

# THE PLAIN DEALER

Read Our New Department "Woman's Work and Ways" 8th Page

VOLUME IX. NO. 30

DETROIT, MICH., DECEMBER 11, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 450.

## PLUTARCH'S TOPICS.

Our Correspondent Not Reckless, But Sticking Close to Facts.

REV. A. B. C. POMPOSITO.

A Type of a Minister—The Effect Upon the Congregation—Where's the Fault.

Last week we unintentionally said, "That class of ministers who are competent to earn a living at other than menial occupations either support themselves teaching school or else quit the ministry." This proposition was intended to apply to only such ministers as fail to receive a call or an appointment to churches able and willing to support them.

All must recognize the fact that deserving churches can and usually do get first-class pastors. It is also true there are more such ministers than there are good churches.

Plutarch does not desire to make any reckless or extravagant assertions, but wishes to stick close to facts and the exact logical inferences therefrom.

There is a very wide-extended prejudice among the people against so-called educated preachers. Does this indicate that the people are utterly unable to appreciate education, or does it indicate defects in the education displayed?

That people who seldom or never read a newspaper, and who rarely read the Bible, should have no sympathy with the thoughtfulness of earnest and thoughtful men, is not strange.

The deck-hand would find no particular pleasure in sharing the thoughts and feelings of the scholar. This is true, and yet it is also true that there are ten thousand things connected with the moral life and related to the eternal destiny of the deck-hand in which he would take great interest if they were brought home to his mind and heart. With these truths before us let us examine the prejudice the people feel against so-called educated ministers.

The Rev. A. B. C. Pomposito, D. D., Ph. D., V. D. M., X. Y. Z., etc. is a graduate from a college. He enters the Methodist church and takes an appointment. Being a graduate he expects to receive the best appointment in the conference, regardless of his lack of experience. The bishop, however, being both wise and firm, sends Mr. Pomposito to D., a church having about 100 members and in a community having 3,000 colored citizens, who do not bother the church very much. Now, if Mr. Pomposito had good, hard common sense he would sail in and try to build up a first-class church, but he lacks good common sense and hence permits his wounded vanity to ruin him. He gets mad at the bishop and feels that he is put down because he is so smart. He gets mad at the preachers holding better charges, and thinks they are ignoramuses who don't deserve them. He goes to his new work full of this devilish spirit.

He regards the people as rank savages among whom he is forced to dwell for a year. He gets up in the pulpit and tells them the distance from star to star, expounds the nebular hypothesis, refers frequently to Jupiter, Juno, Neptune, Mars, etc. talks familiarly of Homer, Themistocles, Aristides, Caesar, Cato and Cicero. He quotes his text in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, refers learnedly to disputed points of exegesis, and winds up by pointing out the sin of ignorance and the depth and heat of the hell in which all shall be cast who do not understand and appreciate his learned discourse.

What is the result? Why, just what anybody but a fool would expect.

The people are disgusted, disappointed, and thoroughly dissatisfied. They naturally attribute the idiosyncrasy shown by the preacher to his education, and soon come to detest educated preachers. Who that reads this and has had any experience can deny it? We have stated a fair case. Now, where is the fault? With the fool of a preacher, of course.

The ignorance of the people is not so dense that they cannot detect an egotist and a fool. The only difference between an ignorant congregation and one more cultured is this: The ignorant one puts up with their white elephant until conference, while a more sensible congregation would bounce him at once.

It is that class, that detestable, accursed class of educated preachers who have done nearly as much evil as the saloon-keeper.

The Rev. C. A. A. Taylor, D. D.,

Ph. D., V. D. M., etc., of whom the Plaindealer spoke a few weeks ago, is possibly a fair specimen of the class Plutarch is referring to.

The bombastic, pedantic, educated monkeys who strut about wrapped up in a hundred shreds and rags torn from as many different books, are they who cause the people to hate the name of education. Who can blame the people?

Now, let us inquire, is it impossible for a really educated minister to succeed?

Why should it not be? Is not knowledge always power?

Intelligence always rules and brains always sway. The truly educated christian gentleman who is a pastor will win his way to the hearts of the people every time, if he possesses with his school training the tact that is requisite to success in the ministry.

In the first place he will not quote Greek or Latin to the people, but will use it at home in understanding his text and will get all he can learn into his head and heart in such a shape that he can tell it in plain, simple, everyday language. When he does this the people know what he is talking about and are interested. The people can understand big thoughts much easier than they can big words, and the preacher who possesses big thoughts and good common sense will always put his thoughts in such words that they will all trot out in plain sight like beautiful race horses, will skip about in plain view like lovely lambs, or warble like beautiful birds in spring-time.

There is another thing about the thoughts of a preacher who is educated and possessed of common sense. It is this: His thoughts will be practical. He will seek to teach his people truths about their moral relations. He will try to tell them how to do in order to be good, happy and prosperous, and when he speaks to them of heaven it will always be in such a way as to impress upon them the truth that character makes destiny both for time and eternity.

I say such preachers will win their way to the hearts of the people. Yet it is also true that they can only impress themselves upon those who are willing to receive the truth. They cannot reach the unwilling class, nor win those who stand off in disdain, looking down upon the earnest church folks. This noble class of ministers could and would accomplish one hundred fold more were they to have the moral support and hearty sympathy of the best people of each community.

At Duluth lives a colored man with nearly \$200,000 who will neither give a dollar in money nor an ounce of influence to the church which is struggling into existence right under his nose. Now, this gentleman is well off, has great influence in the city, and possesses much business experience. Were he to take hold with the preacher and church people, his advice, influence and money could accomplish in one year what it will otherwise take ten years to achieve, both in acquiring property and gaining hold on the lives of the people.

A similar case is conspicuous in a city in northern Michigan, and other cases could be pointed out in a hundred cities known to Plutarch.

Dear reader, what do you think of the colored man who has intelligence, money, and influence, and yet refuses to lend a hand to the elevation of the less fortunate of his race?

PLUTARCH.

## FINDLAY NOTES.

Findlay, O., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Sims and Mrs. Charles Johnson left for Kentucky last Tuesday night.

Mr. John Embry received license to exhort last Thursday. He will give his first exhortation on Xmas Eve night.

The debating society has a very nice program for Tuesday night.

Mr. A. C. Johnson got home Tuesday after spending two weeks with his mother.

The choir has reorganized with Mrs. A. B. Woods, leader. We expect to hear good singing in the church in the near future.

Miss Ella Evans will leave here for Ypsilanti Mich., next Thursday. Society will miss her very much. She made for herself a host of friends during her short stay here.

Mr. Charley Scott, is confined to the house with a lame foot. He was hurt on a C. H. & D. engine.

Mr. A. R. Cooper, was in Fostoria last week on business.

Mr. Brown, of Jackson Mich. is employed at B. F. Allens shop.

Mr. Charles Williams, went to Springfield to attend the funeral of a friend, Miss Lowe.

Mr. Fred Adams, of Fostoria, was in the city this week.

T. A. Y.

Wyoming's building at the fair will be of the French chateau style of architecture, 50 by 70 feet, two stories high, and will cost about \$20,000.

## A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Oppression in Russia Stirs a Half Million Americans to Action.

OPPRESSION IN AMERICA.

Doesn't Seem to be the Same—Philadelphia Citizens Might Better Petition Home.

The daily press brings to many homes to-day the information that a monster petition to the Czar of all the Russias signed by 500,000 Americans, chiefly of Philadelphia and vicinity, requesting him to take steps to alleviate the sufferings of prisoners and exiles in Siberia will not be sent across the water because there is no likelihood that it would reach the autocrat to whom it is addressed if it were.

The signing of petitions to the Czar by Americans in regard to the criminal administration of his realm is instructive from many points of view. It shows in the first place how keen is the desire of the American people that other nations should do justice to all races and classes, and in the second place an instinctive recognition of the very just and true doctrine that every one who believes that justice should be done is in duty bound to express that conviction in order that a knowledge of their disapproval may have its influence upon the apathetic or oppressive.

The fact that in one city and its vicinity half a million were found willing to take the pains to express their opinions to the Czar as to the need of reform in his government shows a most profound sense of the unrighteousness of injustice and the duty of every civilized Christian to aid in its eradication. It is a most ungrateful thing to question the sincerity of an impulse so sweet and spontaneous, but one can not help wondering whether the same eagerness would have been shown if the victims of injustice had been dusky-skinned American citizens instead of Nihilist subjects of the Muscovite empire. Would these same people as willingly petition for liberty and law-trial by jury, personal right and equal civic privilege—in behalf of citizens deprived of those rights which the Constitution of the United States promises them, as to secure the same to Russian subjects who never enjoyed them? Is it really as great an offense against humanity and Christian civilization to hang colored American citizens without trial as it is to imprison a Russian subject without specific charge? Is it as terrible a thing to whip an American citizen without form of law as it is to knot a Russian subject by imperial order? Is it as barbarous a thing to burn an American citizen alive—remember that seven have been burned at the stake within twelve months—to skin him alive, or mutilate, disjoint, and disembowel him for the amusement of a crowd as to allow a Russian's toes to be frost-bitten in a cell in Siberia? These are very serious questions, though they may seem ungracious.

The National Citizens' Rights association is designed to answer these very questions and is answering them every day. Its brief history is perhaps as remarkable as that of any popular movement ever known. It was started without premeditation, organization, or consultation with any one, by a suggestion merely in the Bystander's Notes published six weeks ago.

The first certificate of membership was issued Nov. 6. Up to the end of the month about 4,000 letters had been received; 7,000 application blanks had been sent to voluntary canvassers in forty-two different States. The movement has been entirely from the outside. No one has been asked for his name or influence. No appeal has been made to party or other organization. Only one man has been made a member who did not in writing ask to be. The people have done the work, the Bystander has only recorded it. The expense of postage, stationery, and printing has been met by voluntary contributions. The work, until Dec. 1, was done gratuitously; now one clerk is employed. The whole amount received is a trifle less than \$200, principally for postage. Of this amount, all except three five dollar subscriptions and several two dollars, have been of small amount—one dollar or less. Many larger ones are promised when required. One friend has offered to print 25,000 pamphlets for us. Many inquire what they can do. Willing hands and cheerful hearts crave a place in the new army of volunteers which has undertaken to help cure injustice and perfect liberty. There is no longer any question as to the reply which will be made to the pathetic inquiry of a Mississippi teacher:

"Is there any of that spirit left at the North which has so long boasted that it wrote 'Liberty for all men' upon the Stars and Stripes? If so, why do they sit still and not even protest against the open and defiant nullification of the constitutional guarantee of citizenship?"

The National Citizens' Rights Association is also making answer to that cultured woman's appeal, who asks: "Does Northern Christianity care anything about justice to the colored race?"

The Bystander had no idea there were so many lovers of liberty and justice in the land. He has been especially gratified to note who they are who have done most and given most freely—busy men and women, in humble homes and moderate circumstances, who love the land which has been lavish with them only in the liberties and opportunities it has granted them. Many have given, indeed most has come from those who had already given blood to secure justice to a down-trodden race, or whose fathers and loved ones fought for liberty.

The heart of the country means that righteousness shall prevail. There is no surer indication of this than the fact men whose business it is to study the drift of public sentiment are coming to recognize its force. Senators, members of Congress, and others high in the councils of the Nation are coming, without request or solicitation, to put their names early upon the roll of those who believe that a Nation boasting of its liberty can not measure right by race, color, or political faith. They are beginning to realize that a Republican in Illinois is a slave if he has to ask a Democrat's permission to organize the Republican party or vote the Republican ticket in Louisiana, and that he richly deserves to remain one if he submits to ask as a favor what he is entitled to demand as a right. They begin to comprehend that the only sure foundation for Republican success is the stout assertion, steady maintenance, and resolute defense of the rights of National citizenship. They begin to see that it is the failure of the party which freed the slave to defend the rights of the citizen which has made it the laughing stock of the South for cowardice and the jeer of the North for its hypocrisy. The Democracy has at least been consistent on this subject. It has never pretended to desire the liberation, enfranchisement, or elevation of the blacks. It has regarded them simply as an increment of the population to be used without regard to their personal wish or preference, without consideration for right or justice, to enhance the Democratic power.

The Southern Democrat naturally despises a party which permitted a million and a half of its supporters to be disfranchised because the greater portion of them were poor and black. The Southern Republicans, white and black, wonder if all the brave and grand professions of the party were, after all, mere pretenses. It has even lost the respect of its own supporters at the North, who have fallen away into apathy and indifference because of its continued falsehood to its fundamental principles. How shall it renege itself? There is but one way. As it rose to power as the champion of liberty, so only can it regain the respect of all, and secure and deserve success, by demanding justice for every citizen, irrespective of race or color. The mission of such a party will never be achieved nor the liberty of the American citizen be secure until a Republican is as free to advocate his party principles and vote his party ticket in Louisiana as a Democrat is to talk as he chooses and vote as he pleases in Vermont.

Who says these things? Two thousand letters from Republican voters in all parts of the country, from volunteers who have enlisted in the National Citizens' Rights Association, regret, bewail, and denounce the course the Republican party has pursued in this respect in every possible note of disapproval. Its leaders are beginning to see that the sentiment of justice, the patriotic devotion to liberty, the belief that neither race nor political faith are a just measure of right, that this feeling which they thought was dormant and believed would die out as the soldier of the war of the rebellion disappeared is even keener and more aggressive in his children. Seeing this, they are very properly putting themselves in line with the new movement, which at the very outset is attesting its healthful power. It means no antagonism to Republicanism, but only that the party of Lincoln and Grant—of emancipation and enfranchisement—shall redeem the promises that made it great.

While the association was yet in its formative stage and there was a possible doubt as to whether it would become a significant factor in the public life and thought, the Bystander felt that he had on right to ask any one whose public relations were such that he might be in any manner affected by the outcome, to share with him the responsibility. So he invited a little group of friends to serve as a Provisional Council of Administration, and they alone have constituted its official body.

Now, that its future is assured, we feel willing to invite others to share

the responsibility. Advisory committees are now being organized in the various counties and the number of the Administrative Council increased.

It is intended to have the Council composed of men and women of both races who are in earnest in their belief in justice, equal rights for all, and the need and policy of a protected citizenship, but have no personal or political ambition to be subserved by such connection. The members will be nominated by the President and a two-thirds vote of the Council will be necessary to elect. In this manner, it is hoped that a body may be secured that will command the confidence of all and yet be entirely harmonious in its action, whose recommendation alone shall carry with it a weight which a body otherwise constituted could hardly hope to command.

The first thus invited to a place in the Council is the Rev. David Beaton, of Chicago, who has the honor of being the first clergyman and the third person whose application for membership was received. The readers of The Inter Ocean have already perused the fearless words in which he indorsed this new crusade for liberty.

Miss Florence A. Lewis, of Philadelphia, being the first colored woman to apply for membership and being especially fitted by training and inheritance for such a place, is the second of the new councillors.

Mr. George W. Cable, the novelist, whose study of certain phases of this question has been peculiarly exhaustive, and whose "Freedman's Case in Equity" cost more self-sacrifice than most people imagine, is the third one to be nominated.

It is intended to increase the council to fifty members during the next month, each of whom will be selected with great care and solely on account of his or her personal character and merits, without regard to position or influence.

With this extension of its organization the time has come for specific effort in the line of extension. Enough money should now be procured to bring the matter to the attention of every one. There are hundreds of thousands who only need to have it presented for their consideration to join hands with us in the promotion of the just and peaceful aims of the association. Many of these will come to us of their own accord, just as steel comes to the magnet; others must be sought. Every old soldier and every soldier's son should have an opportunity to enlist for a conflict as holy and perhaps not less difficult than the one which gave liberty without freedom, promise without fruition, and rights without security. For this purpose money is required for printing, postage, labor. We must go outside the limit of voluntary applications and enlist those whose attention has not been called to the matter. The whole number of applications up to date is no doubt more than 25,000. We should be able to equip every one of these to aid in the work of promotion, within a week. The work of the month has yielded many more names than the Bystander expected, and this success brings new responsibility to every member. Let those of our friends who have kindly proffered aid when needed do what they can at this time. The question is no longer whether the National Citizens' Rights Association will be a power in the settlement of this most serious extremity of our Nation's existence, but how great a power it will be and how soon it will attain due proportions. Thus far every extra stamp beyond the one required to send a member his certificate has yielded more than two members. The plan of organization has proved itself a marvel of cheapness and efficiency.

The Bystander believes that when the administrative council shall meet on the Fourth of July next it will represent the largest, best consolidated, and most harmonious body of American citizens ever combined to effect a patriotic purpose without any desire for political power, any motive of personal gain, or any trace of "The cohesive force of plunder." It will represent the revolt of the common sense, conscience, and patriotism of the American people against the idea that peif is better than principle, and that oppression is the civilized Christian remedy for injustice.

In the meantime let other volunteers still sign and inclose to the address below the subjoined application, inclosing a 2-cent stamp for the return of certificate.

I wish to enroll my name as a member of the National Citizens' Rights Association for the legal assertion and protection of the right of American citizenship, and hereby pledge my aid and support in extending its membership and promoting its patriotic purposes.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Postoffice \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_

Albion W. Tourgee.  
Mayville, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1891.

Our advertisers want your support Trade with them.



# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

## President Harrison's Third Annual Address to Congress on Affairs of National Interest.

### The Michigan Electoral System and Its Effects Discussed at Length.—Tariff and the Silver Problem.

### Reciprocity, Behring Sea Dispute, the American Hog, Chilli's Insult, Our Indians and Other Matters.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The reports of the heads of the several executive departments, required by law to be submitted to me, which are herewith transmitted, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, made directly to Congress, furnish a comprehensive view of the administrative work of the last fiscal year relating to internal affairs.

### RECIPROCIITY.

The work of the State Department during the last year has been characterized by an unusual number of important negotiations and by diplomatic results of a notable and highly beneficial character. Among these are the reciprocal trade arrangements which have been concluded in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the tariff law with the Republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West India possessions and for San Domingo. Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced, and it is hoped that before the close of the year further definite trade arrangements of great value will be concluded.

### BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

In my last annual message I stated that the basis of arbitration proposed by her majesty's government for the adjustment of the long-pending controversy as to the seal fisheries was not acceptable. I am glad now to be able to announce that terms satisfactory to us government have been agreed upon and that an agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of the convention.

### BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Provision should be made for a joint demarcation of the frontier line between Canada and the United States wherever required by the increasing border settlements and especially for the exact location of the water boundary in the straits and rivers.

I should have been glad to announce some favorable disposition of the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela, touching the western frontier of British Guiana, but the friendly efforts of the United States in that direction have thus far been unavailing. This important matter will continue to press its claims for attention, and it is gratifying to see the administration of our country showing a marked interest in the control of American states.

### THE AMERICAN HOG.

The law of the last Congress providing a system of inspection for our meats intended for export and clothing the President with power to exclude foreign products from our market in case the country sending them should perpetrate unjust discrimination against any product of the United States, placed this government in a position to effectively resist the removal of such discrimination against our meats. It is gratifying to state that Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France, in the order named, have opened their ports to imported American meats, and that the removal of these restrictions in every instance was asked for and given solely upon the ground that we had now provided a meat inspection that should be accepted as adequate to the complete freedom of the market, which was so long and so earnestly urged. The outlines of an agreement have been reached with Germany, looking to equitable trade concessions in consideration of the continued freedom of our markets, but the time has not yet arrived when this correspondence can be submitted to Congress.

### THE MARCHES OF THE SAILORS.

On the 16th of October an event occurred in Valparaiso so serious and tragic in its circumstances and results as to excite the indignation of our people and to call for prompt and decided action on the part of this government. A considerable number of the sailors of the United States steamer *Baltimore*, then in the harbor at Valparaiso, being ordered to leave and unarmed, were assaulted by armed men nearly simultaneously in different localities in the city. One petty officer was killed outright and several other men were seriously wounded, one of whom has since died.

So far as I have yet been able to learn, no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in hostility to these men as sailors of the United States wearing the uniform of their government and not in any individual act or personal animosity. The attention of the Chilean Government was called to this affair by a statement of the facts obtained by the investigation which had been conducted and was accompanied by a request to be advised of any other or qualifying facts in the possession of the Chilean Government. It is gratifying to learn that the investigation has been completed and that the Chilean Government was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this government would confidently expect that the same would be done.

It is to be regretted that the reply of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the provisional government was couched in an offensive tone. To this no response has been made. This government is waiting for a more satisfactory investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. I will by a special message bring this matter again to the attention of Congress for such action as may be deemed necessary. It is gratifying to learn that the government of Chile will at an early day be submitted to Congress.

### CHILIAN AFFAIRS.

The late outbreak against foreigners in various parts of the Chilean Empire has been a cause of deep concern in view of the numerous establishments of our citizens in the interior of that country. This government can do little more than insist upon a more protective and punitive measures which the Chilean Government has heretofore applied. No effort will be omitted to protect our citizens peacefully enjoying in Chile, but recent unprovoked violence indicates that what was at first regarded as an outbreak of mob violence against foreigners has assumed the larger form of an insurrection against public order.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the total receipts of the government from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, were \$483,544,233.03, while the expenditures for the same period were \$421,344,470.46, leaving a surplus of \$62,200,762.57. The receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$452,111,111.11, and the expenditures \$439,000,000.00. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the estimated receipts are \$453,338,338.00, and the expenditures \$441,338,338.00.

### THE SILVER QUESTION.

Under the law of July 14, 1890, the Secretary of the Treasury has purchased since August 13 during the fiscal year \$4,388,113 ounces of silver bullion at an average cost of \$1.045 per ounce. The highest price paid during the year was \$1.2325, and the lowest \$0.966. In exchange for this silver bullion have been issued \$50,377,088 of the treasury notes authorized by the act. The lowest price of silver reached during the fiscal year was \$0.9636 on April 23, 1891; but on November 10th the market price was only \$0.98, which would give to the silver dollar a bullion value of seventy-four and one-fourth cents.

Before the influence of the prospective silver legislation was felt in the market silver was worth in New York about \$1.04 per ounce. The silver dollar was then a silver dollar, and the silver market was in a state of equilibrium. The last Congress were most confident in their prediction that the purchase by the government required by the law would at once bring the price of silver to \$0.96 per ounce, which would mean a loss of about 8 cents to the holders of the silver dollar. The prospect of the anti-silver men of disaster to result from the passage of the law was a wide-spread and a bitter one. The friends of free silver are now more confident than ever that the law will bring their hopeful predictions to pass. Some facts are known. The exports of silver

from London to India during the first nine months of the calendar year 1890 were 50 per cent, or \$17,202,781, compared with the same months of the preceding year. The exports of domestic silver bullion from this country, which had averaged for the last ten years \$18,772,231, while for the first nine months of the present year the exports of silver into this country exceeded the exports by the sum of \$2,745,282. In the previous year the net exports of silver from the United States amounted to \$2,545,455. The production of silver in this country is estimated at 50,000,000 ounces in 1890 to 54,500,000 in 1891. The government is now buying and putting aside annually 54,000,000 ounces, which, allowing for 7,140,000 ounces of new bullion used in the mints, is 61,140,000 more than our domestic product available for coinage.

### HAWAII.

The death of King Kalakaua afforded occasion to testify our friendship for Hawaii by conveying the king's body to his own land in a naval vessel with all due honors. The government of a successful Queen Liliuokalani is endeavoring to promote closer commercial relations with the United States. Surveys for the much needed submarine cable from our Pacific Coast to Honolulu are in progress and this enterprise shows most favorable promise. The two governments are strongly recommending that provision be made for improving the harbor of Pearl River and equipping it as a naval station.

### THE TARIFF.

The general interest in the operations of the Treasury Department have been much augmented during the last year by reason of the conflicting predictions, which accompanied and followed the tariff and other legislation of the last Congress affecting the revenues, as to the results of this legislation upon the treasury and upon the country. It is gratifying to see that it was contended that imports would so fall off as to leave the treasury bankrupt and that the prices of articles entering into the living of the people would be so enhanced as to disastrously affect their comfort and happiness, while on the other it was argued that the loss to revenue, largely the result of placing sugar on the free list, would be a direct gain to the people; that the prices of the necessities of life, including those most highly protected, would not be enhanced; that labor would have a larger market, and the products of the farm advanced prices; while the treasury surplus and receipts would be adequate to meet the appropriations and to provide for the exceptional expenditures for the refunding of the states of the direct tax and the redemption of the 4 1/2 per cent bonds.

It is not my purpose to enter into any lengthened discussion of the legislation of the last year which I have referred to, but a brief examination of the statistics of the treasury and a general glance at the state of business throughout the country will, I think, satisfy any impartial inquirer. The results have disappointed the predictions of those who contended that in a large measure realized the hopeful predictions of its friends. Rarely, if ever before in the history of the country has the time when the price of one day's labor for the entire product of our silver mines, which chase so large an amount of these things that enter into the living of the masses of the people. I believe that a full test will develop the fact that the tariff act of the Fifty-first Congress has done as much to enhance the value of the prices of articles entering into common use.

During the twelve months from October 1, 1890, to September 30, 1891, the total value of the foreign imports (including duty and export combined) was \$1,778,846,046, which was the largest of any year in the history of the United States. The largest on any previous year was in 1890, when our commerce amounted to \$1,647,139,067, an increase of \$131,706,979, or 8 per cent. It is interesting, and to some will be surprising, to know that during the year ending September 30, 1891, our imports of merchandise amounted to \$1,382,471,000, which was an increase of \$10,000,000 over the value of imports of the corresponding months of the preceding year, when the imports of merchandise were unusually large in anticipation of the tariff legislation then in effect. The value of the imports of the merchandise for the ten years from 1881 to 1890 was \$602,118,522, and during the year ending September 30, 1891, this annual average was exceeded by \$12,528,488.

The value of free imports during the twelve months ending September 30, 1891, was \$118,022,837 more than the value of free imports during the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year, and the same period a decrease of \$106,848,501 in the value of imports of dutiable merchandise. The percentage of merchandise admitted free of duty during the year to which I have referred, 6.7, while for the corresponding period of the preceding twelve months, under the old tariff, the percentage was 4.27, an increase of 2.43 per cent. If we take the six months ending September 30, 1891, which covers the time during which sugars have been admitted free of duty, the percentage of value of merchandise imported free of duty is found to be 55.37, which is a larger percentage of free imports than during any prior fiscal year in the history of the government.

If we turn to the statistics of the merchandise exports of the United States, the value of such exports of merchandise for the twelve months ending September 30, 1891, was \$923,421,136, while for the corresponding period of the preceding twelve months it was \$801,177,115, an increase of \$122,244,021, which is nearly three times the average annual increase of exports of merchandise during any year in the history of the government. It is gratifying to see that the exports of agricultural products during the year referred to over the corresponding twelve months of the prior year was \$45,948,197, while the increase in the value of exports of manufactures and other products was \$77,292,829. There is certainly nothing in the condition of trade, foreign or domestic, there is certainly nothing in the condition of our people of any class, to suggest that the existing tariff and revenue legislation bears oppressively upon the people or retards the commercial development of the nation. It may be argued that our condition would be better if our tariff legislation were upon a free trade basis; but it is to be remembered that the conditions of prosperity and of general contentment are present in a larger degree than ever before in our history, and that, too, just when it was proposed they would be in the worst state. A tariff for revenue purposes, a tariff and financial legislation cannot help, but may seriously impede business, to the property of which some degree of stability in legislation is essential.

What there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great industries which will, within a few years, give employment to several hundred thousand American workmen and women. In view of the somewhat overcast conditions of the market of the United States, every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such a result.

### OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

In pursuance of the ocean mail law of March 30, 1891, and after a most careful study of the whole subject and frequent conferences with the ship owners, boards of trade and others, advertisements were issued by the Postmaster-General for fifty-three lines of ocean mail service: ten to Great Britain and the continent, twenty-seven to South America, and three to Chile and four to Australia and the Pacific Islands, seven to the West Indies, and two to Mexico. The policy of the department was to secure from the established lines an improvement of the service as a condition of being awarded the contract. This in all instances has been attained. The Postmaster-General estimates that an expenditure of \$1,000,000 will be necessary to enable the bidders to comply with the conditions required for the service which they have accepted.

I do not think there is any reason for discouragement or for any turning back from the policy of this legislation. Indeed, a good beginning has been made, and as the subject is still further considered and understood by capitalists and shipping people, new lines will be ready to meet future proposals, and we may have from the competition of the lines of American shipping interests and the recovery of a fair share of the carrying trade of the world. We were receiving for foreign postage nearly \$2,000,000 under the old system and the proposed new service would save over \$500,000 per annum. It is estimated by the Postmaster-General that, if all the contracts proposed are completed, it will require \$267,256 for this year, in addition to the \$1,000,000 for the first year. It is already in the estimates, and that for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, there would probably be needed about \$560,000.

### THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows a gratifying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark, Concord, Bennington and Miantonomoh have been added during the year, with an aggregate of something more than 11,000 tons. The last named vessels, which are all classes are now under construction in the navy yards and private shops, but while the work upon them is going forward satisfactorily, the completion of the more important vessels will yet require some months. The vessels now under construction, it is believed, will be triumphs of naval engineering.

I commend to your favorable consideration the recommendations of the Secretary, who has given me the most conscientious study. There should be no hesitation in promptly completing a navy of the best modern type, large enough to enable this country to display its flag in all the seas for the protection of its citizens and of its extending commerce.

### THE PENSION BUREAU.

The administration of the Pension Bureau has been characterized during the year by great diligence. The total number of pensioners upon the roll on the 30th day of June, 1891, was 69,181. There were allowed during the year ending at that time 250,585 cases. Of this number, 10,287 were allowed under the law of June 27, 1890. The issuing of certificates has been proceeding at the rate of about 30,000 about monthly, 60 per cent of the cases being cases under the new law. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that he will be able to carefully adjudicate and allow 300,000 claims during the present fiscal year. The appropriation for the payment of pensions for 1891 was \$17,865,733.80, and the amount expended was \$18,530,649.25, leaving an unexpected surplus of \$3,155,144.64. The Commissioner is quite confident that there will be no call for any deficiency appropriation, notwithstanding the rapidly with which the work is being pushed. The mistake which has been made by many in their exaggerated estimates of the cost of pensions is in not taking account of the diminished value of first payments under the recent legislation. These payments under the general law, have been for many years very large, as the pensions, when allowed, dated from the time of filing the claim, and most of these claims have been for the old cash pension, and the first payments under the law of June 18, 1890, are relatively small, and, as the per cent of the cash increases and that of the old cash diminishes, the annual aggregate of first payments is largely reduced. The Commissioner, under date of November 13, furnishes me with the statement that during the last four months 113,715 certificates were issued, 27,391 under the general law and 86,324 under the act of June 27, 1890. The average monthly amount of these four months was \$181.85, while the average first payment upon claim allowed during the year ending June 30, 1891, was \$233.33, being a reduction in the average first payments during these four months of 117.

The estimate for pension expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is \$141,930,000, which, after a careful examination of the subject, the Commissioner is of the opinion that will be fully sufficient to meet the requirements of the law, and to provide for the needs of the disabled soldiers of the great civil war. If they do not realize the exaggerated estimates of those who oppose this beneficial legislation, the Secretary of the Interior has taken to exclude fraudulent claims, and also the gratifying fact that the persons to whom these pensions are going are men who rendered not slight, but substantial war service.

### RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

The report of the Commissioner of Railroads shows that the total debt of the subsidized railroads to the United States was December 31, 1890, \$12,512,613.06. A large part of this debt is now fast approaching maturity, with the result that the government is being called upon for dealing with this debt with a view to its ultimate collection, should be at once adopted. It is very difficult, well nigh impossible for so large a body as the Congress to attend to such a question, and the government is therefore recommending that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner to agree upon and report a plan for dealing with this debt.

### ALASKA.

I recommend that provision be made for the organization of a simple form of town government in Alaska with power to regulate such matters as are usually in the states under municipal control.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

If the establishment of the Department of Agriculture was regarded by anyone as a mere concession to the unenlightened demand of a worthy class of people, that impression has been most effectually removed by the great success of its operations. Its home influence has been very great in disseminating agricultural and horticultural information; in stimulating and directing a further diversification of crops; in detecting and eradicating diseases which threaten our stock and crops; in the close and informal contact which it has established and maintains with the farmers and stock raisers of the whole country. Every request for information has had prompt attention and every suggestion merited consideration. The scientific corps of the department is of a high order and is pushing its investigations with method and enthusiasm.

The largest crop of this year was the greatest in our history 50 per cent greater than that of last year, and yet the new markets that have been opened and the larger demand resulting from short crops in Europe have sustained the price of our grain at a level which has brought to our farmers a larger and more profitable market than has been known for years. The scientific corps of the department is of a high order and is pushing its investigations with method and enthusiasm.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The report of the Civil Service Commission should receive the careful attention of the opponents as well as the friends of this reform. The commission invites a personal inspection by Senators and Representatives of its reports and of its operations. Every fair critic will feel that such an examination should precede a judgment of condemnation, either of the system or its administration. It is not claimed that either is perfect, but I believe that the present system is incomparably better and fairer than that of appointments upon favor. I have during the past year extended the classified service to include superintendents, teachers and physicians in the Indian service. This branch of the service is largely related to educational and philanthropic work and will obviously be the better for the change.

### PROTECTION OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

I have twice before urged the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation for the protection of the lives of railroad employees, but nothing has yet been done. During the year ending June 30, 1891, 289 brakemen were killed and 7,741 maimed while engaged in coupling cars. The total number of railroad employees killed during the year was 2,451 and the number injured 22,390. This is a cruel and largely a needless sacrifice. The government is now endeavoring to secure the safety of the lives of shipwrecked seamen; an ally vessel is rigidly inspected and required to adopt the most approved safety appliances. All this is good; but how shall we use the power of the government to protect the lives of our brave young men who in our land commerce are being sacrificed every year by the continued use of antiquated and dangerous appliances? A law requiring of every railroad company in interstate commerce, to equip each year of a given percent of its freight cars with automatic couplers and air brakes, to be used, would very soon and very greatly reduce the present fearful death rate among railroad employees.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The method of appointment by the states of electors of President and Vice-President has recently attracted renewed interest by reason of a departure by the State of Michigan from the method which has become uniform in all the states. It is to be regretted that no effort has been made by the different states and even in the same state, in some the electors were chosen by districts, but more generally by the voters of the whole state upon a general ticket. The movement toward the adoption of the name list method, which was begun in 1828, and went steadily forward among the states, until in 1832 there remained but a single state, South Carolina, that had not adopted it. That state, until the civil war, continued to choose by vote of the Legislature, but after the war changed its method and adopted the name list practice of the other states. For nearly sixty years all the states save one have appointed their electors by a popular vote upon a general ticket, and nearly thirty years this method has been uniformly used in every state.

After a full test of other methods, without important deviation or dissent in any state, and without any purpose of party advantage, as we must believe, but solely upon the consideration of the uniformity of the method, and that a general election in territorial districts, not subject to change was most consistent with the popular character of our institutions, best preserved the equality of the voters and perfectly removed the cause of Presidential election by the practice of the "gerrymander," the beneficial influence of the "gerrymander" practice of all the states was brought into harmony. That this concurrence should now be broken is, I think, an unfortunate and even a threatening episode, and in that respect suggests whether the states that will give their approval to the old and prevailing method ought not to secure, by a constitutional amendment, a practice which has had the approval of all. The recent Michigan legislation provides for choosing what is particularly known as the congressional electors by President by congressional districts, and the two senatorial electors by district is created for that purpose. The method is, of course, accompanied by a new congressional apportionment, and the two statutes bring the electoral vote of the state under the influence of the "gerrymander."

These gerrymanders for congressional purposes are in most cases buttressed by a gerrymander of the legislative districts, thus making it impossible for a majority of legal voters of the state to correct the apportionment and equalize the legislative districts. A minority rule has been established that a political convulsion can overthrow. I have recently been advised that in one county of a certain state three districts for the election of members of the legislature are constituted as follows: One has 65,000 population, one has 65,000 and one 10,000, while in another county, detached, non-continuous sections have been united to make a legislative district. These methods have already been applied to the choice of Senators and representatives in Congress, and now an evil star has been made in the direction of applying them to the choice by the states of electors of President and Vice-President. It is gratifying to see that the electors of the states of Michigan and Wisconsin shall then have the three great departments of the government in the grasp of the "gerrymander," the legislative and executive directly and the judiciary indirectly through the electors.

An election implies a body of electors having prescribed qualifications, each one of whom has an equal value and influence in determining the result. So when the Constitution provides for the election of electors, it is intended in such manner as the Legislature there may direct, a number of electors, etc., an unrestricted power was not given to the Legislature in the election of methods to be used, but the power was given to the states, as provided by the Constitution to each state and the power given by the same instrument to the Legislatures of the states to prescribe methods for the choice, by the states, of electors must be exercised uniformly in all the states. Essential features of such a government are the right of the people to choose their own officer, and the nearest practicable equality of value in the suffrages given in determining that choice.

It will not be claimed that the power given to the Legislature would support a law providing that the persons receiving the smallest vote should be the electors, or a law that all the electors should be chosen from the same single congressional district. The state is to choose, and under the pretense of regulating methods, the Legislature can never vest the right of choice elsewhere, nor adopt methods which would deprive the electors of their right to choose. It is not my purpose here to discuss the question whether a choice by the Legislature, or by the voters of equal single districts is a choice by the state, but my object is to secure the equality of the method by constitutional amendment as will secure uniformity and prevent that disastrous partisan jugglery to which such a liberty of choice, if it exists, offers a temptation.

Nothing now is more important than to provide every guaranty for the absolutely fair and free choice by an equal suffrage, within the respective states, of all the officers of the government. The government is to be applied directly, as in the choice of members of the House of Representatives, or indirectly, as in the choice of Senators and electors of President. Respect for public officers and obedience to the law are the result of the characteristics of our people until our elections cease to declare the will of the majorities fairly ascertained, without fraud, suppression or gerrymander. If I were called upon to determine where our best interests lay, I should say, without hesitation, in the overthrow of majority control by the suppression or perversion of the popular suffrage. That there is a danger here, all must recognize, but the remedy is not to be found in the law. It has been earnestly expended in trying to fix responsibility upon the opposite party, rather than in efforts to make such practices impossible by other means.

Is it not possible now to adjourn that interminable and inconclusive debate while we take, by consent, one step in the direction of reform by eliminating the gerrymander which has been demonstrated to be a source of influence in the election of electors of President and members of Congress? All the states have, acting freely and separately, determined that the choice of electors by a general ticket is the best method, and that limitation could be no objection to a constitutional amendment making that method permanent. If a Legislature chosen in one year upon purely local questions should, pending a presidential contest, meet, resign to the law for the election on a general ticket, and provide for the choice of electors by the Legislature, and this trick should determine the result, it is not too much to say that the public peace might be seriously and widely endangered.

I have alluded to the "gerrymander" as affecting the method of selecting electors of President by congressional districts, but the political robbery have relation to the election of members of the House of Representatives. The power of Congress is ample to deal with this threatening and intolerable abuse. The method of electing members of Congress will be found in a willingness to confer as to remedy and to put into force such measures as will most effectually preserve the right of the people to free and equal representation. The method of electing members of Congress upon the tariff, upon the restoration of our merchant marine, upon river and harbor improvements and other such matters of grave and general concern are liable to be turned into political robbery by the gerrymander in local elections and administrative policies, sometimes involving issues that tend to peace or war, to be turned this way or that by the results of a presidential election, there is a right of interest in the states and in every congressional district that will not be deceived or silenced by the sordid and adroit pretense that the question of the right in any body of local voters in any state or in any congressional district to give their suffrage freely upon these general questions is a matter only of local concern or control. The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the law, and not there, is a just demand, and no just man should resent or resist it. My appeal is, and must continue to be, for a consultation that shall proceed with candor, calmness and patience upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty.

To the consideration of these very grave questions I invite not only the attention of Congress, but that of all patriotic citizens. We must not entertain the delusion that our people have ceased to regard a free ballot and equal representation as the price of their allegiance to laws and to civil magistracies. I have been greatly rejoiced to receive many evidences of the interest of our people and of a revived national spirit. The vista that now opens to us is wider and more glorious than ever before. Gratification and encouragement struggle for supremacy as we contend to obtain the decision of the people in the strength of our country. A trust, momentous in its influence upon our people and upon the world is for a brief time committed to us and we are not to be trifled with in this condition. The duty of the states is to meet the will of the people in the choice of public officers and in the control of public affairs.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.  
Executive Mansion, Dec. 8, 1891.

It is gratifying to see that the removal of these restrictions in every instance was asked for and given solely upon the ground that we had now provided a meat inspection that should be accepted as adequate to the complete freedom of the market, which was so long and so earnestly urged. The outlines of an agreement have been reached with Germany, looking to equitable trade concessions in consideration of the continued freedom of our markets, but the time has not yet arrived when this correspondence can be submitted to Congress.



Glances Here and There.

It was the evening before Thanksgiving. The sun, as is his wont these sombre, chilly days, had retired early and the light of his presence was slowly fading away.

At the confluence of two human streams, close by the curb, sat, or rather was squatted, a woman mechanically grinding a soul-distracting version of the Bohemian Girl out of a small box organ.

A bright-eyed, dirty-faced girl of perhaps five years pattered around the organ, chattering to and caressing an old wooden ball. Her pattering did not seem to please the mother who snapped out between her words of thanks to the almsgivers, oburgations in one of the one hundred and fifty languages which the Gleaner has not mastered.

A similar incident occurred at a Washington inaugural. It was the day following the inauguration. The Gleaner was walking down Pennsylvania avenue. Squads of militiamen and regulars, off duty and sight-seeing, were marching down the avenue, making the air hideous with their hoots and cat-calls.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH. Battle Creek, Mich. Dec. 7.—Damon Lodge No. 2 K. of P. held their semi-annual election of officers last week at their Castle Hall.

The Oak and Ivy club gave a pound social last week for the benefit of an aged lady in our city who is in destitute circumstances. It was a success. The club deserves great credit for their charitable act.

Mr. William Evans, of Grand Rapids is visiting in the city, the guest of his sister, Mrs. B. Smith.

Rev. W. O. Byrd, of Cass county, preached Sunday at the Second Baptist church.

PIQUA, OHIO. Piqua, O., Dec. 6.—Thanksgiving is past, but there are a few items that I wish to write about.

of a watch and a ring. Seventeen dollars was paid for the ring, which was won by Miss Clara Moss, and twenty-eight dollars for the watch, won by Parker Delaney.

WEST SUPERIOR, WIS. West Superior, Wis., Dec. 7.—The most elaborate affair of the season was the concert and ball given by the Superior cornet band, Monday, Dec. 7.

The Thanksgiving dinner given by the Willing Workers was a very pleasant event. Dinner was served from 1 to 10 p. m.

SOUTH BEND, IND. South Bend, Ind., Dec. 9.—Thanksgiving was a pleasant festival to most of the residents of South Bend.

A Dream. The mantle of Joseph seems to have fallen on the Rev. W. Tenna, of Leesburg, Va. He is a dreamer of dreams and recently had visions of large deposits of mineral points on the farm of Dr. Shirley Carter, a neighbor.

The Detroit, Lansing and Northern. Three Elegant Trains to and from Grand Rapids Daily, except Sunday.

THE SAGINAW VALLEY AND ST. LOUIS. In the Shortest Line between Grand Rapids and St. Louis.

CHAS. DEHAVER, Gen'l. Mgr., Grand Rapids, Mich. DEHAVER, Gen'l. Pass. Agt., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Church News.

Method 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. John M. Henle, pastor.

Bishop Hurst, during the meeting of the bishops of the M. E. church, spoke on the "American University," and in the course of his remarks said: "It is not intended for the college curriculum, but provided for post-graduate and professional training of men or women, white or black—any persons who possess a good moral character and the requisite degree to enter a university course."

The members of St. James' A. M. E. church, of St. Paul, have presented their pastor, the Rev. D. P. Brown, with an elegant new overcoat.

A Chicago Rabbi said at the close of a sermon recently: I wish you folks would remember what I have said heretofore about funerals. I have to go to a funeral as soon as I leave this place.

CHAS. CUNNINGHAM Caterer and Confectioner. Ice Cream, Water Ices and Fine Cakes. Silver, Linen and Dishes to Rent.

NEGRO AGENTS To Sell Our Royal Book, "The Black Phalanx." It is a history of the Negro Soldiers and gives a full account of their services in fighting for freedom and the Union, from the Revolution to the present time.

C. G. Wynn PHOTOGRAPHER Studio 106 Miami Ave., (Formerly 343 Woodward Ave.) Detroit, - Mich. Telephone 20 54.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY PATENTS A pamphlet of information sent at once, showing how to get your invention patented.

THE PLAIN DEALER always for sale at the following places: Saginaw—Miss Hattie Butler 656 Sherman avenue.

Any article that has outlived 22 years of competition and imitation, and sells more and more each year, must have merit. Dobbins' Electric Soap, first made in 1869, is just that article.

THE ELITE RESTAURANT, 2814 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. W. H. QUARLES, PROPRIETOR. OPEN ALL NIGHT.

THE PLAIN DEALER always for sale at the following places: Saginaw—Miss Hattie Butler 656 Sherman avenue.

CHAS. CUNNINGHAM Caterer and Confectioner. Ice Cream, Water Ices and Fine Cakes. Silver, Linen and Dishes to Rent.

NEGRO AGENTS To Sell Our Royal Book, "The Black Phalanx." It is a history of the Negro Soldiers and gives a full account of their services in fighting for freedom and the Union, from the Revolution to the present time.

C. G. Wynn PHOTOGRAPHER Studio 106 Miami Ave., (Formerly 343 Woodward Ave.) Detroit, - Mich. Telephone 20 54.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY PATENTS A pamphlet of information sent at once, showing how to get your invention patented.

THE PLAIN DEALER always for sale at the following places: Saginaw—Miss Hattie Butler 656 Sherman avenue.

DICKERMAN'S PHARMACY, 29th St & Armour Av., Chicago. Prescriptions a specialty.

S. J. EVANS, DEALER IN KEROSENE & GASOLINE, 2912 ARMOUR AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Jasper R. Taylor, SAMPLE ROOM 284 TWENTY-NINTH ST., CHICAGO.

OPENING OF THE OYSTER SEASON OF 1891 AT THE

Albany Cafe, 286 29th St., CHICAGO.

MRS. T. H. RUSSELL, The hope of the traveller is realized in THE new mileage book of the C. H. & D. that is sold for Twenty Dollars.

WILLIAM LOOK, (Late Circuit Judge,) Attorney & Counselor at Law. HAS REMOVED His Offices to No. 55 and 56 McGraw Building, DETROIT, MICH.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of Evalina Carter, deceased, we the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice, that we will meet at the office of Brennan & Donnelly, No. 65 Moffat building, in said County, on Saturday, the second day of January, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the 17th day of November, A. D. 1891, were allowed by said Court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY of Wayne, in Chancery, Jennie Murray, complainant, vs. James Murray, defendant. At a session of said Court held at the court room in the City of Detroit in said County on Monday, the 25th day of November, 1891, Frederick H. George Gartner, Circuit Judge, on proof by affidavit on file that the defendant, James Murray, resides out of the State of Michigan and is a resident of the City of Seattle, in the State of Washington, on motion of D. Augustus Straker, solicitor for complainant, ordered that said defendant, James Murray, appear and answer in said cause within four months from date of this order, and that in default thereof said bill of complaint be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant.

THREE FOOT BOLE DUG IN TWO MINUTES. The common digger will take a hole where no other digger will work. It is the only digger that will dig a hole in any soil in any weather. Write quick. Address: The Chicago Hole Digger Co., 1212 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



# THE PLAINDEALER.

Issued Every Friday.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

By mail or carrier, per annum \$1.00  
Six months, .75  
Three months, .50

THE PLAINDEALER Company Publishers, Tribune-Building, 11 Rowland Street.

Entered at the Post Office at Detroit, Mich., as Second-class matter.

Address all communications to THE PLAINDEALER Company, Box 92, Detroit, Mich.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, '91.

## SOME REASONS WHY ADVERTISERS

SHOULD USE THE COLUMNS OF

## The Plaindealer.

The Plaindealer is a valuable and attractive medium.

The Plaindealer is well known and well established. It is not an experiment.

It is eagerly read each week from end to end by thousands.

It is read by a progressive class of prosperous people who have money to spend, and spend it.

It occupies a place in the newspaper world and circulates in a field peculiarly its own.

Persistent advertising pays. Try The Plaindealer.

The great American circus opened up in the south end of the National capitol building Monday.

Prosecuting Attorney Burroughs has been so busy lately that he has had little time to prosecute even those criminals that he would.

The American Citizen thinks that the Afro-American Democrats ought to be highly honored, because they enable the race to secure more political recognition.

Over a million of acres of good land will be opened by spring for settlement in the Indian Territory. Afro-Americans should prepare themselves to obtain a good slice of it.

There should be greater activity among the Afro-Americans that live in those States where separate car laws exist, and those in States lying contiguous to them aiding the movements that propose to test the constitutionality of the acts.

Detroit is after the national Democratic convention, but it seems evident that unless the Democrats of the State can come together and make a vigorous effort, Detroit will not have the opportunity of seeing the "great untried and unwashed" in national convention.

It is not generally known that Mr. Hardy, whose case the Minnesota Civil Rights committee is pushing, is a Democrat. His taste of Democratic laws ought, however, to cure him of his political foolishness and open his eyes to the absurdity of his political opinions.

About six years ago it used to be said that the Afro-American was never known to commit suicide. Time has now changed, and under the spirit of the times the Afro-American is becoming brutalized and civilized just like his white neighbors, and is committing suicide and other reprehensible acts just like his more enlightened and longer civilized white brother.

We may denounce lynch law, separate car laws, cruel convict systems, and the other evils that exist in the South, for a thousand years, but unless efforts are made to check them denunciation will be of no avail. The people do not only need to organize, but they must be trained to see the value of organized effort so that a solid front may be opposed to these evils.

As the Plaindealer has been published for years, there is not one of those who go to leaders that occupies a conspicuous place in any one of the organizations of the people that

to make them a success. Yet their seek to make their condition better; not one has contributed of his means positions in life, the places they occupy, have been given them as representatives of the people.

In the Ferguson-Gies case, Judge Gartner refused to set aside the outrageous, bought verdict of the jury in awarding Mr. Ferguson six cents, although such a course would plainly have been in accord with the decision of the Supreme court. Now that a corporation's interests are at stake he sets aside a verdict, and essays to criticize a superior tribunal for reversing his decision. Great man is Judge Gartner, the just and the wise.

The governors of Tennessee and Texas have offered rewards for the capture of men who have committed horrible crimes upon Afro-Americans, and the governor of South Carolina has protested against lynch law. Does this mean anything? Or is it the same old tactic resorted to to make the people of the North believe that "the best people" and the authorities are not in sympathy with the crimes which are repeated with disgusting and horrible regularity.

It is the new Democratic Senator who lives in New York, but who was chosen to represent Ohio in the United States Senate, that is greatly interested in the convict system of Tennessee. Not only does this system come in competition with the poor miners of the mountainous district, but the treatment of the convicts and their work, particularly that allotted to the Afro-American, is horrible and a disgrace to civilization. The horrors of Siberia are tame compared to it, and over the gates of the camp might well be written, "He who enters here leaves hope behind."

The haste with which many manufacturers in the East raised the price on their goods because of the McKinley bill, as they said, every one remembers. It now transpires that in many manufactures, notably in the carpet trade, such proceeding was entirely unnecessary, and that the credulity of the people was imposed upon. The latest prices in the Carpet Trade and Review show that the prices have fallen to the figures they held over a year ago, and in many qualities of carpets the prices have fallen lower. Yet it was just such misrepresentations in all branches of the trade that enabled the Democratic party last year to carry the country.

The fate of little Clara Mills, though sad, is a warning to parents who allow their children to roam the streets at will and keep what company they choose. There is a custom now among many parents to put half-grown girls and boys out in society with the same prerogatives of men and women, as if they had the judgment and will of men and women. As a consequence, many go to destruction whose wrecked lives are directly and criminally chargeable to their parents. Here is a mere school girl betrothed to an insane jealous lover at 14, and the victim of a tragedy four years before her legal maturity. If the truth were known there are other similar cases which have not come to this sad ending. Clara only happened to be the victim this time.

How unwise it was of the A. M. E. connection to establish a Southern Christian Recorder, is now so apparent that every one can see that injury and wrong will result. Just as the Plaindealer predicted, the Southern Recorder has begun to appeal to sectional prejudice for support, and to point out that it gets no support from the connection North. How wide a breach may yet be opened in the church by this little wedge cannot now be estimated. Trouble, however, is brewing now.

It might be said for the benefit of the managers of the Southern Recorder that people expect something for their money these days. Whenever the contents of that paper or any other publication appeals to the intelligence of reading Afro-Americans it will have subscribers in the North.

If there be a lingering suspicion in the minds of Republicans that the Democratic party will not resort to anything, no matter how mean or unlawful, to control elections, it should now be dispelled, the boldest attempt has been made to steal the legislature of New York by fraud, and should it be successful, how long before force may be resorted to for the

same purpose. By these methods, accompanied by Winchesters, a bourbon minority rules the South and sends men to Congress to make laws for the whole people. Many Afro-Americans are glad the Democrats of New York have taken this step. They have the brunt of Democratic chicanery and bull-doing for years, while their party has looked quietly on, fearing to adopt measures that would insure a free ballot and a fair count. Now that this bourbon bull-doing, defrauding contagion is spreading in the North, they will expect speedy measures of relief.

The chickens have come home to roost in several Northern States. We have a taste at Detroit where two bold attempts have been made to steal our board of aldermen, and in this recent election to even prevent electors from voting. When the Republicans again get Congress there is little doubt but there will be a little Federal legislation to regulate elections.

The Louisiana Lottery has the best of it so far in that State, having succeeded in nominating McEnery, their candidate, for governor. As a consequence, the Democrats are somewhat divided; how much so is hard to determine at present.

In this election, however, both sides are bidding for the Afro-American vote, and the indications are that it will be divided. Since many Afro-Americans, either for their love of McEnery or the lottery, are going to support him, it would be a good idea to get an expression from him as to how he stands on the question of mob law. He will be willing now to promise almost anything to win for the lottery. One potent question why this would be a timely question is because Governor Nichols has just pardoned bull-doers who had committed murder and had been sentenced for their crimes to 20 years at hard labor. They had not served a year when they were pardoned, and given a chance to add to their former bloodthirsty mob ideas, those of revenge for one year's imprisonment. When a white man is found guilty in the South, of killing an Afro-American there is no question of his guilt. Yet within a year, men so found guilty are turned loose by the chief executive that they may renew their unlawful and bloodthirsty methods.

### The Study Chair.

There are many husks still on our theology which must be pulled off; e. intolerance, sectarianism and the like. The theology of the future must be built on a broader foundation of love.

Profession is no proof of character. The most verbose are often the most vicious.

We first meet the laborer in history as a serf; next free but poor; then free and prosperous.

The trend of popular sentiment is in favor larger recognition of women in the councils of the church.

Within the limits appointed him, each man will find ample opportunity to grow.

The ministry needs men who are pious, cultured, and active.

The historical principle rightly applied makes science harmonize with rather than antagonize the christian religion.

Men may differ with propriety in the nonessentials of the christian life, in peculiarities of creed and polity; but they must not differ in the fundamentals.

Part of our faith is natural, the other is acquired. That which gives us our intuitive knowledge of God and the universe, which gives us an instinctive reverence and a consciousness of our dependence upon a divine power, is natural. That which comes to us as the result of devotion and consecration is acquired. This latter species of faith is saving. All may possess the former; Christians alone possess the latter.

He is sure of failure in life who leaves God out of his estimate. Every one should cultivate a habit of self-reliance. But above this confidence in self, which is so commendable, we should place our chief dependence in God. Our powers are weak, and dependence upon them alone is insecure.

There is a vein of peasantry in every human nature. 'Tis often deep-seated, but a good probe of wit or humor can find it.

The United States Supreme Court needs relief. There are over 1,400 cases on its docket. It requires nearly four years to dispose of a case by regular process. During this long interim justice is often defeated. The intermediate courts with appellate jurisdiction will be one step toward an equitable remedy.

Poverty is always a dark chapter in human life. It may be borne patiently but nevertheless its attendants are gloomy.

The laws of nature and the providence of God are identical. Nature acts as God directs.

Superiority must be given to capacity, whatever the nature of the capacity may be. The unprogressive yield very reluctantly to the inevitable course of nature, but sooner or later every one will find his level.

JAMES M. HENDERSON.

## Was a Good Address.

It Was Delivered Before an Audience of People in Hartman's Hall at Grand Rapids.

Prof. D. A. Straker went to Grand Rapids last week to deliver a lecture. It was a pronounced success. The Grand Rapids Democrat says of it as follows:

The Hon. D. Augustus Straker, the well-known colored scholar and lawyer of Detroit, delivered an address before an audience of his race in Hartman's hall last evening upon "The Equality of Citizenship as Related to the Safety of the Republic." The address was made under the auspices of the colored church congregations of the city.

The speaker was introduced by Judge Burch. In manner of delivery Mr. Straker is emphatic, elegant and eloquent. He is possessed of a forceful vocabulary, is prolific in illustration and nice in logical discrimination. He has attained a grace of personal bearing before an audience that is a delight to witness.

The speaker introduced his subject by citing the origin of the principle of equal and exact liberties for all men, as defined in the federal constitution. He maintained that slavery first prohibited the black man from enjoying his just share of these fundamental principles. Slavery established the inequality of citizenship in the face of constitutional provisions. It gave to the white man the spelling book and to the black man the lash. It gave to the one the school house and to the other the auction block. This great injustice was arrested by the civil war, and the black race elevated, by constitutional enactment, to the dignity of full citizenship. His character as such was sustained by amendments to the fundamental law. These rights of citizenship, however, were greatly abridged by laws enacted in many Southern states. Civil and political rights were denied the race. Admission to many hotels, railway carriages and theaters was denied them. The principle of equality was silently denied them. Their right to vote was hampered and their eligibility to office disregarded. Yet, notwithstanding this oppression, the race was progressive and had made wonderful progress in the thirty-three years of its independent career. Its property was valued at millions of dollars, it had schools, churches and universities, and its members were adorning all liberal professions.

The speaker concluded by warning the white oppressor against further ill-treatment of the black man lest his services might again be needed, to preserve the republic from the fell hand of anarchy.

Mr. Straker has during the past year been much in demand as a lecturer, and has given general satisfaction.

### MILWAUKEE NEWS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 7.—We had the pleasure of listening to a rehearsal of the Plankinton House orchestra not long since. The young men are progressing rapidly under Prof. Jos. Covington's leadership and instruction. The orchestra is made up as follows, Prof. Jos. Covington, violin; Geo. Cash, cornet; C. Trevan; trom bone; H. Scurry, Clarinet; and J. Johnson, bass violin.

Mrs. S. A. Mathews entertained a few friends at her residence, 539 Jefferson Monday November 30th in honor of her birthday. It was quite an enjoyable affair. Amongst those present were Misses Emma Barr, Annie Hart, Lydia Hughes, Lottie Hughes; Messdames R. Gant, W. Hawkins, H. Blankenbicker, Messrs Palmer, Blankenbicker, Dandridge, and John and Thomas Hutchinson, of Philadelphia Pa., some very nice presents were received.

What is the matter with the Carpet? Is it "now ast ter blinkers?" The literary had its usual Thursday evening meeting and was pretty well attended considering the coldness of the weather at the time, an interesting program was rendered.

Chas. Watkins, a former waiter at the Plankinton, and well-known in the city is to be hanged for the murder of his wife next January 8th at Salem, Va.

Mr. Henry Mines, formerly of this city, died in Chicago last Friday, of typhoid pneumonia.

Quite a number of our young men are preparing to visit their different homes during the holidays, many of them have not been home for years. The ladies Afro-American League appears to be successful. The soliciting committee have added a number of new members to the roll call.

As we desire to remain on earth a little longer to enjoy the good things thereof we offer our humble apology to Mr. and Mrs. Burgette, and wish to say that instead of pain every-day Antoinette as was stated last week that recently arrived and promising youngster shall be known under the euphonious title of Marie Antoinette Burgette.

### J. B. B.

Miss Alice Taylor, of Chicago, was married to Mr. F. A. Dennison, a young lawyer of Chicago, last week.

Mr. Magnus L. Robinson, of Alexandria, Va., has just purchased for the "Sons and Daughters of Purity" two lots on which to erect a hall for the order.

Mr. S. B. Allen has been elected mayor of Rendville, O. This is the second Afro-American mayor the people of Rendville have elected.

Miss Mickle Cook, whose illness has been deeply regretted by Detroit friends, has recovered and returned to Washington to resume charge of her school.

## The World of Business.

Interesting Collection of Items of Trade From All Over the World.

Nearly all the cotton mills in the South are making money. The foreign trade for American cotton goods is increasing and new cotton mills are being started or projected all the time. A great many new industries are being started in the South and the section is having its full share of prosperity.

The labor organizations of the United States having learned some valuable lessons by bitter experience, are now being conducted with a different spirit and more like the great corporations of the country are being conducted. At first the great body of laborers imagined the purpose of organization was to strike, and many a strike was forced upon the leaders who would have avoided them if they could. Labor has learned that the real purpose of organization can be accomplished by better methods.

Never for ten years has there been such a rush of hosiery and knit goods into this country from Germany. Elsewhere prices have been reduced to actual starvation wages in order to undersell American makers. All the importers are loading up, and by Jan. 1, there will be an additional stock, in excess of last year, of at least ten million dollars worth in this country.

Iron and steel sell slowly; also lumber.

Machinery makers are all busy. Prices are steady and are not advancing.

Railroad building will be more active next year. Ship-builders are all over crowded. Car building is booming. But there are a good many drawbacks, such as a scarcity of money, hard collections, backward buying among merchants, etc.

The Western States and Territories are feeling the first faint influences of the heavy crops.

Mortgage debts are being reduced, and by next spring the total indebtedness will be reduced by over one hundred million dollars.

Better times are bound to come, but they will not come with a rush. When they do set in every buyer will rush in to buy before the advance comes, and this will precipitate the result.

Five new steamships are to be built at Newport News.

The new Italian rifle will shoot through a 5 inch plank at a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

Coal mines are being started at a great many places in the West, and in a few places rich veins will soon be worked; some of them by coal mining machines.

Lard has advanced in value 25 per cent in 12 months.

The war rumors in Europe grow heavier and ten million men are under arms or have their guns cleaned and ready.

Minnesota yields 20 bushels of wheat to the acre or nearly 70 million all told.

Whale back ships which are only immense barges have successfully gone around Cape Horn and now a fleet of them are to be constructed on the Pacific coast.

The Niagara water power tunnel has been dug a distance of 4,000 feet.

Great Britain has taken this season over 500,000 barrels of American apples.

Baron de Hirsch has bought 13,000 square leagues of land in South America for Jew colonists.

The prospects are that the winter of 1891-2 will be the best for business the country has seen for several years.

### ADRIAN NOTES.

Adrian, Mich., Dec. 6.—The Sunday school of the A. M. E. church is preparing for a grand musical entertainment, at which two prominent readers of Detroit, and the Mandolin club of Adrian will assist. The entertainment will be given in January, and promises to be a success.

Mr. Willie Gaskins will look after the interests of the Plaindealer here in future. Look for a letter next week.

Adrian Mich. Dec. 8.—The young people's league of the Second Baptist church gave a Thanksgiving dinner which was a grand success both socially and financially, the net proceeds were \$43.66 from which they cleared \$36.41. This was the League's first entertainment and they felt highly elated with the success.

Mr. Albert Wilson, who has been in Du'uth, Minn., for the past 18 months, engaged in the barber business dropped down on the 20th, completely surprising his parents and friends. He is somewhat indisposed. He is the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson.

Mr. Alex Waters, arrived home from Battle Creek, on the 27th. ut. he was the guest of Mr. Chas. Cook while there.

The Second Baptist Sunday school, appointed a committee Thursday evening to make arrangements for a Christmas cantata.

Mrs. Ellen Brown has recovered from a long spell of sickness, and we are glad to see her out again.

Miss Cora Wilson entertained a few friends last Thursday evening, in honor of her brother Albert. Cards were the amusement of the evening, refreshments were served, and a good time enjoyed.

Society is all agog, over the rumors of a wedding of one of our charming young ladies.

Orders for the Plaindealer can be left at Mr. Thomas Wilson shoe shop, or at 112 North Main st. and will be promptly attended to.



## DETROIT 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, 46 Hastings street.  
John Williams, 51 Croghan street.  
Cook and Thomas, 41 Croghan street.  
Jones and Brewer, 227 Antoine street.  
W. H. Johnson, 460 Hastings street.

### MERE MENTION.

The Plaindealer office is now permanently located on the second floor of the building formerly occupied by the Tribune Printing Company, 13-17 Rowland street.

## Plaindealer Readers

Should remember to patronize those merchants who seem to desire your patronage and invite your trade.

One of the best evidences of such a desire is an advertisement placed in the columns of the newspaper which is published in your interests. An advertisement is an invitation. An advertisement in The Plaindealer is evidence that that firm at least solicits your trade. You get the best service at such places. Help those who help you. Trade with our advertisers.

Trade with our advertisers.

Don't forget St. Matthew's Fair, Dec. 22nd.

Don't fail to attend St. Matthew's Fair, Dec. 22nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cole have a pretty little daughter.

The annual donation day of the Willing Workers was remembered.

Members of St. Matthew's church are preparing for a fair to be held soon.

The Willing Workers will meet next week at the residence of Mrs. Wm. H. Anderson.

Mr. William Ferguson left Tuesday morning for a business trip to Cincinnati and Newport, Ky.

Miss Annie Beeler with her father attended the funeral of Mr. George Hill, at Ypsilanti Wednesday.

Mr. Arthur U. Kilsay, of Cleveland, has been the guest of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Russell.

The Detroit Social club holds a special meeting Tuesday night, at the shop of Robt. Duncan to make final arrangements for their holiday social.

Mrs. H. H. Williams left the city last week to attend the funeral of her father who died suddenly at his home in Chillicothe, O. Her cousin Miss Gertrude Thompson, accompanied her.

Mr. George Hill, of Division street, died Monday morning, after a long illness with consumption. The remains were taken to Ypsilanti for interment Wednesday.

Coroner Downs' jury returned a verdict of death by his own hands in the case of Herbert Ford, the suicide. The victim of his jealous fury, Miss Clara Mills, is slowly recovering at St. Mary's hospital.

John King and Isaac Hardy, the two men who tried to run things to suit themselves on a Lake Erie & Detroit River train some time ago, were convicted Tuesday in Windsor, and fined \$8.95 each.

The ladies of St. Matthew's Altar society will hold their fair on Dec. 22. They will have fancy articles, toys and dolls, suitable for Christmas gifts. Notice of whereabouts will be published in the near future.

Mrs. Kittle L. Edwards, of this city, the only daughter of Mr. Elijah McCoy, died November 21, and was buried at Ypsilanti November 24. She left a husband and three children. The relatives of the deceased return thanks to their many friends for the expressions of sympathy.

In the recorder's court Tuesday, D. A. Straker asked that Bertha McPherson, accused of robbing J. S. McCrea, of Pittsburgh, Aug. 31 last, be discharged or that some day be set for her trial. Mr. Straker said he had reason to believe that the complaining witness had given an assumed name and that he could never be brought back to Detroit to prosecute her. Mr. Burroughs said he could get McCrea when necessary, but could not bring Bertha to trial until after the Perrien case was disposed of. The judge therefore denied Straker's motion.

While Sam Bagby, of Stevensville, Va., was working in the interest of a Democratic candidate for election, his kitchen caught fire, and his dwelling, barns and household furniture were consumed by the flames. His wife, in her endeavors to put out the fire, over-exerted herself and dropped dead. There is a moral to this sad chapter of mishaps.

## Suicide and Attempted Murder.

Herbert Ford, a Jealous Lover, Shoots Clara Mills and Kills Himself.

Herbert Ford, a musician, 23 years old, Saturday night made a dastardly attempt to murder Clara Mills, a 14-year-old girl, living with her parents at 153 Clinton street, and then shot himself dead. The double crime was committed on Clinton street, a short distance west of Rivard street, at 5:50 Saturday, and was witnessed by less than half a dozen persons, although hundreds of curious people surrounded the place within a few minutes, attracted by the shooting.

Ford came to Detroit about five months ago from his parents' home at Perryburg, O., and has since earned his living by playing the piano at various places. During the past two months he has been living in a disreputable house at 47 East Fort street, where he played for the entertainment of frequenters of the place. His brother, Willis Ford, who is five years his senior, and a sailor by occupation, married Lizzie Mills, a half sister of the victim, less than two weeks ago, and lives at 175 Clinton street. Herbert Ford visited his brother Willis here a year ago last fall, and on that occasion called at the Mills' home, 153 Clinton street, with his brother, and was introduced to Clara Mills, with whom, it seems, he fell deeply in love. After a short visit he returned to Perryburg, and did not again come to Detroit until he took up his residence here, five months ago.

The Mills family, with the exception of Clara, took a dislike to Herbert Ford, and since he came to Detroit they say he has never called at their house. He met Clara surreptitiously on numerous occasions, and their companionship resulted in an engagement. This was, however, unknown to her parents and family, who were much opposed to her having anything to do with him. The girl is rather comely, has not yet quite reached her fourteenth birthday, and is a pupil in the fourth grade of the Clinton street school, near her home. Saturday evening Clara Mills, with her sister Helena, who is three or four years her senior, went to the grocery at the corner of Clinton and Rivard streets, kept by Alderman Jacob. They left the grocery and started to walk along the south side of Clinton street in the direction of their home, which is a neat cottage on the opposite side of the street, a little more than half way toward Hastings street.

The two sisters had gone about 100 yards of the distance to their home when Herbert Ford came out of the gate in front of his brother's house, 175 Clinton street, also on the opposite side of the street, and crossed in a diagonal direction toward them. Without speaking a word, he ran rather than walked across Clinton street, which at that moment was almost deserted, until his course brought him directly in front of the two girls, where he stopped. His strange action and his silence surprised them and they also stopped.

The trio looked at each other for an instant, and then Ford placed his hand in his pocket and drew forth a revolver, which he pointed directly at the younger girl. She immediately turned and fled precipitately in the direction whence she had come, and Ford started in pursuit. The elder girl stepped to one side when Ford drew the revolver, and as he brushed by her she started at the best of her speed in the opposite direction.

The pursued girl had traversed half of the distance from the spot where Ford confronted them to Rivard street where the neighbors heard her scream "Oh, mamma! mamma!" Before they could reach their doors a pistol shot was heard, followed in rapid succession by a second and a third report. The shots attracted a large crowd of the neighbors, who ran out to find Clara Mills lying on the sidewalk with her feet in the ditch, while the lifeless body of Herbert Ford was stretched out at full length in the center of the road at a point directly opposite and but fifteen distant from the girl's prostrate form. Blood flowed from a bruise in the girl's cheek, caused by the fall, and from two wounds in her back. Blood literally poured from Ford's mouth, and the revolver lay at his right hand.

Boyd's ambulance was called and the victim taken to St. Mary's hospital, where her wounds were examined by Dr. McGraw. She is at present writing slowly recovering. Ford died almost instantly. He was taken to the morgue, where the usual coroner's jury was held.

### Changes in Time.

Commencing with Monday, December 7th, a new time table went into effect on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Ry., as follows:

Mall train formerly leaving Detroit at 11 a. m., leaves at 10:50 a. m. Steamboat express, formerly leaving at 4:30 p. m., leaves at 4:05 p. m. Train formerly arriving at Detroit 7:20 a. m., arrives at 7 a. m. Train formerly arriving at Detroit 11:55 a. m., arrives at 11:50 a. m. Train formerly arriving at Detroit at 9:50 p. m., arrives at 9:25 p. m.

All other trains and sleeping car service as formerly.

The largest building to the world's fair will have 40 acres of floor space and it will take 5 car loads of nails to put down the floor. The roofs of several of the buildings will be made of aluminum bronze.

# THE FAIR

## IS SELLING OUT.

### EVERYTHING MUST GO!

We are going out of our present business within 30 days to open an exclusive housepeeping establishment. The stock of Dry Goods, Millinery, Cloaks, Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Furs, Corsets, Laces, Gents' Furnishings, Toys, Dolls, Etc., must go. Everything is sacrificed to clear the stock by New Year. All housefurnishings on second and third floors are sold below value. A discount of 30 per cent is given on Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Wall Paper, Pictures, Children's Carriages, Etc.

On third floor Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Lamps, Clocks, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils, are marked way below regular prices.

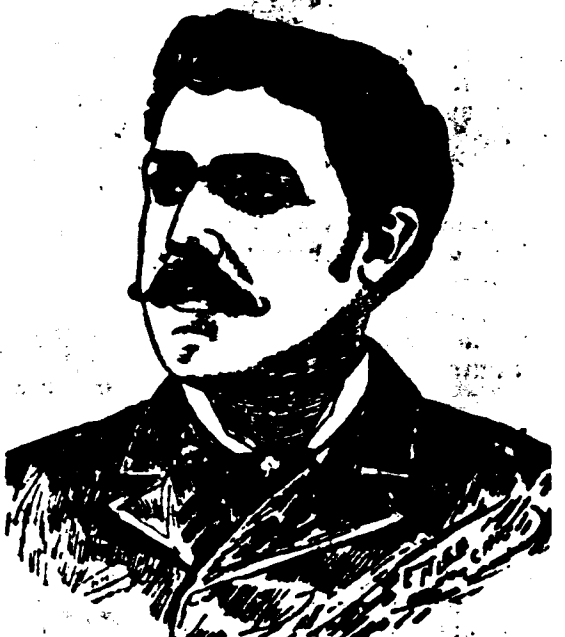
No other house can or will offer such bargains.

Come early and often. We will save you lots of money.

Toys at about half value.

Freund Bros.,  
PROPRIETORS OF  
**THE FAIR,**  
44 to 50 Mich. Ave.

WM. GEIST. LOUIS R. GEIST



Geist Bros.,  
UNDERTAKERS  
AND EMBALMERS,  
75 Gratiot Ave. Near Miami Ave.  
Detroit, Michigan.  
Telephone 2818.



LISTEN TO  
WHAT THE LITTLE  
DICKIE BIRDS SAY.

A SHOE BUILT FOR STYLE IS LIKE THE HOUSE BUILT UPON THE SANDS. GOOD LOOKS ARE ALWAYS PLEASING, BUT BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP, AND A FEW HARD KNOCKS IN THIS COLD WORLD SOON SETTLES THE CAREER OF THIS CLASS OF SHOES AND PROVES THEM TO BE OPTICAL DELUSIONS.

FIT, TOO, AN IMPORTANT ADJUNCT THAT IS SUBE TO INGRATIATE ITSELF INTO THE FANCIES OF HUMANITY.

ENDURANCE IS THE TRUE TEST AND OF THE MOST CONSEQUENCE. OUR TRIUMPHATE—

FIT, STYLE AND ENDURANCE.

EISMAN &  
MAY,

YOUR  
SHOEMEN,

AT 85 GRATIOT AVE.



REMEMBER US FOR SENSIBLE GIFTS.

# RIBBON SALE

FOR THURSDAY ONLY!

No. 16 Satin Edge Moire and Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons for 23c a yard—No. 12, same style, at 19 CTS.

Prices for Thursday only.

SATIN SUSPENDERS.

Just what you have been looking for—it is so hard to buy anything for a man that is pretty as well as useful. We have just opened a line of these Suspenders that would please the most fastidious. Smooth, firm Satin to paint on, embroider, or leave plain—as fancy dictates—in Black and Colors, beautiful shades and only \$1.00 A PAIR.

Extra quality, extra wide and altogether fine.

HOSIERY SPECIAL.

Two months ago we purchased a line of Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose to sell at 25c a pair. They did not turn out as heavy as we expected, and offer them at

HALF PRICE—12½ CTS.

Taylor, Woolfenden & Co.

T. A. COLE,  
Furniture

—AND—  
Piano Moving,  
364 DIVISION ST.

Baggage Express in connection.  
Prompt service.

HENRY MERDIAN,  
—DEALER IN—  
COAL,  
WOOD, COKE  
—AND—  
CHARCOAL.

392 Atwater Street, foot Riepelle.  
Telephone 329

The fact that a merchant advertises in the Plaindealer is a guarantee that he invites and solicits your trade. See the announcements in this week's issue and trade accordingly.

GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY

196 Randolph Street,  
Lyceum Theatre Block.  
Lace Curtains and Prompt  
Work a Specialty.

Goods Called For And Delivered.  
Telephone 448.

GO TO  
C. R. RICHARDSON & CO'S  
GREAT INVENTORY  
SHOE SALE.

41 and 43 MONROE VE.

Courteous treatment is sure to be accorded at those places which advertise in the Plaindealer. Trade where your trade is wanted.



**PRESCIENCE.**

The new moon hung in the sky,  
The sun was low in the west,  
And my betrothed and I  
In the churchyard paused to rest—  
Happy maiden and lover,  
Dreaming the old dream over;  
The light winds wandered by,  
And robins chirped from the nest.

And lo! in the meadow sweet  
Was the grave of a little child,  
With a crumbling stone at her feet,  
And the ivy running wild—  
Tangled ivy and clover,  
Folding it over and over:  
Close to my sweetheart's feet  
Was the little mound up piled.

Stricken with nameless fears,  
She shrank and clung to me,  
And her eyes were filled with tears  
For a sorrow I did not see:  
Lightly the winds were blowing,  
Softly her tears were flowing—  
Tears for the unknown years  
And a sorrow that was to be!

**CAPTURING THE CONVICT.**

It was Halloween night and our happy gathering, tired of the frolics of that occasion, were in the big room of the old homestead, sitting around the log fire merrily blazing in the great chimney fireplace, and telling stories.

Save the glow from the flames making ghostly shadows flit across the ceiling and walls there was no other light in the room, for we were trying to be as romantic as possible.

Outside in the black night a furious storm was raging and the wind moaning and whistling down the chimney and through the huge fir trees, mingled with the beating rain on roof and window panes, gave us the weird and spooky feeling we desired.

Finally, satisfied with fairy hobgoblin stories, we urged Aunt Kate to relate her adventure with the escaped negro convict.

"When I was about eighteen," commenced Aunt Kate, with a shudder at the remembrance of her awful experience, "on just such a black and stormy night as now, we were sitting in this very room. The little ones had gone to bed, mother was knitting in the big rocking chair and dozing, for it was quite late, and father and I were playing a long and interesting game of chess which neither of us wanted to stop although it was time we were all asleep.

"The day before a negro convict had murdered his keeper and escaped from the prison in the town next to our little village and, while then we didn't know of it, the people around were greatly frightened and searching parties were out looking for the fellow who was a most daring and desperate character.

"We had no handy neighbors then as we have at present, the nearest house being a half mile away and beside our maid servant in her attic room snoring soundly our family was alone on the place. We didn't even have a dog, and our only protection in case we needed any was that old army musket that still hangs on the wall yonder over the door.

"We had lived so long in perfect safety that no idea of danger had ever troubled us so, when mother waking from a comfortable doze said she felt a bit chilly, I immediately offered to run upstairs to my room just overhead, and bring down a wrap which I knew was hanging in my closet.

"I didn't want her to ask the time, for if she found it was midnight, as it was, our game, then in its most exciting stage, would have been spoiled, and the glory of my beating my father for once would have been lost.

"So up I jumped and without wasting precious moments in getting a light I rushed upstairs and into my room which was dark as Egypt.

"The storm outside was a wild one and the wind was roaring fearfully through the trees and, shaking the shutters as if it would rattle them off.

"But I had no difficulty in groping my way to my closet where among my dresses and things the wrap hung.

"When I opened the closet door I fancied I heard a movement inside, but thinking, may be a mouse had made it I began feeling with my hands among the hanging garments for the article I was after.

"Suddenly my fingers touched a man's bewhiskered face.

"Ere I could give a scream for help two great, rough hands had me by the throat, dragging me in the closet and choking my breath away.

"Then my presence of mind and courage showed themselves.

"In spite of my terror, in spite of the pains of strangulation I managed to stamp and pound my feet several times on the floor.

"Do that again an' yer die," hissed my terrible assailant's fiendish voice in my ears while his strong, strong fingers tightened themselves about my poor neck which is scarred yet with the cuts his sharp nails dug.

"But with what little strength was left me I pounded on the floor the second time with my heels and—made up my mind to die. I hardly expected the signals would be understood and if they were I feared father alone would be no match for the villain who then had me pushed in the far corner of the closet and was fast strangling my life away.

"The pain of my being rapidly

choked into insensibility or death was nothing to the agony of suspense I endured during those terrible moments, waiting, praying that help would come in time. Then I remembered nothing more."

Aunt Kate stopped for a moment to rest, while, with faces pale and horrified, we gazed at the cruel scars, faintly showing on her fair, white neck.

"I guess mother had better finish the story, for she saw the ending and I didn't," said brave Aunt Kate, "or perhaps it is too late to continue to-night—besides, you may all get too frightened to go to bed," she smiled, seeing our eager but fear-stricken looks.

"Oh, no, indeed," we gasped in chorus, "we'll be just as bold as you were. It isn't late yet. Come, Gran'ma, please tell us if dear Aunt Kate was killed or not. Please, please do."

Grandmother, unable to withstand our volley of appeals, began.

"Well, children," she soberly spoke, "I suppose I'll have to—but don't blame me if you have nightmares of black robbers and murderers."

"After pretty Kate had gone upstairs her father picked up a book to read till she returned and I—I commenced dozing again. At any rate I was startled suddenly by a pounding sound overhead. Husband must have heard it too, for he laid down his book to listen.

"What noise was that?" I asked, "Seems like someone calling us."

"O, nothing," he answered, "only the storm, for it was blowing great guns outside. He took up his book and commenced quietly reading again."

"I think you had better run upstairs and see," I said.

"O, it isn't worth while," he laughed. "If Kate wanted us she would call," and then in his provokingly slow way he added, "Kate will be down in a minute and I want to finish our game before I go."

"But I wasn't satisfied; a mother somehow has a keener sense when her children are in peril and while, of course, I didn't dream that anything was wrong, I naturally felt apprehensive.

"At last I spoke up, 'Well, if you won't go, I will,' and taking a lighted candle I started.

"Before I got to the foot of the stairs I heard the second sound—apparently of someone knocking on the floor or a door, I couldn't tell which, but it made me hurry until I entered Kate's room. Just then a puff of wind blew out my light and left me in pitch darkness.

"Kate! Kate!" I called, "where are you? Is anything the matter?"

"Not a reply came back, only the noise of the tempest and the wind blowing in an open window broke the uncanny silence.

"I felt my way back to the top of the stairs. 'John!' I shouted, 'Come up, quick and bring a lantern, for my candle is blown out. Something is the matter.'

"The tone of my voice must have alarmed my husband for quickly I saw him mounting the stairs with his lighted lantern and, also, his musket which was always kept loaded for animals stealing our chickens, when both of us entered the room, calling 'Kate!' but, as before, no reply came.

"I looked under the bed, then went to the closet and took hold of the knob to open it, for I knew Kate had intended going there.

"Instantly the door burst open—almost before I touched it, with a force that threw me against the wall, while out bounded a gigantic negro dressed in prison stripes and, with a yell that still rings in my ears, he rushed like a flash to the open window and began climbing out.

"But quick as he was I was quicker.

"Before his immense paws could leave go of the sill inside to let him drop to the ground, I had the sash down on them and was hanging on with all my weight, holding the terrible wretch as in a vise, suspended on the outside of the house, a good ten feet from the bottom.

"Quick, John, shoot!" I gasped, before my strength gives out.

"My husband fired at once—right through the glass, but, owing to the darkness without, and my being in the way, he failed to hit the scoundrel.

"In a minute another flash and gunshot, and whistles came from the road by the gate, and then a dozen lantern lights appeared on the lawn below me, with shouts of 'here he is, boys! We've got him!'

"Grasping the situation instantly, I let go the sash, hearing more shots, and the awful life and death struggle, as the escaped convict dropped straight among the party of pursuers, who fortunately were at hand in the nick of time.

"Then we thought of Kate and rushed to the closet with our lantern.

"On the floor amid the tumbled clothing the poor girl lay, and we thought she was dead.

"Tenderly we carried her out and placed her on the bed when, thank heaven, we found that her heart beat, though very faintly.

"Some of the searching party raced for the doctor, but ere he came I had brought my darling back to life.

"A reward—\$500—had been offered for the recapture of the convict. When his captors, who nearly killed him before they could bind his arms, found out about Kate's awful discovery, they nobly insisted that the money

was rightly hers and she got it, but not for millions would we go through with our terrible experience again."—Chicago Sun.

**GIANTS OF OLDEN TIMES.**

A Number Who Lived on the Road from Long Ago to Now.

In one of his recent lectures Prof. J. A. Williams alludes to the discovery of an enormous lizard 80 feet in length, says the St. Louis Republic. The professor infers (as no living specimen of that magnitude has been found) that the species which it represents has become degenerated. The verity of his position he endeavors to enforce by an allusion to the well-known existence of human giants in olden times. The following is the list upon which this singular hypothesis is based:

A giant exhibited in Rouen in 1830, Prof. Williams says, measured nearly 18 feet in height.

Gorapius once saw a girl of 18 years who was 10 feet high.

The giant Galabria, brought from Arabia to Rome during the reign of Claudius Cæsar, was 10 feet high.

Fannum, who lived in the time of Eugene II., measured 11 feet 6 inches in height.

Chevalier Scrog, while exploring a cavern in the Peak of Teneriffa, found a skull which must have belonged to a man at least 15 feet high. It contained sixty perfect teeth of monstrous size.

The giant Ferragus, slain by Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, was 28 feet high and so heavy that no horse could be found that was strong enough to bear him.

In 1814 the tomb of a giant was opened at St. Germain who must have been at least 30 feet high during life.

As late as 1850 a human skeleton 19 feet long was discovered at Rouen, France. The skull, which was perfect with the exception of the under jaw, held over a bushel of wheat.

In 1824, near the castle of Dauphine, a monstrous tomb was discovered. It was 30 feet long, 16 wide and 8 high. The inscription, "Kintolochus Rex," was cut in the hard, gray stone. The skeleton was found entire, 15½ feet long, 10 feet across the shoulders and 5 feet from the breast-bone to the back.

The vicinity of Palermo, Italy, has yielded three remarkable human skeletons, one in 1410, one in 1516 and the last in 1550. The first was 21, the second 30 and the third 34 feet in height.

In 1815 a skeleton was dug up near Mazirno, Sicily, the skull of which was as large as a common wine cask. Each of the teeth weighed seven ounces.

**Bonnets of an Empress.**

The Empress Josephine once bought thirty-eight bonnets in one month. "We do not know at what number her mighty husband drew the line," says the writer; "but it is a fact that, having learned that she had indulged herself with the acquisition of this number, he—when he one day went into the saloon leading to her apartment and found in it Mlle. Despeaux, the milliner, with a huge pile of suspicious-looking handboxes—was so indignant at the idea of his wife making fresh purchases that he flew into such a passion that every one ran away, leaving him to decide whether he would vent his rage on poor Josephine, who was a prisoner with her feet in a foot-bath, or on the milliner herself. He did a little of both. He was so angry with Josephine that she was speechless with terror, and he sent for Savary, his minister of police, and ordered him to arrest Mlle. Despeaux. She was sent to La Force immediately, and though her fear of Napoleon and horror of a night in prison made her ill, her fortune was probably made by this startling outbreak of imperial temper. Next day nearly every one in Paris flocked to see her, hear her story and console with her. She never could have lacked custom after this."

**Who Breaks, Pays.**

In Paris there lives an eminent painter who is economical and sententious. The other day one of the students broke a pane of glass in the studio window and replaced it temporarily by pasting a sheet of paper over the aperture.

When the painter came down next morning he thrust his cane through the makeshift with the remark: "He that breaks, pays." None of the class, however, took the hint, and next morning another sheet of paper was pasted across the window. It met with the same fate. And so on the next day, and so on the fourth.

On the fifth day, when the artist came down, there was a paper as before. Fire flashed from his eyes, and roaring "He that breaks, pays!" he drove his cane through the paper—and through the pane of glass behind it that had been put in by the students and then carefully pasted over with a sheet of paper.—Chicago News.

**A New Kind.**

Ansonia, Conn., claims to be the habitat of a new kind of worm that fattens upon Paris green and drinks kerosene oil with much apparent satisfaction. The worm must be first cousin to the water bug that infests newspaper offices. He will eat anything except a highly polished steel ball, and he won't grow lean on that



**\$5.00 FORMER PRICE \$7.00! \$5.00 FORMER PRICE \$7.00!**  
Forward at once Photograph, Tin-type or Daguerreotype, and have a Beautiful Permanent Portrait enlarged, 14x17 elegantly framed and complete, FOR \$5.00

The Finest work and full Satisfaction Guaranteed in every Instance! FULL LIFE-SIZE PORTRAIT AND FRAME \$10.

**ENGRAVING AND COMMERCIAL DESIGNING.**  
Cuts for Newspapers, Catalogues, Books and publications of every description. Monograms, Trade Marks, Business Cards, Letter Heads, Charts, etc., in outline or line-work; Zinc Etching, Photo-Engraving, Crayo-Lithograph or Wood Cuts. Single column portraits for Newspapers \$2.00.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
In every city in the Union, good commission. Send stamp for List.  
**Edward H. Lee,**  
323 DEARBORN ST. Rooms 13-14-15. CHICAGO, ILL.

**H. RIDIGER, MERCHANT TAILOR,**

194 Randolph Street.

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

H. Ridiger, 194 Randolph Street.

Miner's Opera House Block.

**NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE**  
THE BEST ATTACHMENTS THE MOST WORK  
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. CHICAGO, ILL.  
BOSTON, MASS. ATLANTA, GA. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. DALLAS, TEX.  
TROUT BROS., 255 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

**HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28**  
In use 20 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. 64 per cent. of cases cured. Sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., Cor. William and John Sts., N. Y.

**DR. J. S. HANSON, M. D.**  
Alopathic Physician and Surgeon,  
Office at residence, on East Frank Street.

DISEASES OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY.

**FIRE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE**  
**GOODRICH BROS.,**  
Walker Block  
26 West Fort Street  
DETROIT, MICH.

PARISIAN STEAM LAUNDRY

18 & 20 GRATIOT AVE. DETROIT MICHIGAN.  
Lace Curtains A Specialty. Windsor, Chatham, and London, Ont. First class work warranted. Telephone 321.  
New Prices. No Accounts Kept.  
The Best Work Guaranteed.

Shirts 10c  
Collars 2c  
Cuffs 4c

**AGENTS WANTED.**

A book may be greater than a LITTLE.—Bacon's  
A good book is the best friend.—Tupper.

**AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS,**

ITS EDITORS

By L. GARLAND PENNIE

Published at No. 171 State St., Detroit, Mich.

(Part of this page reduced as back.)

CROWN OCTAVO, 320 PAGES. ILLUSTRATED WITH 150 FINE PORTRAITS, MANY OF WHICH HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN PUBLISHED. L. G. JOHN R. RUSSELL, P. A. Bell, Stephen Maynard, Jas. McCune Smith, Chas. B. Ray, Samuel R. Ward, Willis A. Hodges and others. A new chapter in the world's history. No other book or encyclopedia contains it. Agents are wanted at once to carry it to the millions who are waiting for it. Apply quickly for terms and exclusive territory to WILLEY & CO., Publishers, 126 and 127 State St., Springfield, Mass.

**COOK AND THOMAS' NEW BANNER BARBER SHOP**

Brush Street between Maccomb and Gratiot Ave.

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

**Hot and Cold Baths,**

WITH SHOWER or PERFUMERY. Bath Rooms reserved for Ladies Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m. Complete service.

Cook & Thomas, Prop.

**JOHN BREITMEYER & SONS.**

Florists & Rose Growers

Popular Flowers in their Season

These Collections of Tropical Plants on Exhibition.

Cor. Gratiot and Miami Avenues DETROIT - - - MICH.

Owner's Last Charge.  
"Owner's Last Battle" continues in "all popularity and is still regarded as one of the greatest nights of this city. Don't miss it. Admission 25 cents."



**LOVING WORDS.**

Loving words will cost but little  
Journeying up the hill of life;  
But they make the weak and weary  
Stronger, braver for the strife.  
Do you count them only trifles?  
What to earth are sun and rain?  
Never was a kind word wasted;  
Never one was said in vain.

When the cares of life are many,  
And its burdens heavy grow  
For the ones who walk beside you,  
If you love them, tell them so.  
What you count of little value  
Has an almost magic power;  
And beneath that cheering sunshine  
Hearts will blossom like a flower.

So, as up life's hill we journey,  
Let us scatter all the way  
Kindly words, to be as sunshine  
In the dark and cloudy day.  
Grudge no loving words, my brother,  
As along through life you go,  
To the ones who journey with you;  
If you love them, tell them so.

—Woman's Journal.

**OUR "SQUATTER" DAYS.**

Some years ago husband, baby and I were in one of the far western states living in a sort of pioneer fashion while trying to make successful a business newly started by himself.

We had lately come from New York, where we had friends and a good home and lots of comfort and many luxuries. But Philip, my dear husband, wasn't satisfied with our easy life there. He was too proud to be a well paid clerk in my father's thriving store, and he even foolishly imagined that he owed his position more to charity on account of his marrying me than to the real merits he possessed.

Besides he was ambitious to be rich and his own master, so neither he nor myself took much pleasure in our happy circumstances. We wanted to jump from the frying pan into the fire, though we didn't think so, and, soon after a couple of years spent in discontent as to our future we determined to "go West" and grow up with the country.

I was a strong, brave and energetic young woman when we reached the wild western town where we located and looked upon the hardships we were undergoing before we became wealthy and great as very romantic and delightful.

And so did Philip. Although he was ever careful not to make my burden heavy he never spared himself in the big and tiring before us. But his business didn't grow fast enough to suit his high aspirations and he was continually looking out for some new scheme for making money.

One night, after baby was asleep and we sat cozily before the fire, he told me of some immense salt meadows still further West which the government was dividing into large tracts and giving them to settlers. "Now," he said with a beaming face, "if we should locate on one of these tracts before they are taken and live there for a few years, we could then be the owners of property that will certainly become very valuable in time, as the country grows in its neighborhood. Then we can sell out and go back to New York with a fortune."

If I had discouraged the idea then I know he would have dropped it. But I was even more sanguine of the results than he and fell in with the scheme at once, only advising that we should hold on to our present business, too, and endeavor to run both, which he gladly agreed to.

In a month's time he had his shanty erected on our salt marsh tract, and thither we went with the necessary household effects in a prairie wagon, baby and all.

The weather was warm and beautiful when our hopeful little family of squatters arrived on our domain, which was to be our fortune, and the rough and rather frail log cabin looked like a palace to my ambitious and romantic eyes.

'Twas in the center of our big tract and the saline deposit covering the marsh for miles and miles glistened and sparkled in the bright sunlight like the first light fall of snow used to when on the green meadows about the old homestead in our native eastern state.

Not another domicile but our own could we see, nor a hill nor even a bit of woods. All was a wide, dreary, dead level—white mostly with salty scum and black and bare in spots with what looked like dried mud, such as the bottom of a pond discloses when the water is drawn off.

Not a sign nor a sound of life save the dismal croaking of the lonely frogs was there to our knowledge for many miles around. We were in a desert uninhabitable apparently for man and beast, sure to starve if our supplies were not often renewed, with no protection from the deadly tornadoes in summer and the forty degree below zero blizzards in the winter, save our little mud-plastered log shanty. What a place for a woman and a baby.

But the prospective fortune we would have to travel home with, and the glory of doing something heroic for husband and baby braced me up and with a merry shout I took possession of our new home in the saline desert and commenced housekeeping in a very primitive style.

I was cheerful and made no end of fun over everything, for I knew if I

showed the white feather then Philip would quickly have given up the tract to take me back to civilization.

Of course we never expected to become permanent residents of the place nor even stay there the year through, only be there off and on for awhile, just long enough to secure the title and sell out when the boom came—for salt. It may have been sharp practice on our part against the government, but I wasn't then enough of a politician to know it—and Philip never told me.

Running our two businesses necessitated frequent travels back and forth for Philip, but as there couldn't be the least danger of me being discovered alone in such a desolate and uninviting desert I wasn't a bit afraid or, at least, I pretended I wasn't.

In fact I insisted that Philip would himself attend to the other business, and not leave it in charge of a partner who might be neglectful or dishonest, as my husband calculated to do when we started on our grand way of making our fortune.

It was early in the autumn when Philip left me for the last time ere winter. The next trip I was to go and not return till spring following. While he was absent the rainy season set in, rather earlier than we expected, but I was well provided for and under the circumstances, quite comfortable.

It had rained "pitchforks" and poured "cats and dogs" for two days, and on account of the floods, as I rightly supposed, my husband was detained. Being busy with packing our things to take to town where we were to spend the winter, and caring for baby (who was as fine a bounding boy as ever was seen), I didn't mind the storm very much until on the third day of heavy rain, when I became alarmed.

On the afternoon when I looked out anxiously, hoping to see Philip coming with the big covered wagon to take me away I was frightened at the sight before me. The marsh as far as I could observe in the heavy downpour of water, was overflooded and the flood was rising and threatening to destroy our home. I saw my frail little shanty.

The wind was terrific, too, and the lightning and thunder were fearful. But I felt more concerned for my husband's safety than my own, for I imagined him lost in a vain attempt to reach baby and me, and even fancied I could hear his voice calling amid the tempest.

However, there was nothing I could do except to fasten the rude door and windows and go to sleep, trusting that the morning would find all safe and bring bright skies again.

Our shanty was raised on posts from the ground a foot or so, and, as yet, the floor was high and dry. After giving baby his supper and laying the darling fast asleep in the cradle, I got into bed without undressing and tried to rest, but the rocking of the house and the startling claps of thunder and the noise of the rain on the roof kept me awake and frightened, in spite of my efforts to be calm and trustful.

The lamp, shedding a dim light on the brown timbered walls and ceiling of our sleeping room only added to the dismal gloominess and it was long before I could close my eyes. At last I was dozing and losing myself in ugly dreams when I was roused by feeling something drop on my bed covering. I shut my eyes again thinking I dreamed it.

A multitude of strange scratching noises, apparently from the walls, mingled with sharp, squeaking sounds and more things dropping on my bed made me sit bolt upright and look to see what they were.

Horrors! Mice in countless numbers driven by the raging flood without were dropping from the rafters all about me. Climbing on the house outside, thence through the crevices under the eaves to my room, they were coming fighting and squeaking and falling, the foremost pushed down by the terror-stricken army behind, till the walls and floor—even my bed, were black with them.

With a shriek I jumped to my baby, mice hitting my bare feet and running over them, and back into bed with my child I got for there was no other or better refuge for us.

There, with the blankets tucked to our necks, I sat striking and shouting and warding off as best I could the endless army of half-drowned mice that were dropping on our heads and shoulders and bed till the blessed daylight came, with the bright sun shining through the window, telling the unprecedented rain had ceased.

The floor was too thick with the field mice, some as big as rats, for me to step out and open the door to drive them forth. All I could do was to sit on the bed holding baby, thankful that no more of the dreadful creatures were falling on me and wait for Philip.

At noon he came, for the flood soon subsided, and I answered his shout with a cry of joy. He burst in the door, fearful that I was in worse trouble than mice could make and never heeding the escaping creatures caught me and baby in his big, strong arms. The next day I left our salt marsh tract for good and, I believe, I went back to the government. If it did they are welcome to it, mice and all.—Chicago Sun.

**THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.**

**LESSON XII; DEC. 20; THE RISEN CHRIST AND HIS DISCIPLES.**

Golden Text: "If Ye Then Be risen With Christ, seek those things which are Above, Where Christ sitteth on the Right Hand of God.—Col. 3:1.

**Home Readings.**

M. Going to Emmaus..... Luke xxiv. 13-35.  
T. Meeting the Two..... John xx. 19-24.  
W. Meeting the Eleven..... John xx. 24-29.  
T. Unprofitable Night..... John xxi. 1-3.  
F. A Joyous Morning..... John xxi. 4-14.  
S. Peter Admonished..... John xxi. 15-19.  
S. Unanswered Question..... John xxi. 21-23.

Introduction.—It is evident that when the evangelist wrote xx. 30 he had no intention of narrating any more "signs." The reasons for adding this appendix can be conjectured with something like certainty: the evangelist wished to give a full and exact account of Christ's words respecting himself, about which there had been some serious misunderstanding. In order to make the meaning of Christ's saying as clear as possible, John narrates in detail the circumstances of its being spoken.—Plummer.

1. Jesus Appears to His Disciples in Galilee.—Vers. 1-14. 1. "After these things." The appearance described in the previous chapter. "Jesus showed himself again to His disciples at the sea of Tiberias." A name for the sea of Galilee. The very morning of the resurrection two messages were sent to the apostles by the women that they were to go into Galilee and Jesus would appear to them there. Matt. 28. 7-10.

2. "There were together," etc. Where the rest of the apostles were at this time we do not know.

3. "Simon Peter saith." As on all other occasions, so here he takes the lead. "I go a-fishing." The impulse which moved Peter to lead off in this fishing excursion is not even hinted at.—Cowles. "We as so go with thee." Having nothing definite in view at just that time, they were ready to follow the example that Peter set them. "A ship." A fishing-boat. "That night." During that whole night. "They caught nothing." All their toil came to naught. II. A Joyful Morning.—Vers. 14-14. 4. "When the morning was now come." Revised Version: "When day was now breaking." "The disciples knew not that it was Jesus." Their failure to recognize Him may be accounted for by the distance and the dimness of the light.

5. "Children, have ye any meat?" Chrysostom says that our Lord addresses them as though he were one that wanted to buy fish. "No." Their answer was very brief and pointed.

6. "Cast thy net on the right side." Whether Jesus had discovered a mass of fish by natural perception, or knew it by supernatural intuition, is not stated. "They cast therefore." "Perhaps they thought that the stranger saw fish on the right side. Fish are at times seen in dense masses in the lake."—Plummer.

7. "Therefore . . . saith . . . It is the Lord." This was an inference from the marvelous draught of fishes and the facts connected with it. "Girt his fisher's coat unto him." "It was his upper garment which he gathered round him with instinctive reverence for the presence of his Master."—Westcott. "Naked." Without his full, ordinary apparel. "Did cast himself into the sea." Losing all thought of the fish in order the sooner to get into the presence of his Master.

"The other disciples came in a little ship." Rather as the Revised Version has it, "in the little boat," the same in which they had been fishing. "Two hundred cubits." One hundred yards. "Dragging the net." One end of which had probably been fastened to the shore. Nets of such length are very common with professional fishermen.—See Whedon's Commentary.

9. "Fire . . . fish . . . bread." Jesus was to be their host, and had provided for them in advance.

10. "Bring up the fish which ye have now caught." Up to this time, while they had probably fastened the net so as to make the fish secure, they had not unloaded it of its contents.

11. "Simon Peter." Taking the initiative again. "Went up." Probably "on board." "A hundred and fifty and three." The number is distinctly remembered by one that has helped to count them.

12. "Come and dine." "Or, as it was the morning meal, it might better be rendered, 'Come and breakfast.'"—Whedon. "None . . . durst ask," etc. They were awed into reverential silence by what had happened.

14. "The third time." Not absolutely the third time of his manifestation, but the third time of his manifestation to his disciples as a body.

**Questions.**

What is the Golden Text?  
What is the substance of the introductory note?  
I. By what name is the Sea of Tiberias usually called?  
How many of the disciples were present, and who were they?  
What did Simon Peter propose?  
Did the rest of the disciples fall in with it?  
II. What took place when the morning dawned?  
What did Jesus say to them?  
What did they probably understand by his question, and how did they answer it?  
What did he then tell them to do?  
What took place as a consequence of their compliance?  
What inference did John draw?  
What did Peter do when he heard that how far were they from the shore?  
What did they find on coming to land?  
What command did Jesus give them?  
What was the extent of the catch?  
What impression did all this make upon the disciples?  
Did Jesus himself act as host and serve them?  
What is meant by the statement that this is "the third time" that Jesus showed himself after his resurrection?

**Peninsular Savings Bank.**

94 Griswold Street.  
Capital, \$500,000.  
Four per cent Interest paid on Savings Deposits.  
Accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe banking.  
JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.

**THE DIME SAVINGS BANK**

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

**53,000 Pleased Purchasers!**

Weber, Boardman & Gray and Newby & Evans Pianos.  
If you would like to join this army and become the possessor of one of these Superb Pianos, call at  
**LING'S MUSIC HOUSE,**  
67 Monroe Avenue, corner Randolph Street.

**Cheapest Wall Paper House**  
—In the City—  
Paper 3, 4 and 5c per Roll.  
White - 8 cts  
Gilt - 8 and 10  
Painting  
Paper Hanging  
and Decorating.  
**James Cliff**  
210 Michigan Avenue.

**ICE CREAM**  
**FLINN & DURFEE'S**  
One Quart 30c Two Quarts 50c One Dollar per Gallon Delivered.  
SPECIAL RATES to churches, Societies and Boarding Houses.  
TELEPHONE 237.  
304 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

**ATTENTION!**  
**MILLIONS IN IT!**  
Pensions and Bounties.  
New Laws, New Rulings,  
New Decisions,  
**Soldiers, Sailors.**  
Their Widows, Children,  
Mothers, Fathers, Sisters  
and Brothers entitled to  
**PENSIONS.**  
NEW LAW.

Soldiers and Sailors who have become disabled since the war are entitled to Pension—No evidence required.  
**WIDOWS and CHILDREN**  
Are entitled to pension—regardless of cause of the soldier's death—Thousands of claims heretofore rejected are now good.  
Apply at once to  
**L. W. PULIES,**  
Ex-U. S. Examiner of Pensions, Solicitor of Claims and Patents.  
Office, 1732 Temple Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.  
Lock Box 445.

Going to Florida ?  
Going to California ?  
Going to Mexico ?  
Going to Mobile ?  
Going to Savannah ?  
Going to Hot Springs ?  
Going to Denver ?  
Going to Seattle ?  
Going to Tacoma ? THEN  
Going to Los Angeles ? GO BY  
Going to Santa Barbara ? D, L & N.  
Going to St. Paul ?  
Going to Minneapolis ?  
Going to St. Louis ?  
Going to Austin ?  
Going to Omaha ?  
Going to Salt Lake ?  
Going to anywhere ?  
Going to everywhere ?  
Write your inquiries and mail to—  
Geo. DeHAVEN,  
Gen'l Pass' Agent,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Scientific American  
Agency for  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS,  
DESIGN PATENTS,  
COPYRIGHTS, etc.  
For information and free Handbook write to  
MUNN & CO., 31 Broadway, New York.  
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.  
Every patent taken out by us is brought before  
the public by a notice given free of charge in the

**Scientific American**  
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 six months. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers, 31 Broadway, New York.

**A. Laitner,**  
Manufacturer and Dealer in  
White Wash, Kalsomine, Paint, Varnish  
Horse Scrub Shoes, Hair and Cloth  
**BRUSHES, ETC.**  
87 Gratiot Ave.,  
DETROIT, MICH.  
TELEPHONE 219.

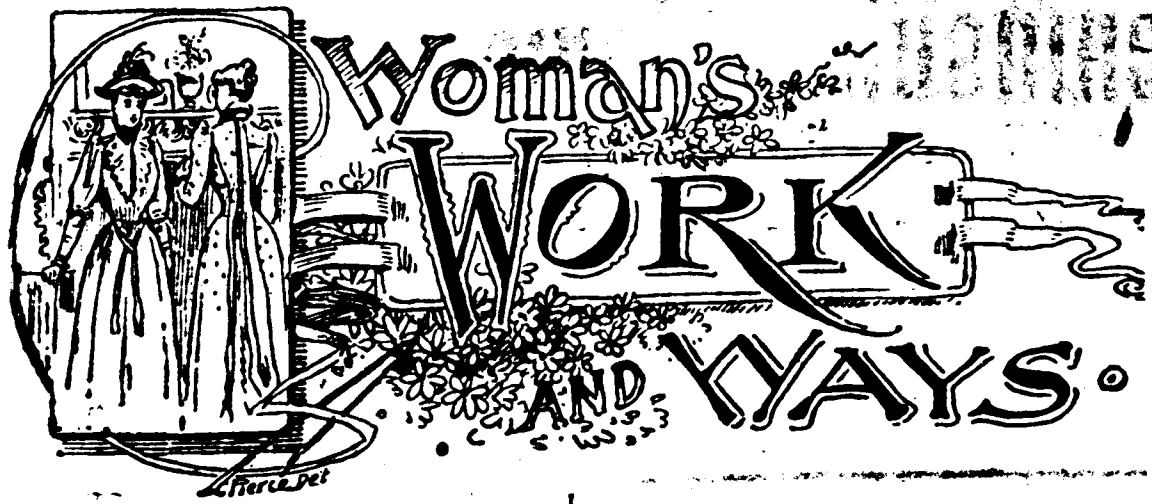
**JAMES CORNELL**  
Painting in All Branches.  
Dealer in Wall Paper.  
Paper Hanging  
and Freeing  
Wall Paper 3 cents per Roll.  
66 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

"YOU WE MEAN"  
—SMOKY—  
**"VIM,"**  
THE BEST 5c CIGAR ON EARTH.  
**ED. BURK'S,**  
36 MONROE AVE. WE MAKE 'EM

Is Your House or  
Household Furniture  
Insured  
Against Loss or Damage by  
**FIRE?**  
If Not Get Your Rates From  
**W. W. FERGUSON**  
FIRE INSURANCE &  
REAL ESTATE AGENT.  
Office 101 Griswold St.  
TELEPHONE 2195 DETROIT, MICH.  
Or 225 Alford Street.

Valentine Geist. Charles Geist.  
**V. Geist & Son**  
Undertakers AND  
Practical Embalmers.  
51 Monroe Ave., Detroit.  
Established in 1861.  
TELEPHONE 637





# Woman's Work and Ways

## FASHION'S FANCIES.

Time was when a velvet basque was an indispensable part of a lady's wardrobe, but they had their day and were laid aside. Now if you were careful enough to preserve yours you may bring it out again and furnish it with frillings of lace or chiffon down the front and have a jaunty addition to your winter outfit.

In the wardrobes of several Parisian belles, is to be seen a new style of dress which is said to have originated in an Oriental shop at Aix-les-Bains this summer. They may have been obtainable elsewhere, but of the half dozen different ones which I have seen all come indirectly from one place, and they are not as yet common, although one pretty American has bought six of them in different colors, but all of the same style. It is called, for want of a better name, the "Greek

of fancy muffs, often only playthings for fair hands. Some are made of colored feathers, others look like a bag made of pieces of cloth with the salvage ends left out. Bright-colored, plush-wadded foundations are enriched with broad ribbons, with tastefully arranged bows, but the sweetest, daintiest thing for theater and evening wear is a muff of lace. For instance, a beautiful opera toilet was further enhanced by a muff of frosty thread lace with several delicious pink roses, half hidden in its fascinating meshes. While a black toilet was equally well set off by a muff of black lace and purple pansies.

For evening wear gazes are the rage, and established modistes who dare to make all sorts of combinations and innovations are combining colors with effects which are sometimes startlingly beautiful. You would not think that sky-blue and grass-green, put one over the other, would be a successful combination, but try it and see. Then there is pink and lilac, yellow and rose, and red and black, which make very charming evening toilets.

At the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Downing, of Newport, which occurred Nov. 24, some very elegant dresses were worn. Mrs. Downing herself was elegant in a trained heliotrope velvet gown, over which she wore her wedding veil. Mrs. Washington, the eldest daughter, wore black velvet with gold trimmings; Mrs. De Mortie wore cream moire en train, and Miss Rebecca Downing's gown was white silk with gold trimmings. Miss Washington's dress was a Grecian gown of China silk, and Miss De Mortie's, canary colored crepe de chine.

Did you ever notice that your kid gloves are made with cotton thread? The reason for this is that silk cuts the kid and eventually makes the small rip in your gloves an unsightly hole. Remember this when you take up a few stitches in your best gloves



A PRETTY HOUSE DRESS.

tunic," and is made of smooth cloth of any color.

It is a long straight robe, without fit or seams, and is very bias in the back. It fastens over the shoulders like a child's low neck dress, and is without sleeves. A blouse of Oriental silk of gauze with puffed or Turkish sleeves is worn with it.

Around the low neck is an Oriental embroidery of gold with plenty of flat gold spangles and the design runs down to a heart shaped point in front.

This is all there is to this robe, but it must be belted with an Oriental ceinture, and may be adjusted with hooks and straps beneath, so that it keeps its place.

In white cloth embroidered with gold, with a white gauze blouse, or in light or dark blue, it is charming. It may be drawn to the figure as closely as an ordinary bodice, and has a very graceful effect. It is the latest fad to have a Greek tunic for a house dress.



A WORTHY COSTUME.

Now what do you think? It has been decided that the muff is such a clumsy thing, that it never looks anything but awkward, and that fur gloves are more ugly still, so the correct thing is to have pockets stitched into your jacket and keep your fingers warm by housing them in these convenient openings. I always did like to stick my hands in my coat pockets, but I never dreamed that the reprehensible custom would receive the august sanction of Dame Fashion. But speaking of muffs, fashion has taken the whim to invent all sorts

and use the phebeian cotton; like a great many homely things it is the most useful.

Good people who think lightly of breaking an engagement or failing to keep an appointment should be reminded that disappointing a neighbor is a serious offence. Hear what the palmist says on the subject and then recall with penitence the visits you have promised to make, the letters unwritten and the calls not paid: "Lord, who shall abide in Thy tabernacle or who shall dwell in Thy holy hill? He that leadeth an uncorrupt life and speaketh the truth from his heart. He that sweareth to his neighbor and disappointeth him not even if it were to his own hindrance. He that doeth these things shall never fall."

And he that doeth them not—well, the hostess whose dinner engagement he has neglected, in her rage will probably consign him to a region of perpetual heat.

### Difference in the Carpet.

It is a curious fact to note that the bit of carpet before the mirror in a young man's room rarely, if ever, shows the same traces of wear as the same spot in the apartment sacred to the mysteries of a young girl's toilet. "Southey tells of a run who, being safely housed after her escape from a nunnery, asked for a mirror the first thing. She had not seen her face since she was a child of five years



A RICH FUR CLOAK.

and was then a grown woman. Can any one blame her? Girls used to be told that it was a very wicked thing to look in the glass, and many actually believed they would see the devil, horns and all, if they tarried long before their own reflections. Daring young women were our great-grandmothers, for they braved the evil one himself to have their ringlets hang in the most bewitching manner. Our "best girls" of to-day don't prink too much, but they are learning the value of a well-made toilet, and of not dawdling over it until they are all tired out. Brisk bathing, brisk hair-rubbing or brushing, every bit of clothing compact and ready to put on—this is the rule even in warm weather, and the result a young woman fresh and fair to look upon.

### Christmas Fancy Work.

Hints and directions in fancy work are always in demand at this season by that large majority of women who themselves manufacture many of the pretty articles that are to serve as Christmas gifts to friends. I would like therefore to tell of a few things, among which some one may find just what she wants.

A fan photograph-holder is an ornamental convenience not hard to make. First, cover a palmleaf fan with a thin layer of cotton wadding, and then with silk or any suitable material; then cover a semicircle of cardboard in the same way, and insert in it the handle. The photographs are slipped between this and the actual fan. An ordinary fan has the semicircular strip inserted above the ribs and the photographs are ranged in a line.

One of the newest ideas in crochet is to make small butterflies, sprigs of flowers and other designs, to be applied to tea cloths, side-boards cloths and similar pieces of work. When delicately crocheted these are adapted to mounting in the corners of fine handkerchiefs, upon plush frames and sachets and bags of velvet, satin or plush.

An ordinary berry basket may be trimmed up to make an attractive little hanging catch-all; it is lined with colored cashmere or any pretty stuff and covered outside with plush or satin; a flat bow of ribbon ornaments the middle of each side of the four sides and it is suspended by four ribbons, one fastened with a bow to each corner of the basket and all tied together at the other end.

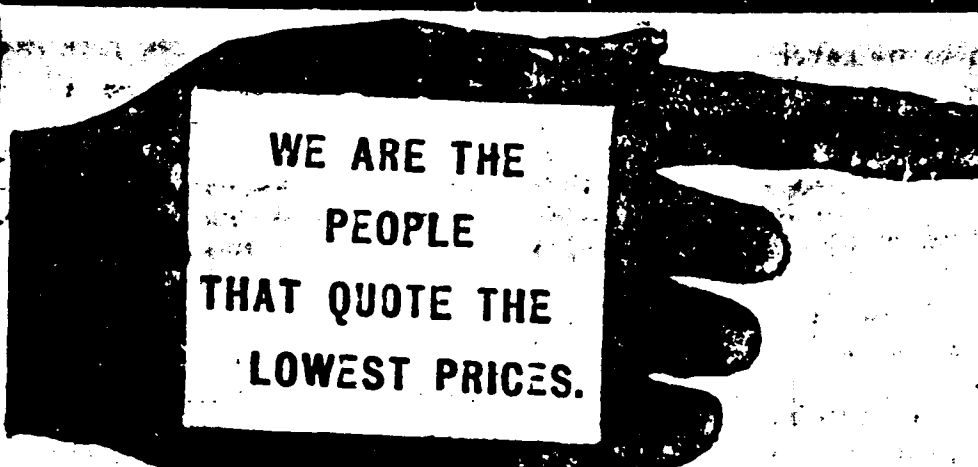
Attractive bags for soiled linen, 34 inches long and 21 wide, with a deep hem reaching almost to the drawstring, are powdered over with stars or detached daisies of good size. The outline of the flower is of one shade, and the filling in, which is merely herring-boning from side to side of the petal, is of another. This is very quick, easy and effective work.

A quite novel notion for a handkerchief case is a cover crocheted of white Shetland wool in a loose, open stitch, and used over satin or satine. The crocheted edge of the cover may be in scallops, tipped with knitting silk, pink or any color that looks well with the satin underneath.

An oddity in cushions is the "Siamese twins," with one square cushion over another, like a French puff ottoman.

A case for umbrellas or travelling wraps is a useful present, for which a good material is gray ticking that can be worked in fancy stitches with colored wools on silk.

Trade with our advertisers.



**WE ARE THE PEOPLE THAT QUOTE THE LOWEST PRICES.**

**PARTNERS WITH THE PEOPLE.**

The Champions of Economy Begin a sale tomorrow that will be a living wonder. No longer a question of profit but a question of sell.

MAKE MONEY BY READING.

500 dozen Embroidery Silk, all shades.....1e spool	Best Black Sewing Silk.....2e spool
3,000 Silver Top Side Combs for.....1e each	100 gross Chicago Hair Curling Irons.....2e each
100 dozen Silver Dress Sides for.....1e each	200 dozen Fancy Handkerchiefs.....2e each

8,000 Pieces of Pure Silk Ribbon, Nos. 7, 9, 12 and 16—Choice of Lot for.....5c a yard.

Heavy White Allison Flannel for.....5e yard	Heavy Unbleached Cotton, worth 10c, for.....6e yard
Heavy White Canton Flannel for.....5e yard	Ladies' Ribbed Fast Black Hose, 2e, Half Price.....12 1/2c pair
2e White and Gray Wool Flannels for.....12 1/2c yard	Boys' Extra Heavy Black Ribbed Hose, 35c, Half Price.....19c pair
Ladies' and Children's Plain and Fancy Hose, worth 12 1/2c, for.....5e pair	Ladies' 50c Wool Hose for.....25c pair
Best Shades Germantown Tarn, worth 12 1/2c, for.....5e skein	All High Cost Hosiery Reduced Almost One-Half.

UNDERWEAR—Entire Underwear stock reduced on many lines One-Half. Entire Season's Accumulation of Remnants, Black and Colored Dress Goods at Actual Half Price.

(There are many full Dress Patterns in above Lot) making a chance to secure a Dress at less price than you will find again. WE HAVE 500 dozen pairs Kid Gloves which we will close before Christmas. WE HAVE several thousand pairs Club Skates, worth \$1.00, to sell at \$2.00 per pair. WE HAVE about Eight Thousand Dollars' worth of Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs that we are going to wipe out cheap. A PLAIN STATEMENT—We want your money and are willing to pay for it, and when we want money, you know that we stop at nothing short of giving goods away. One visit to the store is all that's required to convince you.

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

## W. N. WINANS & CO.

191 Woodward Ave.

Read the Detroit Plaindealer. All the News \$1 per year.

WOMAN'S WORK

And Ways" is especially designed for women and each week will be of interest to them.

FASHION'S FANCIES

And Novelties will be profusely illustrated. Timely topics of Dress and Home-Work a feature.

EVERY WOMAN

Should take The Plaindealer. Its new department is alone worth the subscription price.



A TASTEFUL BONNET.  
From The Plaindealer, Nov. 20.

Address  
**THE PLAINDEALER,**  
DETROIT, MICH.

Charming Stories. Clever Anecdotes. Bright Editorials

Holiday Rates.

For Christmas and New Years the Chicago & West Michigan, and Detroit, Lansing & Northern railways will sell on Dec. 24th, 25th, and 31st, and Jan. 31st, excursion tickets to nearly all points on these and connecting lines, including Chicago. Rate will be one and one-third fare for the round trip, all tickets good to return until Jan. 4th, 1892. George DeHaven, General Passenger Agent.

YPSILANTI JOTTINGS.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Nov. 31.—The lecture, "Is Marriage a Failure," was well attended. An old-fashioned Thanksgiving day was kept here this year. The day was begun with prayer and thanksgiving to God. A sermon was preached by Prof. Johnson. The concert given in the evening was a complete success. Master Elsie Davis is seriously ill from swallowing a copper cent. The Ladies' Lyceum met at the residence of Mrs. S. Bow. Mrs. Kittle Edwards, who died in Detroit, was buried here the following Tuesday. She leaves a young family. Many friends deplore her loss.

Medusaline, a new composition designed as a substitute for brick and building stone, has been adopted for the sidewalks and driveways in the exposition grounds. The committee on grounds and buildings granted the contract to the Medusaline manufacturing company of Chicago, for the construction of 450,000 square feet of such sidewalks and driveways. The price is 61-2 cents per square foot. The concrete composition to be used by the contractors is said to be as hard as perfect stone, and it is now thought probable that it will be used instead of staff for the exterior ornamentation of the Fine Arts palace, and several other buildings.

READ THE BOSTON COURANT.

Among the contributors for the coming year are numbered Mr. John S. Durham, Minister to Hayti, and a trained journalist; Mr. W. E. B. Dubois, the Harvard graduate, who has made a famous record; Mrs. R. H. Terrell (born Church), whose thorough education and culture is well known; Mrs. Von Hise, a story writer of promise; Mr. Elijah W. Smith, one of our few real poets.

The COURANT seeks to give its readers the best thoughts and latest news on subjects moral, political, literary and social, and by no means confines itself to local consideration of these subjects.

At present it is seeking to gain the opinions of people generally upon Afro-Americans past and present, who take first rank as educators, orators, preachers, writers, politicians, etc.

Get the COURANT and let us hear from you on these subjects.

Subscription, \$1.50 a year; single copy, 5 cents.

COURANT PUBLISHING CO.,

325 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.