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WHOLE NO. 380.

THE A. M. E. CONFERENCE

EVIDENCES OF THE GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH.

The Episcopal Residence.—Semi-Centennial Celebration.—Mrs. Preston's Work.—Ordination and Close.

In Bishop Brown's opening address to the conference he congratulated the members on their presence and appearance and said that he had visited the work in the district with great satisfaction during the year. In the matter of transfers there were occasions in Methodist work when they were essential and when these occasions arose the success of the work demanded this necessity should be recognized. He has dedicated two churches this year, one at Detroit and one at Benton Harbor, both of which are a credit to the connection. In St. Joseph a nice parsonage has been built. Church work is everywhere prospering and the outlook is hopeful. The reports from the Detroit stations were as follows.

Bethel Church, Detroit, J. M. Henderson, pastor—members 298; dollar money \$64.30; salary, \$800; presiding elder's support, \$74.46; contingent money, \$4.10; pastor's traveling expenses, \$5.60; bishop's traveling expenses, \$48.50; presiding elder's traveling expenses, \$51.60; for bible cause, \$1; missionary collections, \$30.37; for education, \$9.25; collected on children's day, \$13.62; for Sunday school purposes, \$68.83; for charity, \$93.25; incidental expenses, \$97.86; total collections during the year, \$2,453.88; present indebtedness, \$13,384.88; value of church property, \$25,000. One Sunday school, 154 pupils, 18 teachers, 9 officers and 345 volumes in the library.

Ebenezer Church, G. W. Brown, pastor—members, 164; dollar money, \$43.50; salary, \$650.50; presiding elder's support, \$72.48; pastor's traveling expenses, \$8.74; bishop's traveling expenses, \$5; presiding elder's traveling expenses, \$10; for missionary purposes, \$15.63; for education, \$3; on children's day, \$9; for Sunday school purposes, \$67.57; for charity, \$8.71; incidental expenses, \$283.43; special collections, \$13.73; raised for church improvements, \$225; total collections, \$1,406.64; paid on church debt, \$72.60; value of church property, \$4,800; value of parsonage, \$1,200. One Sunday school, with 64 pupils, 16 officers and teachers, and with 218 volumes in the library.

One of the best sermons delivered during the conference was the educational sermon delivered by our own Elder Henderson. It was enjoyed by all present and ordered to be printed by the conference. The annual sermon by the Rev. Hill of South Bend was complimented in the same manner.

Elder W. H. Brown formerly of this conference was by his own desire returned from the Indiana conference to this. John Hill, an Indian of the Chippewa tribe who was an interpreter for the Wesleyan Methodists in Canada, but has since joined the A. M. E. church, made a short address asking for a missionary to his people. His speech was looked upon with favor by the conference and an effort will be made to utilize him in Christian work. The Rev. Graham, secretary of the conference, was transferred to the Iowa conference and stationed at Minneapolis and as his services were needed there at once he took leave of the conference and left for his field of labor. The Rev. Graham has many friends in this conference and his transfer was sincerely regretted. The Rev. John Henderson was made secretary in his place.

Bishop Brown highly commended Elder Graham and wished him well in his new charge.

In the afternoon the conference literary society were addressed by Elder G. W. Brown of Detroit, on "Connecational Literary Societies;" by William Collins of St. Joseph, on "Time Limit, as to Sermons and Religious Addresses;" by J. H. Alexander of Grand Rapids, on "The Necessity of an Efficient Ministry;" by D. A. Graham on "The Church Lyceum," and by S. P. Peaker of Flint, on "The Relationship of Church and State." Musical selections were interspersed between the addresses. The temperance sermon was delivered Thursday evening by S. P. Peaker of Flint.

The third day's session of the conference was called to order by Bishop Brown, after devotional services conducted by the Rev. James M. Henderson of Detroit. The Rev. R. J. Jeffries' recommendation of Isaac Bu dine as local deacon from the Ypsilanti quarters, counterpane was not favorably considered.

The necessity of purchasing a residence for the Bishop in this district was then considered by the conference and after a statement made by Rev. Chas. N. Jacobs of the Iowa conference, it was agreed to purchase the homestead of Bishop Quinn at Richmond, Ind., and is proportion of \$50 for the first payment was appropriated. The trustees of the several conferences have agreed to give \$2,000, and the conditions are that \$50 will be paid in September, \$1,000 in January, 1891, and the balance to be paid at the convenience of the trustees, and to run at 6 per cent interest. The church feels that it has struck a bargain, and the Michigan conference has agreed to the terms and made provisions to meet the payments. There was some

pride and enthusiasm over the disposition of this matter, and the conference assumes its proportion of the responsibility in the very best possible spirit.

Elders James M. Henderson and R. Jeffries, and William Allen, on the part of the laity, were elected trustees of the Michigan conference, for the Episcopal residence.

The Bishop then announced that the semi-centennial of the introduction of African Methodism into Indiana from which the western and southern work has grown will be celebrated in Richmond, Ind., October 2 and continue one week. Some of the most eminent ministers will be present and the musical program will be an especial feature.

The presiding elder's report showed the district to be in good condition. One church and one parsonage had been built and one church had been improved and beautified. The total collections from all sources for church purposes within this jurisdiction were \$16,030.75.

Elder Masterson of Ontario and the Rev. George W. Hudson of the Jefferson avenue M. E. were introduced to the conference and made friendly addresses which were responded to by the Rev. Henderson of Detroit, and Elder Masterson was presented with a church hymnal and discipline by the conference through W. H. Brown. John Hall, the Indian, was received into church membership and appointed missionary with instructions to report to the presiding elder every quarter. The missionary sermon was preached in the afternoon by G. W. Brown of Detroit. In the evening a large number of citizens listened to an eloquent sermon by Rev. W. B. Derrick, missionary secretary.

The fourth day's session of the Michigan conference of African Methodists assembled Saturday morning at 10 after devotional exercises by Elders G. W. Brown of Detroit, and J. H. Alexander of Grand Rapids, was called to order by Bishop Brown.

The committee on missions reported that the pastors had paid in \$40.40 for mission purposes.

The bishop reproved the pastors for not bringing more mission money as the conference will not be able to assist the missionaries to any great extent, and he regretted that the amount was less than last year. He urged them to be faithful to the missionary fund as the work required it.

The transfer of Rev. J. K. Hart from the Indiana to the Michigan conference was announced and his name was ordered to be enrolled.

The committee on the first year's studies reported that it had examined N. N. Phares of Adrian, who sustained a creditable examination, and was recommended to be advanced to the second year's class, which was adopted.

A letter of complaint was received from Adrian under date of the 6th instant against Elder N. N. Phares for absenting himself from his charge for 11 weeks and for fussing with his members. Elder Jeffries explained that Mr. Phares' style of preaching was of the Sam Jones order and not pleasing to his members, but his Christian character was all right. Elder Phares in his own behalf said that his people did not support him and he was compelled to do evangelistic work for other pastors in order to pay his debts. He had done so and left his charge without being indebted to any one. His members boasted they would run him away and resisted his attempt to govern his Sunday school but he had performed his duty and asserted his authority. The bishop admonished Mr. Phares that when he is given a charge he is expected to stay there and not leave it to assist his brethren. The committee on the state of the church gave a detailed report of the progress complimenting its general officers on their efficiency as shown by the church organs, notably the A. M. E. Review which represents the scholarship of the race throughout the world and rejoicing that the Michigan conference district has 1338 members, an increase over any previous report.

Mrs. Frances E. Preston of Detroit, of the Training school of Education and Literature, being introduced explained her mission in an impressive manner as follows:

"Bishop and Members of the Conference:—The special work to which I have been appointed is the raising of funds for a school at Sierra Leone, Africa, to be known as the Thompson school for the education of African girls. We know that the moral training, the refining influence necessary to make the African race a God fearing people lies in the hands of her women; for it is as true there as here, 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the nation.' Many of Africa's sons are sent to this and other civilized countries to be educated but few of the girls are having the same advantage. Therefore the establishment of this school, the successful maintaining of the same, means building upon the right foundation. Now I cannot reach the pockets of the people by presenting this cause in the form of a lecture; but I can give a literary and musical entertainment that will please; and I with pleasure accept the honor conferred upon me by Dr. Derrick and confirmed by your most honorable bishop, to raise funds for that school by giving these entertainments and by soliciting subscriptions and endowments. I cannot do this work successfully unless each minister that has a charge will give me earnest aid to make it a success. There must be a greater interest taken in missionary work. I ask now that each minister present will as soon as he has an appointment make an early date for an evening of this kind. I want to begin work at Detroit on or about the 23d of this month. I shall be able to put into the hands of those making appointments circulars, endorsed

by Bishop Brown and others of this conference."

A request having been made that Mrs. Preston recite a selection she compiled by rendering "Ben Cradlebow," in an easy impressive manner that indicated dramatic talent of more than ordinary degree. If the rendition of that piece is a specimen of her talent she is highly gifted as an elocutionist. At the conclusion she was roundly applauded.

Rev. John M. Henderson introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that we approve the enterprise in which Madam F. E. Preston is engaged under the direction of our missionary secretary, Dr. Derrick; and that we extend to her a cordial welcome to our churches and assure her of friendly aid.

The conference saw in the report on temperance an unmerited reflection on the ministers of the church and an endeavor to make the conference endorse the Prohibition party. The Rev. John M. Henderson indignantly repelled the insinuation against the temperance principles of the ministry and laity, and Bishop Brown was very severe on the attempt to force the conference to favor the Prohibition idea recalling the fact that the attempt had been unsuccessfully made before and saying it would never succeed while he presided over the conference.

The report was recommitted and the committee enlarged, with instructions to bring in a report that would represent the sentiment of the conference on the temperance question.

On Sunday the pulpits of the city were filled by members of the conference.

Monday the closing session was held and William L. Brown and Erart E. McGregory were ordained deacons by Bishop J. M. Brown. A resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted which strongly deprecates the existence at Ypsilanti of a Afro-American school in which Afro-American teachers are denied employment. After a very pleasant session the conference adjourned at 8 o'clock last night to convene in Bethel Church, Detroit, in September, 1891.

The following appointments were made for the ensuing year.

Presiding Elder—James M. Henderson, Bethel, Detroit.—John M. Henderson, Ebenezer, Detroit.—J. H. Alexander, Jackson.—W. H. Saunders, Frankfort.—G. W. Benson, Muskegon.—W. H. Brown, Ann Arbor.—Abraham Coitman, South Bend, Ind.—J. I. Hill, Cassopolis.—J. McSmith, Ypsilanti.—R. H. Felton, Kalamazoo.—Benjamin Roberts, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—R. Jeffries, Flint.—G. W. Brown, Vabash, Ind.—J. H. Hart, Pontiac.—H. B. Gordon, Adrian.—S. R. Collins, St. Joseph.—William Collins, Battle Creek.—G. B. Pope, Day.—E. E. Gregory, Saginaw.—C. F. Hill, Missionary to Chippewa Indians.—John Hall.

HE WAS NOT WHITE.

And Therefore Lost a Good Situation.

W. B. Lewis Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., was employed by one of the prominent insurance companies to assist in general insurance work and for two weeks was kept quite busy filing applications, directing letters and posting books. At the end of that time the president of the company received a visit from a self constituted committee of mossbacks wishing to know why they employed a Negro to do such work when there are so many white men that could give better satisfaction. The president informed them that Lewis had given perfect satisfaction and to prove it showed them samples of the work he had done. They admitted that the work was well done, Lewis was a "Nigger" and he must let him go or they would boycott his business. The result was that Lewis was discharged. Mr. Lewis is one of the most progressive young men of Birmingham. When he first entered the office he knew nothing of short-hand and type writing and though there only two weeks can write short-hand tolerably well and use the type writer accurately, but he has a dark complexion and that is a crime in the South for which there is no forgiveness.

The Queen Pays All Expenses.

The Queen's last "Free Trip to Europe" having excited such universal interest, the publishers of that popular magazine offer another and \$200 for expenses, to the person sending them the largest list of English words constructed from letters contained in the three words "BRITISH NORTH AMERICA." Additional prizes consisting of Silver Tea Sets, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantel Clocks, and many other useful and valuable articles will also be awarded in order of merit. A special prize of a Seal Skin Jacket to the lady, and a handsome Shteland Pony to girl or boy (delivered free in Canada or United States) sending the largest lists. Everyone sending a list of not less than twenty words will receive a present. Send six U. S. 2c stamps for complete rules, illustrated catalogue of prizes and sample number of *The Queen*. Address THE CANADIAN QUEEN, Toronto, Canada.

The Rev. James Henderson is shaking hands with his former parishioners who are congratulating themselves that as presiding elder he will not be entirely removed from them.

LET THE TRUTH BE TOLD.

BOURBONS SAY THEY WILL CONTROL LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The President of the Mississippi Constitutional Convention Boldly States the Determination.

Every day's dispatch gives some plan proposed in the Constitutional Convention at Jackson, Miss., to disfranchise the Afro-American voters of that state. Numbers of the propositions are so worded as to seek to hide their real intent, but now and then some hot headed bourbon gives vent to his feelings and tells the truth, much to the disgust of his Northern allies.

Last Thursday Judge Calhoun, president of the convention, occupied the floor for nearly two hours in support of his electoral plank. It was a law of divine ordination, he said, that the white race cannot tolerate divided sovereignty, and any legislature would have the stamp of idiocy upon it that would assemble such a body as this with the enormous attendant expense with an object short of this. Let the truth be told if it bursts the bottom out of the universe.

The speaker did not share the apprehension of those who thought that any change of the constitution that would have the effect of depriving a great number of Negroes of the right to vote would involve the state of Mississippi in a conflict with congress. He thought there was little probability of such a conflict, as it was generally conceded among lawyers that the fundamental conditions of the act of 1870 were unconstitutional, and that Mississippi had a right to impose educational or property qualifications as other states, provided there was no discrimination on account of race or color. "But," he continued, "if the worst comes to the worst, and we lose some of our representation in congress, we can stand it competently if allowed to manage our local and state affairs undisturbed."

Even the presidency, he said, was a matter of insignificance compared with local self government. He did not propose to mince matters and hide behind a subterfuge, but if asked by anybody if it was the purpose of the convention to restrict Negro suffrage he would frankly answer: "Yes, that is what we are here for."

Judge Calhoun said the fiat had gone forth that fraud, force and intimidation must cease, and if the convention failed to secure white supremacy by peaceful methods, he would, in case a Negro was hereafter killed in a political riot, regard himself and every member of the convention as accessory to the murder. The speaker then made an elaborate constitutional argument to prove the plan he favored was republican in form.

It will be remembered that this plan divides the state into 18 gerrymandered election districts, eight of which will have white majorities, that these electors shall elect all state and county officers, the state senate and the legislature alone to be elected by the people.

James Proctor Innocent.

In the last issue of THE PLAIN DEALER mention was made of the arrest of James Proctor and Tracey Slaughter on a charge of stealing two razors from the Russell House barber shop. It appears however that young Proctor was not in anyway concerned in the stealing and gives his statement as follows:

"Tracey and I went down the street together late Saturday night and upon his suggestion we went into the barber shop to meet a companion. Not finding him we were about to go out when I asked Chester Owen, another young friend who works at the shop and who was about to close up, if he would cut my hair. He said he would and did so. During that time however Slaughter walked around the shop and we all left together about midnight. Next day, Sunday, I was informed that three razors had been stolen and Monday morning I went to the shop to see the proprietor. He said he could not arrest one without the other as Slaughter also claimed to know nothing about the razors. I went to police headquarters and gave myself up not wishing to be arrested on the street. Upon my advice Slaughter also went with me and we were locked up. At the trial Wednesday afternoon young Slaughter was convicted and fined \$10 or 30 days. The fine was paid on Thursday and it is also said that \$15 was paid for two of the razors which were not recovered."

Milwaukee Exposition.

The above exposition is now fully open and remain so until October 18th, for this the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railroad will give three special excursions; one on September 16th, good to return to September 22nd. Second Excursion on Sept. 23rd good to return to Sept. 29th, and last one on Sept. 30th good to return to October 6th. The round trip rate from Detroit is \$7.15. Trains leave on above dates at 4:30 p. m. making close connections at Grand Haven with Company's Steamers, arriving at Milwaukee 6:15 a. m. Secure tickets at Company's Office, corner Woodward and Jefferson avenues, or Ben Fletcher, Traveling Passenger Agent.

To Rent, pleasant front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 163 Clinton St. adv-1

LOOK AT HAYTI.

A Short Resume of Its History.—The Race Problem.

An event of more than ordinary interest at a camp meeting held near Baltimore last Monday was the attendance of the Hon. Frederick Douglass, United States minister to Hayti. Mr. Douglass favored the assemblage with two addresses and said in part:

"The time has come when we can look our fellow-citizens in the face and share in the glory of the country. The men who agitated the cause of freedom in the Northern States at one time did so at their own peril. I myself had my right hand broken by a mob because I advocated the abolition of slavery. But the American eagle laid bad eggs then.

"Our American friends are apt, when they want to say anything against us, to remark: 'Look at Hayti; these Negroes can not govern themselves there, why here?' There is something about Hayti which we have to deplore, and so there is about the United States. Let us go back 100 years and look at Hayti, and we find it surrounded by slavery, and the whole Caribbean Sea reddened by the curse. The Negro was a slave everywhere under every nation in the islands of the West Indies. But in the midst of that slavery, in the midst of that doom and despair, they had the manhood to rise from the dust and shake off the fetters and drive out the men who tyrannized them.

"Since then Napoleon, with his 30,000 invaders, and troops from England, have tried to throw them back, but, with the help of the 'yellow jack' they have held their ground. These degraded, stupid Negroes were able not only to assert their liberty, but to organize a government which they have carried on for eighty-seven years. They have sent their ministers to all Christian lands, and Hayti has never been known to break a treaty. Hayti is only a part of the island of San Domingo, having 10,000 square miles out of the 83,000 of the island, yet she has a revenue yearly of \$7,000,000, and ships 70,000,000 pounds of coffee every year. Her government costs \$3,000,000 a year, and she has \$2,000,000 for improvements.

"Some of the papers said not long since: Send a white minister to Hayti, for the people of that country would resent a Negro. Well, there is always a demand for a white man when there is \$5,000 attached to the office. I have been shown every courtesy and I have not the slightest reason to complain. I believe the press has become reconciled to my presence in the office except those that have a candidate for it, and they give out that I am going to resign. At them I fling the old adage, 'Few die and none resign,' and that I am going back about Oct. 1.

"Men are talking about the race problem. Why, there's no race problem. Some talk of exterminating our race, and others say we will soon die out; but I tell you both are impossible, for, as they say in the colored prayer-meeting, 'Brethren, we has been wid ye, we is still wid ye, and we is gwine to stay wid ye.' If slavery could not kill us, liberty won't. The problem is whether this nation shall be ruled by the principles that were vindicated in the last severe struggle, or shall it be ruled under the old dispensation. Our Democratic friends would never say a word about the problem if the Negro would only vote with them.

"They talk about the ignorance of the Negro, but what of the ignorant Irish vote the democrats have rejected in so long? No, it is the intelligence of the Negro in choosing his vote that puzzles them. We are rising in progress. Go look into the colored schools of Washington and you will find culture, grace, beauty and elegance, and as these come up the prejudice will go down. If this nation should pass the Blair bill and place a church on every hill and a school in every valley, and support them, it would have then not half stoned for the wrong it has done us. We are raising doctors, lawyers and divines, and all we say is let us alone and give us fair play."

The Baptist Association.

The Amherstburg Baptist Association opened its regular annual session at Amherstburg last Thursday. The Rev. J. H. Washington was elected moderator and the Rev. R. Quarles re-elected secretary. The usual routine business was promptly dispatched. The Rev. R. Quarles was appointed missionary over the Eastern part of Ontario. The association was very cordially entertained by the church at Amherstburg in appreciation of which it presented its pastor, Rev. J. A. Holt, with \$18.50. Quite a number of visitors from Detroit and Windsor attended the closing session Sunday, and all were disappointed in not hearing Rev. E. B. McDonald of Detroit, who was expected to be present.

And Still Another.

Jackson, Tenn. is now threatened with a race war. One J. K. Young has had some of his wire fence cut and of course Afro-Americans are accused of this deed. Young threatened them, they retaliated and now Young has called on his neighbors to help him defend himself.

To Correspondents: Don't Be Late.

We cannot insure the publication of correspondence which reaches us later than Tuesday. A number of our correspondents should pay attention to the hints below. Don't blame us if your letters are not published.—Editor.

All matter for publication must reach us by Tuesday noon to insure insertion in the following issue.

Personal jokes are not wanted.

Do not write matter for publication and business orders upon the same sheet of paper.

Want of space will not permit of extended notices of entertainments, parties, receptions, etc. Send us the news. Make your letters short and readable.

Make your letters and communications as short as possible.

Sign your FULL NAME, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. No matter if you have been corresponding for years, always sign YOUR OWN NAME.

Be brief, on time, and do not say "Mr. So and So" is sick when he only has the finger-ache!

Correspondents will please remember that advertisements, lists of wedding presents, lengthy obituary notices, speeches, resolutions, poetry and inquiries for relatives must be paid for. Our advertising rates will be sent you on application.

Agents, Attention!

Our agents are required to make returns and remittances for the papers of the preceding month not later than the tenth of each month—and no papers will be sent to any agent who fails to comply with the above.

No papers will be sold on credit unless the agent chooses to pay for them and run the risk of collection.

Excuses and promises do not pay our expenses, etc. PLAINDEALER CO. Sept. 1, '90.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

Milwaukee's Elite Do Honor to Miss Hughes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—Elsie's hall last Tuesday evening was the scene of merriment and pleasure to the society people of the Cream City who turned out en masse to do honor to Miss L. Hughes who left Wednesday to assume her new duties at Newcastle, Ky. The brilliant affair was arranged by Mr. Coates and his sister Mrs. King and reflected credit on all concerned. Miss Hughes received many tokens of respect from her friends and on the evening of the entertainment was presented with a very fine basket of cut flowers with an appropriate speech by Dr. Coates which was eloquently responded to by Miss Hughes. Dancing and piano selections were the features of the evening and the fine repast prepared by the host and hostess of the evening added to the enjoyment of all present. Among those present were Dr. Coates and sister Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bland, Rev. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. L. Jackson, Mesdames R. A. Gaunt, George W. Neuler, R. H. Anderson, S. H. B. Bell, Walter Hawkins and Watkins, Messrs. J. B. Buford, J. B. Day, S. H. Robinson, J. H. Thompson, George Townson, D. P. Redd, Misses Lydia Hughes, Gertie Smith, V. Watkins and Cora Hawkins. After bidding her many friends good bye Miss Hughes left for her post of duty with the best wishes of all present and many who were not there. She will be greatly missed in the church where her place in the choir was never vacant. We hope soon to fill her place as an organist and leader of the choir. We are glad to know from a letter received from her that she made the trip safely and found a pleasant outlook for the school year.—At the election of officers for St. Mark's Sunday school, Mr. L. Hughes was elected superintendent and Mrs. R. H. Anderson assistant. We hope to see the Sunday school greatly improved next year.—A number of ladies from Waukesha came to attend a picnic given today at White Fish Bay. The weather is cool but a pleasant time is anticipated.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Goodman are enjoying the arrival of a young lady visitor since last Sunday. We know that she will have a pleasant visit for Mr. and Mrs. Goodman are noted for their hospitality to young ladies.—Since the St. Paul company have moved their general offices to Chicago it is probable that we will lose many of our best families.—A literary society was formed at St. Mark's church last week. S. B. B.

Lyceum Entertainments.

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 15.—Mrs. Eliza Thomas is raising her house and otherwise improving it.—Miss Ida Preston of Ypsilanti spent Sunday here.—The Lyceum of the Second Baptist church had another of their monthly entertainments on Tuesday night. The program was very good.—Charles Norris of Ypsilanti brought a load up Sunday.—Mrs. Bubbs' sister, Mrs. Smith, and children have gone to Lansing to reside.—Mr. George Anderson and Miss Ella Gaines was at Ann Arbor Sunday night.—Mrs. Dickerson is back from her visit to Monroe.—Mrs. Ella Evans and child of Ypsilanti visited her mother, Mrs. Maderia, last week.—Mr. Carsons' mother is very low with paralysis and her death is momentarily expected.—Miss Kattie Carsons would like to hear of a school. She is a graduate from the High school this last year.—There is a rumor that there will be more Afro-Americans in the University than ever before.—As Elder McSmith was away to conference the A. M. E. church had for pastor Sunday Mr. Bennett Chilly.—Mr. Arthur Brown arrived in the city last week.—Everything is business now, and are you going to keep students this year?—Mr. Saunders was in the city Sunday. LOTTIE.

Inspiration for Artists in the Clouds.

ADRIAN, Sept. 16.—The week has been cold and dark and dreary but the days have closed with sunsets gorgeous beyond description. Who knows but Titan angels and the great masters of color who are gone from earth are continuing their beloved work in the master's atelier above, under divine instruction. Those broad sweeps of gray and purple flecked and hung with gold and salmon tinted pendants, the silver which edges you dark ominous cloud, that broad dash of crimson and this airy bit like unto silver and rose, which rests upon the clear blue, are messages of inspiration and strength and glory from the artists of Heaven to the artists of earth.—Mr. Jonas Wilson had another severe attack of illness last week, though much improved he still continues weak.—Mrs. Lloyd McDonald nee Rosa Wilson has returned to her home at Duluth, Minn.—Messrs. George Lewis and Robert Pelham Jr., left Monday on a fishing and hunting tour through Leawee county.—Rev. Bishop Brown, D. D., L. L. D., of the A. M. E. church is expected to visit Adrian soon.—The news now comes that Elder Gillard's wife has lost her mind. Surely this good man's afflictions are great.—We have an author among us. One of our best known ladies is engaged upon the outlining of what will be a most interesting work.—There is much wonder as to who will be the new A. M. E. pastor.—Let us hear more talk of a lyceum. G. S. L.

The Event of the Season.

JACKSON, Sept. 8.—The conviave of Afro Americans Knights Templar having been held in this city Wednesday and Thursday produced one of the finest processions that ever marched through the streets of Jackson. The drilling of Eureka commandery No. 1 of Detroit and Chatham commandery was greatly enjoyed by the spectators. The fine banners were awarded to the Detroit commandery. Godfrey commandery deserve much credit for the arrangements made to entertain the grand commandery. The ladies' chapter met on the 29th and was very interesting and the grand offices were liberally distributed.—Among the events of the season was the reception given in honor of Rev. W. H. Saunders, pastor of the A. M. E. church at K. of L. hall Monday Sept. 8 by the members and friends of the church as an appreciation of his labors among us. The entertainment consisted of singing and recitations and some very pleasant remarks by Mrs. Maggie Barry and after a few minutes intermission the guests partook of a bountiful repast consisting of the delicacies of the season. The hall was divided by chenille curtains into sitting room and parlors and very richly furnished. All spent a pleasant evening. At the close of the entertainment the pastor was presented with a purse of \$25.56. Mrs. A. Boyd, C. Taylor, G. Powers, J. Gross and E. Lewis committee. G. J.

A Letter From Africa.

BATTLE CREEK, Sept. 15.—Your correspondent is in possession of a copy of the Early Dawn, printed at Bontie Sherebro, West Africa! It contains a letter written by Miss Judith Clark, formerly of this city. Miss Clark is not only improving herself but is trying to do what she can to improve those of her race in that dark, far-off land. She is with her uncle Mr. Gomer, who is doing missionary work in that country. May success attend her labors and may she have a safe return to her native land are the wishes of her many friends in Battle Creek.—Mrs. Samuel Bingham was called to Otto Lake last week by the serious illness of her father, Mr. Handy, who died; Mr. Bingham left today in response to a telegram to attend the funeral.—Mrs. Marian Buckner was called to Indiana today to attend her niece, Miss Ida Scott who is very ill.—Mrs. E. H. Johnson and Mrs. F. J. Johnson of Ypsilanti are visiting relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Williams.—Mr. E. R. Buckner is visiting relatives in Grand Rapids.—Mr. E. Moore of Ypsilanti spent Sunday in the city.—Miss May Williams of Jackson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Collins. B. S.

A Church Wedding.

SANDUSKY, O. Sept. 17.—Mr. R. Smith is in town this week.—The fair opened with bright prospects. The weather is cool and pleasant.—Mr. Rogers of the Sloan House left last week for Cleveland.—Mr. J. Mendinghall, headwaiter at the West House went to Cleveland last Friday.—Mr. George Beard and Miss Minerva J. Adams were united in marriage at Decatur street Baptist church Sunday evening by Rev. G. D. Smith. The wedding march was played by Miss Annie Marian. Miss C. More was bridesmaid and Mr. E. Clemens acted as best man.—The family of Mr. J. Corom of Cleveland are here looking for a house.—Messrs. Lane and Wayn of Xenia are boarding at the home of Mrs. Mary Jones.—Miss Mary Swedd has gone to Dunkirk to visit her parents.—The influence of the church upon the world will not be greater than it now is until church members begin to live more consistent lives. The older members of the church should throw around the younger attendants of the congregation a kindly sympathy and help to lift them up. Bickering and quarreling among themselves are not means to this end. RANSON.

Marshall Mention.

MARSHALL, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Ella Hart, who has been visiting relatives, left for home at Indianapolis last Thursday.—Mrs. Kittle Taylor, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. A. Duer, left Monday last for Milwaukee.—Mrs. B. Taylor has returned from Hot Springs, Ark. and other southern points and reports a pleasant time. M. F. T.

Summer Tours, 1890.

As the title of a new illustrated summer tourist book of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route." It is a practical guide, and profusely illustrated. Sent to any address on receipt of six cents postage by O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. agent, Chicago, Ill.

HOW TO ENJOY GIBRALTAR.

Treat With Scorn All Proffers from Guides and Donkey Boys.

The way to enjoy Gib is to leave the faithful but too prosaic Murray in your cabin says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. When you land treat with scorn all proffers from guide and driver and donkey boy. Cross the drawbridges as if to the manner born; pass the semitropic garden that fills the corner space to the entrance to the town, noting as you pass on the right the disused nook filled with graves where some of the heroes of Trafalgar sleep, brought there to die of their wounds. Next ask the first soldier the way to the D. A. G.'s office, where a pass is courteously given admitting to the famous galleries. The summit is now tabu to all not employed on the new works in progress there, but the lower of the three tiers of galleries will simply suffice us. This dates from the last century, most of it was tunneled out during the great four years' siege from 1789 to 1795.

A leisurely stroll upward to the Moorish castle takes us in the right direction for the entrance. We note the ascending alleys are named ramps, for we are in a fortress. One is lettered "Right-Shoulders-Forward," quaint word of command of the days of powder and pigtail and the maneuvers of Dundas. We reach an old world guard-room, with a large fig tree, leafless now, for the time of figs is not yet. Just within the Moorish arch of the gateway we are arrested by the trim artillery sentry, with his Martini carbine on his arm. A white-gaiter-d grenadier of Ligonier's were more in keeping with the scene.

The corporal of the guard inspects our pass and we write our names in a book and are then handed over to a warrant officer, a master gunner, who has the keys of the gallery doors. We ascend by a covered way a deep trench sunk in the solid rock, so that our heads are well below the surface—a surface liable to be swept in time of siege with fragments of shell and whistling miraille, now carpeted with verdure among the jutting rocks. Here spring is already at work with her flower show. Already tall plants of some kind of allium are beautiful with spikes of reddish-white blossoms, innocent of the scent of garlic, the badge of most of the trade.

A purple saffron, with orange-colored center, nestles in clusters in the nooks, and a shrub of genista is bursting out in golden bloom. We soon reach the mouth of the gloomy gallery, closed by a strong palisaded door. The tunnel is some 10 feet wide by 12 feet high, and ascends gently. We pass here under a water dip, which increases to a shower bath after a rain, and we notice the grim, black guns have wooden waterproofs to protect them. Glorious are the views that are given by successive embrasures.

As we reach a battery where cannon point to Spain. Beneath we see the race-course, already green, though worn bare with the tramp of marching men; for it is the drill-ground of the garrison. Here, with their backs to the Mediterranean sea, are rows of targets painted with black figures, reduced by the distance down to the size of dots. These are being fired at by squads of other black dots. Real live ones these, for the King's Royal rifles are at musketry practice. Faint comes the crack of the Martinis, and tiny are the puffs of blue smoke. Beyond them stretches across the isthmus the narrow gray mound of sand, pierced at the center by the broad white road that leads to Spain.

Wayfarers must keep to this, for on that bank at intervals are nine sentry boxes. Between them by night and day, year in and year out, pace the British sentinels that watch the neutral ground. Neutral in tint also, a level plain and bare; for here neither grows grass, nor tree, nor flower. We guess it to be about a mile across to the Spanish lines and the white-walled houses of the little town which arises on the further verge of this little desert.

Mrs. Dow's Sharp Tongue.

Mrs. Mary E. H. G. Dow walked into a meeting of the directors of the street railroad at Dover, N. H., one day, says a Boston correspondent of the *N. Y. World*, and, showing a pocketful of the company's stock, elected herself to the presidency and other offices. Then she left the room with her head in the air.

She became famous throughout New England, but after two years of rule the New Hampshire railroad queen decided to forswear railroading and sold most of her stock. The stockholders recently held a meeting, at which Mrs. Dow was asked to explain an overissue of fifty-three shares of stock, and also how it happened that in the statement of assets and liabilities she gave to Edward P. Shaw to whom she sold 260 shares at \$50 each, \$800 of the indebtedness of the company did not appear. Mrs. Dow did not explain as desired, but declared that the company now owes her some \$502 on uncollected dividends, not to mention a bill for the storage of an omnibus, the ownership of which the company now repudiates. She said the present management is ruining the road.

The officers told her that she had made \$25 on each share she sold, and intimated that she had gouged the company in doing so. Mrs. Dow objected to the issue of new stock and to electric cars, saying that the latter were dangerous in a thunderstorm. The meeting ended in a wrangle, but after Mrs. Dow had gone home the directors met in a private office, elected officers, and fixed things generally to their satisfaction.

MR. CRISUP'S SAD FATE.

Disbarred From Practice in The Circuit Court.

The proceedings to disbar Lawyer Thomas R. Crisup were taken up by Judge Brevoort of the Circuit court, Friday morning. The requests of Col. Larned, lawyer for the defendant, that the trial be delayed a week that he might prepare a defense and that the matter be heard by a full bench were both refused. The witnesses called all testified against Mr. Crisup, the facts brought out being very discreditable to him. No evidence was offered in his favor and on the presentation by W. H. H. Russell the order for Crisup's disbarment was signed by Judge Brevoort. Col. Larned made a parting motion that the testimony be written up and presented to the full bench for its opinion, but was again denied. In summing the matter up Judge Brevoort said:

"In the matter of Thomas R. Crisup, the evidence has developed the fact, without my going into it very extensively, that Mr. Crisup has done very many things unbecoming any member of any bar or association. When I commenced the study of law, I understood, and ever have understood, that the science of the law is not only commendable in itself, but notwithstanding the comments made by the public at large upon the applications of the science of the law, if it be strictly adhered to by an honorable man who follows the most honorable profession given to man for gaining a livelihood, it can be either exalted or belittled, according to the actions of those who have been honored by being one of its members.

"Mr. Crisup is today a young man. It is extremely unfortunate that this matter has been brought before this court. But in this case, like many other cases, the court is pained at the results of hearing of cases, but having sat here as I did, and having heard what witnesses have said of Mr. Crisup, and knowing from what has taken place here in the court room, and having frequently seen this young woman, Mrs. Smith, here, I thought at the time that I made the change of solicitors in the case, it was my duty to do so. I regret exceedingly that counsel believes that I would not give this as dispassionate a hearing as if we sat in full bench. I denied the application for a full bench because my colleagues did not desire to sit here, and under the interpretation of the law as I understand it, the demand for a full bench shall be made by one of the judges, and only by the court and not by solicitor or attorney who may appear. There is no matter of law involved here that I can see that has not already been passed upon when the demand for the full bench was made. It is purely a matter of the admissibility of evidence. On the evidence before me I think it is my duty to sign this decree disbarring Mr. Crisup."

Col. Larned declared his intention of taking the matter to the supreme court but the impression is that there will be no reversal of the decision.

The impression with some is that Mr. Crisup would have been dealt with more leniently if he were white and that is possibly so but the facts developed at the trial which he made no effort to controvert were sufficient to condemn any man. Mr. Crisup, unlike most young Afro-Americans, started life under the most favorable circumstances. His parents were indulgent and able to assist him. He was looked upon with pride by men of his own race, and received with favor by white men of his profession. That he has thus early reaped so bitter a harvest is a matter of regret to all especially with those who knew of his promising youth and hoped that its fulfillment would have brought credit to himself and his race.

Prof. Straker on being interviewed said: "I am very sorry that Mr. Crisup placed himself in such a position as to make disbarment necessary. From the facts brought in evidence against him I think justice was done. I was surprised that he made no effort to oppose the testimony brought against him."

Lawyer Barnes said: "It is a very sad thing when a man has spent time and money to fit himself for a profession to be cut off from his practice, but when a man conducts himself so as to bring disgrace on the bar of which he is a member and makes no effort to reform, then he ought to be disbarred. I am sorry however that the decision was not a little more merciful. If he had been disbarred temporarily he might have reformed and retrieved his early mistakes. However, according to the evidence, which he made no effort to dispute, I think he was justly dealt with."

His Farewell Sermon.

MARION, Ind., Sept. 16.—On Monday morning the streets were filled with bright little children flocking at the call of the bell to school. We welcome their cheerful faces and merry voices and hope the coming nine months study will be pleasant and profitable to them.—The Rev. Burden will preach his farewell sermon Wednesday night and take his leave of Marion Thursday for his new field of labor.—The entertainment Monday night was a success.—Mr. John Fell is still very sick.—Mr. Gus Cannon is slowly recovering.—Mrs. Fiol of Muncie is in the city visiting her brother, Mr. Era Smith.

In clearing up the postoffice at Astoria, Oregon, recently, a package of letters mailed in 1887 was found.

A Louisville physician a few days ago married his sixth wife. He is eighty-one and she is forty years old.

He is a cruel cynic who declares that people who eat the most at summer hotels are those who are said to be invalids.

A Portsmouth, Ohio, man has a well-developed apple growing on an ordinary grapevine, the result of skillful grafting.

The wine product of California this year is expected to reach eighteen or twenty million gallons, the largest for several years.

The famous Physio Garden in Chelsea, England, whose preservation is now a matter of discussion, has 20,000 different herbs and plants.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Mark Twain has thick bushy hair, which gives his head the appearance of a crow's nest. His eyes are small, keen, and sharp.

Robert Louis Stevenson has bought eight acres of land near Apia, Samoa, and will build a home there for his wife and himself.

The new Chinese minister at Washington, Kwo Yin, was the president of a college in China. He is a stout man, about 50 years of age.

Mrs. Perugini, second daughter of Charles Dickens, paints children's portraits, and is now making a series of sketches for an English magazine.

Mme. Catacazy, widow of the ex-Russian ambassador, is still a beautiful woman, and retains the glorious golden hair which was the envy of her sex when she was in Washington.

William Lee, said to be the sole surviving British officer in India who was present at the siege and capture of Delhi, is now living in a destitute condition at Bhim Tal, in the Himalayas.

Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, is the oldest Catholic prelate in the United States. He was consecrated in 1841, and now, at the age of 84, presides over his diocese without an assistant.

Abdul Hamid, the reigning Sultan, is a moderate man for the "Son of the Prophet;" he has only 250 wives. He is short and fat, with a dark beard and hair, and is more progressive than any previous Sultan.

George Francis Train, since his record breaking trip around the world, has quietly settled down on the shores of Puget Sound, near Tacoma. He lives alone, and spends his time in communing with the birds and cultivating psychic force.

Henry Clews at one time came very near being a "Young Napoleon of Finance," but too much speculation wrecked his vaulting ambition and he lost \$6,000,000 on one fell swoop. Since that time, like a burned child, he dreads the fire of reckless speculation.

Lady Anne Blunt, Lord Byron's granddaughter, her husband, and their daughter, are living on the borders of the desert in Egypt, about six miles from Cairo. They have adopted the Arab dress, with the primitive customs of that race, and live a life of simplicity.

Henry Villard's fondness for studying languages amounts almost to a passion. His railroad interests occupy all of his time during the day, but nearly all of his evenings are given over to the erudite and careful study of some of the more interesting phases of the different tongues with which he is acquainted.

General Mahone is dropping out of politics into speculation. He is investing heavily in mining lands in Tazewell county, Va., and, accompanied by an expert geologist, has traveled over the mineral and timber lands of McDowell county, W. Va., locating and purchasing immense tracts of land with a view of opening them up.

Russell Sage is something more than a mere business machine. He served three successive terms in Congress, during which he originated the idea of purchasing Mount Vernon, and keeping it as a national domain. He advocated the appointment of a committee of ladies, which eventually grew into the Mount Vernon Association, by whom the home of Washington was finally conducted.

Mr. Theodore Tilton, who has grown old and white haired, declares that he will never return to this country. In a recent interview in Paris, he said: "No, I shall never go back. I love Paris and I have a fortune large enough to enable me to live here. I am a man without a country, but I have expatriated myself. Society has committed a crime against me. I defended myself and was beaten."

Ignatius Donnelly, having become involved in a controversy with the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance, thus writes to a representative of that body: "I was a man of eminence and influence before the Alliance was born, and will be when it is dead. I ask nothing of it but the opportunity to serve it. I have fought lions in my day, and I am not ready now to go on the warpath against jackals or jackasses either."

Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, recently gave most extraordinary evidence in the chamber of deputies of his superstition regarding the evil eye. Signor Imbriana, having alluded to Signor Crispi's life as necessarily terminable, the latter fumbled in his pocket, drew out one of the horn shaped pieces of coral used in Naples as a counter spell against the "jettatura," and openly pointed it at the speaker.

The Empress of Germany, like other European ladies of position, dresses with extreme plainness for church. She wears usually a wool walking dress, wool jacket or ulster, simple round hat, and dark gloves, and is so inconspicuous a person that but for her place in the royal pew of the great Domkirche she would be supposed to be some young country matron on a first visit to the city, rather than the wife of the Emperor.

Paran Stevens began life as a stable boy in Vermont. He went to Boston, and kept a small stage hotel. Having made money, he took the Revere House, where he made a fortune. Then he went to New York, where he found the Fifth Avenue Hotel unfinished and boarded up, because no person would touch it. Stevens leased it in 1859, and it became an immediate success. His rule of live was to do everything better than anybody else.

The Detroit Plaindealer.

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DETROIT, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, '90.

WHAT do you think of MONTGOMERY?

BRAVE, aggressive men and parties command the admiration of the people.

THE Republican party, aggressive and on the just side of important issues, is invincible.

It is a wise statesmanship that seeks to open up all avenues to increase the trade of our country without endangering our own industries.

SECRETARY BLAINE has made another remarkable speech on his plan of reciprocity. In this instance MR. BLAINE has his finger on the public pulse.

THE Mississippi convention is still discussing plans to overcome the Afro-American majority and the only Afro-American delegate in that convention has lent his aid and voice to that purpose.

THE Michigan conference of the A. M. E. church deserves to be congratulated on having two such able ministers as JAMES M. and JOHN M. HENDERSON, particularly so is Detroit in having both of these men as residents. St. Paul will be green with envy.

CZAR REED is one congressman who is not afraid of a rebel yell or a bourbon threat. He can afford to be with a majority of over 4,000 loyal citizens in his district behind him. If the gallant Major MCKINLEY can only knock Democratic gerrymandering into a cocked hat the next House will be all right.

THE House of Representatives cannot afford to adjourn without doing justice to LANGSTON and MILLER. The Republican party will not let all its votes this fall and it cannot afford to drive any of its constituents into the ranks of the enemy or the stay-at-homes through sheer neglect of duty. Ohio and Indiana are debatable ground, and the neglect to seat LANGSTON and MILLER before adjournment may cost the loss of more than one congressman in those states.

THE contest over the public schools in Wisconsin goes bravely on. Owing to the position taken by the Democratic party on this issue the defections from it of prominent men is becoming numerous and all indications now point to the reelection of Gov. HOARD by largely increased majorities. Gov. HOARD is another man of the same type as THOMAS BRACKETT REED. He has convictions and the courage to stand by them. The issue involved is second only to that of the right of the citizen to the ballot.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal sees in the increased plurality given to Speaker REED, sufficient reasons for a Democratic Committee on Elections to unseat him. That journal voices the charges of corruption and the use of money to influence voters, as do other journals of Democratic and Independent tendencies. While doing this they seem to forget that the charges in this particular case, if they are just and true, only reflect upon the corruptible tendencies of individual members of the Democratic party.

THE ORGAN of the Prohibition party of this state, the Michigan Messenger, is the most unreasonable sheet published in the state, as well as the most inconsistent. Last week it resorted to the lowest order of politics to maliciously abuse and vilify the Hon. JAMES M. TURNER while it praised Mr. RICH. Two years hence, when that gentleman is nominated, he will be as roundly vilified. Not content with the scurrilous attack on Mr. TURNER it turns its mud mortars on REV. WASHINGTON GARDINER to smite him because he serves the call of his party. If this is the sentiment and method of the Prohibition party, temperate men want none of it. The day of abuse by honorable men is past. Moreover the advocates of great principles never resort to such means. It is not the way reforms, that have bettered the condition of men, have been accomplished. There are thousands of earnest temperance men who believe that the liquor traffic will yet be abolished in this state. They are working for it persistently, but they believe it must come through an educated sentiment, not by abuse of those whom they would convert. The Messenger must be controlled by a demagogue.

THE Catholic Tribune takes THE PLAINDEALER to task for an editorial written over a year ago against Sunday funerals where the regular services of the day are interfered with. The article had no reference to creed or faith, but was aimed at a custom which the world has outgrown. We respect Catholicism as much as Protestantism or any other ism that benefits mankind. THE PLAINDEALER however does not set itself up as a master in theology, yet there are certain facts that a fool may run and read. It is a recognized fact throughout Christendom that each man must work out his own salvation and upon the record is he judged. The bible distinctly tells us that when the night comes no man works. If these assertions be true, prayers for the dead should rob the living of an opportunity.

WE ARE ever aware of the fact that the fools and knaves are not all dead. No one, however, would have ever expected that such a consummate one should arise in the niche of time to play into the hands of the bourbons of Mississippi. MONTGOMERY has paid the price of his admission to the constitutional convention of that state by stultifying himself and selling his brethren. The sycophantish twaddle of which he was guilty must have been written and drummed into him by such men as Judge CALHOUN of his state. We can hardly conceive of an Afro-American who knows enough to conceive such a speech and who is knave enough to deliver it at such a cost. At any rate he has performed a thankless job. No bourbon will respect him more for his craven cringing and his own people will spurn and despise him as the basest of traitors. The bourbon dispatches said that he was the equal of BRUCE or LYNCH which is true in about the same proportion as BENEDICT ARNOLD and JEFF DAVIS were to WASHINGTON and LINCOLN.

THE ENERGETIC Afro-Americans of this country have had terrible warfare to wage since emancipation. Every right or privilege that they can now call theirs is the result of an incessant, persistent struggle. The war has not yet ended though many victories have been achieved. In Louisiana now the people are clamoring strenuously for Afro-American teachers for their schools, a right which has as strenuously been denied, although the only interest white teachers have in these schools is to draw their pay. It is in the memory of many citizens of Detroit when a similar fight was waged here for admission to school privileges. All over the land a struggle has been on in the industrial field for equal opportunities therein; the latest victory being in the clock-making trade in Philadelphia. In our own city we have petitioned, prayed and demanded recognition on the police force, and our commissioners are too prejudiced to heed what, in justice, they should accord us. The agitation is not over yet, there are those who attempt Cæsarism but there have been no Czars in this country yet. Let the war wage.

THE Star of Zion takes exceptions to Mr. Booker T. Washington's declarations that "three-fourths of the Baptist and two-thirds of the Methodist ministers of our race are unfit either mentally, morally or both to preach the Gospel to any one or lead anyone." It declares the statement to be false and criticizes the wisdom of making it public even if it be so. But the Rev. Washington in the Zion A. M. E. conference in Chicago made a statement which bears Professor Washington out in his assertion. He says, "You need not go out of the amen corner to smell liquor, it is sometime found in the pulpit—men whose lips are burned outside and inside stand up and preach." And when Bishop Lomax requested the ministers of the same conference who did not use whisky to stand up half of them kept their seats, a mute confession of their unworthiness. Now if it be so, and Professor Washington is not alone in the opinion, what should be done in the matter? Shutting our eyes to the fact will not blind others and remaining silent will not silence the tongues of others. The pulpit is not the place for vice and ignorance and it is for men like Professor Washington to vigilantly pursue these whitened sepulchers, who disgrace the cause of Christ and bring undeserved odium on the race, till they shall seek some other covert. Purify the pulpit that the pews may be saved.

THE EXCUSE for calling the Mississippi constitutional convention, was that the constitution of that state is defective. Since that body has been in session the true animus of the convention has been developed. The main object, which has dwarfed every question that has arisen, is the disfranchisement of the Afro-American. Woman suffrage, the liquor question, equitable property rights, have alike been set in the background and the sense of the convention boldly announced, "Negro disfranchisement." To this end three propositions have been introduced: One to give women of property the right of franchise, one to make a property qualification for voters, and one to make an educational test. The latter will no doubt prevail as

it is capable of working the greatest fraud. The conditions are that a man shall be able to readily read the Constitution and give a fair interpretation thereof. Those whom the voter are to satisfy in his interpretation are bourbon ballot box stuffers of former days. Under such a system disfranchisement will be more complete than ever. In the first place more than one half the bourbon judges who will be delegated to act never saw the Constitution of the United States and more than one third will not be able to read it. It will be impossible for any Afro-American to satisfy such ballot box stuffers that they can read or give a fair interpretation of anything.

If there be any one fact that calls for a federal election law, this is sufficient. If this Congress fails to do its duty in the matter it will have made a cowardly surrender to bourbon threats.

ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

Mr. John C. Dancy of the Star of Zion would like to be sent to Hayti as minister and consul general.

Miss Lillie Lee of Columbus, O., has been appointed teacher of drawing in the State Normal school at Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Ford Smith of Cincinnati, has been promoted to the position of Inspector of Customs at a salary of \$1,500 a year.

Mr. J. W. Cleft of East Lake, Ala., has given \$1,500 towards the erection of a college for Afro-Americans at that place.

Mr. R. D. George, owner of a large turpentine plant and two hundred thousand dollars, is a gentleman of whom South Carolinians are proud.

A \$50,000 stock company has been formed in Shelby County, Tenn., under the name of the Keystone Live Stock and Binding Association.

W. J. Toms, white proprietor of the Warrenton House of Warrenton, Ga., shot Tom Adams because he was quarreling near his place and disturbing his guests.

On Sept. 2nd the proprietor of the Gifford house of Poplar Bluff, Mo., quarreled with W. Smith and finally Smith struck him with a rock fatally injuring him. The next morning Smith was taken from jail and lynched.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Col. Perry Carson of Washington, D. C., has been given the office of street inspector at a salary of \$3,500 per day.

The Duval County Florida Republicans have nominated the Rev. John A. Scott for the legislature of Florida.

The Afro-American League for the state of Indiana has been called to assemble at Indianapolis Friday, Sept. 26.

W. L. Miller, a school teacher of Columbia, S. C., has been notified by the Manco County Red Caps, a Ku Klux Klan under a new name to leave the city within ten days.

Messrs. Lopez Phillippson and Clement Williams of New Orleans, La., are among the new accessions to the department force at Washington, having successfully passed the civil service examination, Phillippson attaining the highest per cent, an average of 89.

The Richmond Planet gives utterance to a sage bit of theology which should find more general every day practice. It says to make the most of earth, live honest and upright, stop back biting and acquire land, engage in business in the world present, for these things are the keys to the world to come.

IN THE NEWSPAPER REALM.

The Arkansas Dispatch says that "the Negro democrats of Ohio are going to show the world what a handful of fools they be by holding a convention on the 28th."

The Washington Bee, commenting on the dismissal of a German clerk by Recorder Henge, very pertinently asks "will his German brethren hire a bail, and denounce the recorder for having 'discriminated against the race?'"

Editor Mitchell of the Richmond Planet, thinks: "If the African Colonization Society could get Col. Frank G. Ruffin, the Bourbon, Democratic Negro-hating, Moss-back office holder to head a delegation, all of the members of which were to remain in Africa, this section of the country would be benefitted."

NO COMPROMISE.

Keep the Party Pledges or Go Down in Defeat.

Cincinnati Commercial:—When the Republican party ceases to keep its pledges to the people let it go down in deserved defeat rather than survive through any shiftness or political dickerings or compromises or neglect of its responsibility to the people.

Senators may say. Let us confine ourselves to industrial questions and not stir up any feeling by action in the matter of election laws. There are other considerations in the Republican party than merely sordid or commercial questions or desire to retain power, even at the expense of honesty and steadfastness. The party has stood for and fought for equal rights and for justice to all men and for fair elections, as well as for the commercial and industrial interests of the people.

The ideas and principles upon which the party was founded are as sacredly regarded by the vast majority of the party as ever they were. There will be no patience with a policy of avoidance and hesitation and political maneuvering for the retention of power at the expense of broken pledges and promises fulfilled.

The result in Maine has shown that the party is true to itself. It has cleared the atmosphere and enabled the leaders to take their bearings. Let them take advantage of the opportunity and steer clear of the threatening breakers.

ONE OF THE PILLARS.

A SKETCH OF BISHOP BROWN'S EVENTFUL LIFE.

Founder of Bethel.—Jailed Because of His Color.—Vigorous and Clear Headed.—A Noble Life.

Bishop Brown was born in Cantwell Bridge, New Castle county, Del., in 1817, of free parents. When but 12 years of age he went to Philadelphia, where he received a fair public school education, later taking a course in Oberlin college, having saved sufficient out of his earnings as a night porter to defray his expenses. He was licensed to preach while in Oberlin, and in 1845 united with the A. M. E. conference. His first charge was in Detroit, where he also taught school. He organized the first A. M. E. church in Detroit (the Bethel), and at the end of three years left it in a flourishing condition and took charge of a church in Columbus, O. While there he opened the Union seminary, removing in three years to New Orleans, where he preached from '52 to '57. He paid for one church and built another, besides teaching school. While in the Crescent City had



the yellow fever and keys of the jail were turned on him five times simply for being colored, so the pleasure of existence had its alloy as well. He filled pulpits successfully after that in Baltimore, Louisville and Norfolk, Va., being in the latter city when the war broke out. Preached also in Richmond, Wilmington, Raleigh and numerous other southern cities. Was elected bishop in '63 and during his bishopric he has crossed the Rockies twelve times to and from the Golden Gates. His term expires in '92, his diocese covering Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. He is a power in Israel and regarded as one of the pillars of Methodism in the church he represents. He is still vigorous and clear headed after his long and useful life, and doubtless many more winters will pass over his frosted locks before he is gathered to his fathers.

A BANKING INSTITUTION.

Founded and Owned Exclusively By Afro-Americans.

A correspondent of one of the metropolitan papers sent a good account of a recent meeting of the directors of the Grand Fountain of True Reformers recently held in Washington, D. C. THE PLAINDEALER gives space to it but desires to correct the statement that it is the only bank in the United States founded and owned exclusively by Afro-Americans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The directors of the only bank in the United States founded exclusively by Negroes and wholly owned by them are now in session in this city in the Mount Pisgah Methodist church. The bank is an adjunct of the Grand Fountain of True Reformers. It is composed exclusively of colored people and is a mutual insurance and benefit association. The headquarters or grand fountain and the banking concern of the institution are located in Richmond, Va., where the order was founded and organized Jan. 11, 1831.

W. W. Brown, founder of the organization and president of the bank arrived from Richmond on Monday and is the moving spirit of the convention. The order is subdivided into 333 subordinate fountains scattered through Virginia, North Carolina, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, 250 of which was represented by delegates at the opening meeting this morning. Nothing of especial importance was transacted, the day being spent in passing upon credentials.

President Brown's annual report will show that the organization now has a total membership of 8,000. The bank was chartered under the laws of Virginia, March 2, 1833, and is known as the "Saving's Bank of the Grand Fountain United Order of True Reformers." Its authorized capital stock is \$100,000, \$30,000 of which is paid up. The bank was put into practical operation April 3, 1839, and now has on deposit about \$30,000.

It owns about \$40,000 in real estate, and is erecting a \$15,000 bank building in Richmond, which will contain also the general offices of the order and a small theater. It is the plan to lend deposits to members of the order after the fashion of building associations, thus aiding their brethren to secure homes.

Mr. Brown, the founder, is well educated and a man of good natural ability. He was born a slave in Habersham county, Georgia, Oct. 20, 1849, but ran away from his master and enlisted in the union army. After the surrender of Vicksburg in 1863 he went to Wisconsin, where he spent a year in school. In September, 1864, he again enlisted becoming a sergeant-major in the Eighteenth United States infantry. At the close of the war he spent three years, from 1866 to 1869, in school at the same place in Wisconsin, after which he taught in the colored schools of Georgia and Alabama until 1874, when he became an organizer of Good Templar lodges. He is the only colored bank president in the United States.

Wanted.—One or two gentlemen roomers, with or without board, at 87 Mullett street.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

The Rev. Wm. J. Simmons last week formally severed his relations with the State University of Louisville, Ky. Dr. Simmons took the school when it was small and weak and has by the aid of his Baptist friends made of it a flourishing institution. He goes from there to the presidency of Exetain University where his large experience, energy and ability may be safely counted on to accomplish desirable results.

"Glanders" in the New York Tribune reports the following from a disgraced New Yorker: "A society should be established," said a man who dwitles perfumes, "for the suppression of reckless use of sickening, vile, penetrating and stinging perfumes. It is enough to make a man feel like murder to get into a car and have some one there who is simply delighted with an odor which nauseates one. There never was and there never will be a scent that will equal the delicious fragrance of purity and sweetness. Soap and fresh water lavishly applied are the best perfumes. Why will not people use them? Well, they all don't, that's true. And that same man will spend a whole evening in a room fairly reeking with the combination odor of whisky and tobacco and thinks his wife unreasonable and squeamish if she objects to having her rooms scented with the disgusting smell."

Last week Senator Morgan of deportation fame or infamy, with a blast of trumpets, introduced into the senate a protest against the "Lodge Bill." The strangest thing of the whole affair was that he claimed it was from the Afro-Americans of Birmingham when the truth is the Afro-Americans of the South have been clamoring for the measure. The Age Herald lets the cat out of the bag. Thanks to "Nigger" enterprise, Senator Morgan and a few of his henchmen got a few of their ignorant laborers together and prepared the protest he presented to congress and these men endorse it. No responsible or self-respecting man took any part in the meeting. Such protests come cheap, but the senator who engages in obtaining them under such circumstances is in small business.

Kentucky will have a constitutional convention this month. Strange to say, Kentucky's is the only constitution in the recognized-slavery to this day. Efforts have been made time and again to get the constitution of the state revised. But every effort failed. The people voted it down. Kentucky had never gone out of the union, and of course had not been reconstructed, and all the provisions concerning slavery stood just as they did in the state's beginning. A constitutional convention in this land of orators will surely be a thrillingly interesting affair. There may be such a plethora of eloquence as to become a little monotonous; but a day in Kentucky's constitutional convention would be a great treat.

A CARDINAL'S TESTIMONY.

Two Suggestions for the Benefit of the Race

Of late the Catholic church through a number of its most prominent representatives, have evinced a keen interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Afro-American. A society has been organized the members of which have consecrated their lives to labor among these people, outside of these the interest has been general. Cardinal Gibbons is among those who devote considerable time to the study of the Afro-Americans' status and possibilities. Recently he expressed himself as to the result of his observations thus:

"The Negro problem is, indeed, one of the most vexed questions that agitate the world today. Learned and well-meaning men who have brought much reflection and the purest of motives to the study of the subject differ widely as to its best solution. For myself, I would offer two suggestions in this connection which, if reflected upon and reduced to practice, will, I think, go far toward a solution of this most difficult question.

"First, it is conceded that a large proportion of the Negroes of the United States are uneducated, ignorant to a deplorable extent of the most fundamental truths of Christianity, and this, I cheerfully add, through no fault of theirs. What, then, is the first need of the colored people? A sound religious education; an education that will bring them to a practical knowledge of God, that will teach them their origin and the sublime destiny that awaits them in a better world, an education that will develop their superior being, that will inspire them with the love of wisdom and hatred for sin, that will make them honest, moral, God-fearing men; such an education will elevate and ennoble them and place them on a religious footing with the white man.

"Secondly, it is a matter of observation that few colored people are mechanics. Now, to be a factor in their country's prosperity, to make their presence felt, and to give any influence whatever to their attempts to better their status, it is absolutely necessary that besides a sound religious training, they should be taught to be useful practical citizens; they should be brought up from their childhood to habits of industry; they should be taught that to labor is honorable and that the idler is a menace to the commonwealth. Institutions should be founded wherein young men may learn the trades best suited to their inclinations; thus equipped, on the one hand well instructed Christians, on the other skilled workmen, our colored people may look forward hopefully to the future, but until they have progressed so far, it is useless to deal in speculations as to their true rights. I am happy to bear testimony from personal observation to the many virtues that are exhibited among so many of the colored population of Maryland; especially their deep sense of religion, their gratitude for favors bestowed, and their affectionate disposition."

Any person having a valuable horse that has the glanders, and wishes him cured, will please give a call. Henry Brody, No. 150 Division Street, between Hastings and Rivard Sts.—Detroit Mich.
Read THE PLAINDEALER

CITY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at the following places:

Aaron Lapp, 486 Hastings street.
John Williams, 51 Croghan street.
Smith and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
Little Herrmann, 541 Croghan street.
J. L. Smith, 417 Hastings street.
Jones and Brewer, 329 Antoine street.
Wm. Burnett 29 Monroe avenue.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Local notices of all descriptions one and one half cents per word for the first insertion, and one cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No notice taken for less than twenty-five cents. Wedding presents, etc., two cents each description. Display advertisements 50 cents per inch for one insertion. Special terms for contract advertising. All advertisements and subscriptions are payable in advance.

MERE MENTION.

Read THE PLAINDEALER

Mr. H. C. Clark visited Romeo last week.

Mr. John Fatal has gone to Port Huron for ten days.

Mr. John McGarther went to Toledo last Saturday.

Mr. Louis Bennett of St. Clair, attended the exposition.

Misses Estelle and Lulu Owens visited Cleveland Sunday.

Mrs. Theo. Crosby and daughter have returned from Mettawas, Ont.

Mr. Aaron Bryant left the city Friday for an extended trip in the east.

Mrs. Coughlin of Cass county is visiting Mrs. Campbell of St. Aubin avenue.

Mrs. F. E. Preston attended the A. M. E. conference at Saginaw last week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Harris of Calhoun street, are happy over a little daughter.

Mrs. E. Lewis of Hamilton is visiting her mother, Mrs. H. Joiner of Gratiot ave.

Mrs. Postal Smith and Misses Lula and Julia Owens, visited Toledo Wednesday.

Mr. Jas. Connor of Covington, Ky., is the guest of Mr. N. Lewis of Champlain street.

Mrs. J. L. Martin left Tuesday to attend the sitting of the Queen of Sheba council at Toledo.

The wife of Rev. J. Bass is visiting her mother and daughter, Mrs. Swain of Beau bien street.

Miss Ella James and Miss Mary Green of Detroit, spent Sunday with friends in Port Huron.

Mr. Geo. Learo was summoned to Cleveland last Monday on account of the serious illness of his brother.

Mr. B. F. Carl will leave for Spokane Falls, Wash., Monday, where he will reside for the future.

The Rev. Peaker of Flint, came from the conference at Saginaw to conduct services at Bethel church Sunday.

Mrs. Wallace of Bay City who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Wells of Brewster street has returned to her home.

The Stone brothers gave one of their musical concerts to a large house at Ab street hall last Tuesday evening.

Mrs. J. H. Pelham after a pleasant visit with relatives left with her family for her home in Hannibal, Mo., yesterday.

Mrs. H. H. Williams of Calhoun street left for a visit to Toronto last Wednesday. She expects to return next Tuesday.

Miss Daisy Colman, after a pleasant visit in Detroit, returned to her home in Washington, D. C., Saturday evening.

Miss Laura Fields of Toledo, is expected in the city next week. She will be the guest of Miss Daisie Griffin while here.

The Rev. John M. Henderson, the new pastor of Bethel church is for the present the guest of Mr. Thaddeus Warsaw, Sr.

Mrs. E. Charity will open a home bakery Monday morning at her residence 253 Adelaide street. Give her a call. adv

Mrs. F. E. Preston entertained the Rev. John M. Henderson and the Rev. James M. Henderson at tea Wednesday evening.

Miss Florence Pate returned to her home in Cleveland Saturday night accompanied by Miss A. Luckett, Miss E. Cole and Miss Edith Watson.

Mrs. Maggie Porter Cole is spending a few days in this city with friends preparatory to rejoining the Fiske Singers for the season of 90 and 91.

Mr. Wm. Woods, who has been playing with the Gormans of New York and the Cuban Giants during the past season, returned home last Thursday.

Messrs. R. Harrison, John Loomis and Frank Shewcraft in company with Misses E. Azella Smith, Mabel Hill and Cora Johnson visited Amersburg Sunday.

A few family friends were entertained at the residence of Mrs. Thos. Garrison of Division street, in honor of Miss Martin just before her return to Washington, D. C.

Mr. Geo. Learo, who returned from Cleveland Tuesday, where he was called to see his sick brother, Oscar Learo, received the sad news shortly after of his death. He had been ill but a short time with typhoid fever.

Nearly all of the visitors who have been visiting friends in the city during the past few months have returned to their homes, with the exception of Miss Laura Jones of Pittsburg, who expects to remain here until the middle of October.

Mrs. Sarah Colbert who has been ill for some time with dropsy died at the residence of Mr. J. L. Martin Saturday evening and was buried from the Second Baptist church Monday afternoon, the Rev. E. M. McDonald conducted the services.

Many friends in Detroit will regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Garrett of Toledo last week. As Mrs. Bailey she was well known in Detroit and vicinity and old-time visitors to the city always carried away pleasant memories of her hospitality.

A number of city subscribers to THE PLAINDEALER are in arrears on their subscriptions and the management desires to notify them that the collector will call on them shortly and that on and after October 1, no more papers will be sent to any subscriber then in arrears.

Glances Here and There.

THE adage that it's a long lane that has no turn, is being verified daily. Some men seem to grow mad in the success they have had in the pursuit of devility, and plunge into excess after excess unheeding any warning until retributive justice breaks upon them. It is an ordinary spectacle to see both boys and girls whose prospects have been good, going to ruin against all persuasion. Now and again their parents and friends are shocked by some act worse than the others. No young Afro American ever started in life in Detroit with better prospects than Thomas R. Crisup. He might have been an example and an honor to his race, but instead he has been a reproach and a stumbling block. He too, with the rest who persist in an evil course, has run his race. He has been publicly arraigned for misconduct in his profession and disbarred. He had long ago been debarred of society that he might have benefited by an honorable life. The bitter has at last been bitten. There are many young men whose end will be worse than this if they continue as they have started.

DETROIT is becoming so popular as a summer resort that some enterprising capitalist or business man would certainly find it a paying investment to open a first-class summer boarding house. Every season finds a large number of visitors and pleasure seekers. Those who have been go home enthused with the beauties of Detroit and the hospitality of its citizens, in consequence the next season brings it's increase of visitors. Many Detroiters have been compelled to relinquish a summer vacation to do the social for friends outside the city. Next year with the G. A. R. encampment and the exposition the influx of visitors will be larger than ever while the facilities for good accommodations remain the same.

LAST Saturday evening a gay party assembled at the Detroit and Cleveland steam line dock, the occasion being the return home of a visiting belle. Quite a number of gentlemen who are just now anxiously regarding the growth of their mustaches were in the crowd. When the boat moved out it carried several of Detroit's society fairies also. Then came the picnic, as long as the eye would allow it kisses, blushes and handkerchiefs were the order of the evening. It is also said that one or two of the boys drowned their sorrow in the cup which cheers and alas that it should be said, int bries also.

TWO women were walking up Brush street one day last week when suddenly one of them stopped and picked up something from the sidewalk and examined it carefully. "You may laugh," she said to her companion as she threw the bits of paper away, "but I found ten dollars once in just such a soiled bit of paper as I have thrown away. Since then I never pass a suspicious looking knot of paper." This was carrying the very desirable habit of observation a little too far. But, placed beside that of an individual, not unknown to the writer who upon one occasion kicked against something that when picked up by the pedestrian coming after proved to be a handsome gold watch, its good points stand out prominently.

Death of Samuel Ward.

Mr. Samuel Ward, an old and respected resident of Detroit, died at his home 209 Larned street east, last Saturday evening at the age of 63 years.

The funeral, which was largely attended by his many friends, was held at the Second Baptist church last Tuesday afternoon, the services being conducted by the pastor, E. H. McDonald, assisted by Elder Vina of Toledo. He leaves a wife and four children.

He Was Not the Man.

Gus Williams, who it was alleged was wanted in Kentucky for murder, and whom the officers tried surreptitiously to sneak out of town, was discharged Monday before Judge Hosmer on a writ of habeas corpus. The Kentucky authorities found that they were mistaken and no effort was made to hold Williams in consequence. There is little doubt, however, if the officers had succeeded in railroadng him out of town that he would have been hung according to the Kentucky method without the form of a trial.

Information Wanted.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Eugene Wilson will please communicate the fact to his father, James Wilson, 43 Wil-on street, Pittsburg, Pa. When last heard from was in Detroit, Mich. adv.

Windsor Notes.

Kempt of Windsor, who shot Joseph Reid at Manhattan, Labor day, was sentenced Tuesday, to nine months in the Central prison at Toronto by Magistrate Bartlett.

Invitations are out for the marriage ceremony of Mr. William H. Langston of Detroit, and Miss Carrie Stanley of Cleveland, Tuesday, Sept. 20th at Grace Episcopal church, Cleveland, and the reception at the groom's residence, 170 Watson street Wednesday Oct. 1, from 7 to 10 p. m.

The Past Grand Master's Council of Odd Fellows held a very interesting social affair at their hall on Gratiot avenue last Wednesday evening in honor of B. F. Carl who is to leave shortly for the northwest. It is to be regretted however that the occasion was marred by the intrusion of a couple of youngsters who were somewhat noisy and disturbed the harmony of the affair by engaging in a free-for-all fist combat.

Advertisers, Attention!

All reading matter notices and transient advertising payable strictly in advance.

WANTED, at once, an experienced house-keeper, an Afro-American preferred, about 40 or 50 years of age, in a family of 5. Wages \$3 to \$4 per week. Must be well recommended. Address A. D. care of THE PLAINDEALER, Detroit, Mich.

A young lady wishes employment in an office. Is a fast writer and good English scholar. Address H. L. 44 Calhoun street, Detroit, Mich. Adv

THE CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK,

68 & 70 GRISWOLD Street, Newberry Bld'g.

Capital Paid in.....\$200,000.00
Additional Liability of
Stockholders..... 200,000.00
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DEALER IN
**COAL,
WOOD, COKE
—AND—
CHARCOAL.**

361 & 363 Atwater Street.

Telephone 829.

SHERIFF'S SALE—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, one issued out of the Supreme Court for the State of Michigan, and one out of the Circuit Court for the county of Wayne, State of Michigan. In chancery in favor of the African Methodist Episcopal church and congregation of Detroit, John Beeler, Philander Fox, William J. Kersey, Robert Felham, William Ellis, Thomas J. Mulberry David Carneal, Middleton Hill, William H. Russell and Thomas Lorimer agents of the goods, chattels and real estate of Lafayette Banks, Henry C. Parker, William Morrison, Edward Crosby George Washington Fortune Johnson and Jennette Gordon, in said county, to me directed and delivered. I did on the twenty-sixth day of July A. D. 1890 levy upon all the right title and interest of Lafayette Banks, in and to the following described real estate situated in the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the city of Detroit county of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as lot two hundred and eighty-one (281) of Crane and Watson's section of the L. Mor n farm and lot sixty (60) of Albert Crane's section of the Rivard farm so-called, a l of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Western front door of the City Hall, in the city of Detroit, in said county of Wayne, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the county of Wayne on Tuesday the sixteenth day of September A. D. 1890 at twelve o'clock, noon. Dated Thursday, July 31st, A. D. 1890. LOUIS B. LIT FIELDS, Sheriff. By BENJAMIN F. BRISCOE, Deputy Sheriff. E. F. CONELY, Defendants' Attorney.

We send a copy of THE PLAINDEALER to a number of postmasters, as a sample copy, and trust they will place the same in the hands of some progressive Afro-American and solicit his subscription. THE PLAINDEALER is in its eighth year and confidently appeals to Republicans for the patronage its efforts may justly merit.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad

Is the short direct line from Michigan and Canada to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Birmingham, Meridian, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Macon, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and all Southern cities.

Day and night express trains run solid between Detroit and Cincinnati.

Direct connections made at Cincinnati for all points South, South-east and Southwest.

The only line leaving Detroit morning and evening by which you can secure parlor and sleeping coaches. No extra charge for quick time and superior service.

Call on nearest ticket agent of any line in Michigan or Canada for through tickets to all points South, or address D. B. Tracy, Northern Passenger Agent, 155 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, or E. O. McCormick, General Passenger Agent, 200 West Fourth street, Cincinnati. 873 if.

New Laundry

James E. Harris has opened up a new laundry at 424 Croghan street and desires to call the attention of the public to his low prices and the quality of his work; shirts, 10 cts; collars, 2 cts; cuffs, 4 cts, curtains, ladies' wear, etc., special prices at the Croghan street laundry, 11 Congress street, West. J. C. Harris, proprietor. Goods called for and delivered.

H. RIDIGER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

194 Randolph Street,

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

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

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK

4 PER CENT

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Pays 4 per cent on all Savings Deposits. Money deposited before the 5th will draw interest from 1st of month.

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

And Latest Styles of Hats at Lowest Prices is at

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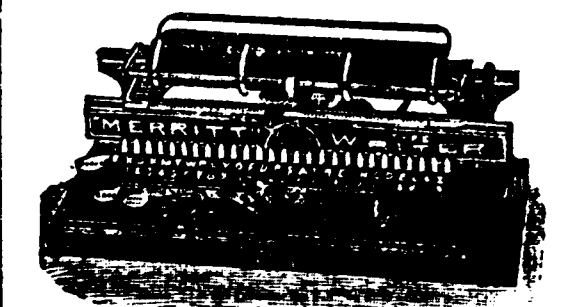
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TWENTY-THREE YEARS' PRACTICE.

"Vitalized Air" administered for.....75c
Teeth Extracted for.....25c
Teeth Filled with Gold for: \$1.00 and up.
Teeth Filled with Gold and Platinum
Allways.....75c to \$1.00
Teeth Filled with White Filling for.....50c
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of "Vitalized Air," which is made fresh every day, is warranted pure and perfectly harmless. All other methods are dangerous.

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The Best on Earth. Price complete, \$18.

"WARWICK CYCLES."

Bicycles from \$35 to \$135.
D. L. WATSON, Jr., Agent,
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Telephone, 1088.

SHIRTS, - - - 10c.
COLLARS, - - - 2c.
CUFFS, - - - 4c

These are the prices charged by The

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104 Randolph St.,
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For the best work in the City. Curtains Ladies' wear, and everything done in the best manner and style.

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GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY,
196 RANDOLPH STREET.

White's Opera House Block.

Lace Curtains & Prompt Work a Specialty.

Goods called for & delivered
TELEPHONE 448.

PIPES AND PIPE MAKERS.

Curious Things to be Seen and Heard in a Pipe Factory in Nassau Street.

Nassau street, between Beekman and Cedar, is built double. There is a row of shops and stores there in front with a narrow sidewalk and another row of factories behind. There are many curious things made in these factories, which front on small rearways and old-time courts. Silverware, canes, badges, and small machinery of all kinds are made there. Besides there are several pipe factories. One of the most interesting of these pipe factories is near John street. It is a room on the first floor lighted by two windows which never have a ray of sunlight. The man in charge of the factory was born in Austria and learned the profession, which his father had before him. He is a man well along toward 50 years of age, with gray hair and moustache. He wears a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, and when he works he puts on gold-rimmed eyeglasses over them. He is very proud of his business.

"My father lived in Vienna in the old time," said he. "He was a genius. He passed six examinations in his profession, in amber, meerschaum, rubber, ivory, wood, and metals. At that time a man had to serve an apprenticeship for a long term before he became a journeyman; then he had to travel around and see the world before he was allowed to open a shop. My father had a natural genius for his profession, and passed the examinations without having to serve an apprenticeship. He proved that he was not an apprentice."

There are many things in the back room which show that both the father and the son were geniuses in their profession. There is the cap of a tool handle in which William Birnbaum, the man who has charge, had made a set of chessman. The box is one and a quarter inches in diameter by half an inch in height. There is room in it for the whole set. He has things which he made when he was fifteen, which show the kind of an apprenticeship he went through.

He does not show these things to all of his customers, but he keeps them put away in a cabinet with a number of carved objects. One of them is an amber skull. It is less than three-quarters of an inch high, but the bones and articulations are distinctly marked. The carving is so fine that a magnifying glass has to be used to see it in detail. Another is a holder, whose a monk with a hollow head for cigarettes is laughing, but it requires a magnifying glass to see the lines of his mirth. One of the best pieces of carving, which also inculcates a moral lesson, is a skull and holds the wine bowl in place. The wine bowl is hollowed out for cigarettes. The most costly of the pipes represents a mermaid holding a conch shell close to her breast. Her scaly tail is twined about a large branch of white coral, which will become brown when the pipe is smoked. Each scale is perfect. The mermaid has much more expression in her face than have some of the big statues in Central Park, though there is hardly half an inch of meerschaum on which to carve the lines.

The man in charge had a pride in his work. He took the reporter in his workroom and showed him the raw amber and meerschaum, the half-finished pipes and the finished carvings. The meerschaum comes from Turkey in boxes. A box holds about fifty pounds and is worth from twenty to three hundred dollars, according to the size and quality of the pieces. It looks like plaster of Paris smoothed off and rounded. The amber looks like beeswax or large pieces of resin. It comes in pieces, and is worth from two to fifty dollars a pound. Meerschaum to make a five-dollar pipe costs about two dollars and a half. The amber tips raw cost about one-quarter or one-half as much.

When an order comes for a pipe the proprietor goes through the stock of meerschaum to get a piece out of which the pipe can be cut with as little loss as possible. Four-fifths of the meerschaum is wasted, though the chips are often saved and made into imitation meerschaum pipes. The meerschaum is first cut on a circular saw into a piece a little larger than the pipe. If the cutting shows holes or cracks the piece is cast aside. Then it is soaked in water for fifteen minutes and gut the rough shape with a knife. Then a hole is drilled through it and it is turned with a half motion. After the turning the stem is inserted. It is smoothed off when dry, boiled in wax, and polished; then it is ready to be sold.

The amber is worked with a chisel and turning wheel. The chisel is sharp and razorlike. A clumsy operator would cut his fingers off with it. An old operator takes the piece of amber in his hand and rounds it with the chisel, the forefinger of the left hand serving as a guide for the chisel to play. When it is rounded it is held against the face of a roughened wheel until it is turned to approximately the required size. Then it is put in the turning wheel and a hole is bored through it. This is for the more common and cheaper amber stems, the kind that are put in briarwood pipes which sell for 50 and 75 cents. It does not take more than a quarter or a half hour to finish one of these stems. A stem for a more costly pipe will take a day. The shortest time in which a good meerschaum pipe can be made is three days. That is for a plain pipe. If the pipe is to be carved that time has to be added. Workmen have spent months on carving one pipe.

The dust and chips from the amber

and meerschaum are saved. The amber dust is melted and made into amberine. The meerschaum dust is chopped up and worked into a paste, from which imitation meerschaum pipes are made. It is a common idea that real meerschaum can be told from imitation meerschaum by the fact that real meerschaum floats on the water, but imitation meerschaum floats also. Imitation meerschaum can be made which will color better than real meerschaum does, though it does not last so long and the color is likely to come in streaks. It is hard for a man who is not in the business to tell a real from an imitation meerschaum.

It is hard to make an estimate of the cost of a pipe from the cost of the materials, as so small a proportion of the raw material can be used. To get a stem for a big pipe a whole box may be gone through without finding any suitable piece. The best quality of meerschaum frequently has air holes and cracks in it.

A visit to the factory would repay any smoker. There are the original boxes in which the amber and meerschaum come, pipes partly finished and pipes almost finished, and if you get on the right side of the proprietor, he will show you carvings of which he has been proud since he was a boy. One of them, which is tenderly wrapped up, he carved when he was 15 years old. While he was showing it to a man a few weeks ago a piece was broken off. The piece is a chip hardly as large as a big pinhead, but it has been tenderly put away with the original carving in the box where it was placed more than thirty years ago.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Folding an Overcoat.

As you were saying, surely the proper way to fold an overcoat when one wishes to carry it on the arm is with its lining turned in. But now comes along "Q. E. D." and—with that assurance which the initials lead one to expect—asserts that an overcoat cannot be folded in that way so as to prevent the sleeves falling down. I venture to say, however, that the statement is as erroneous as it is positive, says a writer in the *Boston Post*. "Q. E. D." will soon doubtless fold up and put away for the summer (if, indeed, he has not already done so) his winter overcoat. In doing this will he not spread the overcoat on the bed with its lining resting on the coverlet; will he not then proceed to smooth out the sleeves, to turn over each edge of the coat so as to cover each sleeve, then fold down the middle and finally once traversely (so to speak)—the result being a nice little square (or almost square) bundle, ready to be pinned in a cloth, labeled and put on a shelf? Now, mark the difference between this method and the one I propose. The above overcoat, when folded will have its lining outside. But if when "Q. E. D." spreads out the overcoat on the bed he places not the lining but the outside of the coat next to the coverlet, and then proceeds to fold in the same manner, he will find that the sleeves are securely caught between the folds of the coat; and he may walk to his heart's content, absorbed in Euclid or what not, without fear of the sleeves falling out. I will admit that the coat thus folded, with the outside exposed to the weather and the lining protected, is not so neat as, and is more likely to be creased than, if folded with the lining outside; but I do maintain that the coat is thus better protected from wet and dust, and the sleeves will not drop down and bother the owner.

Emperor William's Royal Cousin.

There is a great deal of sham in all the show of affection that has been going on at Berlin between the Emperor William and his uncle, the Prince of Wales. It is pretty well known that the two have an ill opinion of one another. Wales hates Berlin because he regards it as a vulgarly democratic town, and he has always looked upon William as a bear. As for the young Emperor, he has been taught by Bismarck to regard England as a nonsensical little patch, wholly unworthy of consideration, and he has been heard to remark that the Prince of Wales was simply a petit-maitre and a flaneur.

Wales was accompanied to Berlin by his second son, Prince George. After they had been there two days the son broke out suddenly one day with: "Father, have you seen a pretty girl since you came here?" "That's a curious question," replied Wales. "How came you to ask it?" "Well, I fancied you'd be on the lookout," said George, "and I wish you'd tell me if you see one, for I've got tired of hunting for them. Your judgment in that direction is good enough for me."

The Prince of Wales speaks German very fluently, but this is hardly to be wondered at, since up to the time he was 12 years old German was the language spoken almost exclusively in the royal nursery at Windsor Castle.

A Wonderful Transformation.

A tadpole, the larva of a frog, has a tail and no legs, gills instead of lungs, the heart precisely like that of a fish, a horny beak for eating vegetable food, and spiral intestines for digesting it. With the approach of maturity the hind legs appear, then the front ones; the beak falls off, the tail and gills waste away, the lungs are created; the digestive apparatus is changed to suit the animal diet; the heart becomes reptilian in type by the addition of another auricle; in fact, skin, muscles, nerves, and blood vessels vanish, being absorbed atom by atom, while a new set is being substituted.

MISSING LINKS.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has headed a public subscription with the view of purchasing Mr. Stanley a handsome residence.

An Ottawa, Mo., man is the proud possessor of two Chinese rats. They steal and gnaw holes "alle same like Melicau rats.

A contemporary, which has been looking into the matter, reports that fewer daily papers are published in Boston now than in 1846.

Mrs. Crook, widow of Gen. Crook, has presented to Crook post, G. A. R., of Oakland, Md., a large and handsomely framed portrait of her husband.

An Eiffel tower may be erected in Germany. The Bavarian government proposes to build one near Starnberg Lake as a monument to Bismarck, and also as an observatory.

The Swedish Oyster Culture Society is trying to acclimatize American oysters from Connecticut on the coast of the province of Bahus. The young oysters seem to thrive well.

Col. Daniel S. Lamont is getting rich at a rapid rate. He is interested in several large financial enterprises. Ten years ago he was the legislative reporter for the *Albany Argus*.

An English naval officer has invented a pneumatic line-throwing gun, very light and portable which fires a hollow shell bearing the cord to a wrecked vessel or into a burning building on dry land.

The Rev. D. L. Moody observes that he doesn't believe the Angel Gabriel himself could come down and hold the attention of a congregation that had been busy reading the Sunday newspapers.

The biggest edible oysters in the world are found at Port Lincoln, in South Australia. They are sometimes more than a foot across the shell, and the oyster fits the shell so well he does not leave much margin.

The King of the Belgians did a gallant thing on Queen Victoria's birthday. He traveled from London all the way to Balmoral and back a distance of about 1,200 miles in order to personally present her with a bouquet.

There is a craze in London for queer leather. Some shops are stocked with fancy articles made from the skins of all sorts of beasts, reptiles and fishes, including pelican skins, lion and panther skins, fish skins, monkey skins and snake skins, etc.

Senator Carlisle is one of the many men who have found Friday anything but an unlucky day. His first nomination to Congress and his nomination as successor to the late Senator Beck each occurred on that day, and he was married on a Friday.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has denounced certain clergymen with whose views he does not agree as "villains." Mr. Spurgeon is a great and good man, but he is not heavily endowed with a sense of perspective in estimating the tendencies of modern thought.

It is an interesting point in American history if, as stated, the confederate gray uniform was borrowed from the First Virginia Regiment, which borrowed it from the Seventh New York Regiment. The confederate song "Dixie" was of northern authorship.

M. Ferrari, son of the Duchess of Galliera, is an enthusiastic postage-stamp collector, and his private collection is roughly valued at £40,000. And yet he has been known to negotiate the loan of a stamp from his mother, the Duchess, when he wanted to post a letter.

The servants and mistresses of Vienna have to manage their affairs under the superintendence of the police. The latter keep a "servants' book," in which each girl's dismissals and re-engage-ments are recorded, together with copies of the character given by each employer.

Pope Leo's resident physician follows his Holiness about almost like his shadow, and is forever going to and fro with a thermometer in his hand looking out for the slightest breath of an intrusive draught that might venture to blow rudely near the head of the church.

M. Spitzer of Paris is dead at the age of 71. He was the most remarkable example of the born collector in our age. He began life with nothing and has ended it the owner of a collection of works of art valued at 20,000,000 francs. The Rothschilds were patrons of Spitzer.

Between the Ural and the Okhotsk seas there is a spot half as large as the state of Michigan, which is frozen ground to the depth of ninety-four feet. That is, it has never thawed out since the world was created, and probably never will, and even if it should nobody would have any use for it.

Capt. Zelinski, who has made a careful and protracted examination of European armies and armaments, expresses his belief that a body of such cavalry as we had in the war, properly trained to their method of fighting, would be able to defeat a force of double its size if the latter were made up of cavalry well trained in the European school.

The crowding of the tenement houses in New York City, where the sweating system of work is in vogue, is disgraceful. The state inspectors declare that it is now worse than ever before, on account of the great number of Polish and Russian Hebrews who have swarmed over certain parts of the East Side and taken possession of those tracts in which the sweating system is practiced.

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Depot foot of Brush street. Central Standard Time. Oct. 7th, 1899.

Leave	Arrive
*8:00 a. m. Toronto, Montreal and East	9:40 a. m.
*12:00 m. Port Huron	3:00 p. m.
*4:30 p. m. Port Huron Express	*6:10 p. m.
*10:00 p. m. Toronto and Montreal Ex.	*9:10 p. m.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE R.V. Depot foot of Brush street. Trains run by Central Standard Time. May 6th, 1899.

Leave	Arrive
*Muskegon & Grand Rapids Ex. 50 a. m.	11:55 a. m.
*Through Mail & Chicago	10:30 a. m.
*Steamboat Express	4:30 p. m.
*Chicago Express with sleeper	8:00 p. m.
*Night Express with sleeper	10:30 p. m.
*Daily, Sundays excepted. Daily	

Grand Rapids Express and Morning Express have parlor car to Grand Rapids. *Steamboat Express has Wagner parlor Buffet car to Grand Haven. Chicago Express has elegant Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars to Chicago daily. Night Express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily. Sleeping car berths can be secured at general ticket office, 180 Jefferson avenue, cor. of Wood ward, and at the depot foot of Brush street. E. J. FIERCE, W. J. SPICER, City Ticket Agt. General Manager.

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A TWO YEAR'S VACATION.

BY JULES VERNE.

Author of "The Tour of the World in 80 Days," "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," Etc.

[CHAPTER V CONTINUED.]

Lifting his glass to his eyes, Brian gazed eagerly toward the east. As far as the eye could reach the country was flat. The cliff and its plateau sloped gradually toward the interior. Beyond, there were a few slight eminences, but not enough to sensibly modify the aspect of the country, which was covered with forests that concealed the course of the rivers which must be flowing seaward. The surface was level as far as the horizon, a distance, probably, of about twelve miles, so it was impossible to see whether the sea washed the land upon that side; hence to ascertain whether this was indeed a continent or an island it would be necessary to make a more extended exploration in an easterly direction.

Toward the north, too, the coast-line extended in a straight line for seven or eight miles; then, beyond another long narrow cape it again receded, outlining an immense sandy beach that gave one the impression of a vast desert.

Southward, beyond the cape at the other end of the bay, the coast ran from northeast to south-west, bordering a huge marsh which contrasted strikingly with the desert wastes to the north.

Was this an island or a continent? Brian was utterly unable to say. At all events, if it was an island, it was a very large one.

Turning his face westward, where the sea glittered with dazzling brightness beneath the oblique rays of the sun, which was now slowly descending toward the horizon, he raised his glass to his eyes and eagerly surveyed the watery expanse.

"Ships!" he exclaimed. "Some ships are passing!" For three black specks were indeed visible on the surface of the sparkling water at a distance of certainly not less than fifteen miles.

What excitement seized Brian? Was he the victim of an illusion or were there really three vessels in sight?

He lowered his glass, and after wiping it carefully, looked again.

The three black specks really seemed to be ships whose hulls were only visible; but it was impossible to determine their nature, though the absence of smoke indicated that they were not steamers.

Instantly the thought occurred to Brian that even if these were ships they were too far off for any signal to be noticed, and as it was scarcely probable that his comrades had seen the vessels, the best plan for him to pursue would be to hasten back to the yacht and light a big fire on the beach as soon as the sun went down.

Even while engaged in these reflections Brian did not cease his scrutiny of those three black specks, and great was his consternation and amazement when he became convinced beyond a doubt that there was no change in their position, and that the black specks were really three small islands which the schooner must have passed when the tempest drove it upon this coast, but which had been concealed from view by the fog.

His disappointment was intense. It was now two o'clock, and the tide was beginning to recede from the rocks that bordered the base of the promontory, and Brian, thinking it quite time to return to the yacht, made his preparations for the descent; but before quitting his lofty perch, he resolved to take one more survey of the eastern horizon, for by reason of the more oblique position of the sun, some point which he had not before seen might now be visible.

A final survey was made with the closest attention, and Brian had no cause to regret it, for at the furthest limit of the horizon, beyond the edge of the forest, he distinctly perceived a bluish line extending from north to south for several miles, and lost to view at either end behind the trees.

"What can that be?" he said to himself. Then examining it with even closer attention, he exclaimed—

"The sea! Yes, it is the sea!"

And the glass nearly fell from his hands. There could no longer be any doubt that the sea lay to the east of them! It was not a continent upon which the "Sloughi" had stranded. It was an island, lost in the watery wastes of the Pacific—an island from which it would be impossible to escape!

This thought and all its attendant dangers and perils flashed through the lad's mind, and his heart sunk within him. But serving himself against this weakness, he said to himself that he must not yield to despair, however dark the future might appear.

In less than a quarter of an hour afterward Brian had regained the beach, and taking the same route he had followed that morning, by five o'clock he had reached the "Sloughi," where his comrades were impatiently awaiting his return.

CHAPTER VI.

A DISCUSSION—AN EXPEDITION PLANNED AND DEFERRED—BAD WEATHER—A FISHING EXCURSION—COSTAR AND DOLE AS TRIBE A CLUMSY STEED—PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE—KNEELING BEFORE THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

That same evening, after supper, Brian announced the result of his expedition to the older boys, and how intense was their disappointment on learning from their comrade that they were really on an island and that their only chance of leaving it was to attract the attention of some passing vessel.

"But is it not quite likely that Brian is mistaken?" remarked Donovan.

"Yes, Brian, didn't you mistake a sand-bank for the sea?" suggested Cross.

"No, I am sure I made no mistake. What I saw was certainly water."

"How far off was it?" asked Wilcox.

"About six miles from the cape, I should judge."

"But were there no mountains or hills beyond it?" asked Webb.

"No, nothing but sky."

Brian seemed so positive that it appeared scarcely reasonable to maintain the slight-

est doubt on the subject; but Donovan persisted in his opinion as usual.

"Nevertheless, I feel sure that Brian must be mistaken," he remarked, "and until we have seen this water with our own eyes—"

"Which we will do," interposed Gordon, "for we must understand the situation more clearly before deciding upon any plan."

"And I must remind you that we have not a single day to lose," remarked Barter; "for we must leave here before the bad weather sets in if we are really upon a continent."

"If the weather permits we will start to-morrow upon this expedition which may take several days," replied Gordon. "I say if the weather is favorable, for to risk a journey through the dense forests of that interior in bad weather, would be folly."

"Agreed, Gordon," said Brian, heartily "and when we have reached the opposite shore of the island—"

"If it be an island," interrupted Donovan, shrugging his shoulders.

"It is one," retorted Brian, impatiently "I am not mistaken; I saw the sea distinctly. Donovan chooses to contradict me as usual."

"You are not infallible, Brian."

"No, and I don't pretend to be, but this time you will see for yourself that I am right. I am going to take a look at this sea myself, and if Donovan wishes to accompany me—"

"I shall certainly do so."

"And so will we!" exclaimed three or four of the larger boys.

"Very well, very well, but keep cool," interposed Gordon. "Though we are only children, let us try to act like men. Our situation is a very critical one, and the slightest imprudence may render it even more dangerous. All of us cannot venture into the forest. In the first place, the little children would not be able to accompany us, and how could we leave them alone on the 'Sloughi'! Let Brian and Donovan make the excursion, and let two others accompany them."

"I, for one!" cried Wilcox.

"And I!" exclaimed Service.

"So be it," replied Gordon. "Four will do. If you should be long in returning, some of us can come to meet you, while the others remain here on the schooner. Don't forget that this is our camp, our house, our home, and that it must be abandoned only when we are sure that we are upon a continent."

"But we are upon an island, I tell you," insisted Brian, a little impatiently.

"That remains to be proved," retorted Donovan.

Gordon's sage advice prevented any further altercation, however. The wisest course to pursue, as Brian himself admitted, was to make their way through the forest to the body of water he had seen in the distance; for even though it was a sea that lay to the east of them, might there not be other islands there, separated from this only by straits which might not prove impassable. There was certainly no land to the west of them nearer than New Zealand, so their only chance of finding an inhabited country was to the east of them.

Eager as Donovan and Brian were to start, a change in the weather compelled them to postpone their expedition. A cold rain fell at intervals all the next day; and the continuous fall of the barometer indicated a prolonged period of bad weather. Still there was no real cause for regret, for although every member of the little party was anxious to know if the sea really surrounded them upon all sides, it would be the height of imprudence to rush into an unknown country just as winter was coming on, even if they found that they were on a continent. How could they endure the fatigue and hardships of a journey of several hundred miles at that season of the year? Would even the most vigorous of them have strength to reach the goal? No; to be attended with any chance of success, such an undertaking must be attempted only when the days were long and when one had not the inclement weather of winter to fear; consequently they would have to reconcile themselves to spending the cold season in their present quarters on the "Sloughi."

Meanwhile, Gordon had done his best to ascertain in what part of the ocean the shipwreck had occurred. Stieler's Atlas contained a number of maps and charts of the Pacific, and the only islands given upon these maps a little to the north of the route usually followed from Auckland to South America, were Easter Island and the island of Juan Fernandez, upon which Alexander Selkirk spent so many years of his life. South of these there was no land until the boundless wastes of the Antarctic Ocean were reached. To the eastward there were only the islands of the Chiloe and Madre-de-Dios archipelagoes, on the coast of Chili, and south of these, the archipelagoes of the Strait of Magellan or the Terra del Fuego, upon which the seas of Cape Horn break with such appalling violence. If the schooner had been cast upon one of these last islands the lads would have to travel several hundred miles to reach the inhabited regions of Chili, La Plata or the Argentine Republic; and what assistance could they hope for in these lonely desert wastes where dangers of every kind threaten the traveler!

With such a prospect before them, they must proceed with the utmost caution if they would avoid certain death. At least such was the opinion of Gordon. Brian and Barter fully agreed with him, and even Donovan and his adherents were finally obliged to admit it.

The intended visit to the body of water seen to the east of them was not abandoned, though by reason of the bad weather the boys were obliged to postpone it for more than a fortnight. Rain fell from morning until night, and the wind blew with frightful violence, but the lads were not idle though it was impossible for them to leave the schooner. The vessel needed constant repairs now, for the seams in her sides were beginning to open, and the deck was no longer water-tight; consequently one of the very first things to be done was to find a more substantial shelter, for even if the party should conclude to make their way eastward this would be an impossibility for five or six months, and the "Sloughi" certainly would not last so long.



If it should become necessary to abandon the vessel in midwinter, where would they find a refuge, since the west side of the cliff contained no nook or crevice which could be utilized. Therefore it was on the opposite side, sheltered from the sea-winds, that they must seek a refuge, and if need be build a house large enough for their little company. In the meantime, steps must be taken to keep out not only the water but troublesome draughts. Gordon would even have used the extra sails to cover the deck had he not been unwilling to sacrifice the heavy canvas which would serve for a tent if they were obliged to camp in the open air, so he contented himself to spreading some tarpaulin over the worst leaks. In the meantime the cargo was carefully packed, baled and labeled, in order that it could be speedily transported to a place of shelter under the trees, if necessary.

When the storm abated for a few hours Donovan, Webb and Wilcox went out to shoot pigeons, which Moko served up in different styles with more or less success; while Garnett, Service, Cross, and the little boys, sometimes accompanied by Jack, devoted their attention to fishing; and so thickly did the water teem with fish of every kind that it was amusing to listen to the exclamations of the young fishermen when they drew in their nets.

"I have some. I have some magnificent ones. Oh, how big they are!" Jenkins would cry rapturously.

"They are even larger than yours!" exclaimed Iverson, who had been obliged to call Dole to his assistance.

"They are going to get away from us!" cried Costar, and then everyone would hasten to their aid.

"Hold tight, hold tight; and above all pull your nets out quickly!" Garnett or Service would exclaim.

Then, by their united efforts, they would succeed in dragging the seine up on the beach, and none too soon, for in the shoal water there was always a large number of those ferocious lampreys which play such havoc with fish; but though they lost many in this way, those that remained afforded an abundant supply for their table. The cod was a special favorite, either eaten fresh or salted. As for the fishing at the mouth of the river, that yielded only some very mediocre specimens of gudgeons.

On the 27th of March a more important capture led to a very comical incident. The rain having ceased in the afternoon, the younger children went down to the river with their fishing-tackle. Suddenly loud cries resounded—cries of delight, it is true, though they were also cries for help.

Gordon, Brian, Service, and Moko, who were busy aboard the schooner, stopped work, and hastening in the direction from which the cries proceeded soon traversed the five or six hundred yards that separated them from the river.

"Come! come quick!" cried Jenkins.

"Yes, come and see Costar and his fiery steed," shouted Iverson.

"Hurry, Brian, hurry, or it will get away from us," added Jenkins.

"Stop, stop—take me off! I'm afraid!" yelled Costar, gesticulating frantically.

"Get up! get up!" cried Dole, who had taken a seat behind Costar on the moving mass which proved to be a turtle of gigantic size, one of those enormous monsters which are most frequently found resting on the surface of the water. This one, surprised upon the beach, was now trying to make its way back to its native element. In vain the children who had fastened a rope about its neck endeavored to detain the powerful animal. It was moving slowly but surely toward the sea, dragging its captors with it. Out of pure mischievousness Jenkins had placed Costar on the turtle's back, and Dole, seated astraddle behind him, was holding the little fellow fast in spite of his shrieks of terror which became more and more piercing as the turtle neared the sea.

"Hold tight, hold tight, Costar!" cried Gordon.

"And take care that your horse doesn't take the bit in his teeth!" shouted Service. Brian could not help laughing. There was really danger, for as soon as Dole let go his hold Costar could easily slip to the ground. It was highly important that the animal should be captured, however, and it was quite evident that even if Brian and the others should unite their efforts with those of the little children they would still be unable to check it, so some way to check its progress must promptly be devised before it reached the water, where it would be safe.

The revolvers with which Gordon and Brian had provided themselves would not prove of the slightest use in this emergency as a turtle's shell is bullet proof and if they undertook to attack it with an ax it would only draw its head and claws back into its shell.

"There is only one way," remarked Gordon, "and that is to turn it over upon its back."

"But how?" replied Service. "The thing weighs at least three hundred pounds, and we shall never be able—"

"Quick, some spars, some spars!" replied Brian, and followed by Moko he rushed back to the "Sloughi" at the top of his speed.

The turtle was now not more than thirty yards from the sea, so Gordon hastily pulled Costar and Dole off the animal's back, then seizing the rope they all pulled as hard as they could without retarding its progress in the least, however, for it

was quite strong enough to tow the whole Chairman School along in its wake.

Fortunately Brian and Moko returned before the turtle had reached the water's edge.

Some spars were hastily slipped under it, and by means of these levers the boy finally succeeded in turning it over upon its back. This done it was really a prisoner, it being impossible for it to use its claws, besides, just as it was drawing its head back into its shell, Brian struck it such a well-aimed blow with an ax as to kill it almost instantly.

"Well, Costar, are you still afraid of the sea monster?" he asked.

"No, Brian, I'm not afraid of it now that it is dead."

"But I'll bet you something pretty that you won't dare to eat it."

"Is it good to eat?"

"Certainly."

"I shan't be afraid to eat it if it is good," replied Costar, smacking his lips already.

"It is excellent," answered Moko, and he spoke the truth, for turtle meat is really a great delicacy.

As it would be impossible to transport this gigantic mass to the yacht, they were obliged to cut it up then and there. This was not a very pleasant task, but these lads were beginning to submit to the sometimes rather disagreeable necessities of their present life quite manfully. The most difficult thing to do was to break the lower shell, upon which an ax made no impression whatever. They finally succeeded in forcing a cold chisel through the cracks in the shell; the flesh was then cut up and carried aboard the "Sloughi," and that day everyone came to the conclusion that turtle soup was delicious, to say nothing of the steaks which they devoured with great gusto, though Service had scorched them quite badly. Even Fan proved to their satisfaction that the carcass of the animal was by no means despised by the canine race. This turtle, in short, furnished them with over fifty pounds of excellent meat, and enabled them to economize their supply of food. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

THEY ALL DID IT, THEY ALL DO IT. In Cleopatra's Time, as Well as Now, Women Painted Their Faces.

Are you a student of statistics? If you are you will be interested in knowing that a German who got accurate data concerning the amount of cosmetics used all through the world says that the money that American women pay for them would paint 17,000 houses allowing \$75 for each house! Notwithstanding this horrible charge I don't believe American women will quail when it comes to buying anything they think will add to their beauty. Of course, in nine cases out of ten, it doesn't add to it, but even a man has to confess that a tiny little bit of powder to take the shine off the nose is desirable. When Ovid was writing about women and their ways he said that a fancy for looking ill and delicate and playing on the feelings of the men had taken possession of them, and that it was a smart thing to get a fetching pallor on their faces by white lead or other stuffs. In the ruins of Thebes an entire toilet case was found, with bottles of perfumery, jars of powder, and tubes of paint, with brushes and cloths, evidently showing that the belle of that day not only knew how to take good care of her skin, but believed in having good tools to achieve good results. The belles of Nineveh were willing to suffer to be beautiful; they had their skins made smooth with pumice stone and then they were enameled.

Cleopatra not only had every cosmetic known in her day to add to her good looks, but she also wrote a book on the care of the skin, which, unfortunately for the belles of to-day, is out of print. In 1779 the English Parliament, which always looked for the protection of its men, considered a bill that read this way: "All women, without distinction as to age or rank, maidens as well as widows, who should deceive the male subjects of his Majesty and mislead them into marriage by means of paint, salve, beauty water, false teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, corsets, or padded hips should be punished under the provisions of the law against sorcery, and the marriage shall be declared null." The bill did not pass, I believe, and it probably emanated from the brain of somebody who had been deceived, and who wished, generously, to save his friends. In England to-day paint is much more generally used than in this country, where what is known as "saucer rouge," and which is applied with a soft linen rag, is in greater favor. English women make up abominably. From the Princess of Wales to the chorus girls the idea of improving the face seems to be to put a dab of rouge under each eye and not to shade it, to leave the ears and chin untouched, and to suppose that everybody believes this is real.

If rouge is used it should always be shaded off with a little powder, the lobes of the ears and the edge of the chin each being touched slightly with it, because any face on which there is a glow of color has the pink also at points. Nobody blushes in a round spot. Shape the pink a little to your cheek, and if your face is very full make it longer than round. Don't put it on at all unless you think you can't do without it; that is to say, that you look so ghastly you feel that you need it. A color is sometimes given to the face by dabbing it in gin and water, the gin bringing the blood to the surface and giving it life; as in addition it softens the skin there is no reason in the world why it shouldn't be used.—N. Y. Sun.

"Why do the political parties have a lot of wild, visionary people in their train?" "O, they're the cranks, you know, that turn the machine."

WINGED MISSILES

Just 860,000 women are married yearly in England.

The coins of Siam are made of porcelain those of Japan are principally of iron.

Heligoland has a national debt of £10. The revenue is between £3,000 and £3,000.

A failure of the potato crop is threatened in Ireland, and famine will follow if it happens.

A hunter of Chepallis, Wash., recently killed a cougar which measured 9 feet 8 inches in length.

A large sturgeon, with a chain five feet long attached to it, has been caught off the coast of Oregon.

In Bradford county, Florida, is a hollow stump from which comes a noise similar to that of a boiling kettle.

A pair of shoes for a Georgia negro weighed four pounds and five ounces. They were numbered fifteen.

CONDUCTOR E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Thump your head, and if it thumps like a ripe watermelon, keep your mouth shut.

Ignorance is often the very cream of the juror's milk of human kindness.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Just as the ice train was saying good-bye up jumps the coal trust and waves its black flag.

Does Your Baby chafe easily? Jaseff's "LY-COOL-DINE" Nursery Powder positively CURES CHAFING. Send 25c. in stamps for large box. Sample Free. Jaseff, Dalley & Co., Box 1723, New York.

The carpenters are doing their striking with hammers; filling time and making wages.

"The Rochester" is a perfect lamp. No smoke, no smell, no broken chimneys. A light as soft as twilight, as genial as love and brilliant as a June morning! Ask for it. Send for Catalogue. Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

Well preserved women, when consulting their mirror see beside their satisfied reflection the calm and earnest face of Lydia E. Pinkham. They can tell you why.

More diseases are produced by using brown and perfumed soaps than by any thing else. Why run such terrible risks when you know Dobbins' Electric Soap is pure and perfect. Dobbins' prevents hands from chapping.

The dentist dotes on extracts. Strange to say, his female patient does not.

The father of a heavy-weight son of upper ten tendom gave the occupation of the young man as "a hammock-tester."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mr. Webb is "only a third vice president," but the flies don't seem to roost on his coat-tail.

Three Harvest Excursions. The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. E., will sell, on Tuesdays, September 9th and 23rd, and October 14th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at *Half Rate* to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. Limit thirty days. For circular giving details concerning tickets, rates, time of trains, etc., and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or address F. S. EVERTS, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

All the designs submitted in the competition for a new York's monument to General Grant are drawn on the supposition that the work is to cost \$500,000.



All on one side—the offer that's made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's \$500 reward for an incurable case of Catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long standing. They mean what they say; they're responsible, and the offer has been made for years. It's all on your side—you lose your catarrh, or you're paid \$500 for keeping it. But it's safe for them, too—they know you'll be cured.

Dr. Sage's Remedy produces perfect and permanent cures of Chronic Catarrh in the Head, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, watering or weak eyes, and impaired memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. Remedy sold by druggists, 50 cents.

Church News-

Bethel A. M. E.—Corner of Hastings and Napoleon streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. Jas. M. Henderson, pastor.

Ebenezer A. M. E.—Calhoun street, near Beaubien. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. G. W. Brown, pastor.

Second Baptist.—Croghan street, near Beaubien. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. E. H. McDonald, pastor.

St. Matthew's Episcopal.—Corner Antoine and Elizabeth streets. Sunday services: Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10:30 a. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 4 p. m. C. H. Thompson, D. D., rector.

St. John Baptist.—Columbia street, near Rivard. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service.—Rev. Auger, pastor.

(Brief items of news will be welcome from other pastors or laymen.)

The corner stone of the new St. Paul chapel, St. Louis, Mo., was laid last Sunday Sept. 14.

The Rev. W. H. Shepherd, pastor of a church at Atlanta, Ga., covers the distance between his home and the church on a bicycle.

Mt. Olivet Baptist church, New York City have started a branch church in West 47th street to be known as Christ's Mission. W. H. Coats has been appointed leader of the services.

Bethel A. M. E. church, Providence, R. I., are selling season tickets to a course of exercises beginning Sunday, Sept. 21, and lasting a week in honor of the 24th anniversary of their society.

The Rev. R. A. Johnson, pastor of the North Street A. M. E. church, Springfield, O., died Sept. 10 at his home in Columbus, O. It is said that he was one of the ablest ministers of the Ohio conference.

The memorial tablet of the late Bishop R. H. Cain, D. D. of the A. M. E. church which was being executed for Morris Brown church, Charleston, S. C., has been finished and placed in position in that edifice.

The Dark Continent will have another worker in the missionary field in the person of Rev. Sarah Gorham of Boston, the first licensed woman preacher of the A. M. E. church, who has resigned her pastorate and gone to Ethiopia.

The Rev. R. M. Countie, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle and secretary of the Memphis Bible and Industrial School, Memphis, Tenn., has returned from a two months' European tour, having collected nearly \$8,000 for his work in Memphis.

The general conference of the African Union True Methodist Protestant church was in session at Wilmington, Del., the past week. The main business accomplished was the revision of the church discipline and readjusting district lines.

The Rev. Richard Graham, presiding elder of the Atlanta, Ga. district A. M. E. church in a communication in the latest issue of the Christian Recorder, criticises the action of the bench of bishops for changing the place of the next general conference from Selma, Ala., to Philadelphia, and questions their authority for doing so.

Bridge Street A. M. E. church, Brooklyn, which has been closed for repairs was reopened Sunday, Sept. 7 with special services it being also its thirty-sixth anniversary. Bishop H. Turner, Presiding Elder Derricks and the Rev. W. D. Cook of Wilmington, Del., were present and congratulated pastor and people on the beautiful appearance of the building.

Bishop Ward, in his address to the Missouri conference of the A. M. E. church spoke highly of the work of the Rocky Mountain conference which is an outgrowth of the Missouri. He said it had made the clearest record known in his 22 years experience, reporting more than \$125 per capita dollar money and for missionary and educational work \$200 each.

Rev. W. D. Johnson, D. D. of Athens, Ga., secretary of Education of the A. M. E. church made the following report of the work of that department before the Michigan conference: Number of institutions of learning, 21; number of professors, 73; number of students, 2173; whole number graduates, 179; collections for the year, \$33,633.23; value of school property, \$341,425; amount of indebtedness, \$24,341.95.

The Boston correspondent of the Christian Recorder thinks that the quarterly and annual conferences are largely responsible for the number of poorly qualified ministers who hinder the spiritual work of the A. M. E. church. He says the former will recommend anybody to the latter and that the latter is "more concerned about the applicant's grammar than his grace and if a man is a good speaker that settles it." Occasionally they are admitted without possessing either qualification.

They Are Afraid To.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:—The wealth of the colored people of the South is estimated at \$263,000,000. It is easy to derive from these figures the reason why the Southern whites do not favor the idea of solving the suffrage problem by establishing a property qualification for voters.

Information Wanted.

As to the whereabouts of Frederick Henderson, (colored), who when last heard from was in Omaha, Neb. Barber by trade. Anyone hearing anything of him, please address, Mrs. E. Duer, Marshall, Mich. Omaha paper please copy. 378.

Lost.

Lost.—A gold bracelet bearing the initials F. B. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same with Mrs. Brewer, 332 Antoine street. Adv.

Any comrade of Company C, Third U. S. Colored Infantry reading this notice please send your address to W. H. Stark, 323 Adams street, Buffalo, N. Y., and oblige an old comrade. Adv-143

\$600.—Cottage For Sale in Windsor, 5 rooms, parlor. Lot 48x110. Great sacrifice. R. Timms, 75 Bates Street, Detroit.

Advertise in THE PLAIN DEALER.

STOCKBRIDGE'S REPLY

TO A K. OF L. RESOLUTION AGAINST THE LODGE BILL.

He Equarely Favore a Law to Give Every Citizen a Chance to Vote and Have It Counted.

Seymour, the Washington correspondent of the Detroit Tribune, sent the following interesting dispatch to his paper last Saturday:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Henry J. Allen of Schoolcraft, state master workman of the Knights of Labor, has sent to Senator Stockbridge the resolutions against the Lodge bill recently passed at the state meeting of the order. Mr. Allen ended his letter with the remark that Senator Stockbridge was expected by his action in the senate to carry out the spirit of the resolutions. All this drew from Senator Stockbridge the following letter, which was mailed today:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of recent date, in which you inclosed a copy of a resolution adopted at the last session of the state assembly K of L., protesting against the passage of the Lodge election bill. While I am not satisfied with the Lodge bill in respect to some of its provisions, I am yet heartily in favor of the enactment of some law that will assure to the people of this country an honest and free expression of sentiment at the polls North and South, which simply means fair elections and an honest count—just such elections as you see in your county every year. If the enactment of a law providing for honest and fair elections all over the country, without distinction as to section or locality, will, as your resolution sets forth, 'be subversive of peace and fraternal feeling between the sections' of this country, I am willing for one to assume my full share of responsibility for such a condition of affairs.

"If peace and fraternal feeling between different sections of the country can be purchased at the price of ignoring the constitutional rights of the citizen, then we have again approached that condition of affairs which existed prior to 1861, and it is time that positive steps were taken to correct, by stringent laws, the abuses which we know exist in the South. I know of no reason why the South should not respect and obey the laws as do the people of the North, and if they will not, or if any other section will not, due respect and obedience should be enforced."

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING—One must not expect it. But the most satisfactory of securing your own Home is offered by the Prospective Home-ward Company, 172 Griswold street, Detroit, Michigan. A thousand dollar Home costs you but One Thousand and Fifty Dollars in ten years. This includes both interest and principal. If you are not enjoying the comforts of your own fireside enclose a stamp and write for particulars! If you can pay rent, you may own your own Home. We are not speculating on real estate, nor in the dollars of the poor.

We invest your money and what we advance, in a home for your personal use and improvement. Are you interested? If so, write us. Adv.

Notice!

Here is an offer that all should profit by. I have made arrangements to change my business on Nov. 1st next and will then discontinue the manufacture of "Baccata." I have now on hand 2,000 packages which I will give to the public at the cost of manufacture, which is \$5 per dozen. I will also send to all who order one dozen packages or one half dozen at \$3, the formula for making Baccata; this will enable you to prepare Baccata at any time you wish to use it. I have a great many letters from persons who speak in glowing terms of Baccata, but for obvious reasons I have not published them to the world, but will send the addresses to any one sending stamp, and you can write to them and learn what Baccata has done for them. All orders must be sent in by Nov. 1st as after that date all money will be returned without the goods. Hoping all readers of this paper will avail themselves of this offer. I am yours, Dr. E. S. NADVAN.

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Comprising all the Latest Styles known to the trade, These Goods are now disposed of with a rush, at Prices less than half the cost to manufacture.

FALL UNDERWEAR.
Our new purchase of Fall Underwear caps the climax, and affords Price-previous record. Just think:
Men's elegant Scotch gray Shirts and Drawers going as low as 37½c
Men's extra quality Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers down to 50c
For Ladies' Wear we have
500 Doz. Ladies' Jersey Vests which will be closed out at 25c. each

CLOAKS AND WRAPS.
Having purchased a small stock, of about \$9,500.00 in CLOAKS, WRAPS and JERSEYS, Comprising all the Latest Novelties of the day we propose to give to our Patrons the benefit of this purchase and submit the following prices for careful inspection:
500 Ladies' Jackets worth \$5, \$6 and \$7, choice of all until sold 75c each.
219 Ladies' Newmarkets well worth \$8, \$10 and \$12, Your choice of this Lot \$3.99
135 Tailor-made Newmarkets, extra fine with plush sleeves. These goods can be found no where for less than \$23 to \$25. Our price until sold \$14.50
Call at once and make your selection as these prices will never be duplicated.

Our Big Basement Bargains.
CARPETS, CURTAINS and OILCLOTHS reduced 10 to 15 per cent. CHINESE MATTINGS reduced 12½ per cent. GLASS, TIN, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE at prices never before heard of.
Don't fail to visit this Department. Bargains too numerous to mention.

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Choice Collection of Tropical Plants on Exhibition,
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"IF"
You have a GOOD THING, advertise it; if you haven't, don't." As WE HAVE, WE DO and to prove it, call the attention of the Ladies to our **HANDKERCHIEF** Counter, where we offer this week 1 lot of Ladies' Hemstitched and Scalloped Handkerchiefs at 30c each.
An ALL-LINEN INITIAL Handkerchief at 11c. The same in EXTRA SIZE at 15c each. And to "Cap the Climax" in this department we will show you in Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs SIX HEMSTITCHED ONES FOR 25c, easily worth 10c a piece.

EMBROIDERIES.
Short length Embroidery Sale all this week. 20 to 50 per cent SAVED ON LAST SUMMER'S PRICES. 1 lot Cambric Edges, worth 7c and 8c yard, for 30c a yard. 1 lot Soiled Cambric Edges and Insertions at HALF PRICE.
Taylor, Woolfenden & Co.

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189 and 190 RANDOLPH STREET.
MONDAY, SEPT. 1.
And all Week. All Ladies are Cordially Invited to Attend and see the most FASHIONABLE GOODS at our usual Low Prices. Open until 9 p. m.
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