day a stranger came to town and took lodgings at the village inn. He was a young man of fine personal appearance, robust form, and well dressed, but silent and averse to all intercourse with the inquisitive neighbors. For several weeks he stopped at the inn, occasionally riding about the surrounding country with his splendid team, which served to excite the curiosity of the neighbors and admiration of the young ladies.

All efforts to obtain any clue to his name, destination, or business were fruitless. One winter day the stranger was seen emerging from the old stable with his prancing nag, when the animal suddenly took fright at a newspaper tossed about by the wind and at once became unmanageable. Dashing across the yard, the sleigh came in contact with a stone post, throwing the occupant some distance, leaving him stunned and bleeding upon the snow. Tom, who happened to be near, quickly and tenderly clasped the senseless form in his strong arms and carried him to his own rooms, while several others managed to capture the horse, which was maddly rearing about the village.

The stranger soon revived sufficiently to converse in low tones, but expressed a desire to be left alone with Tom.

The result of the interview was never fully known, but as the sequel showed, a large sum of money, an elegant gold watch and chain, besides many other articles of value were bestowed upon Tom in the event of his death, of which he seemed quite sure.

The horse also, to which he seemed strongly attached, was included, with the proviso that Tom must never dispose of him, and at his death he should rest beside his old master. All this Tom promised—also to never divulge what he had learned of his former life and misfortunes. Tom continued to tenderly nurse and care for his new-found friend until his death, which occurred some two days after. Tom, as village undertaker, had the funeral rites to look after, and now having ample means he spared no pains in giving his friend a christian burial.

While preparing the body for the funeral, two fine looking young men with a good team made their appearance at the hotel, and learning of the accident and death of the stranger, manifested great interest in the affair, at the same time expressing a desire to view the corpse. The curiosity manifested in their examination of the wound and their remarks regarding the fine physique of the deceased, who died in full strength, revealed to the sharp eye of Tom that they were young medical practitioners, probably from some city on the lookout for a first class subject for dissection. At that day graves were frequently robbed in out-of-the-way places, as subjects were not then so easily obtained from the densely populated cities.

The night following the burial proved cold and sharp, but Tom, enveloped in overcoat and mufflers, was on the alert. Secreting himself in an old barn near the cemetery, he awaited the coming of the two dandies with their elegant cutter and dashing span. Nor did he wait in vain. The clock in the steeple had just ceased striking the hour of 10 when the pair were discovered some forty rods distant, creeping cautiously and slowly in the direction of the cemetery. Fastening their team in the lee of the barn, the two thieves, with each a spade and long iron hook, at once proceeded to business. The fresh dirt, which had barely had time to crust over, was quickly removed and the body drawn from its resting place.

Tom's first impulse was to shoot them, but on second thought a better plan occurred to him. That was to let them depart, then with his newly obtained thoroughbred over-haul and bring them to justice. The body was enveloped in a cloak, the head adorned with a new tall hat, and then placed in a natural position in the sleigh. The twain returned the dirt to its former place and then seated themselves on either side of the corpse.

Driving to the tavern, quickly followed by Tom, at a safe distance, they entered an open shed, and leaving the team with the corpse sitting upright, they went into the house and were soon happy in the enjoyment of hot sipping.

Tom lost no time in removing the body to a safe place, and after donning the cloak and hat placed himself in the sleigh to await the return of its late occupants.

Soon the two worthies appeared in high glee at their success so far, no doubt somewhat heightened by their late imbibings.

"Now, Sam," said one, "you hold the body and I will drive, then when you get tired we will change"—and away they flew at a rapid pace.

Soon was heard an exclamation of surprise from Sam.

"Why, Charles! If I live he grows warm."

The team at once halted, and Charles proceeded to an examination. "Why he's warm," returned Charles, "and his heart beats, too."

"Well," drawled Tom in sepulchral tones, "if you had been in as hot a place as I have for the past twenty-four hours you would be warm."

One loud scream and the two worthies leaped from the sleigh and quickly disappeared in opposite directions.

Tom now took the team back to town, where he had it properly cared for. Next morning the sleigh was found to contain two fine cases of surgical instruments, a small trunk containing a sum of money, besides several other articles of value. It is needless to add that neither team nor other property was ever called for, nor their owners heard from.

With the two valuable windfalls Tom was now ready for a change of base.

After returning the body of his friend and benefactor to its resting place Tom paid all charges, having a sufficient sum left after disposing of the fine team for the purchase of a sunny little home.

He soon after married one of the village girls, reared a family of intelligent children, lived to a good old age, and for many years, together with his faithful horse has slept beside his unknown friend.

### FOR BETTER OR WORSE.

Professor J. W. Cromwell and Miss A. E. Conn, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., were married on the 20th inst. at the residence of the bride's party.

Mr. Joseph Banks and Miss India Clark were married Tuesday, Oct. 25, at the bride's home, 29th street, Richmond, Va.

Miss Lillie Bushard and Mr. Edward Mills, will marry at Indianapolis, Nov. 23rd.

Miss Florence E. Miller, of Louisville, Ky., was married to Mr. Frank B. Meade, of Chicago, last week.

Dr. J. B. Elbert, of Indianapolis, and Miss Marinda Cooper, of Memphis, were joined in happy wedlock on the 16th inst.

At Washington, Nov. 16th, Miss H. C. Peters to Mr. Owen W. Parratt.

At Pittsburg, Nov. 10th, Miss Ida Harris to Mr. E. H. Johnson. At Carlisle, Penn., Nov. 10th, Miss Laura V. Steers was married to Mr. B. A. Stedum, artist, of Pittsburg.

## A CHANGE OF TACTICS.

The Democratic Party Not So Eager to Change the Tariff.

### ARE COMPELLED TO DO SOMETHING.

Joseph Medill, editor Chicago Tribune, Talks Hard Sense to a Reporter.—Trouble Coming.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Joseph Medill, editor of the Tribune, left Saturday for the Pacific coast, where he will pass the winter. He is not at all despondent about the Republican defeat, but quite content to let the opposing party prove what it can do to bring about a better state of affairs in American politics. When asked to-day what was the future of the Republican party, he answered:

"That does not concern me nor the public very much. The question which now concerns us all is: 'What is the future of the Democratic party?' The Republicans can do nothing. The Democrats have control of three great branches of the Government and at least can make good the promises which they have made to the people for so long, that the tariff should be removed and the poor man saved from the robber monopolists."

Mr. Medill attributes Tuesday's defeat to the ignorance and dissatisfaction of the masses of the working people, who believed all the Democratic speakers told them in regard to the McKinley bill. They were led to think that the bill protected wealthy manufacturers and gave the poor man nothing. In regard to the McKinley bill itself, Mr. Medill said: "I myself favored a modified tax. I would have increased the free list and I don't believe I should have raised the tax any on dutiable articles. I think the McKinley bill was a mistake, but men wiser than I, and more in the councils of our party, decided that this measure must be passed. They passed it and you see the outcome. The Republican party was defeated overwhelmingly two years ago, and the reaction which set in was strong enough to be felt at this election with the results shown. The hatred of the people for that measure seems to follow the Republican party like a phantom."

Mr. Medill looks very darkly upon the condition of the laboring class during the coming winter. He thinks the merchants, fearing a financial crisis, will begin cutting down expenses by discharging every man they can get along without. Then, as each man is thrown out or employment, he will stop buying goods and thus his poverty will react upon the merchant and through him on the manufacturer. The manufacturer, in his turn will curtail his expenses by reducing his force of men, and thus hundreds of others will be thrown out of employment. He thinks the poor man will be the first to feel the effects of the change in government. On this subject, he says:

"The prospect is not a bright one, and, although it will take some time for the new machinery to be set in motion, there will be an almost immediate taste of hard times before the winter is fairly upon us. Let me explain why. The Democrats, according to their policy, are inclined toward a low tariff and a larger free list. This means the country will be flooded with imported goods for which we will have to pay. Certainly we cannot in return, send any more goods out of the country. The other nations are using as much of our stuff as they want. Very well. What is the result? The balance of trade being disturbed, and more goods coming in than we pay for in goods going out, we must send them the balance in hard money. Finally all our hard money is gone and we send them our notes. Finally they, too, are gone, our credit is gone, and the country is in financial distress."

"You see this is a bad outlook, but I have passed through just such a period before. At that time we had just opened up our great gold and silver mines, and while we were sending money out of the country at a rapid rate, we had some sources to keep us going. Now what will be the most natural result in the world when the tariff is cut down as low as the Democrats promise it shall be? These great manufacturers figure closely to compete with each other, and becoming alarmed at the great influx of foreign goods, will make a lower scale of wages for their employees. The employees will not stand it and the employers cannot afford to give in. The employee will say: 'You'll not turn a wheel until you give my old scale of wages,' and all over the country there will be labor troubles, dynamite and bloodshed. Remember that many of the laboring classes in America are half socialistic in their views, and in the near future I see riots, strikes and

all the evils that follow in the train of an oppressed working class at war with their employers."

When asked what attitude he thought the Republicans would take, he answered that they would probably do so quietly by and watch the workings of the new power. That is what the Tribune would do.

### A PIRATE'S TREASURE.

Its Mysterious Hiding Place and the Ghostly Guardian.

There is a sensation among some of the Afro-Americans, of Waycross, Ga. It has developed into an interesting story. A correspondent questioned a number of them, and this is the story they tell: Some forty years ago vessels sailing near the coast of Georgia were frequently seized by Blackbeard, were frequently killed Blackbeard. He became the terror not only of the seamen, but of the people living near the Altamaha River Swamp. It was known to many of the settlers that Blackbeard accumulated a vast fortune. "On his last piratical raid he made 'a haul' and his crew accompanied him to a spot in the Altamaha River Swamp, and in an old cave they buried the gold. Then Blackbeard sent his men into the cave with orders to guard the gold. But he did not permit them to execute his orders, but shot and killed all of them except one man, whom he mortally wounded. The dying man raised his gun and fired, killing Blackbeard instantly. A few hours afterward an old Negro came along and hearing groans in the cave peeped down, and to his horror saw the dead bodies of six men, and the dying form of the seventh, Blackbeard having fallen in the cave.

The dying pirate pointed to a chain and told the old Negro that at the end of the chain was a chest filled with gold deep in the cave. Then the pirate breathed a curse on the gold and cave, and calling upon the demons of hell to haunt the spot, died. The Negro seemed to be pinned to the spot by fright. As soon as he recovered from the shock he had received he went home. Arriving there the full horror of his situation dawned upon his mind. To give any one information about his horrible secret, he argued, would be to give himself up to die on the gallows as the murderer of the seven men.

For years he kept his dreaded secret. Four years before he died the old man called his children to him and told them about Blackbeard and the gold. Four weeks ago eleven young Afro-Americans, upon hearing the above story from the old Afro-American, set out to explore the hidden treasure. Arming themselves with picks, shovels and axes, they journeyed to the Altamaha River Swamp and found the cave. The ground near the cave was all turned up by other parties who had been there. They claim that they found the chain and the skulls of several men. All around the cave were picks, shovels, guns and axes, which had been thrown down through fright.

They attempted to dig in the but the air became thick and they could hardly breathe. The rocks overhanging the cave would grate on each other, and the air suddenly became filled with groans and curses of dying sailors. Dropping their tools and hats, they left in great fright.

A second party of Afro-Americans left a week ago and returned today. They say they found everything as the first party claimed, but developed no further discoveries, but added a few more hats, picks, shovels and axes to the famous cave's museum.

### Found Murdered.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 19.—The body of J. H. Oliver, one of the most prominent colored attorneys and orators in the State, was found yesterday afternoon in a deserted section of country, twenty-seven miles distant from Willis Point, on the bank of the Colorado river. Investigation revealed that the body had been horribly mutilated, and it was very evident that he had been murdered.

Word was brought to San Antonio of the crime this morning, and has produced great excitement in colored circles. The murder is shrouded in mystery. Oliver took an active part in politics during the gubernatorial campaign. He stumped the State in behalf of Governor J. S. Hogg, and made many converts among the colored people to that cause. He was last seen in San Antonio on election day, when he announced his intention of going to Brackett to locate for the purpose of practicing law. He was prominent in Mississippi politics up to the time of leaving that State.

—William Singler, one of the oldest residents of Williamsport, Penn., passed peacefully away on last Sunday evening, after a lingering illness due to old age. The deceased was about 97 years of age; he leaves children, grandchildren and many sorrowing friends to mourn his loss.

## A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Friends and Foes of Equal Rights Talk of Election.

### MANY MEN OF VERY MANY MINDS.

The Reason Why Equality, Right and Justice was a Stronger Plea Than Protection.

The Bystander's mail has been of a most varied and interesting character since the result of the election became known. Friends and enemies have confided to him their fears and hopes. Many have sent him words of cheer, not a few prognostications of evil; some confessions of error; some kindly rebuke, and some reckless predictions as to the absolute subjection of the colored citizenship of the South, and the utter obliteration of what is assumed to be a little band of fanatics, who still believe that justice is the only sure foundation of government, and equality of right, security of life and person, and the free exercise of legal privilege the only guaranty of Republican institutions. With them have come very many sweet words of thanks and renewed pledges of fidelity to principle. These letters fell naturally into groups, according to the general views of the writers, and though they can not all be noticed separately the Bystander will endeavor to consider the leading topics they present.

Of one, a correspondent asks: "Why was the Bystander able to predict with such certainty that the Republican party could not win on 'protection' alone, and that it could win if the sentimental issue was united with it?"

Protesting always against the term "sentimental issue," as implying that the rights of the citizen are mere fanciful notions, instead of the most real and practical things in the world—more practical than wealth, because upon them depends the opportunity to acquire wealth and the liberty to enjoy it—the Bystander would reply that it was not ability to predict, but a candid recognition of certain well known facts and tendencies of human nature that induced him to believe that the confidence of those who staked everything upon the tariff issue was doomed to disappointment. He is, perhaps, the most uncompromising believer in the policy of a protected market in the whole country, but he could not shut his eyes to these facts which every one now admits:

1. The appeal to mere material self-interest alone tends to weaken the sense of moral obligation and patriotic duty. In conjunction with a high moral issue the one strengthens the other and prevents indecision.

2. To the mere consumer the personal advantage of a protective tariff is indirect, that of free trade direct. A very large class of men are always inclined to prefer a small immediate advantage to a larger resultant benefit.

3. Several large classes of producers, as the growers of wheat, corn and fruits, derived no direct advantage from the tariff, but thought they would be benefited by cheap labor.

4. There are more consumers than producers, and every producer is half a consumer. The tariff is a matter of infinite detail. Very many were naturally in doubt as to where the balance of advantage lay. In such a case doubt is always equal to opposition. A man votes against what he does not clearly and fully believe, or does not vote at all.

5. The American people have not learned that there can be a surplus of labor, and that such plethora means want, prostration of business, universal loss, if not public peril.

6. The education of our people in our colleges and schools has been almost entirely in the direction of free trade, because our political economy has been based in the main, upon the philosophy of Adam Smith and the theory of monarchial conditions. For these reasons the Bystander did not believe that a popular verdict in favor of a specific tariff law, presented as the sole issue of a party, was possible. He did not profess to know more about individual opinions and preferences than others. Indeed, nothing can be more uncertain than such guesses. He based his conclusions solely upon these general principles which he set forth with almost equal fullness, and in much the same terms, in these columns more than two years ago, when the Republican Senate was considering whether the maintenance of the citizen's rights should continue a part of Republican policy or not.

We have heard a great deal during the campaign about the amount of thinking the people were doing.

Continued on page seven.



# HUMOR

## THE EVIDENCE THERE.

How Three Americans Stood Up for Their Country.

Some time since three tall Americans—Mr. Robinson, 6 feet, and Bishop Phillips Brooks, 6 feet 4 inches high, both of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. McVicker, of Philadelphia—made, in company, a trip to England. En route they determined that when they should reach that country they would travel apart, lest three such tall men together might provoke remark. But arriving at a well known town in Yorkshire, and learning that a lecture was to be delivered to working-men on America, they determined to be present. Entering the hall separately they took seats apart. As the lecturer proceeded his utter ignorance of America soon became manifest to the three Americans. Finally, however, a statement concerning the size of Americans was too absurd to be endured in silence. The speaker had barely time to conclude a sentence asserting that Americans are proverbially short of stature, never exceeding at the utmost 5 feet 10 inches, when Mr. Robinson arose and said:

"My friends, I am an American, and, as you see, I measure fully six feet. If there is any other American who happens just now to be in the house I request him to stand up."

An expression of surprise was followed by roars of laughter as the Rev. Phillips Brooks arose and said:

"I am an American, and my height, 6 feet 4 inches, occasions no particular remark in America. If there is any other American in the house, I in turn request him to stand up."

After a lapse of a few seconds, in order to give the lecturer a little time to recover himself, Dr. McVicker slowly raised his majestic figure to its full height of 6 feet 6, and began:

"I am an Am."

But this was too much, and the speaker's disappearance from the stage brought the entertainment to a premature close.—Philadelphia Record.

## Left Out a Horse.

A shipload of fine horses was recently consigned from Calcutta to Bombay, under the charge of a very honest but somewhat dull agent in the employ of an East India company. While the horses were being landed at the slip, they managed to break away from the men in charge, and ran like wild animals through the city. The agent caught one of them, and mounting him gave chase. After several hours of exciting work, with the help of his men, he had captured all but one of the horses, as he counted them.

Finally he made his reluctant way to the superintendent's office to give an account of the matter. The superintendent came to the door and listened to the story.

"And you say there were 124 horses in all, and you have eighty of them in the company's stables and forty-three of them back in the steamer temporarily?"

"Yes, sir, all safe but one; and we cannot find him anywhere."

"What is that horse you are riding?"

—Exchange.

## Not Quite the Same.

"Yes, he's a fine enough looking horse," said the prospective purchaser, critically examining the spirited thoroughbred again. "He's nothing extra of course, but he'll answer my purpose, I think. And his tail is already docked. I won't have to get that job done."

"Curious thing about that tail," said the owner of the horse, patting the animal's glossy hide. "It's always been just that length. He never had any more tail. He was born so."

"Born so!" echoed the other. "Then I don't want him at any price. I'm not buying freaks."—Chicago Tribune.

## Making Certain.

A few years ago the native station master of an out of the way Indian railway station was suddenly attacked by a tiger made bold through hunger.

The startled assistant immediately rushed to the telegraph office and wired to the European station master at the next place on the line as follows:

"Tiger on platform eating station master. Please wire instructions."—Tit-Bits.

## Suburban Note.

Mr. Rooney will shortly move to the city, where he will open a large jewelry store.—Brooklyn Life.

## A Slight Delay.

Customer—You told me my dress shirt would be done today.

Laundryman—I know it, sir. But the trouble is with my chief assistant.

Customer—What's the matter—is he ill?

Laundryman—Oh, no, but he's just your size and he had to go to a full dress hop last night.—Harper's Bazar.

## A Lonely Man.

Sunday School Teacher—Who loves everybody, Johnnie?

Johnnie—My pa does, cos he is runnin' for office.—Texas Sittings.

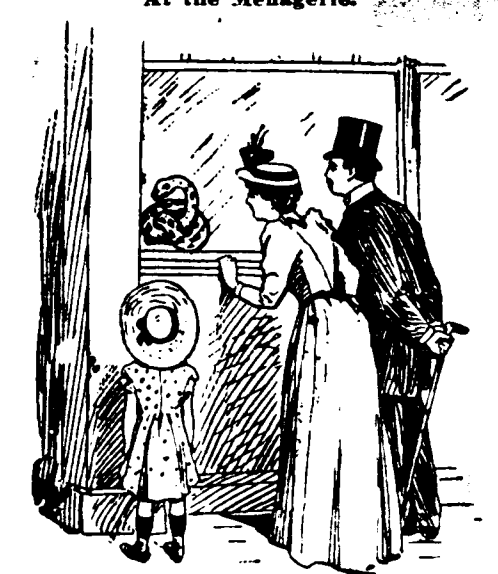
## How He Stuck to the Track.

"My dear," called out Mrs. Fourthly from the head of the stairway, "what time does the train leave?"

Great drops of perspiration broke out on the Rev. Dr. Fourthly's brow. His wife had just gone up stairs to dress. The train was due in two hours, and her customary time was two hours. If he told her "7 o'clock" they would miss the train. The case was desperate. She must not know the exact hour. And yet he could not tell a lie. He was a man of truth.

"My dear," he responded in a loud, calm, commanding voice, "the train will leave precisely at six—ty minutes after 6!" he added in a trembling whisper.—Chicago Tribune.

## At the Menagerie.



Mr. Bolsover—Look at that snake who is tying himself into a knot!

Miss Vere—He probably has something he wants to remember.—Harper's Bazar.

## Comfortably Wrecked.

It is a lamentable fact that constant repetition tends to strengthen belief in a story until it grows into a sort of tradition that no one dares or cares to dispute. Such was the case with the tale of Joel Goodhope's wrecking. For years he had spun his yarn before the fire in the little shoemaker's shop, and the village youth had listened with eyes extended, thrilling at the thought of the torn sails, the uncertain drifting and the final striking of the vessel upon the shore.

To Joel's credit it may be said that his account never varied, not even in the appalling infection of his tones.

A stranger came into the village, and one dreadful evening, never to be forgotten by Joel, sat with the others before the cobbler's cheering blaze. They were listening once more to Joel's narrative.

"Had ye been long outen provisions?" inquired the stranger.

"Well, no," replied Joel; "we had food enough."

"You was a-comin' to Squam, anyway, wasn't yer?"

"Yes, we were coming to Squam," said the unsuspecting Joel.

"She landed putty near where the cap'n wanted her?" persisted the stranger.

"Well, yes, 'bout ten foot from the wharf," said Joel, growing a little nettled.

"You say you run along the bowsprit and jumped off. Did yer git wet any?"

"No; I landed in a sand heap—happened to."

"Well," pursued the seeker after information, "you live putty nigh right on the beach; you couldn't get very wet running home?"

Joel was obliged to acknowledge to the dry state.

"Well," said the stranger after a long pause, "I call that a tolerable comfortable wreckin'."

A silence fell on the listeners, and Joel went out and shut the door quietly, feeling that somehow he had been robbed.—Youth's Companion.

## A Useless Animal.

A Detroit man who takes great delight in his possession of a horse that can go in 2:30 was hailed by a friend the other afternoon while he was rapidly driving along Jefferson avenue.

"I can't stop," he sang out; "I've got to catch that 2:50 train."

About half an hour later the friend met him again.

"Hello," he exclaimed, "I thought you were going away on that 2:50 train?"

"I was, but I missed it."

"Why don't you sell that horse?" he inquired.

"What do I want to sell him for?" asked the owner indignantly.

"For anything you can get."

"Come off! What do you mean?"

"I mean I'd sell him. I wouldn't keep a 2:30 horse that couldn't catch a 2:50 train."—Detroit Free Press.

## Might Have More Cause.

Maud—He was really hopelessly in love with me. When he proposed he declared that if I did not marry him he would commit suicide.

Marie—How perfectly dreadful! But do you suppose your marrying him will really save him from it?—New York Herald.

## Saving Time.

Wool—I struck a lazy man up country this year. He patched a leaky roof for me and I told him as soon as the shingles rotted out I would let him put on all new ones.

Van Pelt—Well?

Wool—He said he would wait.—Truth.

## The Usual Way.

Whyte—I'm going off on a little trip tomorrow.

Brown—Going to take Mrs. Whyte with you?

Whyte—Oh, yes; I want her along to carry the baby, don't you know.—Somerville Journal.

## Naming the Prison Paper.

"We'll start a prison paper," said one life convict to another.

"We will, and our motto shall be, 'The pen is mightier than the sword.'"

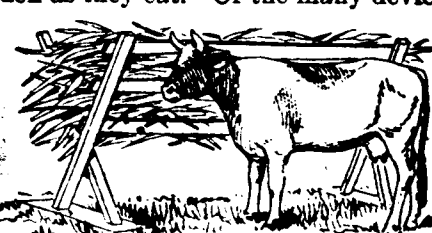
"No, our motto shall be, 'We have come to stay.'"—New York Sun.

# LIVESTOCK

## CONVENIENT FOR FODDER.

Cheap and Effective Feed Rack and Fodder Shed.

Some kind of fodder rack is necessary if you would keep animals from pawing the stalks into the dirt and wasting as much as they eat. Of the many devices



FODDER RACK.

none suggests itself that is better or cheaper than the one in the illustration. Anybody who has hands on him can make it.

It is movable, so as to be taken from place to place along the length of the fodder shed as the shed becomes empty. It is raised slightly upon the crosslegs to be off the ground. The legs nailed fast into the heavy blocks keep the cows from butting the rack over.

The second figure shows a form of shed for storing fodder which will be found valuable. It is simply a shed with a cheap roof upon it and a crosspiece along the sides. The main point is that the shed follows around the line of the fence of the cowyard.

When the cow stable is not built upon the north side of the cowyard, or even when it is, this shed running around the outside of the fence will effectually keep off the cold northwesterly winds. Be-



FODDER SHED.

gin first to feed the part farthest away from the northwest. By the time the cattle have eaten their way around the shed spring will come. As fast as the shed becomes empty in one part you can haul the feeding rack to the part that is full.

## Right Age to Fatten Steers.

Few 3-year-old steers are now fed and no 4-year-olds. The great bulk of feeding steers grown on farms are now what are known as two's past, or about 30 months old, when put in lots, and from 34 to 36 months old when sold. Not a few yearlings now go into the lots, and quite a percentage of calves which go to market fatten at a year old. Reading farmers are becoming familiar with the law of growth—whether in ox, hog or sheep—that the older and larger the animal the greater per cent. of food required for the food of support, and hence the less is available for the food of increase.

If the farmer has a fine bunch of yearling past steers in the fall, and corn enough to fatten them, worth fifty cents a bushel on the farm, and also a great abundance of hay, cornstalks and winter and summer pasture, he may wisely hesitate as to whether it is not better for him to sell his corn and carry his steers through on hay and corn fodder and raise a crop of cheaper corn to fatten them. It is true that the same amount of corn will put on more pounds than a year hence; it is also true that his steers will have consumed more pounds of feed in proportion to live weight.

There is also another condition. A great deal depends on the class of steers he has to handle. If his steers are of improved breeds and have been generously fed from birth, he might well pause and consider whether he had better not push them from the start, and at any rate whether he can do less than half feed so as to keep up growth. On the other hand, if his cattle are scrubby and have been used to hardship from birth, he runs no risk whatever in carrying these over.—Field and Farm.

## About Mule Breeding.

At present the ass can be recommended only for mule breeding. The great mule breeding regions are in Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. There the rearing of good asses is highly profitable, a good jack selling readily for \$1,000. The rearing of jacks in other localities is not too far north would doubtless be profitable, as they could be shipped to the mule raising districts and sold at a profit. A good mule on the farm will soon dispel the prejudice against his kind, and as soon as this prejudice is dispelled mule raising will become popular and profitable.

In favor of the progeny of a mare put to a jack it may safely be said that it is less liable to disease than is the horse, and is tougher in hoof, hide and constitution; that it will average at least 1½ the working years of the horse; that the cost of its keeping when mature is not more than two-thirds the cost of the keep of a horse; that to slow, steady work it is better adapted than is the horse, and that, when not soiled by senseless abuse, as too often it is, it is more patient and docile and rarely less intelligent than the horse. A mule's hoof is fitted for rocky ground.—Exchange.

## Holiday Poultry.

Make the poultry you dress for market look as pretty as a picture. A market authority says that it looks as if we should have a large supply of turkeys and of unusually fine quality, but extreme prices are not expected. Choice ducks and geese will be wanted, and a few fine chickens will sell fairly. Shippers are urged to use great care in selecting, dressing and packing, to have their poultry look handsome and attractive when opened, and not ship any inferior specimens of any kind for the holidays.



# DOUBLE VALUE

## IN CAPES AND CLOAKS

We have \$30,000 worth of fine goods that must go at once, and we quote prices that are bound to make the sale the talk of the town. That is the chance of all chances. What we want is a big QUICK SALE, and we offer our goods at about one-half their value.

### Materials. Prices. Styles.

BEAVERS.	\$3.48	WALKING COATS.
VICUNAS.		REEFERS.
MELTONS.	\$4.98	BOX COATS.
CHEVIOTS.		WATTEAU BACKS.
BEDFORD CORDS.	\$5.98	STRAP CACKS.
CLAY DIAGONALS.		WELL AND
ASTRACHANS.	\$7.75	STRAP SEAMS.
FANCY NOVELTIES.		LENGTHS.
THESE GOODS	\$10.00	32 34 36 38 INCHES.
ARE TRIMMED		THE COLORS
WITH FUR	\$12.75	ARE
REVERES. FUR		BLACK.
EDGES OF	\$14.75	BLUE.
ASTRACHAN HARE.		NAVY.
OPOSSUM AND		GRAY.
MINK.		RICH
		MIXTURES.

# FUR CAPES.

MONKEY CAPES—With Electric Seal Collar, worth \$35	\$19.50	FUR OR CONEY CAPES	\$7.50
FRENCH SEAL CAPES—Marten Collar	\$13.75	CONEY CAPES	\$4.48
FRENCH SEAL CAPES	\$9.48	HARE CAPES	\$2.98
ASTRACHAN CAPES	\$11.00	FUR MUFFS	Hare, 35c; French Hare, 75c; Coney, 45c; Seal, at \$1.75.

# Porteous, Hunter & Co.



# THE PYTHIAN CIRCLES

## OUR LODGE DIRECTORY.

- OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION OF OHIO.
- Grand Chancellor—Sam B. Hill, 339 Court street, Cincinnati, O.
- Grand Vice Chancellor—Jas. H. Weaver, Portsmouth, O.
- Grand Prelate—A. J. Means, Rendville, O.
- Grand Keeper of Records and Seals—George W. Hartwell, Dayton, O.
- Grand Master of Exchequer—Levi R. Moore, Ironton, O.
- Grand Master of Arms—Jas. E. Benson, Cleveland, O.
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- Grand Lecturer—J. T. F. Carr, Cincinnati, O.
- Grand Marshal—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 every first and third Tuesday night in each month. H. M. Higgins, C. C.; Harry Lewis, K. of R. and S.
- POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 1, meet every second and fourth Tuesday night in each month. Louis Wharton, C. C.; A. J. Riggs, K. of R. and S.

- EXCELSIOR DIVISION NO. 7, meets every fourth Thursday night in each month. E. B. F. Johnson, Com.
- WILSON DIVISION, NO. 2, MEETS every third Thursday night in each month. Wm. Johnson, Com.

CIRCULAR A.  
Grand Lodge of Ohio Knights of Pythias, Office Grand Chancellor, Cincinnati, To the Subordinate Lodges of Ohio.

Greeting:—The year 1892 has been marked with grand success in the order of Knights of Pythias in the Grand Jurisdiction of Ohio, and a gratifying increase has been made in the membership of both the old and new lodges in our jurisdiction.

While this increase has been pleasing and we are all proud to see the order taking such strides that it bids fair to exceed our fondest hopes, we must not think our labors at an end, but should start out with renewed vigor and energy and determine that the work of the coming year shall far surpass that of the past. We must have One Thousand Members of the order in good standing at the next session of the Grand Lodge to be held in Cleveland, in June 1893. In order to do this we should all put our shoulders to the wheel and give one grand continuous push together for the good of the order and the increase of our membership and our efforts are bound to be crowned with success.

If each member would decide to go to work and assist in bringing in new members into the order and in getting suspended members reinstated, there would be a grander revival inaugurated in Pythian circles than was ever known before.

Will you not, one and all, endeavor to increase the membership of your own lodge? I trust you will.

As the time is near at hand when new officers will be elected and installed into the responsibilities of the several offices of the various lodges, attention is called to Article III and IV of Subordinate Lodge Constitution as to the officers to be selected and their duties. It is to be hoped that the officers-elect will cheerfully comply with the requirements of these articles.

Attention is again called to Article XI, Section 1, 2, 3, of the Grand Lodge Constitution, which provides, that the semi-annual report for the term ending December 31, 1892, shall be made out promptly, with the amount of per capita tax due the Grand Lodge, to the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and each Deputy District Grand Chancellor, should see that such report is duly made out and the order for per capita tax drawn before he installs the officers, as it is very important that this report should be forwarded promptly with amount of per capita tax due the Grand Lodge.

The Keeper of Records and Seal, is directed to read this in the lodge at the next three successive meetings.

Yours in F. C. and B.  
Samuel B. Hill,  
Grand Chancellor.

The Grand Lodge officers and members of Subordinate Lodges will please take notice that Dr. Frank W. Johnson, 255 John street, Cincinnati, has been appointed as Grand Medical Registrar for the Bureau of Endowment of Ohio. The Medical Examiner's certificate of new members should be immediately forwarded to him for examination with the required fee of 10c with each certificate, before the next quarterly.

Solo Lodge, No. 31, at Chillicothe, Ohio, has just moved into their new, furnished and commodious Castle Hall and dedicated same by initiating 20 brave men into mysteries of Pythianism, verily the work goes rapidly on and the principles of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence are instilled into the breasts of many.

Deputy John S. Fiedling instituted Duncan Court, I. O. O. C. at Dayton, O. last Wednesday night and installed the following corps of officers: Susan Bayler, W. E. Virginia, Sherman W. E. Jennie Davidson, W. C. Ida Payne, W. R. of D. Mary F. Smith, W. H. Leona Crawford, W. R. D. Amanda Buckner, W. I. Emma V. Sherman, W. E. W. H. Coleman, W. O. Katie Morgan, W. R. of A. Anna Ashbury, W. E. Mrs. Warmack, W. A. C. and Emma Taylor, W. J. D. He proceeded from Dayton to Springfield, where he instituted court I. O. O. C. on Thursday night, composed of 38 members and officered as follows: Cornelia Henderson, W. C. Sarah A. Jones, W. E.; Sarah White, W. I.; Mrs. H. Filmore, W. E. D.; A. B. Robinson, W. J. D.; Anna L. Prolean, W. O.; Clara Gutnea, W. R. of D.; E. A. Coats, W. C.; Emma Ransom, W. R. of A.; Mary Wilkins, W. A. C.; Julia Scurry, W. A.; D. P. Jackson, W. P.; Henrietta Wilburn, W. R. D.; Laura Metcalf, W. E.

District Deputy Grand Chancellor Louis H. Wharton was in Hamilton, O., last Sunday and encouraged a temporary organization, K. of P. in that city.

The late Frederick Leek, of Chicago, who was run down by a switch engine and killed, left considerable property clear of all encumbrances. His will was admitted to probate last week. He had property in a subdivision near Indian Ridge, and the

## Which Was the Wife.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 16.—In the trial of a case commenced in the Circuit Court here this morning, two women are contesting as to which shall wear the weeds and hold the property as the bona fide widow of Dr. Thomas M. Watson, an African-American physician, who had much influence among the Afro-Americans of this city. One is Mary Jane Watson, or Willis, who alleges that she was married to Watson under the name of Willis, which was her grandfather's name. She claims to have been married to him in 1862 at New Albany, and that she lived with him for thirteen years, when he left her. After coming to this city Watson again married, his second wife being Sarah M. Watson to whom his personal property and a pension of twelve dollars per month went. After Watson's death, his first wife brought suit to annul the marriage with his last wife, on the ground that he had never been divorced from her, and that the second wife could not enter into a marriage contract with him because she was white and he colored. The other woman charges that Watson's first marriage was void because the woman was the undivorced wife of John Lewis, who was in the penitentiary for forgery. The second wife claims to have colored blood in her veins. The first wife is fifty-one years old, and the second forty-five. Both appeared in Court today dressed in black, and with crepe in their hair.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 21.—Judge Brown to-day decided the case in which two alleged wives were contesting for the property and an \$12 a month pension left by the late Dr. Thomas Watson, Afro-American. The decision was in favor of Sarah Anderson Watson, who to all appearance is a white woman. In making his decision Judge Brown did not mention the woman's color, but decided in her favor on the ground that Mary Watson's first husband, John Lewis, was living and undivorced from her when she married Watson.

## In the Courts.

Judge Ferguson has, we learn as we go to press, overruled the plea attacking the constitutionality of the separate car law, as applying to travel intra-state, filed in the Plessey case. Counselor Walker will today sue out a writ of prohibition and certiorari from the Supreme Court. The decision is what the Citizens' committee expected and wished, as it wants to fight the case up to the U. S. Supreme Court and to a finish.—The New Orleans Crusader.

## An Editor's Death.

On Wednesday morning November 17th, at his residence in the city of Petersburg, Virginia, after a protracted illness, W. W. Evans Editor of the Virginia Lanet, departed this life on his thirty-second birthday. Mr. Evans was, for a number of years, active in politics, representing Petersburg in the Legislature of Virginia, where he made a creditable showing as a representative of the people of that city. In every enterprise which had for its object the elevation of his race, he was deeply interested and gave his time and talent to their advancement. Mr. Evans in early life prepared himself for the various duties of life and no matter to what position he was called he acquitted himself with credit and fidelity.—The Southern News.

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# CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT

B. HILL - EDITOR  
- AND MANAGER -

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## PERSONAL MENTION

-L. H. Wilson, Past Grand Chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias, attended the First Grand anniversary of Soloto Lodge, No. 13, at Chillicothe, last Thursday, and delivered the anniversary address.

-Captain Charles W. Fillmore and John White, of Springfield, Ohio, were in the city last week, circulating among friends. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Armstrong, of Park avenue, Walnut Hills.

-Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cooper of Indianapolis, Ind., spent a few days in the city this week, the agreeable guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Henderson, of East street.

-Mr. Calvin Reynolds, of Ironton, Ohio, was in the city last week a few days. Mr. Reynolds is a candidate for Corporation clerk, in the office of the Secretary of State-elect, S. M. Taylor, of Urbana, O. The position is now held by Charles A. Cottrell, of Toledo, O.

-Miss Ida Patterson, of Newark, Ohio, is in the city, the guest of Miss Mary Patterson.

-Mr. Ernest Osborne spent Thursday in Frankfurt, the guest of Dr. E. E. Underwood.

-The popular John Brooks is full of smiles at the happy thought of a bright, bouncing, ten pound boy, that made its appearance at his home last Wednesday.

-Wm. H. Boone, Jr., left last week for Chicago, Ill., which place he will make his future home.

-It is said upon good authority, are the ideas of March, shall have become a part and parcel of the dreamful past, society circles of Louisville will witness the happy consummation of the courtship of Miss Maria Roxborough, a former Cincinnati society belle and Mr. Claude Reynolds, a popular young man of Chicago, Ill.

-A stag banquet, made up of about fifty of our best citizens, has been arranged for next Thursday evening at White's restaurant. Toasts and responses, etc., will be the order of entertainment.

-Rev. John W. Gazaway, presiding elder of the North Ohio Conference, was in the city a few days last week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Steele, of 25 Harrison.

-John Stowers hid himself away very suddenly last Saturday, for a few days to Chicago. The World's fair city has many attractions.

-Miss Emily Bell, of Lewisburg, Pa., is in the city on a brief visit, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Puller, of Linn street.

-The many friends of Mr. Jas. A. S. Clarke, of Broadway street, will be pleased to learn that he has again recovered his sight, after a successful operation upon his left eye.

-John B. Browders who has been in Chicago for some time past, has returned, and is again doing business at the old stand. He entertained a number of his friends at a Thanksgiving dinner last Thursday, in royal style as only John B. Browders can do. His guests left heaping praises upon his head as a high class entertainer.

-In response to the beautiful invitations sent out some weeks ago, by Mrs. Evans, mother of the bride, a large circle of friends assembled at her residence, No. 29, Freeman avenue, to witness the consummation of a season of courtship by the happy marriage of Miss Serena Harris and Mr. Edward L. Mason. The ceremony was performed in a most impressive manner by Rev. H. D. Prout, a beautiful reception was served from 8 until 10 o'clock. A number of useful and valuable presents were received. The happy couple will be at home to their many friends at 92 Bette street.

-Joseph Kinney, a well known and popular citizen, died very suddenly at his residence, on Barr street, last Tuesday, a. m. of hemorrhage of the lungs. He had been sick only a few days. His funeral took place Thursday. He leaves a young wife and two children to mourn his loss.

-George W. Hayes is in Columbus, for a few weeks attending U. S. court.

-John McLeod, George Fossett, H. F. Fox, Harry Smith, Theodore Young, Leroy Owens, are employed in the Auditor's office, upon the tax duplicate.

-Mr. Henry M. Higgins has purchased the barber shop at No. 295 West Fifth street, and invites his friends to call and see him.

-James Ray, Jr., entertained the members of the "Owl Club," last Thursday evening, at a grand turkey Thanksgiving dinner. The members present were: W. S. Tisdale, A. H. Henderson, Harry G. Ward, H. L. Lewis, John Thomas, Chas. Schooley, Henry M. Higgins and Capt. E. B. F. Johnson.

-Mr. and Mrs. Morris Alexander, of 108 Elm street, gave a very pleasant party at their home last Wednesday evening. A table laden with the delicacies of the season had been prepared for the occasion and dancing was indulged in until the early hours of morn. Among those present were: Mrs. Mary Pogg, Misses Sallie Field, Nannie Sanders, Lulu E. Mayo, P. Wright, Emma Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Messrs James Jackson, John Ander-

son, Geo. Rankins, William Blackstone, Thomas Vaughn, Hurley Pallett.

-George Jackson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., a graduate of the Pharmaceutical department of the university of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, was in the city last week prospecting. He expects to locate at Lexington, Ky., and open a drug store.

## Thanksgiving at the Churches

Thanksgiving day was generally observed in all the churches with appropriate services, at 11 a. m. and Thanksgiving dinners from 1 till 5 p. m. An unusually large number of members and friends of each congregation contributed their patronage.

In the evening concerts were given at several of the churches, which were each well attended, probably the most deserving entertainment given in the evening was the concert at Allen Temple, by the Allen Temple Literary Society. A special effort seemed to have been put forth by the management of the affair, to give an excellent entertainment which they succeeded in doing. At Brown's chapel there was a large crowd in attendance and the familiar faces of the earnest women of the chapel might have been seen catering to the wants of those who had come there to satisfy the inner man.

Union chapel, on Seventh street, which has undergone the recent split in the congregation, is beginning to assume its old appearance and was alive last Thursday. Many of those who at first went off with the new departure, have returned and they were seemingly happily reconnected in their usual places.

The A. M. E. church at Cummins-ville, made special efforts as they are building a new church and are especially anxious to raise as much as they possibly can.

Upon the whole the day was well observed, and enjoyed by all.

## After the Battle

To the Editor of the Plaindealer:—I shall depart from the usual custom of writing on Pythianism and will say a few words about the recent election. We can not disguise the fact that the recent result has been a surprise to many and we hope that when the magnates of the party commence to sum up the causes of the Waterloo, they will give some credit to the Negro. There has been a feeling of unrest among the colored voters of the North prior to the assembling of the Republican convention at Minneapolis, and it culminated in the defeat of President Harrison. In the States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, New York and Indiana, where the Negro holds the balance of power, the most perfect system of concentration and organization of the colored vote was inaugurated, a still, quiet hunt was going on that will challenge the admiration of all when the mode of procedure is laid bare. It is a significant fact that in Cook county, in the State of Illinois, but one man was saved from the wreck, and he a colored man, thus proving very conclusively how the Negroes voted. The attention of the masses is also called to the strange dilemma of the vote in the State of Ohio, a State that has always been considered so reliably Republican in all presidential years. In the counties having the largest colored vote, the Democratic gain was the heaviest, and while Ohio may give its electoral vote to Harrison, yet for a while she wavered in the scales, and the result is worthy of deep study. A similar state of affairs, existed in New York, the Republicans came to Harlem with only a majority of 54,000 which was easily wiped out by New York City and Kin. county. The fact cannot be denied that the black vote of Indiana scratched Harrison unmercifully. It was in this State probably that the eggs were laid and distributed to be hatched in other localities. The discharging of the colored servants from the White House by Mrs. Harrison, gave a great deal of dissatisfaction, and when it became known that the pleadings of Mrs. John A. Logan to Mrs. Harrison were powerless to retain even one, the mutterings of the Negro were replete with meaning. But one speaker in or during the entire campaign had the manhood and courage to speak in defense of the black citizens of this Nation. I refer to the Hon. J. B. Foraker, a man of the people and one who has endeared himself to every colored man in the country. His fearlessness, his sterling worth, his moral character and his strict integrity, places him in the front rank as a formidable candidate for the presidency in 1896.

The younger generation among the colored people are deeper and more profound thinkers than the past, and they are guided by intelligence and thought. The old thread bare theory of, "we freed you, we fought for you," like the "waving of the bloody shirt," has had its day and should be consigned to forgetfulness. Any party to command the Negro vote of the future, must do it on the broad plane of intelligence. The Negro of the past was a chattel and hide-bound, the Negro of today is a freeman and stands erect in the God-like attitude and form of a man. We are Republicans in the full meaning of the term, but we desire to see the party return to its ancient landmark and battle for its citizens, regardless of class or color. We also believe there are other colored men besides Bruce and Lynch, and we are tired of having these men constantly thrust forward as our only representative men. The colored man does not belong to any party, he affiliates or has affiliated with the Republican party and can be considered a member of it, but he does not belong to it, as the recent election has proven.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 14, '92.

## LOOKS LIKE A GO.

The Afro-American Mercantile Association Has That Appearance.

A second large meeting of the citizens of this city, was held at Allen Temple, last Monday night to listen to the report of the committee on resolutions, etc., of the meeting of the 14th inst. The report of the committee was read by the Chairman, Dan A. Rudd, and was as follows:

We, your committee to whom was given instructions to submit a plan based upon the suggestions made in the meeting held in this place last Monday evening, beg leave to submit the following: First—Resolved that all Afro-Americans in any legitimate business in the community should make themselves known to the public and endeavor to meet the demands for the necessities of the race.

Second. That we pledge ourselves to give as much of our trade as possible to the tradesmen and merchants of the race, or at least to those in or out of the race who deal fairly by us in the employment.

Third. We appeal to all vendors and employers to deal with us on the ground of merit, both in employment and bargains.

Fourth. That in order to encourage our people to learn trades, to engage in business, every effort be made to induce the firms and corporations to give our young men and women employment on the same grounds that others are employed.

Fifth. That we do incorporate in this city a company for the purpose of carrying out the aforesaid resolutions and establish eventually a general mercantile business in Cincinnati, by money secured upon the following plan: Capital stock, \$50,000. Divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. To be paid in weekly installments of 10 to 15 cents per week. The name of said company shall be, The Afro-American Mercantile and Improvement Association. These resolutions were discussed in every particular and were adopted, as the sense of the meeting. Books were then opened for subscribers, and a large number of shares subscribed. A committee was appointed to arrange a plan of operation to be reported at the earliest possible convenience. The committee will meet Friday night.

From the present outlook there is every possibility that before six months shall have passed, the association will be doing a prosperous mercantile business.

## Walnut Hill Notes

The grand concert held in Brown chapel, A. M. E. church, on Nov. 14, under the management of Miss Sallie Pryor, and others was quite a success, both in talent and in finance, Mr. Powhattan Beatty being quite a feature in it.

The Household of Ruth, No. 29, held its annual concert at Bethel church, Walnut Hills, Nov. 16th, the program was excellent and was also a financial success.

Brown chapel choir rendered some of their choice music at the concert held in the Odd Fellows hall, for the benefit of the Principal lodge.

Mrs. Cox, of Myers' Court, Walnut Hills, is very ill and has been all the week. It is hoped that she will soon recover.

The Christian Temperance Band of Brown chapel, will meet Sunday, Nov. 27. It is hoped that the choir will be in full attendance.

## IRONTON, OHIO.

Ironton, O., Nov. 22.—Mr. Thomas Bryant spent Sunday at Catactusburg, Ky.

Mr. Jack Crump was up from Greenup, Ky., last week.

There was a grand rally last Sunday, at the A. M. E. church. The 114d 8-one Baptist church congregation came down and helped the A. M. E. church out. The amount raised was \$30.

If reports are true we are to have a matrimonial feast in our city in about a week or ten days.

Elder J. H. Garner, of the A. M. E. church, will deliver the Thanksgiving sermon, Thursday, at the 114d Stone Baptist church, at which his congregation will attend.

The first Sunday in December, is quarterly meeting at Quinn chapel, and monthly meeting at Tried Stone Baptist church.

Mrs. Caroline White held the lucky number which drew the quilt, made by the Ladies' Church Aid Society, of the A. M. E. church.

Elder Cochran's family returned home Friday, from Portsmouth.

## PIQUA, OHIO.

Piqua, Ohio, Nov. 19.—The Ministerial Institute was held in this city, Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Matthews, of Troy, was in the city, attending the Ministerial Institute.

An entertainment was given by the Cyrene A. M. E. church, last Thursday night, with good success.

Mrs. Nicholas has returned to this city, after a long stay in Richmond, Ind., where she has been visiting relatives.

Mrs. Maggie Green has returned home from Indianapolis.

D. A. M.

## NEW RICHMOND, OHIO.

New Richmond, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Alexander, of Cincinnati, is spending this week with relatives here.

Mr. Louis Croome left Monday for Cincinnati.

Morning services will be held at the A. M. E. church, and also at the Baptist church, Thanksgiving.

The many friends of Mrs. Alonza Jackson will be glad to hear that she is slowly improving in health.

Mr. William Dixon of Cincinnati, O., spent last week at home with his parents.

Mr. Wm. Thomas and Mr. Lee Walker, of Batavia, spent Sunday here.

White's Yucatan gum is sold in nearly every country of the civilized world.

## YOUNGSTOWN NOTES.

Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 21.—After the exercises at the literary meeting, Thanksgiving night, a baby show was held. The contestants were Lloyd Burk, aged three months, weight fifteen pounds and four ounces; Clarence Robinson, aged eight months, weight twenty-two pounds and eight ounces; Al Lincoln, aged ten months, weight fifteen pounds and twelve ounces; Frank Curtis, aged four months, weight ten pounds and twelve ounces. The prize, a silver spoon was awarded to Clarence Robinson as the heaviest weight. The next contest was for the lightest weight, not over two years. The entries were Elizabeth Smith, one year, twenty-five pounds twelve ounces; Hattie Clark, seventeen months, thirty pounds and four ounces; Bessie Kemp, two years, twenty pounds and eight ounces.

Miss Kemp received the prize, a gold ring.

The festival which followed was very enjoyable. The receipts were \$16.03.

At communion service Sunday, there was a large attendance. The presiding elder, Rev. W. H. Coleman was present and conducted the services.

Mrs. Arnold and her son and daughter, and M. Collins, of Louisville, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tolevar, returned from Massolin, Saturday, where Mr. Tolevar has been employed during the past ten weeks.

## DELHI NOTES.

Rev. L. Edley, the popular, and successful pastor of the First Baptist church, at Delhi, O., held a grand and successful Rally last Sunday, at his church. Rev. Edley delivered two very deep, intellectual and eloquent discourses, which were enjoyed by all his hearers. During the six months he has been pastor of this church, he has raised \$500 towards the indebtedness and there have been numerous additions to his membership. Samuel H. Bush has charge of the Sunday school and has built up a prosperous and lively Sunday school Rev. Edley has recently received a call from the Baptist churches of both Cleveland and Norfolk, and will probably accept.

The people of Delhi and surrounding villages, are to be congratulated for the liberal manner which attended and contributed to the cause of the church.

## CHILlicothe, OHIO.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Mr. Homer G. Cox, the enterprising son of Fleming Cox, Esq., and a recent graduate of our High School, has opened up a grocery store on South Walnut street. He has on hand an excellent supply and variety of groceries and provisions, and should receive the patronage of every colored citizen in the community.

Mrs. Butler, of Washington C. H., is spending a few days in the city, the guest of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. James L. Lucas, North High Street.

Miss Allie Tunstall, who has been visiting friends and relatives at Kingston, came home to spend Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Robert Harlan and Mrs. Fred Doll, two of Cincinnati's most popular society ladies, are expected to spend Thanksgiving in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Doll, South Walnut street.

Professor John W. Hayes, principal of the colored High Schools of Bainbridge, Ohio, came home Wednesday evening to spend Thanksgiving with his family.

The new house being erected on North High street by Mrs. Nannie Doll Guy is about completed and will be one of the most fashionable residences in the city.

Mrs. Arthur C. Redman, of West Fourth street, in her own inimitable way, entertained in honor of her friends and the visitors in the city, Thanksgiving day, an account of which will appear in our next.

Handsome cards are out announcing a reception to be given Friday night, Nov. 25, by Miss Nettie Gilmore, in honor of her guests, Misses Dinkle Joyce and Gracie Ferguson, of Columbus.

## FRANKFORT, KY.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 22.—The Democrats had quite a number of colored men in the ranks on last Saturday night, to assist in the proclamation over the recent landslide.

The postoffice and custom house employes look sad. We don't care if they do. They ignored the colored man throughout the administration and now we can rejoice to see them on the boat, bound for "Salt River."

Quite a grand concert was given at the Independent Baptist church on last Tuesday and Wednesday night, under the able management of Rev. B. W. Fairis. The program was made up of the best talent in the city.

Bishop J. M. Brown, of the A. M. E. church, preached to the members and congregation of St. John's A. M. E. church on last Sabbath.

As our correspondence goes in, we hear of large preparations for Thanksgiving a full account of which we will give in our next.

The Frankfort Literary Society, is about to take a sudden boom, under the administration of Pres. J. W. Woodfolk.

Miss L. Moss closed out her school on Green Hill, last Friday night, with quite a fine program of exercises, reflecting much credit and honor upon her as an able teacher.

The Frankfort subscribers to the Plaindealer, who have not been receiving their paper may look for them regularly after this, and if the paper is not received, complain to the postmaster of the neglect, as they will be promptly sent from Detroit.

Dr. E. E. Underwood will shortly lecture upon the subject: "Is Life worth its Living." If any one knows, we are confident the doctor does.

Professor J. H. Jackson delivered a very able and scholarly lecture in

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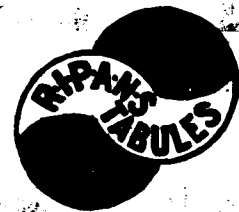
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the Independent Baptist church last week, upon the subject of, "Manual Training in our public schools."

## The Manassah Ball.

Chicago, Ill. Nov. 17.—Last night at Central Hall, the second annual entertainment of the Manassah society was held to the great pleasure of all concerned. The night was rainy, but that had no effect on the attendance for there were fully five hundred people in the hall. Word had gone forth that the Manassahs were going to shine, and shine they did.

When the strains of the grand march first struck the ear, there were about two hundred couples on the floor. The rule of the club was strictly enforced in the grand march, and no two people could walk around if they were on the same side of the color line.

If the escort had auburn hair and a pale face, his accompanying vanguard had to hail from the ranks of Cleopatra's kin people, while on the other hand if the better half had alabaster brow she was obliged to have an Othello at her side. It was an unusual sight, but thoroughly enjoyable to all the participants.

During the entire evening "Joy reigned unconfined." There was no hint of unpleasantness, the best of order prevailed. Supper was served at mid night, after which dancing resumed sway until an early morning hour.

## Georgia Afro Americans in Council.

Atlanta, Ga. Nov. 18.—Three hundred representative Afro-Americans met here yesterday, in response to a circular calling on them to memorialize the legislature on the subject of wrongs to their race. Resolutions were adopted for presentation of a memorial to the Legislature, protesting against their military companies being excluded from the benefits of the State's accommodations on railroads when first-class fares are charged, and protesting against lynch law. This last named resolution highly commends Governor Northern for his part in preventing attempts at lynching, and while admitting that many Afro-American have committed heinous crimes, urges that they be legally not illegally, punished.

## Mine Horror

Steuensville, Ohio, Nov. 21.—A terrible accident occurred fifteen minutes after 12 to-day, at a drift coal mine about a mile and a half west of Colliers, W. Va., owned by L. C. Smith, of New Cumberland, and Wm. Smith and John Mc Nuttle, of Wells ville, resulting in the instant death of three men and the injury of nine others two of them fatally. If the accident had occurred fifteen minutes later the list of killed and wounded had been greatly increased, as a majority of the men had gone to dinner and had not yet returned.

The killed are John Plasky, white; Mike Cokher, white; Wesley Anderson colored.

The injured were William Anderson, John Anderson, Ed Cook, Lawrence Campbell, all colored; the rest were white. The first two on the list of wounded cannot recover, their injuries being such that all hope of their survival is over a few hours is given up.

Anderson was blown a distance of seventy yards, and his leg was broken, thigh dislocated, and body terribly cut and bruised. Cook was burned so badly that he was almost unrecognizable.

The cause of the accident was an explosion of blasting powder.

Of the killed Anderson, who is only fifteen years of age, and Plasky are unmarried, but Cokher leaves a wife and family.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26 '92

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Beginning with our issue of next week the Plainealer will go to press on Thursdays instead of Fridays. Our correspondents will please take notice.

Quite a number of our subscribers are in arrears for their subscription. We will deem it a great favor if they will at once remit. The yellow label on your paper shows the time to which your subscription is paid.

### THE POPULAR WILL.

The McKinley tariff act is one of the best laws that has ever been enacted to increase domestic trade and decrease foreign competition; combined with its reciprocity features, it is one of the most beneficial to the people of the Republic at large. The provisions of this bill have not been in force more than two years and its effects have been truly wonderful. During the fiscal year ending in June 1892 the foreign trade of the country increased more than \$200,000,000, the excess of exports over imports more than \$150,000,000; making a condition in trade never before equalled. Its reciprocity features have combined to give to the masses of the people a free breakfast table, and there is hardly an article of consumption that the poor man uses that is subject to a tax, directly or indirectly. The cost of living has been made cheaper while the rate of wages remains either unchanged or advanced. Under its beneficent protection, industry after industry has been created, giving employment to thousands upon thousands. It has built up numerous tin plate factories, started the manufacture of pearl buttons, given an impetus to the manufacture of laces, lace and chenille curtains, and the manufacture of the better grades of carpets. Its influence was not confined to any one State or section. It helped the laboring man as well as the capitalist. Commissioner Peck, of New York, made a report showing the large increased amount of wages paid in that State, and that the rate paid to individuals was also increased. The Commissioner for the State of Ohio, made a report of its operation that showed like results, as did the observations made by Commissioners in other States.

The farmer was protected by it in his wool growing, and yet there has never been a time in the country when woolen goods of all kinds are cheaper than now. The farmers along the border are protected from the injurious competition of the Canadian, without an advance in the price of his products. This favorable showing could be carried out at length, but enough is here made to convince even the surface reader that the McKinley tariff act was a great benefit.

From the returns of the election of Nov. 8th, the general verdict seems to be, both Democratic and Republican, that the people have decided against this tariff legislation. An analysis of the vote will show that such is not the case.

The Northern and Western States are the manufacturing centers of the Republic, and in these alone was the tariff made an issue. In the analysis, the Southern States must not be considered, for their votes were not cast and returned as expressions of the will of the people on the economic questions at issue. A bug-a-boo called the "Force bill" was all the campaign food they had from the beginning to the end of the campaign, and their most bitter prejudices were aroused against the Afro-American to keep them in line for Cleveland and Democracy. Their verdict as expressed by the canvassing boards are not deserving of any consideration by Northern or Western men, whether their politics incline to protection or free trade.

Of the States of the North and West, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Montana alone went Democratic or for free trade. Of these States New York, outside of the city, went strongly for protection. The huge majorities rolled up in New York and Kings counties, by Tammany serve only to show the strength of that power, and is by no means an indication of the views of its individual constituents on either protection or free trade. Compared with these seven States all the balance of the Northern and Western

States stand opposed, even the States carried by the Populists, for on the tariff that party is almost in harmony with the Republican party. This comparison would indicate that the people of the country, in the manufacturing, agricultural and mining States that favor the McKinley tariff act are greatly in the majority, and that the result of the election as expressed by the returns of the canvassing boards is not an indication that the people of the Republic are opposed to the McKinley bill, but rather that the unexpressed will of the people of the South as returned, aided by Tammany corruption in New York City, together with the expressed will of the people of Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Montana, have combined to elect Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, which is an entirely different matter.

Grover Cleveland is a striking figure in our American politics. It is hard to tell from his political views and associations whether he is an honest man or a political knave. On subjects of American interest he speaks out with all the candor and earnestness of an honest man, he appears to condemn all things Un-American, and while it is known that the platform of his party is pledged to free trade and free coinage, most people profess to believe that he will stand opposed to such legislation. Formerly, when president of the Republic, he was a gold bug and a believer in protection for revenue only, and this seems to be taken as an indication of a conservative policy that he will follow. Again, Mr. Cleveland in fervid tones, has condensed the subversion of the people's will and here is where the doubt comes in as to his honesty. Mr. Cleveland is a Democrat and as a Democrat, owes his election to the subversion of the people's will. No one pretends that the election in the South are returned as expressions of the will of the people, and every one knows how the South is kept solid. This is the great stigma upon the American escutcheon, that in so large a section of the country nearly a million of voters are denied the right of participating in the government, and millions of people are denied the full privileges that the States should provide and do provide for their citizens, while unjust and pernicious laws are enacted there to oppress them. It is by and through this section where the few govern the many against their consent, that Mr. Cleveland owes his election, and hence it is that in view of his eloquent and manly words on American citizenship and the will of the people that the Plainealer hardly knows whether to class him as an honest man at the head of a bad party or a political hypocrite.

John S. Clarkson, of Iowa, does not attribute the recent defeat entirely to protection. In February, 1891, he predicted that unless the Republican Congress passed an election measure the party would be defeated in 1892. It has come about just as he predicted and this defeat can be attributed as much to the failure of the representatives of the people to fulfill their wishes as to any other cause. The Republican party was an organized protest against wrong and injustice of all kinds in our body politic, and since 1860 it has never been defeated in a National campaign when it held to such protests. All of its failures are due to the departure of the wise (?) leaders from old established principles.

It is the new issues of the Detroit Tribune and other pretended Republican journals and leaders that have swamped the party, and the Plainealer does not intend to let the party forget it, neither does it intend to forget the Senators through whose duplicity the National Election measure was defeated.

Manufacturers should employ Afro-Americans more generally in the factories throughout the North and West. They are not as ungrateful as the Irish, Huns, Poles and other nationalities that are usually employed and would not vote for measures calculated to destroy the factories in which they labor, and thus crush both themselves and their employers. And above all they are Americans and know through what trials and dangers the Republic has gone through to reach its present state, for they have passed through them all, and it is by their votes that the Republic is as great and prosperous as it is to-day.

There are some people who will condemn an Afro-American for voting a Democratic ticket and excuse an old soldier for doing the same. The Plainealer thinks that both have reason to hate the Democratic party, and that one can not be excused any more readily than the other.

### STOP IMMIGRATION.

If the American people wish to preserve their institutions and keep a happy, prosperous country, they must stop foreign immigration. The laboring element in the country ought to be a unit in their opposition to it. There is a great deal of wisdom in the speech made by General Master Workman, T. V. Powderly, before the K. of L. last week Wednesday, on this subject. He said:

"We may adopt short hour laws in every State as well as the nation; we may fix wage scales throughout the land; we may enact protective tariffs until the articles of foreign manufacture are prohibited, but while the tide of immigration flows on in an uninterrupted stream there will be no dependence upon short hour laws, no reliance on wage scales, and there can be no protection to American labor that will keep the status of American workmen higher than his brother who lives under the weight of centuries of monarchical misrule. Your general in saying that he favors the total exclusion of all immigrants who are not self-sustaining on landing in this country. He would fix a term of years—10 would be long enough—during which no immigrant should be permitted to land with a view to remaining, unless he could prove that he had sufficient means to sustain him and those depending on him for one year.

There is no doubt but what this element had an important part in the last election. It not only threatens our protective tariff system, and lessens the value of wages by creating an over supply, but it is giving the government of the country over to the ignorant and bad classes.

Bruce Grit never uttered a stronger statement than when he said we should build reputations for ourselves, not by comparison, but by absolute worth. Almost every man who can speak a piece well is a black Cicero, and the country is just swarming with black Patti's. No one objects particularly to this, white celebrities being rehabilitated in ebony, but it is nauseating to see those who claim to be the best of our race in their line, content, or even feeling exalted over greatness that bears with it the mark of inferiority. The Honorable Frederick Douglass is the greatest orator of modern times and it would be belittling to him and what he has accomplished to refer to him as the black Cicero. No Anglo-Saxon will ever say of one of their rising orators, "he is a white Douglass."

Many of our prominent contemporaries have pined for a Parnell when Toussant L'Overture and Nat. Turner have lived, leaving out of consideration for the time the greatest man of the age, Frederick Douglass, because petty jealousies refused him the place he could have filled better than Parnell. Plain worth will win a name for itself without comparison that brings no honor.

Hundreds of Afro-Americans voted for the Democratic candidate for president, and hundreds of others stayed away from the polls in Ohio, and this defection almost gave the State to the Democracy. The cause of this defection was the almost entire elimination from the campaign of the right of American citizenship, and the outrages of the South, which the Federal government thought it could not prevent, while it went to the extent of paying an indemnity for the Italian Mafia killed in the New Orleans massacre. Whether their conclusions be right or wrong, Afro-Americans are thinking now-a-days and political parties must recognize this fact.

The great cities of the North and West were built up by protection to American industries and yet by their votes they have slapped their benefactors in the face. Chicago in particular owes more to this American policy than any other city in the Republic. It has been given the world's fair and American enterprises, built up by American protection, have combined to make this fair the grandest success the world ever saw, and yet Chicago goes for free trade by over 30,000 majority and the people there, different from those of New York, pretend to be intelligent.

This time Mr. Cleveland will owe his election in part to Afro-American voters strange as that may seem. How is he going to treat that element this time. If he is like his party, but very little will be done. If he is wise his attitude towards them will be such, that it will be almost impossible for the Republican party to retain them as solidly as they have in the past.

There is but one crumb of comfort that the Cleveland Gazette finds in the election of Cleveland, and that is that Mr. E. K. Bruce will be re-elected to private life. Mr. Bruce must have stepped on Harry's pet, and it is some time since that.

Now that Cleveland is elected, the crowd of toadyists are tumbling over each other in crying, "I helped to do it!" The Plainealer is one of those that didn't help to do it, and does not desire to fawn now. Like all other American citizens, Mr. Cleveland will be our president when elected. The Democratic party has not been a party of policies and principles, it has been a party of opposition. Now it must for the mark and make a record as a governing, planning organization. If on its record thus made, it is not thoroughly repudiated in '96, the Plainealer has missed its guess. If the Nation is as poorly managed as the Democratic States that have been under their control for any considerable time, the people will realize ere half Cleveland's administration has passed, that they have blundered. Murder, bulldozing and ballot box stuffing will increase, while trade and business will decrease. Viewing the future candidly and honestly, considering the influence the South has always wielded in the Democratic party, the Afro-American has nothing to hope for during the next four years, save what his energy in business and at toll may accomplish for him. We ask little, a chance to be men, to be measured by what we are rather than by racial connection; to have our lives, liberty and property subject to just and equal laws, and to have a jury trial when either are placed in jeopardy. Will a Democratic administration give us these rights is the question that another four years will have settled.

The Plainealer congratulates the Statesman in beginning the war so early upon Senator Wolcott. He is not a true Republican, and does not deserve the high position he has in the party. He was willing to sacrifice the dearest principle of the Republic for a money measure, and as a traitor should be waged war upon. The Plainealer hopes to see the Pittsburg Mirror and the Philadelphia Weekly Tribune turn their guns upon Quay. Down with the false leaders.

Senators Quay and Cameron, have gone to South Carolina to be the guests of Senator Butler, on a hunting excursion. Wonder if they are trying to come to another argument to try to sell out their party.

J. M. Williams, candidate for representative at Denver, Colo., was beaten, as was also Mr. Bowley, and so Colorado will not have an Afro-American legislator.

We were beaten, but it wasn't a Waterloo. Waterloo was a rout. We have already reorganized our forces, and are preparing a line of campaign.

The cholera scare has broke out again. Stop foreign immigration.

Postscript: Republican—Republican Southern colored men have fared the best at the hands of the administration, and yet they did nothing to elect him. It is one thing for them to gather at the nominating conventions and shout and vote for a presidential candidate, but quite another thing to take hold and put him in the White House.

Virginian Lanett—Hon. John M. Langston was in Connecticut and Ohio, during the campaign. Connecticut went Democratic by an increased majority and the splendid majority that Ohio always gives to the Republican National ticket has gone glimmering or certainly very nearly all gone.

New England Torchlight—This observation is no less true: "The 'foreign vote' in many localities is what did the business against the Republicans. The lax naturalization laws of Democratic strongholds operate not less against the Republicans than they do against the country Republicans represent."

The People's Advocate—The Democrats have carried Georgia by 50,000 but 15,000 of these were bought Negroes, and about 50,000 Negroes didn't vote at all.

New York Review—This victory will mark the most signal success that our colored Democratic brother has ever been able to point at. Now let us see if they will realize all that the Democratic party has promised them. If the outrage of the South will be discontinued as they claimed! They have four years at least in which they can show and prove themselves, in a marked degree the friend of the Afro-American. Will they do it? Dare they do it?

The Pioneer Press—The principles of the Republican party are equal rights, and public education and its motto should be "up and at them." For the disgrace is not in falling, but in lying there after the fall.

Oklahoma Guide—The reason that Cleveland was elected is because the Democratic States never change, while the Republicans never know anything else but to change.

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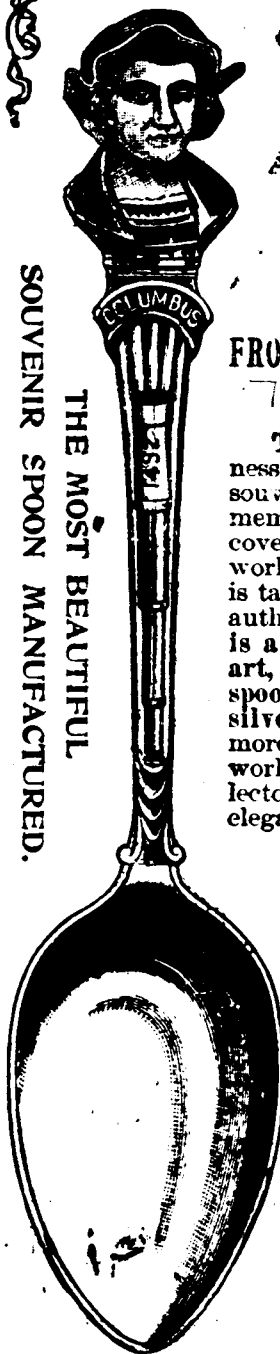
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In Design and Workmanship it is a Work of Art.

A more beautiful spoon is very rarely seen, to say nothing of its added value as a souvenir of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. It is one of the finest premiums which we are enabled to offer to our subscribers and we shall be pleased to see it largely chosen, knowing that all who receive it will be delighted. The quality is guaranteed, it is heavily plated with pure sterling silver and will wear well for years and give perfect satisfaction.

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## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

—Wiley G. Overton, the first Afro-American policeman in Brooklyn, who has served nearly two years, has decided to resign, and if he fails to get a Government clerkship in Washington, he will resume his former occupation as an undertaker. He says he is tired of being a policeman.

—Hon. H. C. Cheatham, who represented the 2nd District of North Carolina, in the Congress of the United States and who was renominated for the 53rd Congress, has been defeated by the Democrats of that district. The district has a clear Republican majority of over 7,000.

—Rev. Andrew Jones, of prophetic fame, was at Columbus, Ohio, last week. He will be remembered as the one who prophesied the great Johnstown flood and Charleston earthquake. He preached at Shiloh Baptist church, Friday evening to a large audience and started his listeners by prophesying a calamity to befall Columbus within a year, also that a war will occur in this country within four years. His prophesy will be watched with interest. Later in the week he preached at Cincinnati, and predicted

—Rev. R. A. Morrissy, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion church, Winston, N. C., is engaged in compiling a book to be known as the "Afro-American speaker." It will contain eloquent selections from public speeches, sermons and lectures delivered by distinguished men of the race. It will also be interspersed with choice selections of poetry.

—The colored people of Georgia, need be proud over the fact of having two of the most energetic and able representatives in the State legislature, in the person of Hon. Anthony Wilson, of Camden, and Hon. Wm. H. Styles, of Liberty.—Southern News.

—N. B. Dodson has been appointed second head clerk of the Pelreport House, a leading white hotel of Brooklyn, N. Y.

### CASSOPOLIS NOTES.

Cassopolis, Mich. Nov. 21.—The cold wave has reached us. Wood and coal was in great demand.

Dr. J. W. Allen and wife, of Lansing, were the guests of Z. Beverly, the past week.

The Methodist parsonage was sold at a mortgage sale on the 19th. Rev. Thurston Morris, a Baptist, was the purchaser.

Charles Chaves has bought a house and lot of W. Adams, and moved in town, again.

Z. Beverly has received several letters of congratulations from various parts of the State, for his election and future success as Register, of Decis.

### IN BUSINESS CIRCLES

—Afro-Americans of Springfield, Ill., are talking of organizing a joint stock company.

—I. T. Brown has secured the contract for carrying the mail at Delphos, Ohio.

—At Columbus, O. a number of prominent Afro-Americans met last week, Monday night and decided to organize a savings bank, building and loan association. Those present at the meeting were: Rev. James Poindexter, Willis Mitchell, Sr., James Fall, George Dickey, James Charles Gaines, Samuel No. 1, John H. Bowles, Isaac D. Ross, George C. Weaver, Charles Higginbotham, William Lynch, George W. Mitchell, M. M. Holland, Charles Waring, W. H. Lordin, W. B. Jones, T. Lee and Charles E. Ramson. The following board of directors and officers were elected to manage the business: Rev. James Poindexter, president; R. W. Tyler, vice-president; Charles E. Ramson, secretary; Isaac D. Ross, assistant secretary; Willis Mitchell, Sr., treasurer; J. W. Lee, C. Garner, W. H. Boney, J. H. Bowles, J. T. Ward, James Hall, R. F. Williams, R. Stevens, C. Higginbotham, and Rev. J. H. Jones.

—One of the most enterprising young colored men in Boston is R. F. Corsey. He has the honor of being the first colored man in this city of building a house containing flats. These are much needed in the already over crowded tenement houses of the West End. The name of the new flats at 38 Irving street, is Hotel Alcott.

### CASUALTIES

—Mr. William Henry Harrison dropped dead Monday morning at Leavenworth, Kan., while at the shaft to get a load of coal. The cause of his death was heart failure. He was an old and respected citizen of Leavenworth, and a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 27, A. F. and A. M.

—Mrs. R. T. Coles, of Kansas City, Kan., nearly escaped being burned to death Saturday evening about 6:30 o'clock while cleaning her range. The polish she was using was mixed with gasoline and the range being a little warm caused it to explode. She took fire in several places, but was promptly extinguished by Mr. Coles and her sister Ida. Her right hand was slightly burned.

—At Rochester, N. Y., Samuel Paine, of the Harrison and Red Republican club, met a sad death while working in a stone quarry. In drawing up a bucket of stone with the derrick the chain broke, letting the buckets and contents down, breaking his skull and smashing his nose. He died Saturday.

—Mr. Henry Winters met with a most painful accident at Williamsport, Pa., recently. While leaving the store of Chamber's and Morgan, after purchasing some oil cloth, he stepped into the elevator shaft and fell through. He was injured severely, but not seriously, it is thought, by the work in their look.



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John Williams, 31 Croghan street,  
Mrs. Shook 441 Antoine street,  
Cook and Brown, 22 Antoine street,  
Cook and Thomas, Brush street.

## WERE MENTION.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
Beginning with our issue of next week the Plaindealer will go to press on Thursdays instead of Fridays. Our correspondents will please take notice.

Quite a number of our subscribers are in arrears for their subscriptions. We will deem it a great favor if they will at once remit. The yellow label on your paper shows the time to which you are paid.

Well heated, nicely furnished rooms with or without board, at Mrs. B. F. Wallace's 283 Fort street E.

The Willing Workers Society hold their regular meeting next Thursday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Henry Thompson, of Chene st.

The Blind Boone concert company has been giving a series of entertainments in the various churches of the city. Monday evening the company gave a program for the benefit of the Independent Baptist church. A very large and appreciative audience attended. Blind Boone is undoubtedly a musical marvel. His piano playing exhibits wonderful powers of execution as well as a musical genius, while his range of voice is unusually wide and his tones are very pleasing. The other members of the company especially Miss Stella May add interesting features to the program although it is to be regretted that most of these features are of a minstrel order.

The Detroit Social Club will hold its first meeting of the season Tuesday, December 6th, at the residence of Robert Pelham Alfred street. A full attendance is desired.

George Jewett, of Ann Arbor, was in the city Thanksgiving day. He is a member of the U. of M. football eleven and played in their game against the Cornell team. Jewett is considered the star player of the U. of M. organization and has won great popularity by his gentlemanly conduct, both on and off the field.

The fair at Bethel church closes to-night.

The official canvass has duly confirmed the election of D. A. Straker and W. W. Ferguson, for member of the State legislature.

Mrs. Edith Watson Joyce, of Cleveland, will spend Thanksgiving with relatives in the city.

Miss Lulu Owens left for Chicago, Wednesday.

The concert to be given by Mrs. Porter Cole for Ebenezer church, has been postponed one week.

Holiday offer of which everybody should take the advantage—a 16x20 crayon portrait for \$6, by R. T. Shewcraft, 249, Beaubien street.

Do not put it off until too late. If you want to make your friend a beautiful holiday gift of a handsome crayon portrait to order by R. T. Shewcraft, 249 Beaubien street.

## A Golden Jubilee.

The anniversary celebration of the second Baptist church has been the attraction of the week.

The week's celebration was inaugurated Sunday morning with a sermon by the pastor on Thanksgiving, and in the evening he spoke on "The Year of Jubilee."

Monday evening Rev. John Matthews delivered a short address on the opening of the jubilee, and after the concert Rev. L. H. Trowbridge made a few closing remarks.

Tuesday evening a history of the church was read by Clark Thompson, and addresses were made by Rev. R. Otto, Rev. W. H. Stedman, B. S. Warren, Rev. Z. Grenell and Rev. W. H. Stiffer on temperance, the Sunday school, missionary work, etc.

Wednesday evening addresses were delivered by Rev. W. S. Howard, Rev. A. Freitag and Rev. R. E. Manning, and a closing program was rendered by the young men of the church.

Thursday evening was devoted to Christian remembrance. There will be addresses by Professor D. Augustus Straker, Revs. Binga, Hall, Banner and Scott, and by H. S. Williams and P. C. Bassett.

The addresses at to-night's meeting will be by Rev. James M. Henderson, Davies and Rev. J. G. Calder, and in conclusion a concert will be given by the young people.

Following is the committee on arrangements for the week's jubilee: Messrs. Hill, Wilkinson, Miner, Willis, Clemens, Smith, McKenney, Thompson, B. S. Warren, president of the Y. P. B. U.; Wilnot Johnson, president of the Baptist Y. M. C. A.; and Rev. N. F. McWayne, the pastor.

The church is virtually out of debt and is much pleased at the renewed interest which is everywhere manifested in its meeting.



Many persons give wedding gifts of silver on the assumption that the young people of necessity will provide themselves with the more useful appurtenances of housekeeping while they would not feel themselves justified in making the large outlay of money required for silver. It is equally true that many a young bride has turned away from the beautiful patterns and weaves of house linen and contented herself with a supply of inferior quality for the same reason, and persons who wish to enjoy the comfort of giving

something that will delight the heart of the receiver cannot do better than contribute something really excellent in house linen. The homely gift of a pair of fine blankets will outrank in value and use any amount of silver to the average bride.

Not long since a gentleman who has traveled extensively both in the old world and the new, was an interested attendant at a soiree at one of our churches and at its conclusion took occasion to congratulate the pastor and officers on their improved method of receiving the weekly offering.

He said, that in no colored Methodist or Baptist church that he had visited during his travels, had he ever seen this essential part of the service more orderly conducted, and he could not leave the church without expressing his satisfaction at so marked an evidence of progress. It happened that the gentleman was fortunate in visiting the church which was exceptionally well performed. But it is a fact that the unseemly show and fuss which once attended it has given place to a method more dignified and the Gleaner, who for many years has raised his voice in season and out of season for the adoption of such a method, also congratulates the church on the improvement made on this line. And encouraged by the progress already made, he ventures this week to call the attention of the officers of the same church to the fact that the cutting open of envelopes and jangling of silver, in sight and hearing of the congregation, while the creed is being said, is as offensive and irrelevant as the old time parade used to be, and quite unnecessary in a church with as many withdrawing rooms as the one in question. While in the business of criticizing, he would also add, that to one as observing as the Gleaner, the zeal of some of the brethren who invariably leave their seats as soon as the sermon is over for whispered conferences with the stewards, who receive the offering, is singularly out of harmony with the air of calm repose, which characterizes them as they peacefully slumber while the sermon is delivered.

## WINDSOR, ONT.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 21.—Miss Sarah Long, one of our high school pupils, has taken charge of a school at Harrow, Ont.

Miss A. Smith, of Amherstburg, Ont., is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. McDowell, Windsor ave.

The A. M. E. chapel is now illuminated by gas and the choir is situated above the pulpit.

The O'Banyon jubilee troupe gave a concert in A. M. E. chapel November 21 to an overcrowded house.

E. Walker has moved his grocery store to the corner of McDougall and Assumption sts.

The Thanksgiving entertainment at B. M. E. church was well attended.

Mrs. A. Alexander, formerly of Gesto, will in future reside in Windsor.

The O'Banyon troupe intend to complete their tour through Ontario, after which their manager will take them to Great Britain and Africa.

Rev. Cambell, of Chatham, delivered an interesting sermon Sunday morning, at the A. M. E. chapel, and Sunday evening, Rev. O'Banyon spoke to a well filled house.

The local A. M. E. conference, which met Friday closed Monday evening with the jubilee concert.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

Chatham, Ont., Nov. 22.—Winter is almost here and coal is away out of sight.

Invitations are out for a wedding in Hamilton that will affect some of our citizens. It would be a pleasing change if the "God of Love" would sometimes visit Chatham.

Mr. Walter Perry has nearly recovered from his late indisposition.

Mr. Geo. Gant, our promising young "Beethoven" spent Thanksgiving in Detroit.

Arsenal visited some of the disaffected regions on Colburn and William streets, last week and found things "picking" up.

Wilberforce Institute gives an exhibition Friday. This school, or rather its managers deserve great credit for the efficient work being done there. The principal, Miss E. Fox is an excellent teacher and a general favorite. So also is her assistants, Miss Dolly Scott and Miss M. Lewis. It is the only school of its kind in Canada and should be more fully appreciated by the race than it is.

Rev. R. R. Ball, of the B. M. E. connection, is expected to resume his duties in Victoria chapel next Sunday.

Rev. J. J. Campbell, of Campbell chapel, spent Saturday and Sunday in Windsor. He was the delegate to the Essex county Sabbath school convention.

Preparations are being made for a grand Masonic fair, under the auspices of St. John's, No. 9, F. and A. M. It will be held in Murray's block during the holidays.

The present City Fathers will be under the snow after election day.

Mr. Thomas Blackwell is slowly improving. So also is Mrs. Emma Jackson, Prince street.

Mr. J. W. Taylor and Mr. F. G. Jones, have entered into a partnership barber shop.

Mr. R. Murphy, our colored model school student expects to "blush" next month. We do not know where he intends conducting an educational shop.

Frank Bamford is in the justice shop across the creek, awaiting trial for the alleged burning of the house of Eph. Evans. She declares she is innocent and Arsenal believes she is hope she will be able to establish such at her trial.

The ladies of the Sewing Circle, of the B. M. E. church, have opened a bazaar in the hall.

Mr. Theo. Hawkins, of Detroit is visiting Mr. Thomas Ramsay, King street.

We are glad to learn that Miss Griffin, of Dresden, is improving.

## JACKSON, MICH.

Mr. Samuel Harris and Miss Sarah Edwards, were married last Thursday evening at the A. M. E. church. Mr. G. T. Thurman acted as best man, and Mrs. M. Leatherman, as bride's maid. Rev. A. L. Murray officiated. They received many valuable presents.

Mrs. Wilford, of Omaha, Neb., sister of the groom, is in the city.

Miss Jennie Thompson still remains very sick.

Mrs. Mary Collins, of Battle Creek, is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. Sarah Stewart.

Mr. H. Thornton and Miss Lizzie Gurney, were married, Nov. 21st at the residence of Mrs. J. Johnson's. Rev. A. L. Murray officiated. Miss Lillian White was bridesmaid and Mr. John Goodell best man.

The young people of this city are preparing to give a grand concert at the A. M. E. church Thanksgiving evening, in connection with which there will be a jug breaking.

Next Sunday morning is designated as Thanksgiving morning for the old people of Jackson, at the A. M. E. church.

Miss Toliver, of Battle Creek, is visiting the city.

## SOUTH BEND, IND.

South Bend, Ind. Nov. 20.—Bible was observed here Sunday, at Mt. Zion Baptist church. A special program being prepared by members of the Sunday school. The whole day's exercises reflecting great credit on the pastor, Rev. G. D. Smith and superintendent, Mr. A. Martin, who ably assisted Miss Sarah Coker in the management.

Next Sunday is Rally day at the A. M. E. church and they hope to raise \$100.

Many of our young men are making a practice of hunting on Sunday, a practice, which reflects but little credit on them.

Mr. James Jackson and Mr. A. A. Williams, of Ft. Wayne, are coming to see how it is done.

Mr. Charles Owens and his father, who is visiting him, went on a hunting expedition in Michigan and bagged considerable game. Mr. Owens, Sr., also purchased a fine farm in Michigan, on which his son will locate in the spring.

Mr. W. Walden has returned from the West and will spend the winter here.

Don't lend your paper to those who never buy. If you want to know what the race is doing take the Plaindealer and read it.

Buy your own paper as the Irishman, Dutchman and those of other nationalities do. Don't say it is of no account and then buy a white man's paper, who never mentions you except in connection with something disgraceful.

Mrs. R. M. W. Henderson went to La Porte, to attend the funeral of Mrs. R. B. Banks.

Mr. John James met with a painful accident. While returning home he fell over an obstruction left by some careless workman, on the street receiving a serious wound.

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee, Wis. Nov. 21.—This city has again sustained a severe loss from fire. The Koch and Loeber Wooden Ware store was completely destroyed and the loss is estimated at being \$150,000.

An unusual sight in the Milwaukee harbor was a large sea-lion supposed to have escaped from Lincoln Park, Chicago. An attempt to capture him was unsuccessful. His errand here is probably to assist the Democratic leaders who wish to avoid the issue of free trade to the bottom of the sea.

The League did not meet on the 16th through somebody's mismanagement the church was not opened. The Rev. Williamson was at his home detained by illness and none of the officers were to be found. It is to be hoped that on the next regular night for meeting, December 14th, those in charge will be on duty and a prosperous and successful meeting held. The program will consist of a banjo solo by Mr. Henry Mitters; address by Mrs. Lawrence, president of the Ladies League; select reading by Mrs. S. R. Bryant; bass solo by Mr. J. Johnson.

The Literary was entertained last week by Mr. Robert Jackson of Chicago and Chandler Thomas of Baltimore. Mr. Jackson spoke on "Mexico and the Race Question" and Mr. Thomas upon "Literature." Both gentlemen acquitted themselves with credit. Another excellent feature of the program was a banjo solo by Mr. Henry Mitters who is very skillful with this instrument.

The friends of the Rev. Williamson were glad to see him out once more after his illness.

Mrs. J. J. Miles, who with her children attended the funeral of her father Solomon Smith, at Elgin, Ills., has returned home.

Mrs. Fred Fields, of Keokuk, Iowa, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. R. V. Hill spent a short time here last Tuesday.

Mr. L. H. Palmer has returned well pleased with his trip to Western cities.

Mr. R. V. Hill passed through here on his way from the West to Chicago.

Mr. Albert Smith has opened a fine restaurant on 3rd street. We wish him success.

Mr. Charles Claggett and William Tenn, of Baltimore, are at the Plankinton.

Many of those reported sick last week are improving in health.

Little Grace Cass, who is very ill with dropsy, cannot recover. J. B.

## MATTOON, ILL.

Mattoon, Ill., Nov. 23.—Mr. Joseph Perry has returned to his position in the weather bureau, at Washington, D. C.

Mr. William Woodfork is enjoying the visit of his mother from Crawfordville, Ind.

Rev. Mr. Collins preached a timely sermon Sunday night.

A dinner and supper will be given in the Masonic hall, Thanksgiving day, for the benefit of the stewards and trustees of the A. M. E. church.

It is rumored that a number of church members are thinking of spending their Thanksgiving in Champaign, Ill.

## An Opportunity for Afro-Americans.

McKeesport, Pa., Nov. 16.—A strike of great magnitude among the river miners in the upper pools has existed nearly the entire season. Last week Brown and Company the largest coal operators in the valley, made a move to break the strike by the importation of Afro-American miners. A carload passed through this place last Wednesday for Layton station. Trouble is expected between the two factions of labor.

## THE BLOODY RECORD.

AT Oxford, N. C. Nov. 15. Wm. Burnett, Afro-American, who is charged with attempting to outrage a white girl in this county, in August, was taken from jail just after midnight last night and lynched. The jailer was forced to open the jail under penalty of death, and he was the only person who saw any of the lynchers. Early risers were startled to see Burnett hanging from a tree in the suburbs of the town.

Charlotte, N. C., November 18.—Deputy Sheriff Livingston, of Richmond county, Tuesday last, attempted to arrest an Afro-American named Duncan McPhatter for a disturbance at the polls on election day. As Livingston was reading the warrant McPhatter shot him dead and fled. He was captured last night near Laurenburg. He was put on a train for Rockingham, where it was intended to jail him. At Laurel Hill Station a mob invaded the train, carried the murderer out and hanged him. Before being swung up, McPhatter admitted the crime, but said he was incited to it by third party leaders.

The Plaindealer of Detroit always has something bright to say about the race.—Boston Courant.

Get a Souvenir Spoon Free. See our Liberal Premium Offer elsewhere.

### SALVATION OIL

Has made many friends. Why? Because it is the best and cheapest liniment sold. It kills pain!

### SALVATION OIL

is sold by all dealers for 25c

Substitutes are mostly cheap imitations of good articles. Don't take them. Insist on getting SALVATION OIL, or you will be disappointed.

**CHEW LANG'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all dealers.**

### COOK AND THOMAS' NEW BANNER BARBER SHOP

Brush Street between Macomb and Gratiot Ave.

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

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

**Cook & Thomas, Prop.**

**A. Laitner,** Manufacturer and Dealer in White Wash, Kalsomine, Paint, Varnish Horse Brush Shoes, Hair and Etc. **BRUSHES, ETC.,** 87 Gratiot Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

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**New Prices. No Accounts Kept. The Best Work Guaranteed.**

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# IS YOUR BOY A TOUGH?

LAD ON SHOES? A HEALTHY YOUNG AMERICAN USUALLY IS. THIS REASON YOU WANT THE BEST YOU CAN GET. WE HAVE GREAT SUCCESS WITH BOYS' AND YOUTH'S SHOES FROM OUR HOME MANUFACTURE—

## Pingree & Smith.

THEY ARE SHOES WITH A RECORD—VERY RELIABLE—NEW LOT JUST IN—PRODUCTIVE OF MUCH HAPPINESS—

BOY HAPPY—  
FATHER HAPPY—  
EISMAN & MAY HAPPY—  
PINGREE & SMITH HAPPY—  
AND SO MANY NEWS HAPPY.

WHERE THERE IS SO MUCH HAPPINESS, PARTICIPATE.

**EISMAN & MAY,** YOUR SHOEMEN,  
At 85 GRATIOT AVE.

## INTERESTING NEWS FROM

### Men's Furnishing Department.

This week we shall put on sale another lot of our celebrated "Sun Brand" all- linen Collars and Cuffs at prices that have made them very popular in Detroit—

### Collars 10 cents each, Cuffs, 19 cents a pair.

All pure 1900 and 2100 four-ply linen. All popular and improved shapes, fine finish and durable.

We shall also show this week great value in Laundered Shirts, made of Langdon Cotton, Linen Bosom, Neckband and wristbands, double back and front, etc., at

### 65 CENTS EACH.

A few sizes in Pique Dress Shirts at the same price, 65c.

### UMBRELLA SPECIAL.

We have a line of Lyons Umbrellas to offer at a bargain. They are 26 inch 28 inch, 30 inch, and have usually sold at \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2. We will sell all sizes at

### \$1.85 EACH.

We have an exceptionally fine line of low-priced Umbrellas.

### TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO.

# ONCE AGAIN

We want to have a

## Big Sale of Cloaks

AT OUR **BIG BUSY SALES ROOMS**

ffer inducements no other Cloak Dealers in this city can compare with.

### DO YOU NEED A NEW GARMENT?

—THEN BY ALL ODDS—**BUY NOW!**

Look around and you are sure to come BACK to HEADQUARTERS for your purchase.

\$3.00—Ladies' Reefers. of Cheviots, fine roll collar, well finished and 30 in long value \$5.50, our price	<b>\$3.00</b>
\$5.00—Black Beaver Jackets Fur Collar and fancy ornaments to match, value \$8.75 our price	<b>\$5.00</b>
\$8.50—Novelty Winter Cloaks Why pay \$20 or \$25 for a fine Novelty Winter Cloak when we offer choice for	<b>\$8.50</b>

## SEIGEL'S SECOND FLOOR SALESROOM

HEYN'S BAZAAR



# CLEVELAND DEPARTMENT.

Subscription orders and news items for the Cleveland department of the Plaindealer, can be sent on postal card or by note to Wm. H. Rogers, real estate and insurance agent, 543 Erie street. The Plaindealer has all the news from Cleveland, Southern and Northern Ohio, and the rest of the world. Subscription one dollar per year. Valuable advertising medium for wants, lost and found.

## It Cohends for the Right.

The Detroit Plaindealer must feel happy over the state of things in its bailiwick, for it did its part to bring about the grand result. It always stands up in its boots and contends for a square deal for our people. Then, too, it never flinches to tell the Republic of the country its duty to the race. The colored press is indebted more or less to the Plaindealer for valuable news which its brilliant corps of writers furnish it from week to week. Personally, the Republican has been benefited by it. Long live our Western contemporary.—The Boston Republican.

The various enterprises and numerous stock companies recently formed among our people is evidence of a wonderful growth in industrial progress since 1865. It is highly pleasing to note them and become acquainted with the history of their formation. Taking in consideration the black man's opportunities, his proportion in numbers and the amount of wages paid him for his labor, he stands to-day on a par with any other race. While this is a fact undeniable, it is also true that the black man, in order to reach any attainment or receive equal recognition, must do doubly the amount of that of the white man. Nevertheless, we feel that the sunbeams of a perfect day, still behind the mountain, will soon shed their rays of justice upon us, and liberate us from the curse of prejudice. The meritorious efforts of our enterprising men will hasten the day when caste and sectional feelings will be no longer the standard of recognition. These stock companies and enterprises merit our patronage and support, giving to us as they do, a prestige and standing that commands certain rights and privileges that could not otherwise be attained. They grow a taste for industry, build up us financially and enable us to maintain the rights of citizenship. The good derived from the union of colored men into stock companies and financial enterprises is inestimable. In fact it is the only way by which the race may hope to gain independence. The influence of christianity is great and powerful, and we may trust to it for our salvation, but the strength of the Negro race will be measured by his intellectual and material worth. By no means must we forsake our religious duties. We must live christian lives and maintain a high standard of morality. We must also remember that thrift and industry is a heavenly requirement. I admit that we need more religion of the right kind, and we also need more of this world's goods. It is true we can not carry riches with us when we die, but we can leave them to our posterity after we are dead. We will be recognized as men and enjoy the rights of citizenship in proportion to our material and financial strength. Let us cultivate a greater ambition for enterprise and combinations among ourselves. As small as our mite may be, if combined together, it will grow into larger capitals and individuals as well as the race in general will be able to reap large rewards. It is gratifying to note that such a spirit is gaining ground. In many of our large cities and even in small towns, these trusts and combinations are springing up with force and strength equal the surrounding circumstances. Some have grown into large concerns, and are a credit to the people and their community. We regret that we can not say Cleveland is in the lige with the rest. With all her advantages, resources and wealth, I know of no city where is a greater need for union and combination among our people. I will not charge Cleveland with the sin of prejudice. My people know too well how they are treated. It is enough to say that such a movement on our part carried out with success, would revolutionize the condition of things. We are over eight thousand in number, consuming large quantities of the necessities of life. The amount spent each year for food only reaches an enormous sum. In addition to this, is the cost of fuel, clothing and house rent. It is evidently clear that we could do a large and profitable business, should we combine our forces. The time is at hand for us to seek other branches of industry, open up enterprises and give employment to our young men and women. It is the height of folly to stand back and talk of "drawing the color line" and condemn each other for preaching race pride. If we do not champion our own cause, if we do not help ourselves, no one else will do it for us.

## Locally Noted.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thompson, of Paris, Ky., have changed their residence to Cleveland, O. They are living with their daughter, Mrs. B. H. Smoot, 18 North Place.

Mr. C. A. Dudley, late of Wilmington, N. C., will make Cleveland his home.

Mr. C. S. Smith, of Oberlin, Ohio, has been given a position as book-keeper and stenographer in the office of W. H. Vantine, who is one of the largest real estate brokers in the city. Mr. Vantine does a business of nearly \$300,000 per year. This is a golden opportunity for Mr. Smith to learn something in the art of business. We will rejoice

at the coming day when the real estate business in Cleveland will be represented by more than one colored man.

It will kill the effects of a "Smile" quicker than anything on earth. White's Yucatan gum.

Politics and political parties are a necessity, so is White's Yucatan gum.

Mr. Walter Butler, of Oberlin, O., is in the city.

Miss Bertie Carter, of Zanesville, O., is visiting Cleveland, the guest of Mrs. Frank Lee, of 70 Webster street.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Gardner, of Sterling avenue, are the parents of a beautiful little daughter, born this week.

Dr. M. Leonard Frazier, of 50 Euclid avenue, is visiting his mother and friends in New Orleans.

The distressing pains of heartburn are relieved immediately by chewing White's Yucatan gum.

Mrs. Burgess who lives in East Cleveland, left this week for Providence, R. I.

Mrs. Sellers, of Central avenue, was suddenly called to Macon, Ga., to attend her sick mother.

Miss Melissa Nickens who has been sick several days, is convalescent.

Mrs. Fields, of 608 Central avenue, was taken quite sick last Thursday.

Mr. Abe Murray, of Hackman street, who was taken sick last week is much better at this writing.

Uniformity of quality always wins, that's why White's Yucatan gum is so.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Harmon street, is spending Thanksgiving in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Foot, of E. Madison avenue, gave their little 6-year-old son a grand birthday party last Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. P. A. Fisher, of 36 Vine street, left Saturday for Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Cunningham, of 223 Central avenue, has returned from a pleasant visit to Youngstown, O.

For collecting old claims, drawing up deeds, mortgages, all legal notes, etc., call on Wm. H. Rogers, Notary Public and collector, 543 Erie street.

Rev. Mr. Lealid, of Chicago, has taken charge of St. Andrew's mission.

Mr. Thad. Tolbert, of Buffalo, N. Y., is stopping in Cleveland, a few days, on route to Chicago. He is the guest of Mrs. Cunningham of 223 Central avenue.

Miss Anna Hanley, of Sandusky, O., is visiting Cleveland, the guest of Mrs. Frank Lee, of 70 Webster street.

Mrs. J. P. Green was taken sick last Tuesday.

Miss Edith Robinson, of Wellington, Ohio, is visiting Cleveland, the guest of Miss Edna Anderson, of 343 Lincoln avenue.

Boys if you want to please that best girl, be sure and take some of White's Yucatan gum along. "The quality of mercy is not strained," neither is that of White's Yucatan gum.

Rev. D. W. Shaw read a paper before the Congregational Club, last Monday evening. Subject: "How can the pulpit help a church to self-support." The Congregational Club is composed of the most learned gentlemen and ministers of the city.

Rev. Mr. Shaw is the first colored gentleman in the history of its organization to whom an invitation was extended to read a paper before them.

The presiding elder of the A. M. E. church, Rev. W. H. Coleman, of Dayton, Ohio, is in the city for a few days.

All Afro-Americans chew White's Yucatan gum.

Campaign Glee Clubs all rely upon White's Yucatan gum to keep them in good voice. Dyspepsia can be cured by chewing White's Yucatan gum as directed.

The Young Star quartette is making arrangements for a grand concert to be given on the 5th of Jan.

The object of the Mite Missionary Society formed by the ladies of St. John's A. M. E. church, is to raise money for the mission work in Africa. It is planned to raise \$100 by their next quarterly meeting.

Mr. Stephen Johnson and Miss M. Holmes, were married last Sunday afternoon, by Rev. J. A. Collins.

# SELECTIONS

## A REPORTER'S REVENGE.

It Was a Complimentary Paragraph, but It Got in Its Deadly Work.

There is a man in this city who, like the original Hamlet was reputed to be, is fat and scant of breath, but, unlike the melancholy Dane, he is also exceedingly vain and pompous. He occupies a position of some little prominence, and solely on that account newspaper men resort to him for views and information.

Laboring under the delusion that he really possesses a profound knowledge of public questions, and that on that account his utterances are occasionally quoted, he sometimes puts on airs and adopts a manner toward the interviewer which is exceedingly disagreeable and even positively insulting.

"I'm really tired of thinking for you fellows," he remarked some time ago to a reporter who had asked his opinion concerning some proposed legislation. "I wish you would do some thinking for yourselves and not come bothering me with questions."

"I am much obliged to you for the hint," said the reporter, with some difficulty checking an impulse to give free vent to his feelings then and there. "I will do a little thinking for myself."

Then he went away and did some thinking and hatched a scheme of revenge.

He wrote a neat and highly eulogistic little paragraph about the vain and pompous individual, complimenting him highly upon his courteous manners and concluding with the statement that he made it a rule never to sit down when riding on the "L" while there was a woman in the same car unprovided with a seat.

"Now let it work. Mischief, thou art afoot," he remarked gleefully when he had finished.

It did work.

The little paragraph was extensively copied in society weeklies, which always keep a sharp lookout for little personal squibs. The V. and P. individual found himself suddenly possessed of a reputation which he had done nothing to deserve. But he had to live up to it. He had always been in the habit of seizing the first seat he could catch on an "L" train and sticking to it no matter how many women might be standing up near him, while he devoured the contents of his favorite morning or afternoon newspaper. He could do that no longer.

As he lives up in Harlem and his office is away down town, and he is besides fat and scant of breath, as I have before remarked, the physical discomfort which he endures daily can be better imagined than described. And he hasn't even the approval of his own conscience to make it easier for him, for he knows that he doesn't do it from any desire to save women the inconvenience of standing in the cars, but merely because he is afraid that if he doesn't do it some people will think that he doesn't deserve the reputation with which he has been publicly credited.

And whenever that reporter sees the V. and P. individual hanging on to a strap in an "L" car and looking supremely miserable he just hugs himself for joy. Perhaps he ought to be sorry for having written what wasn't strictly truthful about him, but he isn't a bit.

Great is the power of the press and sweet is revenge.—New York Herald.

## Cold Storage for Salmon.

It is well known that by arrangement among the salmon packers on the Pacific coast the catch of salmon has been restricted to the requirements of the market under existing conditions. Better facilities for preserving the fish are now being realized, with the result that this delicious food fish is likely to find a much larger distribution in a fresh state than ever before. Late dispatches from Victoria, B. C., announce that a cold storage system has lately been completed by San Francisco parties for the Cunningham cannery on the Skeena river.

Into these refrigerators the fish are placed as soon as taken from the water and subjected to a temperature or 20 degs. below zero. Here they remain six or seven hours, and are then removed to another room with a zero temperature, where they are held some two weeks, and then hermetically sealed in cases for shipment. The general introduction of cold warehouses adjacent to the fishing grounds is destined to effect a notable change in the salmon industry, enabling canners and others to utilize the heaviest runs, instead of being restricted in their catch to the number they are able to need up from day to day. The fish may now be caught in larger quantity and stored in cold rooms for future treatment in the intervals between large "runs."—California Fruit Grower.

## International Postage.

The actual cost of carrying letters is small enough to be ignored. At the rate of one penny per ounce, a ton of letters all up to the full weight would produce almost £150, while the mere cost of conveyance would certainly not be five pounds or one-thirtieth part of the receipts. The real charges are those of collection and distribution and the maintenance of offices, the cost of which is equal on all letters. It is in the extension of this principle to international postage that the greatest advance in the future may be expected.—Public Finance.

## Struck by Lightning Twice.

John Shavor, seventy-nine years old, of Schenectady, N. Y., has been struck by lightning twice this year. The first shock was received about two months ago, and the second on Saturday, the latter killing him instantly. When struck the second time he was sitting at the same place where he received the first shock.

## RAILROAD JOTTINGS.

The payroll of the Lackawanna's Morris and Essex division alone contains over 2,000 names.

The annual report of the Concord and Montreal railroad shows gross earnings of \$2,869,499; expenses, \$1,817,549; balance of earnings, \$551,950.

A few years ago five foot drivers were considered large on locomotives, but in this age of advanced railroading they have increased to seven feet in diameter.

The survey has been completed of a new railroad between Michigan City and a Chicago terminal. It is thought the Chicago and West Michigan is backing this project.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company has adopted a new type of passenger car which will in future represent its standard. The car has many novel features which make it exceedingly comfortable.

A railroad commerce congress which bids fair to be of value to railroad interests will be held in Chicago, beginning in June, 1898. The congress will be an auxiliary to the World's fair, and will be held in the Art palace now building on the lake front.

The New York Central has introduced a new 60-ton engine, which is being used to haul the Empire State express. It was built by the Schenectady Locomotive works, and finished at the company's shops, East Albany. Each driver is over seven feet in diameter, and each sustains a weight of ten tons.

## FASHION'S FANCIES.

Red and black has been very popular, but is now hard pressed by blue and green.

Black feather boas are very popular, and are almost twice as seasonable as they were last year.

The silken mull, which every heroine in the modern novel wears, is studded with beads, and is exceedingly pretty and chic.

A great novelty is the faced camel's hair cloakings, in which the outside is usually of some of the beige tints, the inner side showing old rose, blue green or mauve tones.

Wrappers in flannels trimmed with ribbons are very pretty and popular. For bath robes crash and heavy jersey flannel is much worn, with Capuchin hood, cord and monk sleeves.

Box plaits appear upon some of the newest modes in dress skirts. Some of the plaits show at the back only, others in front, and on still others they form a Watteau fold that reaches from the neck to the hem in the back.

The use of leather is increasing in several lines of dress. The light tan is the color most used. A turban without brim has the sloping side crown covered with folds of velvet and pipings of leather. The velvet rabbit ear at the side is erected in a knot that is run through a yellow leather harness buckle.

## STAGE GLINTS.

Edward E. Kidder's new war drama is to be called "Among the Missing."

"The Suicide Club" is the title of a comedy to be put on the road next season by Justin Adams.

Frank Daniels has bought a play by Charles R. Clifford, who wrote the first drama in which W. J. Scanlan appeared.

Annie Russell is now on the road to recovery, after an illness of three years, with every likelihood that she will be able to resume her profession.

Charles Dickson will soon produce at the Grand opera house, Chicago, the new comedy written for him by Charles Klein, entitled "A Paltry Million."

Manager Frank W. Sanger, dissatisfied with the business done on the road by his company playing "The New Wing," has decided to discontinue the tour.

Tschaikowsky's "Eugeny Onegin" will be the piece de resistance of Signor Lago's coming opera season in London. The part of the hero is written for a baritone, and will be undertaken by Eugene Oudin.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has been invited to accept the British commission for music at the Chicago exhibition. He discharged a similar function at the Paris exhibition of 1878, when he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

## THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

World's fair jewelry souvenirs are turned out in every practicable shape.

Cologne bottles in silver filigree stand-ards are set so as to inclose photographs.

Dresden china handles for cutlery and fancy spoons and forks are especially prominent.

The mingling of silver, silver gilt and porcelain is carried very far, and results in works of beauty.

The gold matchboxes with enamel centers and insignia of sporting clubs inscribed thereon seem to indicate that there are plenty of rich men as buyers.

Large bowknots of repousse silver with plain borders of gold make sumptuous chatelaine pins. These bows have the movement as if they were of ribbon.

Coffeepots of latest design have low bodies, long, slender stems, slender spouts and handles. The after dinner cups that accompany these are silver mounted.—Jewelers' Circular.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

The new census statistics show that the income of a lawyer is, on an average, six times as great as that of a minister.

In the oriental department of the British museum a tablet has been deciphered as containing an offer of marriage made by a pharaoh to a daughter of the king of Babylon about 1530 B. C.

The postage stamps commemorative of the Columbus exposition, or rather of the Columbian year and anniversary of 1492, will be ready by Jan. 1. One of the designs will be a head of Columbus. Another will be the landing of Colum-

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| 16  | Mary Cecil Hay        | In the Holidays.                  |
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# A BYSTANDER'S NOTE.

Continued from page one.

It was not exaggeration. The great mass of the people were in doubt. The Republicans, for the first time wholly cut loose from any moral issue involving the rights of man, were often quite at sea upon the question of individual interest. Never has there been a time when people read so much, or listened to argument with such curious, un-demonstrative interest. Republican leaders said it was the silence of conviction. We know now it was the silence of doubt. The Bystander has never seen more general seriousness nor greater evidences of thoughtful earnestness on the part of the people. The trouble was the difficulty of deciding just where the individual interest lay, and when that is the case the way is open for the voter to shirk responsibility by refusing to vote. Then, too, he is easily induced, unless of the highest moral principle, to accept a bribe to stay at home.

An instance of this was related to the Bystander by a neighbor who is of the Democratic faith. Some time before the election, a man of known Republican proclivities, who had always voted that ticket said to him:

"There seems to be no question at stake except the tariff, and do all I can, I can't make up my mind whether that is a benefit to me as a farmer or not. I am not sure. I have anything particular to do election day, that I shall vote at all."

It is strange that he had "something particular to do on election day." It was his feeling that he needed the vote for the bribery of voters to stay at home, which was the chief tactical means of Democratic success. Conviction of personal duty is the best possible guaranty against the corruption of the voter.

The gallant officer who holds Certificate No. 1, in the National Citizens Association, writes:

"When Grover Cleveland was elected in '84, I looked upon it as an inadvertency. I can no longer so regard it. It means that the American people consider Grover Cleveland a better type of man than Benjamin Harrison—that in the general esteem a man who was playing poker in the back-room of a Buffalo saloon while we were shedding our blood that the Republic might live, is more worthy of honor than one who gallantly fought to save free institutions from eternal eclipse upon this continent. We shall now witness for four years more, the nauseating spectacle of such a man posing as par excellence, 'The Great American citizen,' and 'gloating pompously in State papers about 'patriotism' and unselfish devotion to country. And to think our youth will take it all as the gospel of American patriotism, and the true index of American honor!"

It is all too true, but we must remember that when the Republican party voluntarily withdrew the cause and principles for which Benjamin Harrison fought from the arena of political controversy, it barred him from any claim of preference or esteem for having supported that cause. When it refused to maintain the rights of the colored citizen of the United States against violence and usurpation, which were the natural product of the very sentiment which sought the dissolution of the Union, it admitted that no man was entitled to credit for having saved the Union or made the colored man a citizen. The hypothesis of the Copperhead is the logical result. We are only reaping now the natural fruits of that desperate endeavor we have made to obliterate from public thought the fact that the war of rebellion was a mighty struggle between right and wrong.

Something, too, must be allowed in this case to our queer American notion that no man is wholly worthy unless he has been during a considerable portion of his life conspicuously unworthy. The widespread zeal for "reform" has resulted in a curious exaltation of the man who claims to have "reformed." This tendency has much to do with the fact that a people boastful, especially and properly, of their general purity and high ideals, chose to honor a man four-fifths of whose life demands the screen of absolute oblivion in preference to one whose career has been wholly worthy of patriotic approval and commendation.

The letters from the South are stillable indeed. Piled high upon the Bystander's desk, they tell a heartrending story of a patient, hopeful people's prostration and despair. "What will become of us?" is the burden of them all. An extract from one must suffice:

"I can not see any light before me. So far as our rights as men and women are concerned, we are no better off than in the old slave times. So far as security of life is concerned, we are even worse off than then. No man is punished for killing any of us. We have just that liberty the white people choose to permit us to enjoy. We had that in slavery. Now that all over the National Government were doing anything to secure our rights, I suppose, we shall be without any hope. It can not be that the people of the North understand our condition. I work for 40 cents a day and support myself and a helpless mother. I dare not work for the month or year. If I did I would be entirely in the power of my employer. Should I mention an account, however false it might be, would have his choice either to shoot me down for calling him a liar or to get up a crowd and come and beat and hang me. He would be in no danger either way. Such things are common if colored men want better wages or demand what they have earned. I should start out to get work elsewhere. I would probably be arrested

ed the first day as a vagrant and sold, or contracted out for six months or a year to pay the costs. Then my mother would starve, and I be no better off. I wish 10,000 Northern white men could have black skins and be put in our places for a while."

This extract shows the condition and sentiment of a colored man who, though fairly well educated, must live by the labor of his hands at the South. He is better off than many, but sees before him and his race the doom of absolute subjection—utter dependence on the white man whose interests and tendencies point to absolute debasement of all his rights.

One who has served his Master for many years as a minister, asks: "Is there not some way in which the christian spirit of the South may be aroused to remedy these evils?"

Unfortunately, "the christian spirit of the South" approves of the subjection of the colored citizen to the absolute control and domination of the white race. It believes this to be the will and purpose of God, and so believing, is necessarily compelled to shut its eyes to the means by which it is accomplished. If it is necessary to beat or kill colored men or women who are unwilling to submit, it must be done. They are in exactly the same position that Southern christianity was in the days of slavery. It did not approve of the cruelty, the lustfulness, the barbarity, the hellishness of that institution, but it regarded slavery as a necessary and divine institution, and as the only way it could be maintained was to keep the slave ignorant, helpless, and deny him the right of marriage, fatherhood, and legitimacy, it was forced to shut its eyes to these evils in order to save the institution of which they were essential incidents. There is just as much likelihood that "the christian spirit of the South" will remedy the present evils as that it would eradicate slavery. It is much more likely to preach a crusade against the Negro than help him to stand upright as a citizen.

As these words are penned there came messages from the far East and farthest West, from men whose voices have been potent forces for good in the halls of Congress, but we can not give them now. Some others demand precedence as types of many.

"Will you not tell us what you think ought to be done?" writes one whose shoulder has always been at the wheel for liberty and justice in Wisconsin, and whose letters are fuller or wisdom than the Bystander can ever hope his words will be.

"You were right," says a defeated candidate in Indiana, "and I was wrong. I think your course as the head of the National Citizens' Rights Association has been very wise, judicious and commendable. I see no hope for the future, but in the adoption of the course you have suggested in that organization. Please enroll my name, and tell me what I can do to promote its purpose."

"Now that the fog has lifted," writes one of the oldest members of the association in Kansas, "we find the lovers of liberty just where they were when the fugitive slave law was passed. Now, is the time to go to work as the anti-slavery people did then. I send a small contribution to the cause and shall do my part."

"Bent, not broken," writes a sturdy worker, "send me some blanks and a dollar's worth of 'liberties.'"

Thus one correspondent answers another. If only each could read the other's words! The Bystander can add nothing of value to these suggestions. He is not despondent; he is not exultant. He still believes in God, and the American people. He has little regard for those who profess to lead whether they know not, and constantly increasing regard for that general instinct of the people which even by its doubting points the way to better things.

One year ago this very month the Bystander wrote in these columns: "If 1,000,000 of American citizen over their own names will demand liberty and equal rights for all, the Republican party will obey their behest and make the rights of the American citizen the chief ground of its appeal for public support." Who doubts to-day the truth of these words? With less than one-fourth that number, while a plank was secured in the platform, not enough power could be shown to secure attention to the canvass. It was not wise to make any organized protest or to foment discord in a party which contains the vast majority of those who believe in justice as the one essential condition of the perpetuity of free institutions. The Bystander believes now that a million or more Northern voters put their names on the roll of the National Citizens' Rights Association it will constitute a force as potent for good and as certain of ultimate success as that which was the animating impulse of the Republican party in its cradle. The battle of liberty is always one of personal endeavor, not one of organized irresponsibility. In the future, as in the past, the Bystander will do what the way opens for him to do, not seeking to prescribe other's duties, but receiving suggestions from all and attempting only what the means provided and the opportunity offered may seem to justify. He regards it as God's work for the uplifting of humanity; he recognizes God's hand in all the past of this mighty question, and is willing to leave to Him the shaping of the instruments by which His purpose is to be wrought out.

O Albion W. Tourgee.  
Mayville, N. Y., Nov. 18, '92.

—Edwards and Jackson, are undertakers and embalmers, at Pittsburg, Penn.  
—Fred Kemp has charge of the buffing department of the Closs Shear works, at Fremont, Ohio.

# A VARIETY OF THINGS

—Jupiter James, a colored farmer living three miles from Wightsville, in Liberty county, Ga., turned up over \$300 in silver recently, and as a result, Afro-Americans all over that section of the State are out digging singly and in parties looking for more hidden treasures. Labor will be demoralized for a few days, until the effects of James' good fortune wear off.

## FOUND \$300.

James was digging a post-hole when his spade struck an obstacle. Digging it out he found it to be a badly rusted antique iron pot. Opening it he found it full of silver coin somewhat tarnished. He counted them and found over \$300. Burying the big receptacle with most of the money in it, he went off to tell of his find and show some of the coins. For fear of being robbed he claimed that there were but a few but finally acknowledged the amount when he found they could not be taken from him.

The coins are French and Spanish silver of about the year 1756. It is believed that they were buried where found by Blackbeard, the pirate, shortly before he was captured on North Newport river. The James place is part of the Sedron place, a plantation formerly owned by M. B. Millan, of Savannah. Search may develop more hidden silver. Nelson Tift Hewitt, a prominent citizen of Liberty, brought some of the coins to Savannah. They are about the size of an American dollar, nineteen drama heavier, and apparently of the purest silver. It is probable that James, if he disposes of the money wisely, will be able to get \$5,000 out of his find.

## CURIOUS FREAKS.

—The little hamlet of Roseburg, S. C., is to the fore with a curiosity which is ahead of all others. This is a three-weeks old baby whose right hand bears the imprint of a human face. This face occupies nearly the whole palm and is as clearly outlined as if drawn on porcelain. It is the countenance of a little child about three years old lying asleep, with the eyelashes drawn in fine dark lines on the full cheeks. The mouth seems to be slightly parted and the lips are delicately tinted. The baby whose hand contains this singular portrait is the child of Clarke Osborne, a thriving merchant of Roseburg, and Mrs. Osborne declares that the face in the infant's palm is that of a little girl she lost about three months before the baby's birth. Relative and intimate friends seen by the Philadelphia Times man also profess to be able to see a strong resemblance to the dead child. When the baby was first put into its mother's arms she looked at the hands, and with a loud cry fainted away, but on coming to herself exhibited the little creature's hands to the attendants, who saw at once the strange likeness to the dead and gone sister. Mrs. Osborne was at first much frightened over the singular circumstances, but at last became convinced that the strange portrait was sent to comfort her. Physicians say, however, that the mother's caresses of the dead child impressed the unborn infant, who merely repeated her mental pictures of the little girl as she last beheld it. The image on the palm was much clearer the first few days of the baby's life than now, and is thought to be gradually fading away. The family are very sensitive on the subject, and have refused to show the child except to relatives and most intimate friends, but a dime museum manager has already made propositions which have been declined.

## BEST TREATED IN EUROPE.

—The respect and attention shown to Negroes socially is one of the peculiar things to the American in European life. Perhaps a greater distinction would be made in regard to it if there were more colored people living in Europe; possibly those who are there are all ambassadors or princess or notable in some shape, but it is not at all an uncommon thing to see men and women of high social positions in company with and entertaining as honored guests full blooded Negroes. In most instances the Negroes are people of wealth and are generally spoken of as South Americans.

Walking down the avenue De l'Opera in Paris last year, I saw a very well known American with a party of seven, among whom were two colored people. As he met his American friend he made haste to explain that the colored man and his wife were from South America and were worth six millions. Six millions or not they were ordinary looking people, and even the explanation and the custom of a different country did not relieve his American acquaintances of their surprise. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

## YPSILANTI NEWS.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Nov. 22.—The entertainment that was to have been given last week, was postponed on account of the rain.  
Miss Mary Jewett, of Ann Arbor, was in our city on Sunday.  
Sunday was quarterly meeting and Rev. Alexander, the Presiding Elder, was present.  
Rev. Pope who is now at West Detroit, was also present.  
Miss Mina Collins left last Sunday morning for Toronto, where she will spend a few weeks.  
Mr. W. R. Jones has accepted a position in South Lyons.  
The Cotterle met last week, at Miss S. Warren's, on Normal street.  
Little Nugget.

## J. B. Hart, of Chicago, was the people's party candidate for county commissioner.

## GRADUALLY GROWING.

Catholic Sentiment Among the Afro-Americans in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 17.—The Catholic church is trying to do a great work among the Afro-Americans of St. Paul, and it is greatly aided through the efforts of that grand prelate, Archbishop Ireland, than whom there seems to be no man more earnest in the contention of justice for the Afro-American. Archbishop Ireland is a grand man, of broad sympathies and commands the respect and admiration of Catholic and Protestant alike. The work of the Catholics, however, among the Afro-Americans in this community commenced on a low scale a few years ago, but the work has never dropped, and recently a church organization was formed and called after the patron Saint of the Negro, St. Peter Claver. Under the management of Father Casey, the church opened a bazaar on the 14th, for the purpose of securing funds to raise the debt.

The following ladies are in charge of the various booths: Booth No. 1, Mrs. McGhee, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Moffatt and Miss Potts. Booth No. 2, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. McGeehan, Maggie Delaney and Miss Merrill. Booth No. 3, Mrs. McAllestrom, Mrs. Prendergast and Miss Delaney. Booth No. 4, Mrs. Irvin, Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Haas. Refreshments, Miss Helen O'Keefe and assistants. China table, the Misses McNamee and Miss Friend, Candy, Miss Edna Buck. Lemonade, Miss Lizzie Buck. Flowers, Miss M. Athy and Miss Delaney. Ice cream, Mrs. Allen. The Bazaar opened as announced on Monday evening, in Market Hall, and as it was given out that Bishop Shanley, of North Dakota, would deliver the address of the occasion, there was a large audience, of both races present. Shortly after 8 o'clock the curtain rolled up and revealed a youthful colored choir, which rendered a patriotic hymn with good effect. Then Bishop Shanley, Rev. Fathers Heffron and Casey, and Messrs. Hardy and McGhee took seats on the platform and the speaker of the evening was presented by Father Casey, priest of St. Peter Claver church.

Bishop Shanley spoke for upward of an hour and a half. His theme was the catholicity of the Afro-American, and his address was interesting and characteristic. He opened with a brief sketch of the first Afro-American congregation in St. Paul. When he first came to the city as priest in 1874 he met "Col." Hardy. "Sam" he was called then, and at once became interested in the welfare of the colored Catholics in St. Paul. Shortly after that he was passing along Third street when he saw an old colored woman, propped up with pillows, sitting under a window at the rear of the old Presbyterian church. He spoke to her and found that she was an old slave and an earnest christian. From that time forth for several years she was widely known as "Aunt Fanny." This old colored woman and Sam formed the nucleus of the first Afro-American Catholic church in St. Paul. In course of time the flock grew, and in 1877 it had attained the dimensions of a small congregation. On one evening in every week they held a meeting in the basement of the cathedral, and were there ministered to by Bishop, then Father Shanley. About that time several left the city, and so the congregation was broken up and was not reformed until 1888, when the church of St. Peter Claver was organized and services conducted in the little brick building facing on Rice Park. The speaker gave an interesting account of the two years during which he ministered to this new church. It was the first church in the world to be named after the patron saint of the Negro, St. Peter Claver. It was also, he believed, the first church to adopt electric lighting and he was positive it was the first Catholic church in St. Paul to adopt congregational singing.

From this sketch the bishop turned his attention to the existing race prejudice, and spoke very forcibly. He said: "There is one thing I never could understand and that is the contemptible race prejudice that exists in so many people. There is no denying the fact that the white race in America has in the past entertained a deep rooted and unfounded prejudice against the colored man. The white race claims that it is the superior of all other races in every respect, and in consequence of that supposed superiority the white man looks down from his high pedestal upon all other men, and considers that they ought to bow to him deferentially. The white man considers or did consider that the Almighty who made everything under the heavens, made him out of different clay to that which entered into the composition of his fellow man of African descent. It was this fierce prejudice and intolerable self-esteem of the white man combined with brute force that led him to bring into slavery the poor African in years gone by. The one great stigma upon the American people is that while the Stars and Stripes floated over this land as the emblem of equality and freedom for all men over 4,000,000 men and women were found living beneath that flag in the vilest kind of subjection. Men and women not considered as persons, but as things, and forced by the lash to do the will of the brutal white master. Men, women and children who were brought to the block and auctioned off at so much per head just as they auction off cattle. That there were 4,000,000 of human beings made in the image and likeness of God in this land who were not considered as God's children, but were barded for money. That there were breeding farms for slaves in this land as there are breeding farms for stock. That was the condition in the United States until the proclamation of emancipation was signed by Abraham Lincoln. Only thirty

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ALICE CHAPMAN, Jr., President  
JOHN L. DWYER, Vice-President  
J. H. HARRIS, Cashier

MICHAEL BEEHAN, Attorney  
JOSEPH B. MOORE, Counselor  
J. H. JOHNSON, Assistant Cashier

## 4 Per Cent INTEREST PAID ON SAVING DEPOSITS.

FOR COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS INDIVIDUAL AND EVERY ABROAD WITH EXCELLENCE UNDER THE BEST

## TOLEDO, OHIO.

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Rev. O. P. Ross and wife, left for Vicksburg, Miss., on Nov. 17th, to take charge of their church, accompanied by Miss Julia Watkins, who went for the benefit of her health.  
Mrs. John Watkins entertained a few friends on Nov. 15th.  
Mrs. Joe. Moore entertained a few friends at tea on Nov. 15th. A New England dinner will be given at Third Baptist church, on Thanksgiving day.  
Mr. Jackson, of the Plaindealer staff, visited our city last week.  
Mr. A. M. Clemens is able to be out.  
Bert Ward visited Detroit last week.  
Mrs. Allie Franklin is quite sick. Mrs. Clem Page is much better.  
Invitations are out for the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown.  
The Lookout Circle will give a Thanksgiving dinner at the A. M. E. church.  
Georgia.

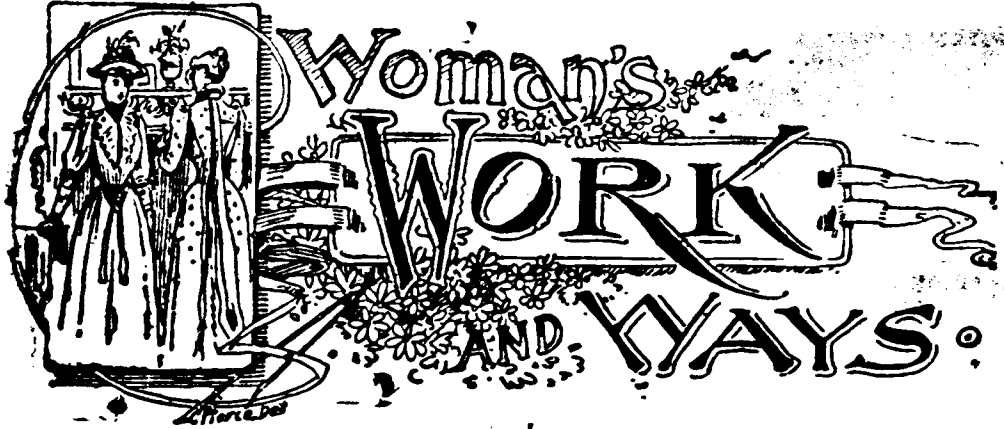
## BAY CITY, MICH.

Bay City, Mich. Nov. 21.—The State Sunday School Convention, was largely attended.  
Quite a number of the public schools have been closed on account of diphtheria and scarlet fever.  
A union meeting will be held at the Second Baptist church, Thanksgiving day. Rev. Lyons, of the A. M. E. church, will preach at 7:30. A good time is expected.  
The Odd Fellows held their sixth anniversary reception Monday evening, Nov. 14th. A good crowd attended, and all report a pleasant time.  
Mrs. Allan Dorsey, of Saginaw City, attended the convention Wednesday.  
Rev. J. E. Lyons was in Saginaw Sunday, assisting Elder Brown with his Rally day services.  
The ladies of the A. M. E. church, are preparing to give an entertainment on the 1st of December. Tickets twenty-five cents, dinner included.  
Rev. T. J. Freeman, of Allamich, preached a very interesting sermon at the A. M. E. church Sunday evening.  
Mr. Bird is very ill at his home on Williams street, West Bay City.  
Much credit is due Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Waggoner, for the bright, clean and neat condition of the A. M. E. church.  
Mr. James Mitchell, of Detroit, is in the city, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Joshua Pierce.  
The Fire Department in every city could not do better than to keep a dozen of Salvation Oil at each station. It instantly relieves all burns, scalds and bruises, and in a few days makes an effectual cure of the wound. 25 cts.  
—C. H. Berrigan, of '94, is doing excellent playing on the Oberlin football team and promises to be a member of the variety team next year.

## MANSFIELD NEWS.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 21.—The last attempt to organize a Union Sunday school outside the jurisdiction of the A. M. E. church, of Pine street, has proven futile. A good school can be organized by the associated efforts of all and is needed if the selfish desires of a few could be obviated.  
Mr. Benjamin Dunmore, Sr., died at the family residence, Thursday evening, Nov. 17th, funeral services the 20th. Mr. Dunmore was sixty-seven years old, and leaves a wife and six children, four sons and two daughters to mourn his loss.  
Mr. Samuel Evans, of Kenton, after an absence of nineteen years, paid his sister, Miss Julia a visit, last Wednesday.  
Miss Rosa Dunmore, of Chicago, is at home, called by the death of her father.  
Mr. Ed. Byrd, of Ashland, paid his usual Sunday visit to Mansfield.  
The A. M. E. church held a meeting Monday evening, to consider an entertainment to be given soon.  
Rev. McMichael will occupy the pulpit of the A. M. E. church, next Sunday.  
Mr. David Dunmore has returned to Shelby.





# Woman's Work and Ways

At Erie, Pa., Miss Mattie Dickson, one of Erie's brightest young public school teachers, shot herself fatally last week Thursday forenoon. Miss Dickson was the daughter of a well-to-do Afro-American gunsmith.

There is being formed in this State an organization known as the Ladies' Exchange, by enterprising colored ladies. The officers purpose establishing in every city of importance in Kansas, a house of general usefulness for young ladies, where they can learn cooking, sewing and how to become women who can do something worthy and never be idle. Mrs. Hughes, of this city, is the president of the organization; Mrs. Dicy Frey, of Lawrence, secretary; Mrs. Fannie Smith, of Lawrence, treasurer. These women are to be complimented upon this noble undertaking, and we sincerely trust that much good will accrue therefrom.—Atholson Blade.

The Missouri State Board of World's Fair Managers decided to pay the expenses of fourteen teachers to the World's fair, to be selected by ballot from different parts of the State. Miss Gertrude Wright, of St. Louis, was the one Afro-American to receive the honor, and her name stands second on the list.

Martha Schofield, the founder and general manager of the Schofield Normal and Industrial school, at Aiken, S. C., has turned the institution over to a board of trustees, and she takes a rest, after twenty-seven years' service in helping educate the "freemen" of that State. Largely through Miss Schofield's efforts, the school has outgrown the handling of one woman, and a board of trustees will now share the responsibilities. One of them is William Lloyd Garrison.

Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, of Rockford, Ill., proposes to invest \$75,000 to \$100,000 in a colored female library and industrial school.

Women are generally thought to monopolize the vices of vanity, but the testimony of a photographer seems to indicate that the other sex is not altogether free from it. "He has given up," he says, "taking" the male sex, because they were hardly ever satisfied with a good likeness, but would insist on having this and that feature retouched till in the end, though the picture was very handsome it was in no respect a fac simile of the sitter and in consequence no credit to the photographer's ability to make a correct photograph.

If you possess a maid you can indulge in one of those lovely peasant corsages of velvet laced behind, and worn over a silk or crepe chemise, but without this necessary accompaniment for its proper adjustment you had better content yourself with something less likely to spoil your sweet temper and wrinkle your fair brow.

They do say that the old fashioned cashmere shawl will once again come in fashion, and as it has been said that no American woman knows how to wear one gracefully, there will be work out for some one in imparting to "beauty's daughters" the required knowledge.

Long opera chains are to be worn again and the pretty little chatelaines and pins, which once secured the tiny watch, takes its place among the unused contents of the jewel case till fashion once more demands them.

An exquisite style for a house gown is a modernized Greek dress. It displays the statuesque folds peculiar to classic modes and other artistic features, which have a charming and beautiful effect.

One of the latest French fashions, is to have the corsets and silk petticoats match exactly. It is of course a trifle expensive, but then the effect is so finished and pretty that the cost is over looked.

Plain, white satin remains the ideal fabric for bridal gowns, though many brides choose the satin, which is flecked or dotted with silver. Polka dots of silver appears in a brocade of waving ribbon design and there are patterns with silver topped blossoms on long stemmed flowers and clusters of geraniums, the leaves being ruffled falls, sunken in a lustrous satin surface.

The secret in appearing well dressed lies in the fit and harmony of color. It is not so much a matter of expense as taste. The woman whose gown is one color and gloves and wrap another is bound to have a "patchy" look. If one has a gray gown the tone should be carried out in the hat, wrap and gloves. With a black gown, a gray glove is harmonious. Either gray or tan will go with most shades of green or blue, but the gray is usually the prettier, and nothing is more determining in the effect of a street costume than the glove. The buttoned glove whose buttons are always coming off and whose buttons holes need constant attention, is by no means satisfactory as the Foster or Mosquitaire. Puffs are fashionable, but on anyone else, are a child they are hideous. In the way of a recent dressing, nothing is so safe, becoming and always correct as a solid color, with a little relief of some shade that harmonizes with the gown.

Entertaining by the very rich has come to be a matter of so much money and display, that many truly hospitable persons shrink from entertaining, because they cannot do so on the same scale of magnificence as some more prosperous neighbor. But to truly cultivated people, the Muses should take precedence of Midas. It is not really mantels banked with roses at \$12 a dozen, mirrors wreathed in jasmine and vases filled with orchids, nor musicians concealed behind palms and ferns, which constitutes the real entertainment of guests, though all these contribute to it. The real charm of an entertainment cannot be brought either from the cook or the decorator. It comes from the mind and heart of the hostess and is far more desirable than any dainty or decoration that wealth can compass. Entertaining is a fine art, but it can be done as well by the woman in humble circumstances as by her richer friends. Let the hostess give her guests her personal interest, warm friendship and sympathetic comprehension, basing every form of hospitality, whether informal or ceremonial on the spirit of these words: "Better a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith," and her's will always be the "house beautiful."

Young girls no longer wear flowers at a party, beyond, perhaps a single rose, carried in the hand. But even this is regarded as an affectation.

Wide collars of the style of the First Empire, are being revived.

Double faced felts, as brown on one side and cream on the other, are the newest thing in millinery. Puffings of velvet, about the lower edge of short basques, are new and becoming to slender women.

### JOINED THE MAJORITY.

—Henry Clark, a colored man of Sheldon, Mo., died recently at the age of 106 years.

—Mrs. Rachel Lowe died in Harlem, Mo., last week, at the residence of her grandson, Anthony Murray. Mrs. Lowe was 97 years of age and had been a resident of Missouri for more than seventy years.

Americus, Ga., Oct. 31.—Elbert Head, one of the best known colored men in Georgia, died in this city this morning, aged 78. Up to the time of Harrison's first nomination for the presidency, Elbert Head represented this Congressional District in every Republican convention since the war. He was one of the 306 who were faithful to Grant in his last race for the presidential nomination and had in his possession one of the gold medals presented by Grant to each of those faithful supporters.

—Benjamin Franklin Washington, a well known character for many years at the Custom House, died of consumption at his home, No. 9, Douglass street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He had been ill for several months, but was confined to his bed only for about two weeks. He was, as nearly as anybody knows, about seventy years old, having been born a slave in Virginia. "Old Wash," as everybody called him, had been a messenger at the Custom House for many years and was liked by everybody. He was a servant of a family named Washington, near Lynchburg, Va., and was captured and brought into the Federal lines by United States cavalry during a raid. He worked in Washington during the Civil war for the Sanitary Commission and then was made messenger at the Custom House. He had no family.

### Lost in Denver.

Denver, Col., Nov. 19.—About two years ago the Single Tax Association leased the Tabor Opera house for one evening, when Henry George delivered an address. The treasurer of the local organization is a colored man and was forcibly ejected from the house by the ushers. For this he brought suit for \$10,000 damages. The court to-day dismissed the case, holding that the ushers were in the employ of the people who had leased the house and not in the employ of the owner of the theater.

### No Color Line.

—Mr. U. S. Cooper who was requested to resign from the Dental school of the Denver university, appeared to the board of trustees. The trustees appointed Ex-Governor John Evans and Chancellor McDowell a committee to investigate and with authority to act. After hearing the reasons given by Dr. Hartung, dean of the dental faculty, the committee decided that Mr. Cooper cannot be dismissed from the school, that the university does not recognize the "color line," and cannot sustain the action of the Dental school. Mr. Cooper returns to the school, and the "color line" is dead at the Denver university, and we hope Dr. Hartung will resign. He is out of place in the Denver university.—Denver Statesman.

—The peach is of Persian origin, and the apricot is Syrian. The former fruit is mentioned by classical writers as early as 200, B. C., but the latter not till 30 A. D.

Street-car drivers and others who are constantly exposed to all kinds of weather, should ever bear in mind this plain fact, Bull's Cough Syrup cures coughs and colds. It is unequalled.

## PENNSYLVANIA'S LAST.

### A Long Span Measured by One Human Being.

From 1787 to 1892 is a long span to be covered by a single human life, embracing as it does a period of 105 years of the most important time in the history of the world. Yet all that was earthly of one, who had been vouchsafed such a remarkable life, was laid away in its last resting place in one of the city cemeteries yesterday. Mrs. Margaret Donaldson was buried yesterday afternoon from the Home for Aged Colored Women on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, Thirtieth ward, and she was 105 years old. She was the first inmate of the institution, and had been sheltered there for the last nine years of her life. The following story was gathered from the matron and inmates of the home, to whom it was related by the venerable "Aunt Peggy," as she was affectionately called:

Margaret Sings was born in slavery in the State of Maryland, her parents having been kidnapped from Guinea by slave traders, and with her death passed away the last of her race ever held as a slave in Pennsylvania. She was the property of Samuel Wright, a man who owned two plantations and counted his human chattels by hundreds. He was a kind master, and on his death-bed earnestly entreated his son and heir to treat the servants kindly and never to sell them South. But the son fell into bad habits, drinking and gambling, and bankruptcy was the result. He had to sell his property in human flesh.

One day, while little Margaret Sings and some young companions were in the woods gathering fuel, a buggy drove up and she and her cousin Annie were lifted into it and driven to Baltimore. Here she learned that she had been sold, and was nearly heart-broken at the idea of being severed from kindred and home. Her new master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, were kind-hearted and did everything to reconcile the girls to the change. Mrs. Sheldon furnished them with new and comfortable clothing in place of the rough plantation garments they had been accustomed to, and Aunt Peggy frequently referred in her later years to the pride she had felt in her handsome outfit. When Mr. Sheldon removed to Pittsburg he brought Annie and Margaret with him, and set up a bookbindery, of which trade he was the master. "When I first saw Pittsburg," Aunt Peggy said, "it wasn't much of a place. There wasn't nothing here but log houses and Indians—lots of them was here. There wasn't no Allegheny in them days—it was nothing but a big water field. After a while my master, Sheldon died, and my mistress was married to a Mr. Bowie. Missus was married five times. He died first, though, and there was another gentleman courtin' her when she was took with her last sickness. Missus always told us—Annie and me—that she'd leave us free when she died, and sure enough she did. When she was dying she sent me a-flying to bring Mrs. Loomis—Mrs. Luke Loomis. I think it was. When I took Mrs. Loomis into the room I was goin' out, but missus she called me back and said she wanted me to hear all she had to say. She asked Mrs. Loomis wouldn't she be good to me, and Mrs. Loomis told her she would, and she did; and she was awful kind to me and so was Mrs. McEwain, her daughter. I lived with Mrs. Loomis twelve years till she died, and she always paid me regular wages, the same as white women got."

Among Aunt Peggy's most carefully preserved treasures were her "freedom papers," being an attested copy from the registry of wills of that portion of Mrs. Anne Bowles will referring to Margaret and Annie. Much handling had worn it to shreds, but it was carefully wrapped up and kept under lock and key in her trunk. It reads as follows:

"I, John Scott, register of wills in and for the county of Allegheny and commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that in the last will and testament of Anne Bowles, as admitted to probate and recorded Will Book No. 4, page 7, there is contained the following clause, to-wit: "Eighth—It is my will and desire that my two colored servants, Annie and Margaret, immediately on my decease be declared free, and in testimony of my regard for them I hereby give and bequeath to each of them the sum of \$30 for the purpose of buying mourning, or to be otherwise used as they may think best. In testimony whereof, I, the said John Scott, have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the register's court of the county of Allegheny, this 1st day of December, A. D., 1832."

On the 4th of March 1845, Benjamin Donaldson and Margaret Sings were married at the African Methodist Episcopal church, at the corner of First and Smithfield streets, by Rev. Augustus R. Green, and the certificate thereof, duly witnessed by three persons, was cherished by her to her dying day, being worn to rags by frequent handling. Of this union three children were born, but they and their father were long ago laid away in the cemetery. In 1850, being desirous of traveling on the river in the capacity of chambermaid of a steamboat, Aunt Peggy, as a matter of precaution, procured a certificate to the following effect:

"Knew Anne Bowles, and also her colored servant, Margaret, who is about four feet three or four inches high, of dark complexion, thick, heavy nose and large nose, countenance rather pleasant. Deponent further saith that the said Margaret is the identical person to whom this register of wills of said county has this day given a certificate of the existence of a clause of said will directing the said Mar-

garet to be declared free on the decease of said Anne Bowles, that deponent has known said Margaret since she was liberated in pursuance of said direction, and that she hath lived in the city of Pittsburg as a free colored woman since the year 1832."

This was affirmed by Edmund Snowden, who personally appeared before Daniel McCurdy, clerk of courts, Aunt Peggy, thus armed, ran as a chambermaid on the steamboat Geneva, and made defiance to those who would otherwise have seized her and forced her back into slavery.

After retiring from the river she lived in a number of well known families, by whom she was held in high esteem as a nurse. Among those she served latest was the late J. P. Smith, a well known Liberty street merchant, who was instrumental in getting her a place in the Home. A hard worker all her life, she refused to be idle, and even up to within a year of her death washed her own bedding and looked after her own wardrobe. A great lover of flowers, she planted and cared for them in every available spot about the Home. She retained all her faculties to the last in a most remarkable degree. She never wore glasses, and was as active and cheerful as a person of sixty years. She was kindly in disposition, and universally loved by all who knew her. She was a devout Christian and a consistent member of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Her late illness was short and painless, and three days before she expired she walked from her bed to the fire, and would have gone down stairs had she been permitted to do so. She insisted that she was at least seven years older than the legal records made her, but this is a common delusion with aged people of her race. That she was 105 years old is beyond doubt, and this renders her case one of the most remarkable in local annals.

### PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

—D. J. Wallace was elected as representative of the 22d District of Oklahoma.

—Among the uneducated whites in Alabama, there is a popular superstition that if a colored person kisses a baby twice on the mouth the teething period will be easy to the child.

—The Afro-Americans of Chicago, gave a public reception to the Hon. H. C. Carter, at Bethel church, Thirtieth and Dearborn streets, Thanksgiving evening.

—There are thirteen stars, thirteen letters in the scroll in the eagle's beak, thirteen marginal feathers in each wing, thirteen tail feathers, thirteen parallel lines in the shield, thirteen horizontal bars, thirteen arrow heads in one foot, and thirteen letters in the words "quarter dollar."

Penny Savings banks are connected with the public schools of Belgium, and 170,000 of the 600,000 primary pupils have deposited over 500,000 francs.

Snow Hill, Md., Nov. 2.—In our past letters, the advancement of our people has been spoken of, but it would be a little unjust if the well wishers of our race and also those who assist in the advancement should not be mentioned; among whom are the firm of Richardson, Moore, Smith & company, box factory, saw and grist mill who employ most all the colored young men of the town, they also have several vessels that trade to various points in the South, whose help are mostly colored and one vessel of note being the "Minnie Warfield," whose captain is colored and all the help. Irwin's cotton and whip factory also gives employment to a number of our people. It seems they are not afraid to employ them as clerks in this town, as Mr. Dennis who keeps a large dry goods and groceries employs one as also the dry goods store of Richardson & company. There are quite a number of mechanics, Mr. Levin Dennis, is our popular blacksmith; there are quite a number of carpenters, Horace Tingle being the most noted. His son, a bright boy of 14, is building a passenger car; he deserves great credit for one so young. Mr. Benjamin Harmon, one of our enterprising citizens, is safely harvesting the fruits of his labor, having the credit of raising the largest amount of corn, wheat, vegetables than any other colored farmer in Worcester county.—Philadelphia Tribune.



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### For Everyday Use in all Homes.

HOW to cook, and what to cook, are vitally important and exceedingly complicated problems. On both these points many a household has suffered shipwreck. To buy it and spoil it in the cooking, or to cook food and spoil it in the serving, are either of them deplorable blunders. Nobility is fed and strengthened pleasantly by these failures, but so-motody is sure to be irritated, and possibly sickened thereby. Good good victuals well and serve well-cooked victuals temptingly; then will the family board rival the hotel board in attractiveness, and the family boarder will be well content at home.

COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. OVER 1000 RECIPES, TRIED AND FOUND GOOD.

SOUPS, FISH, MEATS, POULTRY AND GAME, VEGETABLES, SAUCES, SALADS, PICKLES.	CATSUPS, BREAD AND BISCUITS, CAKES, DESSERTS, TEA DISHES, BREAKFAST DISHES.	ICES, CREAMS, CANDY MAKING, BEVERAGES, PUDDINGS, PASTRY, PRESERVES.
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Valuable Hints on Marketing, Canning, Invalid Diet, Deportment and Etiquette, Medicine, Etc., together with a Department of Miscellaneous Recipes for all Housekeepers.

How to cook, and what to cook, are the two topics discussed in this volume. The suggestions given are not such as an inexperienced editor might compile and combine in quantity, regardless of quality; but they are the result of long and careful domestic experience in houses where these arts were studied and practiced. Skilled housekeepers of large experience are responsible for every recipe and hint here given. They have tried and tested these matters of which they write, and happily is the young housekeeper who can profit by their wisdom. In order to profit thus, care is needed and much study. This book on a shelf in the kitchen will not act as a charm to prevent burning the breakfast or toughening the pie-crust. Nor will the mere reading of it transform the careless girl into a thrifty manager of home. The book must be read, studied and obeyed. Do the things here directed and realize the benefits here portrayed. "Practice makes perfect,"—provided it be used practice. Otherwise, spoils everything. Cook books are numerous, but it is believed this, the latest and best will surpass them all.

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DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RY. Depot foot of Brush street. Trains run by Central Standard time. \*Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex. Leave 6:30 a. m. Arrive 9:30 p. m. \*Grand Haven & Chicago Ex. Leave 10:30 a. m. Arrive 4:15 p. m. \*Stamboat Express. Leave 4:05 p. m. Arrive 11:30 a. m. \*Pontiac Suburban. Leave 5:35 p. m. \*Chicago Express with sleeper. Leave 8:45 p. m. Arrive 7:00 a. m. \*Night Express with sleeper. Leave 10:45 p. m. Arrive 7:00 a. m. \*Daily, Sundays excepted. \*Daily.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—Subj. pending in Circuit Court for Wayne County in chancery, where Ina T. O'Neil is complainant and R. C. Baer is defendant. Satisfactory proof appearing to this court, by affidavit on file, that defendant is not a resident of this state, but a resident of Cleveland in the State of Ohio, it is ordered that the defendant appear and answer the bill of complaint within four months from date of this order. Detroit, Nov. 4, 1894. CORNELIUS J. REILLY, Circuit Judge.

Trains leaving Detroit at 6:10 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 8 p. m. and 10:45 p. m. connect at Durand with trains of Chicago & Grand Trunk for Chicago and the West; also for Saginaw and Bay City. 8:30 a. m. and 4:05 p. m. trains have elegant parlor car attached. Chicago Express has elegant Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars to Chicago daily. Night Express has sleeper to Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Bay City daily. Sleeping car berth can be secured at general ticket office, 119 Jefferson ave., cor. of Woodward, and at the depot foot of Brush st. E. J. PIERCE, W. J. PIERCE, City Ticket Agent. Gen'l Manager.

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