

THE PLAIN DEALER.

VOLUME VII. NO. 29.

DETROIT, MICH., DECEMBER 6, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 339.

THEY ACTED WISELY.

DISCRETION NOT COWARDICE DICTATED THEIR ACTION.

The Action of the General Convention Approved—The Majority Report—A Sufficient Answer—The Future Will Vindicate It.

To the Editor of THE PLAIN DEALER.

Sir:—The purpose of the communication which appeared in your issue of Nov. 22nd, under the caption of "Does Not Favor Secularism" was merely to show that the general convention did not refuse to take action upon the memorial of the Afro-American clergy. The editorial to which the writer took exception implied, even if it did not stoutly maintain, that the memorial was ignored. That this was not so I think has been sufficiently shown. Let us then see whether the action taken was one that should satisfy the memorialists or whether it was such that they "must feel keenly the slight put upon them, which reflects upon their manhood and ability." And let us also see whether the convention should be censured for cowardice, or upon the contrary, commended for discretion.

What did the memorialists ask? Briefly and concisely this: "Will the General Convention definitely and unequivocally tell us what is the status of Afro-American clergymen in the church? Is he to be discriminated against, merely on account of his color?" This was all the memorialists desired; this, at least, was all they asked. Note that no legislation was demanded, but only an expression of opinion and this was given in these words:

"This General Convention has by no act or law admitted or implied that a difference of race or color affords grounds for a distinction in legislative rights or privileges." Such is the language of the majority report, which many choose to characterize as vague and indefinite. These claim that the minority report was specific, met the issue and should therefore have been adopted. Among those eloquently championing this report, were the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, and the Rev. Thomas Cain, of Galveston, Texas, a colored delegate from that extreme Southern diocese, and of whom it has been said that he was one of the best speakers on the floor of the convention. Even these reverend gentlemen recognized the fact that all the memorialists asked, was for an expression of opinion, and they supported the minority report, simply because they deemed it more explicit. But, was it? I think not. It is true that these resolutions were appended:

Resolved, first: That this church recognizes no distinction between her ministry having relation to their race or color.

Second: That all legislation involving such distinction is contrary to the spirit of the Church of Christ. But this only said in different language, the same as the report adopted as quoted above.

All recognized that a mere expression of opinion was all that the memorialists asked for and this they received. Why then should they feel themselves aggrieved? The convention met the issue fairly in as far as it was presented. The question remaining therefore, resolves itself thus: "Should not the convention have done more than merely answer the query raised by the memorial? Should it not have taken some legislative steps compelling South Carolina and Virginia to accord to the Afro-American clergy in these dioceses, the rights which by virtue of their office, belong to them? In failing to do this, is not its action or inaction, if you prefer, chargeable to cowardice? I think this is a fair statement of the point raised in your editorial of November 22." You claim that the convention was actuated by cowardice. I prefer to call it by another name—discretion! Why this preference, I trust will soon be shown.

Laying aside the fact that the various dioceses, like the several states, have certain delegated rights "over which the General convention, as such, has no control," (which fact, by the way, I am by no means ready to admit), we will assume that the general convention has supreme power to nullify diocesan action. Suppose it had claimed and used this power and excluded the two foolish dioceses from representation on account of their "I won't-play-now" action in regard to their Afro-American clergy and congregations, would it have brought about the desired result? Manifestly, not! It would have resulted in nothing more than another schism. The few colored churches in these dioceses would be in union with the general convention, but in their diocesan relation they would gain nothing. They would have set themselves off in a separate jurisdiction, the very thing the church is striving against. Were the white churches to be thus cut off from the general convention they would still have their diocesan rights which they now claim their ministry and sacraments would be just as valid, and all they could lose would be their representation in the convention. Where then would be the gain to the race? Coercion gains nothing. The "consummation devoutly to be wished" clearly could not have been brought about in this way.

Because the convention did not try coercion, it is not fair to brand it with cowardice. There are sixty-four dioceses in the

United States. Of these, but two refuse to grant to the priest the rights which belong to him, merely on account of his color. Which is the wiser course to pursue; to exclude Virginia and South Carolina and create a schism by which the aggrieved Afro-American will gain nothing; or to be patient and strive to educate these two dioceses up to the plane of the remaining sixty-two, where they will clearly see that it is their duty to accord to him whom they now condemn all the rights which belong to him?

The convention saw that the time was not ripe for any more definite action than was taken. It perceived that a conservative course was the best and acted accordingly, and, as I firmly believe, acted wisely, and when in future years we unroll the historic scroll, we shall see that, on this great issue as on many others; the general convention of 1888, guided by the Holy Ghost, acted not with temerity and cowardice, but with wisdom and discretion.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
Seabury Divinity School, Fairbault, Minn.

WELCOMED TO HAYTI.

An Interchange of Courtesies Between Minister Douglass and President Hippolyte.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Nov. 14.—The presentation of the United States minister, Hon. Frederick Douglass, took place at the palace of the capital to day, on which occasion Minister Douglass presented his letter of credence, and also his predecessor's letter of recall. Following the introduction of the party by M. Firmin, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Douglass read his address, a short, terse expression of the feelings of the United States toward Hayti. In closing Mr. Douglass said:

"Your excellency will allow me a word personal in part to myself, as it may foreshadow the spirit in which I hope to be able to discharge the duties incumbent upon me in the quality of minister resident near your government. Mine has been a long and eventful life, identified with the maintenance of principles illustrated in the example of Hayti. My country has conferred upon me many marks of its favor; but in view of the heroic devotion to liberty and independence exemplified by your brave countrymen in the darkest hours of their history, I can say, in all sincerity, that I have received at the hands of your government no honor that I prize more highly than the honor of my appointment as minister resident and consul general to the republic of Hayti."

The President responded: "Mr. Minister: I am happy to receive at your hand the letter of credence which accredits you as minister resident and consul general near my government. The assurances of cordial esteem and high consideration which his excellency, the President of the United States, expresses to me by you, are most flattering, and I pray you to be the medium for the expression of the same sentiment on my part. The government of the United States has constantly given the republic of Hayti proofs of its friendship and generosity, and when it is represented by a man of your importance our relations will become more friendly. The interests of all civilized people are common; they have one object; their development of the arts and sciences; the discoveries and inventions which are the glory of our time. All nationalities should concur fraternally in this great work; and while conserving their individuality, each nation has the right to be proud of its autonomy. In the name of the republic, then, I thank his excellency, the President of the United States, for the expression to see Hayti fully participating in this tendency of our age. For you, Mr. Minister, your reputation is known in two hemispheres. You are the incarnation of the idea which Hayti pursues—the intellectual and moral development of men of the African race by personal effort and intellectual culture. † † † The United States government has already given many proofs of consideration and esteem for the republic of Hayti, but it can never give a higher evidence of interest than it has in sending you to us as its minister resident and consul general."

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

Offered For a Match Between Jackson and Sullivan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The Santa Cruz Athletic Club has decided to offer a purse of \$30,000 for a finish fight between Sullivan and Jackson, to take place on the beach at Surfside, Santa Cruz, Cal. Instructions to make arrangements with the principals have been telegraphed and mailed to a well-known New York pugilist. It is believed that the size of the purse will certainly induce the big fighters to accept the offer.

What is Needed.
Martinsburg (Va.) Pioneer Press: It is not official flattery that the race needs, for a few hundred may get that for decades and the race remain where it is. What is needed, is the assurance that every man from the highest to the lowest and blackest of God's people shall vote as they please, he protected in their rights and enjoyments as other people are.

Farmers will find that Salvation Oil is a sure remedy for frosted feet. All druggists keep it. It is sold for 25 cents a bottle.

IN UNCLE SAM'S SERVICE.

The "Colored Troops" Prove Their Fidelity to Their Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The colored troops in our service are the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry. They therefore comprise, supposing the maximum strength of all the organizations to be kept up, one-fifth of the enlisted strength of the former army, and nearly one-twelfth of the latter. All things considered, these are good proportions of the colored men. Their regiments, as is well known, were first established in the regular army after the civil war, and no doubt partly in consequence of the large number of colored organization which had served in that war on the side of the Government. It has always been, however, a matter of curious interest how the colored troops compare in efficiency with the white; and the statistics of the present year, just collected at Army Headquarters, offer information as usual on that point.

In the first place it is clear from the returns made by Surgeon General John Moore, that the sanitary statistics are to the disadvantage of the colored men. Beginning with the enlistments, during the year on which he reports, 21,401 recruits were examined, of whom 19,432 were white and 1,969 were colored. So far as appears the physical requirements were the same in both cases, but 58.86 per cent. of the colored applicants were rejected, as against 54.06 per cent. of the whites. The difference is not great and, perhaps, is rather less than some might have supposed; but as far as it goes the rejections of the colored men are more numerous than those of whites. Next, it appears by the report of Gen. Moore that although the colored troops, so far as stations, surroundings, duties, food, and clothing are concerned, had substantially the same treatment as the white troops, yet the rate of mortality among the former is the higher, and also the rate of sickness. Taking the number of admissions to the hospital during the year, the rate of colored troops was 1,464.82 per thousand as compared to 1,249.71 of the whites. The death rate was still more marked, it being 13.66 per thousand for the colored men as compared with 7.55 for the whites. The Surgeon General also says that these results are directly in accordance with the statistics shown by former annual records ever since the colored troops became a part of the army. The same deductions based on race are also obtained from the records of the British forces serving in the West Indies.

On the other hand, if we turn to the matter of desertions, we observe that arranged in the order of company organizations, the highest percentage is obtained by Company D, Fifth Artillery, which lost more than half its men in a year by desertion, or, more exactly, 52 per cent. Two companies of the First and Third Artillery follow with 40 per cent. each, then a company of the Second with 39, another of the Fifth with 31, one of the Fourth with 25, then one of the Seventh Cavalry with 20, then one of the Seventeenth Infantry with 18 per cent. It is only when we get down to the very end of the long list that we see any mention of the colored companies, and there grouped solidly at the bottom we find the Tenth Cavalry with only 3 per cent, the Ninth Cavalry and Twenty-fifth Infantry with 2 per cent, and the Twenty-fourth Infantry with 1 per cent. Summing up the whole matter, as presented in Gen. Kelton's report, the percentage of desertion in the light batteries is 27, in the white cavalry and infantry regiments 12, but in the colored cavalry and infantry only 2.

In the matter of soldierly acquirements, the colored troops make a creditable showing, and some of them have secured a reputation for good marksmanship. The colored regiments have always been kept in frontier service, and the Indians take no more liberties with the "Buffaloes" than with the white troops. The remarkable statistics of fidelity to the colors as shown in the records of desertions, should fairly offset the presumption of greater expense arising from greater liability of the colored troops to illness and to death from disease.

New Line to Manistee, Benzonia, Sherman and Frankfort.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor and Nor. Mich. Ry. have just finished their line through Northern Michigan to above points. For the present there will be a daily train, (Sundays excepted) by taking the D. G. H. & M. Ry. train, leaving Detroit at 6:50 a.m. You connect at Owosso Junction, and reach Sherman, 4:12 p.m.; Copemish, 4:40 p.m.; Manistee, 6:25 p.m.; Benzonia, 5:18 p.m.; Frankfort, 5:40.

A Long Step Forward.

San Antonio Express: The conviction of two Louisiana regulators, who have been prowling about the country shooting offensive Negroes to see them kick, is a long step forward for that state. About three hundred additional convictions would open it up to settlement.

Do you value the health and comforts of your children? Then guard them against croup by taking hold of that cough or cold at the start, and relieving the inflammation with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. If they have the whooping-cough do what you can to alleviate their pain by giving them Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. All children love it.

WHAT GOV GORDON SAID.

THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY FOR PRESENT GOOD OF THE RACE.

The Races Estranged—The Course of the South—The Country Will Approve—What Georgia Has Done—Conciliatory Due to Stump and Press.

With the sound of drums, the salute of seventeen guns and an escort of Union Soldiers, ex-rebel General Gordon was welcomed to Chicago Saturday morning where he came, under the auspices of the ex-Confederate's Association, to deliver his lecture on "The Southern Question," for the benefit of their monument fund. Since the Afro-American is to the "Southern Question" what the "Noble Dane" is to the play of "Hamlet," it was to be expected that Gov. Gordon would pay his respects to him during the course of the evening. The following collection of false deductions, untrue statements, unwarranted self-praise and veiled sneers is what he had to say on the emancipation of the Afro-American:

It is evident by this time to this intelligent audience that the subject I have announced is entirely too vast for general discussion on an occasion like this. Even the few most prominent results of the war which I shall select must be very briefly discussed. The first result to which I invite your attention is the emancipation of the colored race. The institution of slavery on this continent, as we believe providentially for the present good of the colored race in America, and possibly for the ultimate redemption of the African race in its native land, has also been providentially abolished for the good, we devoutly trust, of the whole race. That institution of slavery brought to the white man at the South great responsibilities and to the colored race accordingly great benefits. It transformed him from the most useless and idle barbarian to one of the best clad, best fed, most contented, and happy laborers in all the civilized world. It placed him in a school of training and gave him an education which without any other education lifted him from the most degraded of savages to a degree of intelligence which in the judgement of a great political party fitted him for the lofty responsibility of a voter and a law-maker in the most enlightened republic on earth. [Applause and laughter repeated.]

Now, my fellow countrymen, I want to put on record a few additional facts in reference to that question of slavery I think I understand and know all about it. It will be remembered that during the war we were charged with robbing the cradle and the grave to fill up the depleted ranks of the Confederate army. This was almost true, and this somewhat exaggerated statement serves to indicate the truth that almost the entire white male population in the South were at the front in the army. Gray-headed sires, frail women and children were left upon the great plantations and in large measure in charge of the entire colored population of that vast country. The conquering legions of the Union with emancipation emblazoned on their banners moved in their very midst. The cannon of the victorious army thundered day and night in the black man's ear the news of his freedom, and its flashing bayonets formed around him a cordon of protection if he would but abandon his home and strike a blow for his own freedom. What was the black man's answer? What, my countrymen? The black man's answer was the marvel of history, the most astounding fact in all the annals of the human race. He turned a deaf ear to the proclamation of his freedom. He quietly slept in his cabin home, by night and by day protected the interests of his absent master, listened anxiously for news of his safety, and watched hopefully for his return, or followed him to the front to share his fortunes, and if need be die by his side. [Loud applause.] To the life and Federal drum beat proclaiming his freedom he answered from his fireside in his comfortable cabin with his quiet jokes and merry laughter, or from the cotton fields with the old plantation melodies, so thrilling and weird perhaps to the stranger but to the Southern memory so sad so sweet and almost sacred still. [Applause.] In all that broad land not one single arm, with the exception of the few who had joined the Federal army, was raised against helpless women save to protect her. In all that broad land and during those four trying years not a solitary concerted movement was made by the black man for his release from bondage. Now, my countrymen, ask this fair-minded, intelligent, just people, what is the explanation of this astounding conduct of the black man? What possible explanation is there except that his fidelity was given in answer to a corresponding kindly treatment which he received at the hands of his master? Why, my countrymen, all the philanthropic sentiment that has ever been crowded into song or story, all the sermons that have ever been preached upon the subject, all the periodicals that have ever been written or books published, or all the isolated instances of cruelty which were but exceptions to the general rule and which extend to all human administrations among all peoples and in all ages—all these witnesses combined can not answer that question upon any other hypothesis than that kindness

and care and justice and humanity and tenderness on the part of the white begot in the black man's breast an amount of loyalty, of fidelity and affection which not even the war could break.

But the scene changes. Emancipation has been made good. The white man has lost his property and the black man has given his freedom. Well meaning, but in some instances, I think, misguided philanthropy, and, if I might dare say it, in some instances misguided political training, have served to somewhat estrange these races, and have tended to sunder the ties which bind them together in a common interest and a common sympathy. But, my countrymen, notwithstanding these adverse influences, thrown like a myriad of barbed wires across the pathway of the South in attempting to deal with this great question, I yet believe, as solemnly as I believe the sun is making his course around this earth, that when all the facts are known this country will not only approve, but Christendom will applaud the treatment by the white man of the Negro since the war.

Now let us get at a few facts—the most unimpeachable things in the world. Georgia, the State in which I was born and have loved—I am 42 or 43 years old, I believe, and at any rate I have loved it the thirty or forty years I have been in it—Georgia, when her people recovered possession of the State government, found, I think, just about 6,000 colored pupils in the public schools, and her school exchequer bankrupt. To-day instead of 6,000 we have over 160,000 colored pupils in the public schools, with the exchequer expanding and the schools multiplying year by year. We then found according to my recollection, not a solitary military colored organization in the entire state; now in every section and every city in the state march colored organizations beneath the stars and stripes, recognized by the State authorities, armed and equipped and enjoying every exemption, allowed to her most favored citizen soldiery. But again, while Northern philanthropy has lavishly poured in hundreds of thousands into the Southern States to aid in educating and elevating the colored race, yet it is true that all over that land, in churches and schools rise to heaven monuments of the munificence of the Southern white man to the Southern colored man. Now, my countrymen, tell me if you please, what does all this mean? Are all these facts consistent with hostile intent or a purpose to oppress? Are school books and churches, and rifles and artillery, the implements with which we would arm a race which we intend to oppress? But, my countrymen, I anticipate your anxious inquiry as to what is to become of all this question. It is not much of a problem after all. My profoundest conviction is if left or even if largely left to the two races, to the people who are most deeply interested in its just solution, whose homes and civilization depend upon it, it would be solved in justice and in the benefit of both races.

My further profound conviction is that if bloody conflicts ever come between the white, and colored races at the South, it will be due absolutely and wholly to agitation on the stump and through the press. Agitation begets apprehension, apprehension begets distrust, distrust begets alienation, and alienation is not only the forerunner but the fomentor of strife.

But I must leave unsaid a great number of things I would wish to say upon this subject in order to go to the next effect of the war upon these States. I shall dismiss it with a single remark. Out of the angry controversy and political confusion before the war and bloody conflicts during the war have grown a National life more robust, a National peace more real, and a National Union more enduring. Let the purpose to maintain it and cement it dominate all States, all citizens, and all hearts for all time to come.

Phillip A. Bell Memorial.

To the Editor of THE PLAIN DEALER.

SIR: The Sacramento Bell Fund and kindred societies on the coast have resolved to erect a memorial over the remains of the late pioneer editor, Phillip A. Bell, in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, San Francisco.

Feeling confident of your co-operation, we appeal to you for assistance in raising fund for this purpose in your district. Mr. Bell's labors for our moral, social and political advancement are too well known to need repetition. The present season is peculiarly appropriate for this monument, when we are agitating for a just and proper recognition of our rights as American citizens, and combining to show our strength at the ballot-box. This is the platform upon which our deceased champion so long and unselfishly labored.

Trusting for your energetic support in this worthy cause, so that a fitting tribute may perpetrate the gratitude of our race for the efforts of Phillip A. Bell in its behalf.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

SARAH M. JONES, President.
ELLA DORSEY, Treasurer.
FRANK BUTLER,
Executive Committee Sacramento Bell Memorial Fund.
Subscriptions to be sent to the secretary,
B. A. JOHNSON,
600 Q Street, Sacramento, Cal.
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 20, 1889.

H. D. Gummage, of Marshallville, Ga., with two mules this year made 66 bales of cotton averaging 500 pounds each; 800 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of peas, 200 bushels of potatoes and \$150 hauling wood.

To Correspondents: Don't Be Late.

We cannot insure the publication of correspondence which reaches us later than Tuesday.

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

Personal notes are not wanted.

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

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

Make your letters and communications as short as possible.

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

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

Agents, Attention!

Our agents are required to make returns and remittances for the papers of the preceding month not later than the tenth of each month.

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

Enclose and promises do not pay our expenses, etc.

Mr. Jackson's Good Work.

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 3.—Winter seems to have put in an appearance, and with it should come the thought that it is a season for home and intellectual improvement.

Want to Hear From Kalamazoo.

BATTLE CREEK, Dec. 2.—Thanksgiving was strictly observed in our city. Places of business were closed and the laborers and business men sought recreation in listening to some of the many eloquent sermons which were preached.

Was Not a Success.

DAY, Dec. 2.—Winter has made its appearance and surprised us with a snowfall of about one foot deep in 13 hours.

THE TWO BIG FIRES.

\$11,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY FEED THE ANGRY FLAMES.

The Squadron of Evolution—Afro-Americans on Board—How They are Treated—Unjust Discrimination—Their Sixth Anniversary.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—Boston was visited on Thanksgiving morning by the largest fire that has occurred in this city since the one of '73.

Lynn's fire which occurred on the 28th ult., resulted in the loss of about \$6,000,000 in property, rendered about one thousand families homeless, and throwing 8000 persons out of employment.

The Squadron of evolution, consisting of U. S. S., Chicago, Atlanta, Yorktown and Boston, which anchored in Boston harbor on the 22nd ult., was visited by over 50,000 people.

Members of the Boston Lodge, No. 2418, G. U. O. of O. F., are beginning to make arrangements for the celebration of their 6th anniversary which occurs on the 13th of February next in the Odd Fellows hall.

BISHOP CROWTHER.

His Visit to England for Funds With Which to Build a Church on the Niger.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Right Rev. Samuel Adjai Crowther, D. D., missionary Bishop of the Niger territory, is now staying at the Church Missionary House in Salisbury square, Fleet street.

The other day a representative of the Pall Mall Gazette had the good fortune to have a few minutes' chat with the aged Bishop.

Next Sunday the Bishop is to preach in Ripon Cathedral.

There will be a grand concert in Niles, at the A. M. E. Church, Dec. 19th.

Thanksgiving Entertainment.

FORT WAYNE, Dec. 2.—St. Mary's Lodge of F. & A. M. gave a concert and festival at the church Thursday night, which was very enjoyable, every one was well pleased.

They Want to Read Their Own Papers.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 1.—Thanksgiving was generally observed with appropriate services in the churches of the city.

A Generous Gift.

EAST SAGINAW, Dec. 2.—I am a constant reader of the Detroit Plaindealer and I have not seen any news from our city for some time so I write a few items to let the Plaindealer know we are yet in the land of the living.

The First Snow.

MARION, Ind., Dec. 2.—We have had fine winter weather until Thanksgiving, on which day we had our first snow.

Thanksgiving in the Dominion.

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—Thursday Nov. 28th being Thanksgiving day in the U. S. A., the gentlemen of Montreal gave a reception in honor of their lady friends, at Durkee's hall.

Sleighing for Thanksgiving.

CASSOPOLIS, Dec. 2.—The Thanksgiving festival and dance were well patronized. Good sleighing added much to the success.

WINGED MISSILES.

Private Dalzell is tall, bony and red-headed. About 300,000 telephones are in use in the United States.

New York expends \$100,000 a month in street cleaning.

George Bancroft is the oldest living graduate of Harvard.

The entire village of Powelton, Pa., is advertised for sale.

A Japanese has discovered a process of making artificial tortoise shell with the white of eggs.

Kansas claims to have the finest collection of North American birds on exhibition in this country.

Vanderbilt keeps an establishment. It takes twenty-two servants to run the house and five to run the stable.

The fastest recorded time made by an electric railway is about twenty miles an hour on a street car system.

Secretary Rusk has developed a great fondness for chrysanthemums. He always wears one in his buttonhole.

Over 1,000,000 miles of telegraph wire are in operation in the United States—enough to encircle the globe forty times.

A curly walnut log was sold by a Burch, Logan county, W. Va., man for \$3,000. D. Williamson, Indianapolis, being the purchaser.

Prince George of Wales is the only member of the English royal family who speaks the language of his country with a foreign accent.

Some time ago a large aerolite fell near Jenny Creek, Wayne county, Ohio, part of which contained a very large percentage of iron.

The fish are getting so numerous around the docks at Port Tampa, Fla., that they jump out of the water and land on the wharves.

Edgar Saitus will go to Egypt to study the mysticism of the east. Perhaps his "art of realism" will be less prominent when he returns.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who was lately an officer in the Italian reserves, has obtained a commission as major in the Russian army.

Five hundred volts of an electrical current is considered dangerous to human life, but death depends largely upon physical conditions.

The most widely separated points between which it is possible to send a telegram are British Columbia and New Zealand, via America and Europe.

A Fresno, Cal., woman threw a celluloid cuff into the stove. Her husband will have to pay \$150 to repair damage to the kitchen and to get a new stove.

Miss Rosa Bonheur has given to Buffalo Bill a fine pair of mustangs, which she had been unable to break. His cow-boys quickly brought them to time.

A Byron, Mich., woman wanted to put \$150 where burglars wouldn't find it, so she put it into the stove. Not even the ashes remain to tell the sad story.

The smallest size solitaire diamond ring was produced in New York. The ornament could not be passed over an ordinary pencil and was made for a museum freak.

Prince Bismarck has taken up with that "good old gentlemanly vice," avarice. He is abnormally anxious to increase his wealth, which is already enormous.

A Belfast, Me., merchant recently hired a new clerk, who immediately distinguished himself by trying to get those queer chimneys off the incandescent electric lamps so as to light them with a match.

Will Hensel's wife, of Punxutawney, Pa., decorated a favorite cat named Jonathan with a ribbon and a bell. Jonathan then climbed a tree and hanged himself.

Congressman Reed of Maine is the biggest man physically in the house. He is an omnivorous reader and devours French novels. He is also well up in the classics.

Inventor Edison's 6-year old daughter is said to be almost marvelously bright. She is described as a fair musician, a good draughtsman and she speaks four languages.

Adeline Patti wearied of being a brunette for many years. She has bleached her hair to a straw color, and now it doesn't match her dark face. To powder deeply is the remedy. She knows it.

Lady Forester, of London, is a practical philanthropist. Each week she sends to the factory girls of London upwards of two thousands bunches of flowers gathered by the servants of her estate.

The new jury law in New York City has already netted nearly \$100,000 for the treasury. There are no allowances made now-a-days; if the jurymen does not present himself he is fined \$20, and it is remorselessly collected at once.

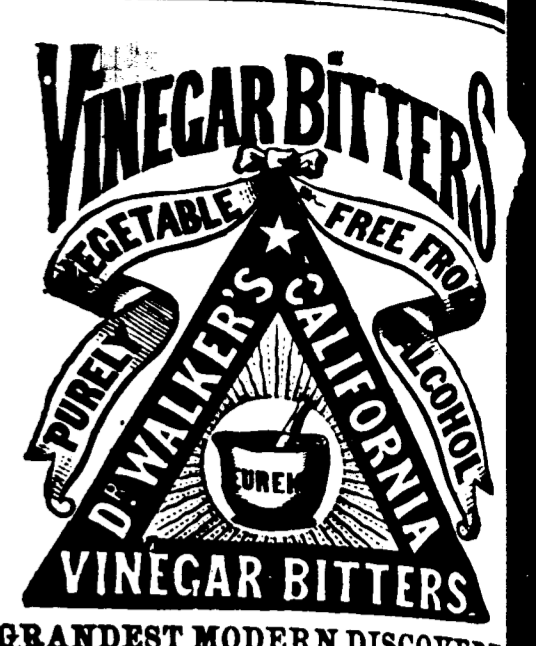
It is not known now that the Hartford Courant in its first issue announced that it had "come to stay," but that seems to be the case. It has passed the anniversary of its 125th birthday. A good newspaper never ages. It is new born every day.

The bronze doors for the Cathedral of Cologne are nearly ready. They represent the four ages of man, the four seasons, and the wise and foolish virgins, with exquisitely designed ornaments, consisting of coats of arms and groups of animals and plants.

A young lady from Caldwell, O., created a little scene in the ticket office at Zanesville. She laid a late-improved six-shooter on the counter and proceeded to search for her pocket, then bought a ticket to Seattle, Wash., shoved her gun in her pistol pocket and departed.

The prize offered by the New South Wales government for the extermination of the rabbit pest has been withdrawn. No new modes of extermination had been suggested. The rabbits are also a terrible nuisance in New Zealand, but are there kept under by the hawks.

The recent discovery by a New England chemist of a cheap plan of dissolving zinc by combining it with hydrogen turns out to be a very valuable one. The production is a solution called "zinc water," which has the power of making wood, to which it has been applied, absolutely fireproof.



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THANKSGIVING ENTERTAINMENT.

Given by the Meykidi and Minuette Social Clubs.

The entertainment given by the Meykidi and Minuette clubs drew out a large audience who could not fail to be pleased by the very excellent program which was as follows:

PART I.

- Overture, Finney's Orchestra.
- Meykidi in Session, Tableau.
- Minuette in Session, Tableau.
- Grand Chorus—"Who knows what the Be is say."
- "Tom's Little Star," (reading), Miss B. Williams.
- Sweet Night, Misses A. Smith and J. Griffin. Be Calm, Mr. J. Wilkinson & W. Pritchard.
- Violin Solo, Miss Mabel Hill.
- Scene from "School for Scandal," Miss I. Griffin. Sea dal, W. H. Pritchard.

PART II.

- Farce—"My Neighbor's Wife," Miss I. Griffin. Miss B. Williams. Miss A. Beeler. W. H. Pritchard. A. H. Dempsey. R. B. Harrison.
- "Le Torterelle," Miss Azalia Smith.
- "The Christian Martyr and the Lion," Miss I. Griffin.
- Interlude, Orchestra.
- Grand Finale—"Mythological Tableau."—Represented by thirteen young ladies with movements in the amusements of the Nurses and garden Nymphs, selected from Grecian Mythology. Miss Azalia Smith, Chorus Directress.

The music both orchestral and vocal was well chosen and finely rendered. Miss Smith appeared to advantage in the solo "Le Torterelle." Mr. Pritchard's rendition of "Jerusalem" was an improvement on any former effort although it was marred by imperfect articulation. Miss Mabel Hill's debut as violinist was very creditable, her playing being superior to any of the amateurs who have preceded her as claimants for public favor. In the quartette "Sweet Night be Calm," Miss Griffin's magnificent contralto was the notable feature.

In the scene from "School for Scandal" and in the farce "My Neighbor's Wife," Miss Griffin again took the honors, though in the farce Mr. Pritchard was very successful, and Miss Beeler in the dignity of her bearing and correct interpretation of her lines was praiseworthy. Miss Bertie Williams is a graceful reader, and in "Tom's Little Star" she had an excellent opportunity to show versatility which she took advantage of. Miss Morrison has a powerful voice, is always intelligent in the conception of her selections and careful in her gestures, but her voice lacks the sweetness which makes Miss Williams so pleasing. Her choice of "The Christian Martyr and the Lion," was well adapted to her style. Mr. Harrison did fairly well in his parts.

But the gem of the evening was the Mythological Tableau arranged by Mrs. Lambert and represented by thirteen young ladies. Audiences have come to expect that tableaux arranged by Mrs. Lambert will be beautiful, and her last effort could not be excelled under any circumstances. The characters as arranged were the embodiment of beauty their movements the poetry of motion and it was with a sigh of regret, that the audience saw the curtain descend and shut out the lovely scene. Dancing followed the literary exercises and was participated in by a large number.

Ladies Read This.

Read what wonderful cures Stekete's Neuralgia Drops is doing. It is the cheapest remedy known. It is the ladies' friend. A perfect pain killer.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 28, 1889

This is to certify that I have been troubled with Neuralgia in the Face and Womb for over four (4) years. At times the pains were excruciating, and I thought I must die. I had spent dollar after dollar and physicians could give me no relief. Upon the advice of a friend I bought a bottle of Stekete's Neuralgia Drops, and after using it according to directions, I can say I feel better than I have felt for many years. I shall continue in its use until I am thoroughly well. I fell very grateful to Mr. Stekete for making such a medicine. I will take pleasure in stating my case to any lady who may call on me.

Mrs. LIZZIE CRANTON,
160 Ottawa-st.

Success at Hand.

Geo. W. Bailey, P. C., Damon Lodge No. 1, Battle Creek, Mich. I noticed in THE PLAIN DEALER of Nov. 29th your article in which you stated the genuineness and reality of your Lodge, the pleasure it would give you of having company in the state by a sister Lodge and your desire to become acquainted with us.

I can say, judging from the present, that success is near at hand, and soon the banner of Pythianism will be hoisted in Detroit.

Your letter is highly appreciated and I hope that we shall become as all true Pythians should be firmly united in F. B. and C. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience. I am yours respectfully,
H. T. Tolliver,
Mines' Grand Theater,
Detroit Mich.

Marshall Mention.

December 1.—Circuit Court convened Monday. There are sixty-four cases on the calendar. Of the eighteen criminal cases three are for murder and two for rape. Fourteen divorce cases are also to be heard. Thanksgiving was quite generally observed in this city. Services were held in the different churches. Most of the stores were closed and business was generally suspended.—Mr. Harris, of Mackinaw, is at the Forbes House.—Mrs. Katie Jones and Will Hart of Battle Creek, was the guest of Mrs. B. Taylor last week. B. T.

In a literary contest in Indianapolis last week Miss Stella B. Floyd was awarded the prize for the best essay, and Mr. James W. Williams received the prize for the best orator.

THE JURY DISAGREED.

In The Case of Dr. W. H. Haynes vs. Frederick Soup.

Over a year ago Dr. W. H. Haynes, with a fellow graduate Dr. Barkwell, went into a restaurant owned by Frederick Soup to get a dinner. Mr. Soup refused Dr. Haynes on account of color for which he brought suit with Prof. Straker as attorney.

The case was taken up before Judge Brevoort a week ago Wednesday. One of the jurors was taken ill and the case proceeded with eleven men. After the testimony and arguments had been heard the judge submitted the case to the jury who were out over four hours but who failed to agree standing eight to three for the plaintiff. The only question that divided them was whether Soup kept a public place as he had no license and the majority of his customers being regular boarders. The charge of the judge is so clear, so far as it effects the rights of men in public places that we give it. The substance of it on this question were the request to charge of Prof. Straker which were given in full. Judge Brevoort charged the jury as follows:

1. If the jury find from the evidence, first, that the defendant kept a public place, known as the "Washington Dining Hall," in this city and that he placed or caused to be placed thereon, a sign such as is usually used in inviting patrons to the business kept therein. Second: If they also find from the evidence that the defendant at said place and time, served meals as dinner, lunch or supper to the public for a price, and Third: That the plaintiff herein, on that day alleged in the declaration, entered said dining hall, and by himself or by any one else for him at his request or by his consent, asked for the accommodation of dinner and was refused to pay for the same and was refused by the defendant on the ground of his color or race, or previous condition of servitude, the defendant is liable in damages and your verdict must be for the plaintiff.

2. If the defendant kept at the time alleged in the complaint, an inn, or was a victualer, meaning one who served meals to the public, and did hang out a sign and kept his house open for travellers or the public generally, he by these acts enters into an implied engagement with all persons to serve them and if he, without good reason, refuse to do so, he is liable in damages.

3. All persons within the jurisdiction of the State of Michigan, and under the laws of the State of Michigan are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants and eating houses and all other places of public accommodation regardless of color or race; if you find, therefore, from the evidence that the defendant herein as alleged refused accommodation to the plaintiff by refusing to serve him with supper and stated that he so refused him on account of his color or the color of the race to which he belongs, he is liable in damages.

4. In ascertaining the amount of damages the jury is not restricted to any actual damages as to life, limb or property, but may take into consideration the manner and manifest motive of the wrongful act as it affects the reputation or character of the plaintiff the mortification and injury to his feelings and may give such an amount as marks their sense of the maliciousness or recklessness of the wrong done in offering the insult and injury.

If the jury believe that persons are accustomed to enter the dining hall of defendant who are not regular boarders, but who, nevertheless, are accommodated for a price, the responsibility to accommodate all such casual guests is equal and no discrimination can be made between a white casual guest and a black one on account of color.

ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

J. W. Wesley, of Trenton, N. J., has opened a jewelry store.

Geo. H. Deveaux of the Augusta Tribune has been appointed collector of the Port of Brunswick, Ga.

Mrs. Mary Hughes of Washington, D.C., died Nov. 21 from the effect of injuries received in her home, which was destroyed by fire.

Perry Carson is assuring politicians around Washington that unless the Blair bill is passed Afro-Americans will bolt the Republican party.

Miss Mary L. Harding, formerly of Detroit, and now recently missionary to Africa is teaching in the Richard Allen Institute of Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

An Afro-American woman has been appointed townmistress of Eola, a town in Avoye parish, La., and the white people of that state are having spasms.

Thanksgiving day was celebrated at the "Colored Orphan Asylum" in New York, by giving the 300 children in the institution a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner donated by friends of the institution.

The suit of the city of Pine Bluff vs. Wiley Jones and J. M. McGehe for the condemnation and sale of certain property for the purpose of extending Main street, resulted in a verdict for the defendants of \$2,400.

Dock Thompson, an Afro-American politician of Waco Texas died suddenly Nov. 24, and it is supposed he was poisoned because of his political opinions. An investigation is in progress.

John Wesley Cromwell of the People's Advocate, Washington, is in danger of arrest for libel against Judge Miller and lawyers Mars and Ricks for criticizing their treatment of Afro-American criminals.

The colliers' strike at Brazil, Ind., will result in the substitution of Afro-American workmen in place of the strikers. Arrangements have been made for putting 500 Afro-Americans from the South to work at the price against which the miners struck.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician retired from practice, having had special in his hands by East had a missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, the receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Norman, 719 Power's Block, Bookeller, N. Y.

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Beauty's Daughters.
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Goethe's Poems.
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Great Expectations, by Dickens.
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Henry 8th and His Wives.
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Handy Andy.
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Head the Fort, by Moody.
Homer's Odyssey, by Pope.
Henry Esmond.
Hyperion, by Longfellow.
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Homer's Iliad.
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History of France, by C. M. Yonge.
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Ivanhoe.
In the Arctic Seas.
In the Days of Youth.
Idylls of the King.
In Fair Lochaber.
In Peril of His Life.
In Prison and Out.
Joan of Arc.
Jane Eyre.
John Halifax.
June, by Mrs. Forester.
Jess, by Rider Haggard.
John Holdworth.
Judith Shakespeare, by Black.
Kangaroo Hunters.
Katerfelto.
King of Conjurors.
Knickerbocker, by Irving.
King Solomon's Mines.
Kidnapped, by R. L. Stevenson.
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Knight Errant.
Last Days of Pompeii.
Lady Greerstein and her Maid.
Lady of the Lake.
Life of Daniel Webster.
Life of Napoleon.
Life of Washington.
Life of Lincoln.
Life of David Crockett.
Life of Henry Clay.</p> | <p>Life of Andrew Jackson.
Life of Zachary Taylor.
Life of Lady Jane Grey.
Life of John Quincy Adams.
Life of Wm. H. Harrison.
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Life of Marion, by Horrey & Weems.
Legend of Montrose, by Scott.
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Lucile.
Last of Mohicans.
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Lady Castlemaine's Divorce.
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My Hero.
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Oliver Twist.
Only The Goodness.
Othmar.
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Other People's Money.
Paul and Virginia.
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Vanity Fair, by Thackeray.
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Vixen, by Bradton.
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Wee Wife, by Rosa N. Carey.
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Willis's Poems, by N. P. Willis.
Wild Man of the West.
Wreck of the Chancellor.
Whims and Oddities, by Hood.
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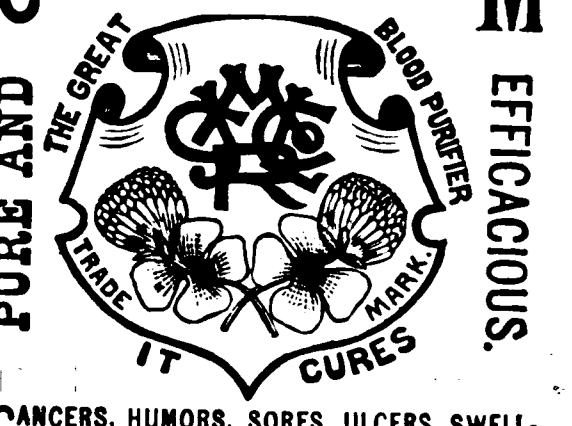
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The Honorable Reverend Colonel George W. Williams emphatically contradicts the "romantic rumor" of his engagement and marriage to a young English lady.

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DETROIT FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, '90.

READ the President's message on sixth page.

NOW, Messrs. Senators and Representatives, the President has spoken in no uncertain words, let us see you get to work. Action is what the country wants.

THE DETROIT *Tribune* of Sunday spoke of circus ministers who acted and spoke only for self aggrandizement. They are no more than hippodroming athletes who fool the people. The *Tribune* only mentioned Talmadge, they would no doubt have included Dwight L. Moody on a second thought.

THERE is very little talk now of the once much agitated prospect of union between the A. M. E. and the A. M. E. Zion churches. They should unite if for no other purpose than to get rid of a number of incompetent ministers in both connections. Every week's report makes the need more apparent. The people will not much longer stand some of the ministers who are placed in charge over them. In our own Michigan conference the most reputable and renowned pastor in it conscientiously and for good cause placed marks against the character of two others. But as usual, their characters were passed without even the inquiry that our civil processes institute for investigation.

IF THERE exists in any one's mind a doubt of the intellectual endowments of General HIPOLYTE, now President of Hayti, it will be dispelled by reading his address in receiving our distinguished minister to his republic, Mr. DOUGLASS. There has been no interchange of sentiment between any foreign minister and our own government more finely set forth or better adapted to the occasion than that which passed between Mr. DOUGLASS and Hayti's President. In spite of her wars and internal disturbances, there is still an advanced development in Hayti that will one day make it a respected republic with a government unsurpassed. If President HIPOLYTE carries out the policy he has outlined, peace and plenty must be the result of his administration. He says the idea which Hayti pursues is the moral and intellectual development of men of the African race.

IN CONNECTION with the meekness exhibited by Afro-Americans while being disfranchised in the South and subjected to various outrages, the assertion has often been made that he is cowardly. In rebuttal to this assertion our writers and orators have referred to his record in the war mentioning Ft. WAGNER and Oluster. We need no longer to go back so far for evidences of bravery and fidelity to country. The report of the officers of our standing army shows a remarkable record for Uncle Sam's sable defenders. While 27 per cent of the white soldiers have deserted only 2 per cent of the Afro-Americans have abandoned their duty, and in one regiment has only one per cent of deserters. These men are not only true to their country, but have shown proficiency in their line, in fact, any line in which they have been given an opportunity they have acquitted themselves with credit. The Twenty-fourth Infantry at one time made the best target score of any regiment in the service.

ALBION W. TOURGEE as the "BYSTANDER" in the Chicago *Inter Ocean* reopens the discussion on the Blair Bill, opposing it on the ground that it does not guarantee the Afro-American his proportion of the funds thus granted by the Nation to the several states. We understand the evils pointed out by one of the best friends our race has ever known, yet with all its defects we are for the Blair bill still. There may be amendments ere it is passed, covering the points objectionable to Mr. TOURGEE. The bill can be so amended that a national commission will be created to dispense and equalize the funds. Even if this is not done the bill will greatly aid our race in the South. In many districts the school houses are so badly fitted, the teachers so poorly equipped and the time so short, that no benefit arises from their work. In more than one place all the "colored schools have been entirely suspended for the want of funds." In other districts the schools are so remote from the majority of the children because so few that they are of little benefit. The Blair bill cannot fail to rectify some of these evils if not all. And for this much we will be thankful.

The President's Message.

AT LAST the sealed lips of President HARRISON have been opened, and he has given voice to his opinions concerning the "flagrant evils" that exist in the southeastern section of the Republic. THE PLAINDEALER for the present will pass over all that part of his message which refers to our foreign relations, coinage and tariff, and take up that portion which refers to "these flagrant evils." It does this, not because the Afro-American is not interested in questions concerning the welfare of the Republic, but because the subject in point bears more directly upon his personal liberties than all other topics discussed. The Afro American for services rendered deserves well of the Republic and it is to the Republic's shame that for these services he is not in the enjoyment of all those rights due him as a man and citizen.

The President in his tone is not harsh or radical, while he advocates greater force in the control of National election and the adoption of such measure on "lines of justice and humanity," and within the pale of the law that will work a cure of the evils that render the South a synonym for shame, and which impedes its moral and material growth. The claim that the South is working for itself a solution of these evils seems by the language of the President in view of the present situation not to be entitled to much consideration. He asks, "Do they suggest any solution? When and under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot? When is he in fact to have those full civil rights which have so long been his in law? When is that equality of influence which our form of government has intended to secure to the electors to be restored? This generation should courageously face these grave questions and not leave them as a heritage of woe to the next.

The President earnestly invokes the attention of Congress to the consideration of such measures as will settle these troubles, and holds that both Congress and the Executive will be highly blameable if all the powers granted are not only wisely but firmly used to correct these evils. "The colored man should be protected in all of his relations to the federal government, whether as a litigant, juror or witness in our courts, as an elector for members of Congress, or as a peaceful traveler upon our interstate railways."

The President has spoken. His language may not be radical enough to suit fiery spirits, still his tone and language convey no uncertain sound. While he has waited long before giving an expression on Southern outrages, his language now seems to justify the opinion THE PLAINDEALER formed of him at Detroit in 1888. He has issued his "vast power of a protest" and we can almost forgive him his tardiness in recognizing the merits of Afro-Americans to positions of public honor and trust. If under his administration he uses all the power of the law vested in him as chief executive to secure to Americans all rights he will deserve more of the Republic than any President since LINCOLN. If he is earnest that public opinion which he has so lauded will grow and expand, and the Republic may hope for a peaceful solution of a problem that has looked to many to have, in it the elements of a hard and cruel strife.

The President has spoken. It remains for the Republican party in Congress and those Democrats who consider that their country's needs are beyond the policies of parties, to second his language by earnest discussion and action. The Republican party was given life because there were evils to correct, and while evils exist, if it is false to its duty, it will be unsuccessful. This assertion is borne out by the results of history. The Republican party cannot tamper with the evils of the day and remain in control. When it departs from its standard of justice it loses.

The President has spoken. It remains for all good American citizens to put themselves in accord with him. They must help in the creation of public sentiment. They must become a part of it, and be active in urging their representatives in Congress to do their duty. The spirit of fair play and justice so necessary to a Republic is enwrapped in this question, and demands its peaceful solution.

The President has spoken. It remains for the Afro-American to continue his struggle for the rights of Americans. His cause is that of the people, and in ages yet unborn, if this Republic survives, they will have cause to bless the efforts made by a class of the American people, despised because of their color and condition. It remains for the Afro-American to renew his efforts to bring harmonious and united thought to the National League about to be formed. It remains for them to deliberate upon plans of action that will unite and cement the hearts of the people to their cause.

If the President be sincere, and THE PLAINDEALER believes he is, the opinion that he has set forth will more than counterbalance all his appointments to office. White politicians have been abusing the President for his tardiness in the

matter of appointments. THE PLAINDEALER has counselled its readers to wait before it joined with them in censure. It is better at the present time for the Afro-American to have earnest friends working for and with him in the cause of American liberty than a few appointments to Federal offices and a half-hearted executive unwilling to enforce the laws. The new era of the race dates from this and the formation of the National Afro-American League. Let the lines be closed up, and let us on with the work of the New American Crusade.

A NUMBER of different interests have made demands on the census bureau to have a special classification in their line. In fact we would like to see the coming statistics as complete as possible, yet there is one question for which there has been no provision made on which the census bureau could spend some valuable time. It is the question of the material progress of the Afro-American since emancipation. For some time a petition has been before Congress to have a commission appointed for this purpose. The census bureau as now organized could do this more efficiently and at less expense than a separate committee appointed for the purpose. This is a subject in which nearly every one is interested and on which they should be enlightened. The New York *Press* truly says:

There has of late been a good deal of talk from Southern Representatives of the great superiority of the white race and of the slow progress made by the colored people of the South in material as well as educational matters.

On the other hand, the leaders of the colored race contend that not only has the mental and moral advancement of the race been remarkable, when the numerous obstacles in the way are considered, but the increase in material prosperity has been considerable. Unfortunately, there are no exact statistics available, and hence assertions of all kinds may be freely made without fear of successful contradiction.

This excellent journal further speaks of the showing in Georgia where the statistics are kept separate, and in connection with them says:

The colored taxpayers of Georgia in 1881 returned \$6,478,951 of property; in 1888, \$9,631,271, an increase of 48.65 per cent. During the same period the taxable property of the State only increased 28.93 per cent. An examination shows that from 1880 to the present time the value of the taxable property of colored people has fully doubled. They have doubled the number of horses, of mules of cows, twice as many city lots, and they multiplied the number of acres of land and the value of their farms by two. The returns likewise show that the value of their household furniture has largely increased.

It must be gratifying to those who have faith in the colored race of Southern States to see the sunshine of permanent prosperity forcing its way through the clouds of adversity and poverty which has enveloped the colored race for so long.

The above statistics are the only reliable ones of the kind in existence, and as far as they go they are encouraging to our colored brethren of the South. It is only fair that those who have for a hundred years borne the heat and burden of the day in the field and mine and workshop should enjoy a share of the prosperity which, under our protective tariff, is bound to come to the new South.

AN ARTICLE in the Sunday *Tribune* under the head of Transplanted Tolstoisim tells of the truly noble work of Christian women in Chicago and New York to better the condition of the working people. In Chicago three women have settled themselves in a home among the poor in a certain section of the city. They hope by neighborly kindness and deeds of love to lead them to better ways of living. They have set up a kindergarten, night school and an industrial club for girls where they may learn things that will develop a pure, useful womanhood. Some young ladies in New York, graduates of colleges, have formed an association, raised a fund and have furnished a tenement house in Rivington street, where the poor mostly live. Here they will live, do their own work and hope by example to be silent teachers in habits of cleanliness and thrift. They have established classes where the girls of the neighborhood may receive instruction in cooking, plain sewing, etc. A small fee is charged, which the poorest can pay or earn, this mainly to encourage a feeling of independence. It is a sort of an associated almshouse, to which students graduating from Vassar, Smith's, Wellesley or any other school may go, pay a modest sum for a board and enter into this labor of love for others. The object is to have an ideal home among the poor and show them how clean, orderly living may be carried on. This is one of the many new enterprises that are being developed by thoughtful men and women to uplift humanity. More and more mankind are learning that Christianity to reach the hearts of men must enter into their common-place every day lives and educate them morally and socially before attempting to give them spiritual instruction. That as it was said in the article quoted "There was a religion even of work as well as of going to church." And it is this kindly help and encouragement given on

the six days of the week that prepare hearts for the holy message of the Seventh day.

A NUMBER of men who, no doubt would glibly claim the title of representative citizens, are doing a few very childish things. At present there are two calls abroad for separate national conventions and one for a national conference, all for the purpose of uniting the people in sentiment and action. Thanks to the good sense of the people, but one is receiving any attention and that is the call made by Mr. FORTUNE of the New York *Age*. These other purported conventions and conferences are thwarting the very purpose they are presumably called to effect.

Nevertheless, the few schemers behind these disintegrating moves, will meet, resolve and strut before the public as the disinterested patriots of the race while they dare not look one another in the face because of conscious insincerity.

These men represent no one but self and from the present temper of the people in letting them alone, when they meet they will represent self exclusively and uncontested. What a glorious chance of getting these humbugs off by themselves that they may show themselves in their true light. The Philadelphia *Tribune* in referring to Albert W. Hill's able article in THE PLAINDEALER several weeks ago, in which he advocated digging a grave wide and deep into which our jealousies and selfish ambitions are to be buried, says, Perry Carson of Washington should be one of the first and that he should be buried head first. He would never be lonesome for there are a score of others whose names are now attached to calls for national conventions who would be with him.

HENRY W. GRADY opened the way for a great deal of Southern palaver. In his now famous New England dinner speech he led the North to believe that the South would do great things for the union, equal suffrage and equality before the law. Mr. GRADY was in Rome and it pleased him to tickle the prevailing sentiment where he spoke. After going home with almost two years more of experience and knowledge added to growing love for the Union and the supremacy of the law, he aided and abetted the burning of an old soldier in effigy for appointing an Afro-American clerk. Governor GORDON of his state is on another junketing tour in another direction. Chicago has been serving the South mercilessly for its lawlessness toward the Afro-American. Something needs to be done to stop it. The same was true of New England when GRADY went up to stay sentiment. This time Gov. GORDON was sent. True to his mission he delivers himself of a few fine sentiments, foreign to his belief, but finds what he seeks, applause. He too will go South and at the next election will be chief abettor to the unconstitutional practice of disfranchisement.

The conclusions he draws from the cemented friendship of the whites and blacks, owing to the fidelity of the latter in the South's hour of distress, is contrary to existing facts of lynching, discrimination and disfranchisement.

THE SOUTH has for some time kept up an incessant howl to the effect that the new England states should try Afro-American labor and it is probable that this cry will be answered soon, as a bureau has been formed in Boston for the importation of Afro-American help to take the places of white domestics, who are proving unsatisfactory. As several Bourbon papers have been advocating a boycott against Afro-American services in the South it seems that both sections ought to be able to satisfy themselves by the exchange of labor. It will certainly be to the advantage of Afro-American women to leave a section where they are subject to insult and surrounded by an atmosphere of immorality for one where service is not synonymous with dishonor. Whether the haughty Celt will appreciate the domineering ways of Southern matrons is a question. For the employers in both sections, however, there is disappointment in store. The Bourbon mistress will ill brook the catechism as to privileges, advantages and holidays to which Northern ladies submit and the thrifty Northern housekeeper is sure to stand aghast at the wasteful extravagance of Southern domestics. Human nature is human nature, North or South, and when the change is made the employers of both sections will agree that 'tis better to bear the ills we have than import others we know not of."

Among Our Exchanges.

Editor John Mitchell, jr., of the Richmond, Va., *Planet* still goes on with the good work of looking to the best interests of the Afro-Americans of his state. An impostor calling himself John Mitchell, jr., is trying to profit by the editor's good deeds and is soliciting funds "for the pardon of Simon S. Walker," the young man recently saved from the gallows by the "only John Mitchell, Jr."

"The Negro-haters who are busily cursing the 'brother in black' had better spend their time enjoying earth," is the

way the Richmond *Planet* puts it and adds, "It will be the only heaven they will ever enjoy."

The *Star of Zion*, of Salisbury, N. C., says:

"The National Convention called to meet at Washington in February does not seem to meet with the approval of the colored press, chiefly because there would not be a free expression and interchange of opinion at the National capital. We guess the press is about right, as touching this matter, and if held at all such a convention should not meet until May or June."

With a big IF the *Industrial Day* of Richmond put it:

"If the Negroes who have made money out of their race's conditions would organize a bank, and have branches of it in the principal cities of the country, they would do their constituents more good than by presiding at a convention."

Mr. Calvin Chase, of the Washington *Bee* has dropped out of the race for Recorder of Deeds and his *chase* will now be for the position of superintendent of the Alms House. A poor change at best.

Rev. C. S. Smith, of the African Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union, declares that he loves Africa better than America, and his highest ambition is to go to Africa, which was by right the Negro's, and there raise an army to keep out every Anglo Saxon.

Commenting on the fore going the Huntsville (Ga.) *Gazette* says:

"If the Rev. C. S. Smith made the remarks attributed to him at the Meharry Dental college dedication Wednesday he made a very foolish speech, entirely inappropriate to the occasion."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Herald*: calls it "mendacious in gratitude" that any Southern Afro-American should say that the Northern people have done nothing for the race and adds "they are liars."

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

A Richmond, Va., jury decided, last week, that it is not a sin to steal an umbrella. The culprit in this particular case was a small Afro-American boy, and though it was proven that he had taken the umbrella, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. His counsel urged that it would be an outrage to send a person to jail for an act which every one at some time committed, and cited a case where an umbrella was placed in the hallway of a hotel frequented by lawyers, merchants and legislators, who were only prevented from taking it by the fact that it had a string to it.

It is a sin
To steal a pin,
It is a greater
To steal a razor;
But, no one ever blames a fellow
Who walks off with a strange
umbrella.

Johnny Bluks (at a ballet show)—"Say, pa, why don't the hair grow on the heads of these men down in front of us?"
Bluks (who has paid)—"Because they are dead heads. Nothing grows on dead things, you know."—[Lawrence American.]

Omaha Teacher—"Will some member of the class explain how we hear things?"
Bright Sprig—"Somebody tells pa something down town, then pa tells it to ma as a profound secret, then ma tells it at the sewing society meeting, and then we all hear it." [Omaha World.]

Ishmael S. Donnes, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who by intermeddling of relatives was separated from his young bride in Macon, Ga., nineteen years ago, on his arrival in Brooklyn three years since found she had married Major A. LaMott, on the supposition that he was dead. He did not let concealment prey upon him as his predecessor, Enoch Arden, did however, but took the situation like a modern philosopher applied for a divorce which he has obtained, and is now considering a second leap into matrimony.

A DIFFERENT MATTER.

"What is your opinion of marriage, Fraulein Adela?"
"Oh, I hate and detest men!"
"Ach, poor fool as I am, I was about to solicit your hand and heart. Adieu, mein Fraulein!"
"What! Can it be possible! For goodness sake, do stop. I feel as if I could sympathize with you." [Wasp.]

"Strange!" said the tramp.
"What's strange?" asked the other tramp, gruffly.
"Why, considering the tender-heartedness of that woman, the toughness of the crust on her pie."—[Somerville Journal.]

The Afro-Americans of Wisconsin held a large and enthusiastic Civil Rights convention at Milwaukee. There were over 60 delegates in attendance, including many able and substantial men. Among the measures considered was a state Civil Right's law and a law to regulate insurance to prevent discrimination in rates. A permanent organization was perfected for these and other purposes, which extends all over the state. Mr. S. B. Bell, of Milwaukee, was elected president, M. L. Boller, vice-president; Stephen Turner, second vice-president; secretaries S. M. Minor and Chas. H. Blind. Letters were received from Gov. Hoard of their state and Albion W. Tourgee endorsing the movement. Delegates were also elected to attend the National League meeting to be held in Chicago, June 15, 1890.

A CHRISTIAN MARTYR.

Kirby Stone—I don't see you at the cafe where you used to take lunch with the boys, Younglove.
Younglove—No: I am eating very light lunches now. I sit on a high stool and chew a sandwich.
Kirby Stone—Economicizing, eh?
Younglove—Yes: I am saving up enough to pay for the present that my wife is going to give me next Christmas.—[America.]

THE PLAINDEALER acknowledges the receipt of the annual report of Hon. John R. Lynch, Fourth Auditor, to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1889.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at the following places:

Aaron Lapp, 495 Hastings street.
John Williams, 81 Croghan street.
Smith and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
Little Hermann, 241 Croghan street.
J. L. Smith, 417 Hastings street.
Jones and Brewer, 389 Antoine street.
Wm. Burnett 29 Monroe avenue.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

MERE MENTION.

Alfred D. Chappe of Croghan street is quite ill.

Mrs. Mitchell is quite ill at her home on Calhoun street.

Will Vena, of Toledo, spent Thanksgiving day in the city.

Mr. Arthur Binga who has been visiting in Pontiac has returned to the city.

Messrs. Geo. Owen and A. Hueston gave a ball at Forester's hall, 45 Monroe, which was well attended.

Mrs. J. B. Jackson of Bay City was the guest of Mrs. T. Winborn, Thanksgiving. She left for Topeka, Kan., Saturday.

Mrs. H. E. Langston returned home last Monday evening from Cleveland, where she has been spending a few weeks visiting friends.

The Battle of Atlanta is still Detroit's greatest attraction. If you have not seen it go now—it is soon to be taken away. Admission twenty-five cents.

Mr. Geo. Kersey, on the recommendation of the physician of the asylum, has returned to the city with his wife who has been suffering from mental troubles.

Mr. R. E. Logan of 58 Brush street assisted the young ladies of the Baptist Church choir of Windsor gave a concert in that place Thanksgiving evening.

One of the grandest entertainments ever given in this city will be given by the Odd Fellows, New Years night at Fraternity hall. Further particulars in next weeks issue.

A grand concert will be given by I. O. U. B. and S. of J. on the 25th of December at their hall, room 15, Hilsendegen block. Admission 15 cents. Good music in attendance.

Mrs. Julia A. Malone returns thanks through THE PLAINDEALER to her many friends for their kindness during the illness and since the death of her nephew Willie Williams.

The entertainment to be given by the Second Baptist Sunday School will occur at the church Monday evening December 16th. A good program is being prepared and an enjoyable time promised to all who attend. Tickets only 15 cents. Adv.

The Members of Pythagoras Lodge have secured Fraternity Hall for the evening of St. John's Day, December 27th and purpose making their entertainment and promenade on that evening the social event of the holiday season.

The Church Aid and the Young People's Sinking Fund societies of the Second Baptist Church will hold a Feast in the Wilderness at the church beginning Thursday December 19th and continuing until January 1st. Single tickets 15 cents; season tickets 25 cents. Adv.

Miss Ward of 248 Winder-st., who has been informed that there are several Afro-American farmers in this vicinity who are seeking wives, offers herself as a candidate for matrimony. Farmers interested can write or call at the above address.

At the entertainment given by St. Stephen's church at the Christ church house, Thanksgiving evening, Miss Estella Owens gave a reading, and little Eva and master Frankie Cheek assisted in the play "The Wicked Jack in the Box." Miss Eva was highly complimented on the manner in which she took the part of the French doll.

A visit to Ling's Music House, 67 Monroe avenue, corner of Randolph street will convince the most sceptical that they have the finest line of Pianos and Organs in the city, comprising the world's best make. This stock of musical merchandise is the largest ever brought to Detroit. Visit them before making your holiday purchases. Adv. 339-342

The Christmas exercises of Bethel Sunday school will be held in the Church Army hall, Thursday, December 26th. The literary exercises are being arranged by Miss Theresa Smith and Mrs. Linyard, assisted by the young ladies of the Sunday school and will be well worth the price of admission which has been set at the low price of 15 cents.

Windsor Notes.

Mr. Chas. Simpkins who has been painting on the buildings at Walker's distilleries fell from one of the scaffolds, a distance of about 30 feet, severely fracturing three of his ribs and spraining his shoulders and right leg. His condition was, at first, quite critical, but he is now on a fair way to recovery.

The contract for remodeling the B. M. E. church has been let and work will begin on it immediately.

On the 3rd inst., Mrs. Geo. Jones presented her husband with a bouncing girl.

The social given by the Household of Ruth, at the residence of Mrs. J. Johnson, Tuesday, was an enjoyable affair and largely attended.

The congregation of the B. M. E. church will worship at the first Baptist church while their church is being repaired.

Windsor, Dec. 5th.

Subscribe for the THE PLAINDEALER.

THE PLAINDEALER acknowledges with thanks the receipt of an invitation to the opening assembly of the Vinette Social club to be given at the residence of Mrs. C. Smith, 169 Croghan-st. Tuesday evening Dec. 10th.

Subscribers who change their place of residence should at once notify THE PLAINDEALER Company so as to insure the prompt delivery of their paper. Always give the old as well as the new address. If

Remember when you want a good smoke get one of Geo. Moeb's and Co's celebrated "Glimmstengels," sold everywhere.

Smoke Geo. Moeb's and Co's, celebrated "Ben Hur" and "Glimmstengel" cigars, sold everywhere.

Geo. Moeb's and Co's great 5 cent "Glimmstengel," Record Breakers" are the most popular cigars sold in the country today.

Mrs. Thos. Garrison of No. 13 Division street, Detroit, is pleased to inform strangers arriving in the city that she is prepared to accommodate a few with Lodging and Boarding at moderate rates. Adv.

\$3-\$3-\$3—That is what you can get pants for at Lewis Golden's—worth \$6. Don't forget the place! Lewis Golden, 28 Michigan avenue.

Gentlemen wishing board or rooms can find accommodation at 199 Adelaide street at reasonable terms. Adv.

Save 10 to 40 per cent on Umbrellas and "buy of the maker." 10,000 to select from in one store. C. Lingerman & Co. 26 years at 26 Monroe avenue.

Be sure and get one of these fine life size photographs, and gold frames all for \$3.00 only, good until Christmas at Eisenhardt's, 204 & 206 Randolph street.

Persons wishing desirable furnished rooms, with or without board, will find excellent accommodations at Mr. J. L. Martins, 361 Croghan street. Adv.

The ladies of St. Matthews church have postponed their Bazaar for Thanksgiving, which will be held on the 13th and 14th of December, and give all an excellent opportunity of buying their Christmas presents at a low price.

The Wayne Musical Club will present one of their popular programs at their vocal and instrumental entertainment at Fraternity hall, Tuesday evening Dec. 10. Eminent solo artists have been preparing for more than a month and Finney will furnish the music. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 cents. Adv.

Before the cold weather sets in have the baby's picture taken at Eisenhardt's, 204 & 206 Randolph street.

Mrs. Woodfork, at 46 Sherman street, is prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to parties desiring board or room.

You can get the best Cabinet photographs at the lowest prices only at Eisenhardt's, 204 & 206 Randolph street.

The local columns of THE PLAINDEALER, are open to all, and if you have any items send them in, and due attention will be paid them.

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NOTICE.

WAYNE CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, DETROIT, NOV. 7, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the assessors of Detroit will deposit the rolls and warrants of the several wards of the City of Detroit in this office for state and county taxes of the year 1889, where they can be paid until December 15, 1889, without being subject to the extra percentage.

RALPH PHELPS, Jr., Wayne County Treasurer.

337

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A Book on Diseases of Women, by the same author, mailed free on application. Good references through the Globe and Michigan.

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The President Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Harrison's message opens with the statement that good will and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondence with other governments, and the year just closed leaves few internal questions of importance remaining unadjusted, and no obstacle exists to long postpone the adjustment of pending questions. He refers favorably to the meeting of the pan-American congress, and the international marine conference; advises that all the South American and the Hawaiian and Haytian missions be raised to first-class; wants the Chinese already in this country kindly treated; recommends that provision be made by an international agreement for visibly marking the water boundary between the United States and Canada in the narrow channels that join the great lakes; advises enlargement of the list of offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted between this country and Great Britain, by a new treaty to be laid before the senate; says all difficulties that prevented the beginning of the Nicaragua canal have been adjusted; says that Persia is treating the missionaries kindly and inviting American capital; troubles with naturalized citizens abroad, especially in France, Italy, Russia and Turkey need adjusting; and declares that the new republic will be recognized as soon as the people of that country have assented to its establishment.

THE SURPLUS.
Within our own borders a general condition of prosperity prevails. The report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the receipts for the year were \$37,450,038.84; derived from customs, \$23,832,741.69; from internal revenue, \$230,851,513.92; from miscellaneous sources, \$22,335,993.25. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$21,994,136.60, and the total expenditures, including the sinking fund, were \$28,579,929.25. The excess was \$7,474,129.59.

For the total fiscal year the total revenue, actual and estimated, are \$85,000,000, and the ordinary expenditures, actual and estimated, is \$293,000,000, making with the sinking fund, a total expenditure of \$341,116,994, leaving an estimated surplus of \$43,678,883.01. The existence of so large a surplus should have the immediate attention of congress, with a view to reducing the receipts of the treasury to the needs of the government. The collection of moneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon the people, and the presence of so large a surplus in public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business.

DANGEROUS LOANS.
The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest, upon the security of government bonds, regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits will sell their bonds to the treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. The deposits now outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds.

TARIFF REVISION.
I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both to its administrative features and in the schedules. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and elective measures should be taken to secure it. Some disturbances of business may result from the consideration of this. Temporary effect will be reduced to the minimum by prompt action, and by the assurance which the country already enjoys that no necessary changes will be so made as to impair the just and reasonable production of our home industries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principles should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as our shops.

The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply. The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from customs duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provision against fraud can be devised, the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus.

SILVER COINAGE.
The law requiring the purchase of \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month, to be coined into silver dollars of 412 1/2 grains, has been observed by the department; but neither the present secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purchases to \$4,000,000. When the law was enacted (February 28, 1878) the price of silver in the market was \$1.20 a 10 per ounce, making the bullion value of the dollar 93 cents. Since that time the price has fallen as low as 91.02 cents per ounce, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70.6c. Within the last few months the market price has somewhat advanced, and on the first day of November last the bullion value of a silver dollar was 72 cents. The evil anticipations which have accompanied the coinage and use of the silver dollar have not been realized. As a coin it has not had general use, and the public treasury has been compelled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general acceptance and use of the silver certificate shows that silver has not been otherwise discredited. The coinage of silver at the present rate free would be disastrous to all business interests.

At a later day I may communicate further with congress upon this subject.

THE UBIQUITOUS CHINAMAN.
The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act has been found to be very difficult on the northwestern frontier. Chinamen, landing at Victoria, find it easy to pass our border, owing to the impossibility, with the force at the command of the customs officers, of guarding so long an inland line. The secretary of the treasury has authorized the employment of additional officers who will be assigned to this duty, and every effort will be made to enforce the law.

THE COAST DEFENSES.
Judged by modern standards, we are practically without coast defenses. I very urgently recommend an appropriation at this session for the construction of such works in our most exposed harbors.

I approve the suggestion of the secretary of war that provision be made for encamping the companies of the national guard in our coast works for a specified time each year, and for their training in the use of heavy guns.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.
The improvement of our important rivers and harbors should be promoted by the necessary appropriations. Care should be taken that the government is not committed to the prosecution of works not of pub-

lic and general advantage, and that the relative usefulness of works of that class is not overlooked. I do not doubt that the work would be sooner and more economically reached if fewer separate works were undertaken at the same time, and those selected for their greater general interest were more rapidly pushed to completion.

PROTECTION OF FEDERAL OFFICERS.
The assault made by David S. Terry upon the person of Justice Field of the supreme court at Lathrop in June last, and the killing of the assaillant by a deputy United States marshal, suggest questions which, in my judgment, are worthy of the attention of congress. I recommend that more definite provision be made by law not only for the protection of federal officers, but for a full trial of such cases in the United States courts.

WITNESSES.
Events, which have been brought to my attention, happening in other parts of the country, have also suggested the propriety of extending, by legislation, fuller protection to those who may be called as witnesses in the courts of the United States. The investigation of criminal offenses are often rendered futile, and the punishment of crime impossible, by the intimidation of witnesses.

The necessity of providing some more speedy method of disposing of the cases which now come for final adjudication to the supreme court becomes every year more apparent and urgent. The plan of providing some intermediate courts, having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and cases has, I think, received a more general approval from the bench and bar of the country than any other. I recommend that provision be made for the establishment of such courts.

SALARIES.
The salaries of the judges of the district courts in many of the districts are, in my judgment, inadequate. I recommend that all such salaries now below \$1,000 per annum be increased to that amount.

THE TRUSTS.
Earnest attention should be given by congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is matter of federal jurisdiction. They are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.
The subject of an international copyright has been frequently recommended to attention of congress by my predecessors. The enactment of such a law would be eminently wise and just.

NATURALIZATION.
Our naturalization laws should be so revised as to make the inquiry into the moral character and good disposition towards our government of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough. This can only be done by taking fuller control of the examination, by fixing the times for hearing such applications, and by requiring the presence of some one who shall represent the government in the inquiry. Those who are avowed enemies of social order, or who come to this shore to do injury to our influence and to extend the evil practices of any association that defies our laws, should not only be denied citizenship, but comitice.

BANKRUPTCY.
The enactment of a national bankrupt law, of a character to be a permanent part of our general legislation, is desirable. It should be simple in its method and inexpensive in its administration.

CIVIL SERVICE.
The reform of the civil service will make no safe or satisfactory advance until the present law and its equal administration are well established in the confidence of the people. It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to see that the law is executed with fairness and impartiality. As a result of the revision of the rules, of the new classification and of the inclusion of the railway mail service, the work of the commission has been greatly increased and the present clerical force is found inadequate. I recommend that the additional clerks asked for by the commission be appropriated for.

The duty of appointment is devolved by the constitution or by the law, and the appointing officers are properly held to a high responsibility in its exercise. The growth of the country and the consequent increase of the civil list have magnified the function of the executive disproportionately. It cannot be denied, however, that the labor connected with this necessary work is increased, often to the point of distress, by the sudden and excessive demands that are made upon an incoming administration for removals and appointments. But, on the other hand, it is not true that incumbency is a conclusive argument for a continuance in office. Impartiality, moderation, fidelity to public duty, and a good attainment in the discharge of it must be added before the argument is complete. When those holding administrative offices so conduct themselves as to convince just political opponents that no party consideration or bias exists in any way the discharge of their public duties, we can more easily stay the demand for removals.

I have suggested to the heads of the executive departments that they consider whether a record might not be kept in each bureau of all these elements, that are covered by the terms "faithfulness" and "efficiency," and a rating made showing the relative merits of the clerks of each class, this rating to be regarded as a test of merit in making promotions.

I have also suggested to the postmaster general that he adopt some plan by which he can, upon the basis of the reports to the department and of frequent inspections, indicate the relative merit of postmasters of each class. They will be appropriately indicated in the official register and in the report of the postmaster general. That a great stimulus would thus be given to the whole service, I do not doubt, and such a record would be the best defense against inconsiderate removals from office.

Educational.
The interest of the general government in the education of the people found an early expression, not only in the thoughtful and sometimes warning utterances of our ablest statesmen, but in liberal appropriations from the common resources for the support of education in the new states. No one will deny that it is of the gravest national concern that those who hold the ultimate control of all public affairs should have the necessary intelligence wisely to direct and determine them. National aid to education has heretofore taken the form of land grants, and in that form the constitutional power of congress to promote the education of the people is not seriously questioned. I do not think it can be successfully argued when the form is changed to that of a direct grant of money from the public treasury. Such should be, as it always has been, suggested by some exceptional conditions. The sudden emancipation of the slaves of the South, the bestowal of the suffrage, which soon followed and the impairment of the ability of the states, where the new citizens were chiefly found, to adequately provide educational facilities, presented not only exceptional but unprecedented conditions. That the situation has been much ameliorated there is no doubt. The ability and interest of the states have happily increased. But a great work remains to be done, and I think the general government should lend its aid. As the suggestion of a

NATIONAL GRANT IN AID OF EDUCATION.
Work wholly out of the condition and needs of the emancipated slave and his descendants, the relief should, as far as possible, while necessarily proceeding upon some general basis, be applied to the need that suggested it. It is essential if much good is to be accomplished that the sympathy and active interest of the people of the states should be enlisted, and that the methods adopted should be such as to stimulate and not to supplant local school purposes. As one congress cannot bind, succeeding one in such a case and as the effect must be in some degree experimental, I recommend that any appropriation made for this purpose be so limited in amount and as to the time over which it is to extend as will, on the one hand, give the local school authorities opportunity to make the best use of the first year's allowance, and on the other deliver them from temptation to unduly postpone the assumption of the whole burden themselves.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.
Do not intrude themselves on us; they were brought here in chains and held in the communities where they are now chiefly found, by a cruel slave code. Much good is to be done for them now that they are free. They have, from a standpoint of ignorance and poverty which was our shame not theirs, made remarkable advances in education and in the acquisition of property. They have, as a rule shown themselves to be friendly and faithful toward the white race under temptations of tremendous strength. They have their representatives in the National cemetery where grateful government has gathered the ashes of those who died in its defense. They have furnished to our regular army regiments that have won high praise from their commanding officers for courage and soldierly qualities and for fidelity to the cause. In all that they are now the toilers of their communities making their full contribution to the widening streams of prosperity which these communities are receiving. They stop production and bring disorder into the household as well as the shop. Generally they do not desire to quit their homes and their employers resent the interference of the emigration agents who seek to stimulate such desire. But notwithstanding all this, in many parts of our country where the colored population is large the people of that race are, by various devices, deprived of an effective exercise of their political rights and of many of their civil rights. The wrong does not expend itself upon those whose votes are suppressed. Every constituency in the Union is wronged. It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of justice and respect for the law would work a gradual cure of

THESE FLAGRANT EVILS.
Surely no one supposes that the present can be accepted as a permanent condition. If it is said that these committees must work out this problem for themselves, we have a right to ask whether they are at work upon the evil. Under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot? When is he in fact to have those full civil rights which have so long been his in law? When is that equality of influence and of power that government has intended to secure to the electors, not restored? This generation should courageously face these grave questions and not leave them as a heritage of woe to the next. The consultation should proceed with candor, openness and great patience upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm basis of justice and of the law.

In the exercise of the attention of congress to the consideration of such measures within its well defined constitutional powers as will secure to all our people a free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other civil right, the consideration of such evils of the United States, no evil, however deplorable, can justify the assumption, either on the part of the executive or of congress, of powers not granted; but both will be highly desirable if the powers granted are not only wisely but firmly used to suppress such evils. The power to take the whole direction and control of the election of members of the house of representatives is clearly given to the general government. A qualified supervision of these elections is now provided for by the law, and in my opinion this law may be so strengthened and extended as to secure, on the whole, better results than can be attained by a law taking all the processes of such election to federal control. The colored man should be protected in all of his relations to the federal government, whether a litigant, juror or witness in our courts, as an elector for members of congress, or as a peaceful traveler upon our interstate railways.

MERCHANT MARINE.
There is nothing more justly humiliating to the national pride, and nothing more hurtful to our national prosperity than the inferiority of our merchant marine, compared with that of other nations whose general resources, wealth and sea coast lines do not suggest any reason for their supremacy on the sea. I recommend that such appropriations be made for ocean mail service in American steamships between our ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan and the important islands in both of the great oceans, as will be liberally remunerative for the service rendered, and as will encourage the establishment and in some fair degree equalize the chances of American steamship lines in the competition which they must meet. That the United States lying south of us will cordially co-operate in establishing and maintaining such lines of steamships to their principal ports I do not doubt. The legislation which I have suggested it is sincerely believed will promote the peace and honor of our country, and the prosperity and security of our people. I invoke the diligent and serious attention of congress to the consideration of these and such other measures as may be presented having the same great end in view.

Church Work.
CHATHAM, Ont., Dec. 2.—The fair held by the first Baptist church, and the B. M. E. church realized 107.57.—Rev. T. Morris has raised for the benefit of the church, 138.24 in eight weeks.—Married by Rev. Morris, Nov. 27, Mr. Wilham H. Grant to Miss Minnie Scott. The presents were numerous.

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Advertise in "The Plaindealer."

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A BRILLIANT YEAR AHEAD.

During 1890, the New York Tribune will be greatly improved in quality and made more lively, fresh and readable than ever before in its history. Among the special contributors during 1890 will be:
Andrew Carnegie, "Principles of Business Success."
Gail Hamilton, "European Monarchs."
Josiah Allen's Wife, "Restriction of Immigration."
Chauncey M. Depue, "Senator John J. Ingalls, Mrs. John A. Logan, Rev. Dr. John E. Paxton and others, topics not announced."
Albert Griffen, "Temperance Among Germans," a new view.
Judge A. W. Tourgee, "The Colored Race in America."
S. C. T. Dodd, "The Advantages of Trusts."
Joseph Henry C. Potter, "The Small Salaries of Country Clergymen."
Senator Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, "Unlimited Silver Coinage."
Fred S. Tallmadge, on "Men of the Revolution."
Kate Field, "Mormon Question."
Erasmus Wiman, "Success and Failure Among Business Men."
Rev. Edward Everett Hale, "The New England of To-day."
George W. Cable, on "Some Strange Legislation in the South."
Marshall P. Wilder, "Humor of England and America."
M. Y. Beach, "Evils of Trusts."
Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, "Chances for Capital in the New South."
I. C. Russell, United States Geological Survey, "Highest Peaks of the United States."
W. M. Grosvenor, "Gold and Silver as Money."
L. E. Quigg, "What is Left of Our Public Lands."
Emily Huntington, "Household Science."
Ernest Whitney, "Peculiarities of American Pronunciation."
Professor William Pepper, President of University of Pennsylvania, "A College Education Good for All; what is best for those who cannot get it."
M. Y. Beach, "Slayer of 430 Bears."
Other contributors will be announced hereafter. The articles will cost many thousands of dollars and will appear in THE TRIBUNE only.

SOLDIER'S STORIES.
THE TRIBUNE will also print, in addition to its regular G. A. R. and S. of V. page, a number of entertaining *Stories of Actual Experience in the War*, not less than 25 in number, each a page of 700 words in length, by privates and officers of the Union, of a rank not higher than that of captain. Veterans are invited to contribute to this series of stories. Every tale accepted will be paid for at regular newspaper rates. Prizes of \$20, \$50 and \$75 will be paid for the best three. Manuscripts must be enclosed to "The Tribune, New York," and inscribed "Soldiers' Department."

PAPERS ON FARMING.
In addition to our regular and extremely able agricultural department (two pages a week) THE TRIBUNE will print a number of long and carefully prepared articles on *Particular Branches of Farming*, written by practical experts. Farmers who want to make money out of their farms must read these special discussions in THE TRIBUNE. The

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will be supplied to readers during the coming year.
A large number of desirable and novel premiums are added to our list, and they are offered at terms which will enable our readers to obtain them practically at wholesale rates. Send 2 cent stamp for our 30 page catalogue.

VALUABLE PRIZES.
One Hundred Special Prizes will be distributed on May 1, 1890, among the club agents who have up to that date, sent in the largest 100 clubs of local, weekly and semi-weekly subscribers. These prizes will include a \$700 piano, a \$200 cabinet organ, a \$150 Solitare Diamond, a free Trip to New York, with expenses there paid, etc., etc., being worth a total \$2,440. Prizes are fully described in our new 30 page catalogue; send 2 cent stamp for a copy. Sample copies of THE TRIBUNE free.
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W. E. BURNETT having re-opened and re-fitted his barber shop at 52 Croghan street, desires the patronage of the general public. Competent workmen always in attendance. Give us a Call.
The patronage of Visitors to the city especially solicited.

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Detroit and Toledo to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, and All Points South.
Leave Detroit, M.C.R.R. 7:05 am *2 0 pm *10 00 pm
Toledo, C. H. & D. 10:15 am 4:00 pm 11:50 pm
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
Depot foot of Brush street. Central Standard Time, Oct. 7th, 1889.
Leave.
*8:00 a.m. Toronto, Montreal and East. *9:40 a.m.
*12:00 m. Port Huron *3:00 p.m.
*4:30 p.m. Port Huron Express *6:10 p.m.
*10:50 p.m. Toronto and Montreal Ex. *9:10 p.m.

WABASH RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Twelfth street. Standard time.
Leave. Arrive.
Wabash Western Flyer..... *8:25 am * 6:45 pm
St. Louis Express 11:55 pm 2:45 am
St. Louis and Ind. Express..... 4:50 pm 9:45 p.m.
Chicago Express 11:55 pm 11:30 pm
Adrian Accommodation 11:00 am
Chicago Express 9:50 pm 10:15 am
Ind. Louisville & St. Louis 10:50 pm 10:15 am
Express 10:50 pm 10:15 am
*Daily. *Daily, except Sunday. *Except Saturday. *Except Monday.
City ticket office, 167 Jefferson avenue.
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DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RY
Depot foot of Brush street. Trans-um by Central Standard Time. October 7th, 1889.
Leave. Arrive.
*Morning & Chicago Ex. 6:50 a.m. 11:55 a.m.
*Through Mail & Chicago 10:20 a.m. 4:35 p.m.
*Steamboat Express 4:50 p.m. 9:45 p.m.
*Chicago Express with sleeper, 8:00 p.m. 7:45 p.m.
*Night Express with sleeper, 10:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m.
*Daily, Sundays excepted. *Daily.
Morning Mail has elegant through coach Detroit to Muskegon via Owosso and T. S. & M. Ry. Grand Rapids Express has parlor car to Grand Rapids.
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Sleeping car berths can be secured at general ticket office, 169 Jefferson avenue, cor. of Woodward, and at the depot foot of Brush street.
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READ WHAT WONDERFUL CURES STEKETEE'S NEURALGIA DROPS IS DOING.
It is the Cheapest Remedy Known It is the Ladies' Friend. A Perfect Pain Killer.
GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 29, 1889.
This is to certify that I have been troubled with Neuralgia in the face and womb for over four (4) years. At times the pains were excruciating and I thought I must die. I had spent dollar after dollar, and physicians could give me no relief. Upon the advice of a friend I bought a bottle of Steketee's Neuralgia Drops, and after using it according to directions, I can say I feel better than I have felt for many years. I shall continue in its use until I am thoroughly well. I feel very grateful to Mr. Steketee for making such a medicine. I will take pleasure in stating my case to any lady who may call on me.
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160 Ottawa St.

This remedy is on sale in Detroit by Stevens & Co., 138 Woodward Avenue. Send by mail to any address at 50c. per bottle. Address—
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"In the West,"
Detroit Evening Journal: "THE DETROIT PLAIND DEALER, which is nearly 45 years old, is the best journal published exclusively in the colored people's interest there in the country."

EUGENE FIELD.

Our refuge and our strength is God,
Our help in time of trouble:
We will not fear, though tree and sod,
And mountain which we oft have trod,
Should cause the sea to bubble.

A river shall make glad the place
Of tabernacles, holy;
A city where does shine God's face;
Soon she shall stand by his good grace
And nevermore be lowly.

The heathen raged and did defy,
And moved were all the nations,
The earth was melted at His cry,
The God of Jacob now is by,
The Lord of congregations.

Behold the works which God has wrought;
In earth what great destruction
By Him is made. By Him is brought
An end to war, bow, spear, are naught,
Are broke for our instruction.

"That I am God be satisfied,
And high above all nations;
By heaven I'll not be denied."
The God of Jacob's by our side,
The Lord of congregations.

POOR NEXT DOOR.

CHAPTER I.

"Beatrice, they've come!"
"Who have come?"
"The next-door people, of course."
"I didn't know there were any people next door," Beatrice said quietly, and she relapsed into her former indolent attitude in the old hammock.
Alice sighed. It was very hard, after having made herself hot and out of breath with running, to have her news received so calmly.
Sinking down on a little folding-chair, she untied the ribbons of her big sun-hat, and threw it on the grass at her feet.
"You are fearfully exasperating, Beatrice! I told you the other day that the next house was let, and you were the first to wish we might have nice neighbors. Now they are here you don't care a bit!"
"Have you seen them?"
"Yes—at least, one of them"—here Avie hesitated a little; "an old lady."
"A lady?" Beatrice asked quickly, lifting herself to a sitting position.
"Well, not exactly a lady, but a very respectable-looking person."
An expression of deep disgust crossed Beatrice's pretty face, and she closed her eyes wearily.
"Then the house might just as well have remained empty. We wanted neighbors we could visit, not respectable persons."
"You are never satisfied, Bee. The next time I have any news I shall keep it to myself."
"Do, dear, if it is as interesting."
Avie pouted, then, with a slight laugh, caught up her hat, and drew her graceful form to its full height.
"Tea's ready," she said abruptly, as she turned away.
"All right; I'm coming."
Wide awake now, Beatrice slowly rolled out of her comfortable perch, giving herself a little shake when once on her feet. There was a half-rueful, half-wondering gleam in her eyes as she glanced down at the crumpled folds of her blue linen dress.
"Clean on this afternoon, and all the rest in the wash. What will mother say?" she said dismally.
Avie smiled, and looked rather complacently at her own crisp robes. She thought Beatrice a little reckless; but then, when would pretty dainty Bee learn to be as careful as her younger, wiser sister?
They went slowly toward the house, an old-fashioned, ivy-covered dwelling, hardly bigger than a small-sized cottage.
In the dining-room sat Mrs. Stanley and her youngest daughter, Nance; both looked up in relief as the sisters entered.
The girls were much alike; all had the same golden hair, sweet blue eyes, and delicate skins. Their expressions varied, and Beatrice was perhaps more perfectly lovely than the other two—her round graceful figure and slightly taller.
"Have you seen the new people next door?" Beatrice asked presently, as she helped herself to a piece of home-made cake.
"Yes; I was watching at the window when the cab drove up."
"I wonder if there are others to come," Avie mused, "One woman wouldn't want that house all to herself."
"My dears, you are very curious," Mrs. Stanley broke in gently, and a reproving smile crossed her faded though still youthful-looking face. "I wish you would let poor next door alone."
"All right, mother; only it does seem strange she should take a nice furnished house like that for her own use."
"Perhaps she intends letting it," Nance suggested.
An expression of deep consternation crossed Beatrice's face, and her eyes filled with disgust.
"I hope not," she said fervently. "Fancy having our quietude invaded by a family of noisy children, or several young men from the city, who would smoke and lounge about the garden all the evening? I should hate it."

The hammocks looked very tempting and an open book lay on the ground, just where she had let it fall earlier in the day.

As she stood there her eyes unconsciously rested, half resentfully, upon the low ivy-covered fence, that alone separate their garden from the next.
"I suppose we shall be obliged to move our hammock to another part of the garden," she thought disconsolately. "What a nuisance! and these are the nicest, shadiest trees in the whole place!"

She glanced towards the house, which, like their own, was old-fashioned and covered with trailing creepers; but she could not see any signs of life, although all the windows were flung wide open.

Picking up her neglected volume, Beatrice crawled cautiously into the pretty swaying hammock, and lay there contentedly.

It was near sundown, and a soft cool breeze had sprung up, stirring the green leaves, and blowing refreshingly upon the girl's hot brow. She read on, until the letters seemed to grow dim and uncertain, and her sweet blue eyes reluctantly closed.

She did not know how long she slept, but suddenly she awoke with a start, to find the evening shadows lowering slowly about her; a last gleam of red lingered in the grey sky, and one lovely lustrous star shone faintly in the soft haze.

Almost involuntarily Beatrice turned her eyes from the heavens, and let them rest upon the green-covered fence beside her.

Her heart gave a big throb, half of fear, but she neither moved nor cried out.

Looking down upon her, through the parted branches of a tree, she saw a man's face—a handsome pale face, lighted up by a pair of brilliant dark eyes.

For one brief second that intent unfathomable gaze met hers; then the branches closed and the face disappeared from her sight.

Beatrice lay still a few moments, trying to shake off the unreality creeping over her. Had she been dreaming, or was the vision real? That question remained unanswered, and with a slight shiver the girl slipped from her hammock and fled into the house.

"Why, Bee, how scared you look! What is the matter?" Avie exclaimed impulsively, as she rushed amongst them.

"You look as though you had seen a ghost!" Nance added mockingly.

Beatrice sank down on a chair near the table, and leaning forward, she gazed with awe-filled eyes at her sisters.

"That is what I have seen," she whispered.

"A ghost?" Nance cried merrily, and a low laugh broke from her. "Oh, Bee, how silly you are!"

"Indeed, but I wish you had been there!" Beatrice answered, her resentment rising against Nance, "I nearly died of fright!"

"Come, this grows serious. Tell us, Bee, all about it, there's a good girl!" Avie broke in softly, giving Nance a sly pinch to keep her quiet.

"I had been sleeping," Beatrice began impressively.

"So I should think!" Nance interrupted audibly.

"Hush!" Avie urged, giving her another sharp pinch.

"Suddenly I awoke, feeling strange and uncomfortable, like one feels when one is being closely watched. Happening to glance up, I saw a white face gleaming through the branches of the trees—a pair of the most brilliant eyes I have ever seen, gazing into mine."

"Well," Avie interrupted eagerly, "and what did it do?"

"Disappeared! And though I listened, I could not hear the faintest sound of footsteps, nor the slightest rustling of leaves!"

"Dear me, how fearfully romantic!"

"Be quiet, Nance! Did you look well to see if anyone was hiding there?"

A flush rose to Beatrice's cheeks, and a little nervous laugh escaped her.

"No; truth to tell, I was much too frightened to do anything but fly."

"Which side of the fence was it?" Nance asked quickly, struck by a sudden brilliant idea. "This?"

"No; the other."

Nance laughed heartily, her blue eyes full of mischievous mirth.

"Goose!" she said disdainfully; "you might have guessed it was the person next door—our next door!"

"Nonsense! I tell you it was a man's face!"

"Of course! Probably the husband or son come home from the city, and taking stock of the premises! How flattered he would be if he only knew he had startled you nearly out of your wits."

Beatrice looked incredulous, but did not contradict. Nance might be right—indeed, possibly was right, and the face she had seen belonged to one of the new inmates next door.

The Stanleys never kept late hours, so at 10 o'clock that night every light was extinct in the house.

Had Beatrice only peeped through her snowy curtains out into the moonlighted garden, she would have seen a man's form strolling about the neighboring garden long, long after, and smelt the nice scent of a cigar wafted on the breeze.

But she slept on unconscious of this, and rose in the morning as bright and fresh as a daisy, all her fright dispelled, and, perhaps, all memory of the scare of yesterday forgotten.

Early as she was in the breakfast room, Nance was there before her, and Beatrice was surprised at the animation on her face as she turned to greet her.

"Bee," she exclaimed impulsively, "I've seen him!"

"Seen whom?" Beatrice asked with rather a listless air.

"Your ghost—otherwise our new neighbor! And oh, Bee, isn't he good looking?"

"If it is the same, he is decidedly handsome, as far as I could judge in the twilight. When did you see him?"

"Just now. I came down earlier on purpose to keep a look-out, and was not disappointed. The poor man started off at a terribly early hour—I suppose to business."

"Poor! Did he look poor?"

Nance hesitated, and a pondering expression entered her eyes.

"Well, no, not exactly," she said at length. "His clothes were not shabby, if that is what you mean. But, Bee, he seemed so gentlemanly!"

"That is not to his discredit!"

"I know. I was only thinking he seemed to nice and handsome to belong to that ordinary-looking woman, and have to go to the city."

"Don't judge by appearances," Beatrice began calmly; then, in a lower voice, she added: "Hush!" here is mother.

Mrs. Stanley entered the room followed by Avie, and in the morning light the resemblance, faded though it was, to her daughters, was more striking than the evening before.

"What are you going to do this morning?" she inquired after breakfast.

Beatrice looked wistfully toward the sunny garden, and then let her eyes rest on her mother's face, an expression of stern resolution in their depths.

"I will go to town, mother, and get that lace you wanted. I dare say it isn't quite so warm out as yesterday."

"Very well, dear," Mrs. Stanley said, and a slight smile crossed her lips. "And you, Avie?"

"I am going to be terribly busy. Hannah is turning out the drawing room, and I mean to help her."

"And I shall finish that dress for poor Mrs. Moore's little girl, at least I can work at it out in the garden," Nance added in a lower tone.

So in less than half an hour all the sisters were fully occupied, but it was Nance who came off best, for in the hammock beneath shady trees, she could work in blissful coolness, out of reach of the blazing sun.

Beatrice, feeling dreadfully virtuous, trudged on. The road was long and white—so white that it dazzled her eyes when she dared glance down.

Keeping her sunshade well lowered, she toiled onward, a graceful girlish figure in her blue dress.

She hardly met anyone on the way; the wide ugly streets were deserted, and all the houses seemed yet more dreary-looking because of the blinds drawn down to keep out the sun's hot rays.

The girl matched her lace, and got several other small articles wanted at home; then, encumbered by a few awkward little packages, she commenced her homeward journey.

She soon left the town, and even the change from the little stuffy streets to the broad white road made her give a relieved sigh.

At least there was a breath of fresh air blown from across sundry fields and hills.

As she sauntered along, her lithe form bowed and her eyes half closed, one of her many packets fell to the ground, and, unconscious of her loss, Beatrice did not pause.

She had not gone far, however, before a sharp hurried step behind caused her to turn half wondering to see who could thus summon up sufficient courage to run in the heat.

A man's tall form reached her side, and the next moment she saw him taking off his hat to greet her.

"I beg your pardon, but did you not drop this?"

The voice was musical and gentlemanly; the smile which accompanied the words full of tranquil sweetness; yet Beatrice drew back and gazed at him fearfully.

His eyes met hers, and across both faces passed a glance of swift recognition, of pleased surprise. Beatrice, with almost a start of dismay, knew that her ghost now stood before her!

TO BE CONTINUED.

Dickens and the Clergyman.

Says James Payne in the Independent: "Dickens used to tell a story of meeting with a clergyman in a railway train who held forth to his fellow-travelers ever so long upon the novelist's private failings. 'Dickens is an atheist, sir, as I happen to know; he is also a gambler, and, I regret to say, drinks,' etc. 'Dear me, how sad. Have you ever seen him drunk?' asked Dickens. 'Well, not exactly drunk; no, but certainly overtaken by liquor.' 'Have you ever seen him sober?' 'Well, that is too much to say. Oh, yes, I have seen him sober.' 'Often?' 'Yes, often.' 'No, sir; only once. You see him now for the first time.'"

LIVELY TURNS OF THOUGHT.

President Carnot of France is an enthusiastic Shakespearean scholar.

The Missouri runs 1,000 miles through Dakota and is navigable the entire distance.

President Harrison seldom attends the theater, but his seat at church is not often vacant.

Henry Fielding Dickens, third son of the novelist, is a highly successful lawyer in England.

Politicians should remember Hosea Bigelow's safe old line: "Don't never prophecy—unless you know."

Old age thins the blood. Count Von Moltke will pass the winter in Italy. North Germany is too cold for him.

A Cleveland man bought a broken-down street car horse at auction for \$10, kept him a year, and sold him for \$175.

The Mary Washington Memorial association of Fredericksburg, Va., has elected officers and will apply for a charter.

Instead of abolishing the gaming tables of Monte Carlo the proprietors are vigorously preparing for a new campaign.

The Queen of England gave the Duchess of Sparta two Indian shawls. The latter bore the affliction with Spartan firmness.

Alexandre Dumas was somewhat egotistical. He used often to say: "The epitome of French literature rests on Hugo, Lamartine and me."

The late Sunset Cox's deep interest in letter carriers is well remembered, and they propose erecting a handsome monument over his grave.

A German who intended embarking at Liverpool for America missed the steamer and swam out after it. He came near being drowned, but was rescued.

For fifty-five years Christian Fegley, of Shamokin, has worked in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. He is the oldest miner in the state, but he does not look it.

A Putnam Conn., man succeeded in eating two and a half squash pies in twelve and a half minutes, winning a prize. The pies were an inch and a half thick.

There is a story going about Paris that one of the nephews of Vanderbilt is coming over to France to buy a quantity of racing horses and to open a racing stable.

The prince of Patagonia and king of Araucania lives in Paris. He is not holding his throne for fear of the Chilians. His name is Achille and he is of Irish origin.

The Edison Waltz and the Buffalo Bill Galop have supplemented the Boulanger March as popular music in Paris. The Whitelaw Reid Sonata is an imminent possibility.

The translation of legal documents from English into Spanish is quite an important business in St. Louis. There is also much correspondence relating to mines that must be translated.

A statue of John Eliot, missionary to the Indians in New England, with a squaw and chief crouched at his feet, is nearing completion in the atelier of John Rogers, the modeler of groups.

New York has a woman locksmith. She carries a kit of tools for doing the small jobs for which locksmiths are called in. Her husband has a shop, and they take turns in attending to the calls.

The entire family of Thomas Stevens, of Farmingdale, Me., are crazy on the subject of monkeys. There are none of the simian animals about the house, yet the Stevenses profess to see them everywhere.

King William is the greatest traveling emperor Europe has seen since Napoleon I. He is the first reigning monarch who has visited Constantinople since 1457. Napoleon never went as an invited guest.

Experiments are now being made in Italy upon this year's vintage in the electrification of wine. Fifty different sorts of wine have already been experimented upon, and the results have been very satisfactory.

Every county in the United States is supplied more or less with ladies' cloaks made in the city of New York. Experts estimate the total value of ladies' cloaks produced in the United at \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year.

At Augusta, Me., some boys playing in a sandbank unearthed a huge skull of some extinct animal. The skull is represented as being four feet long and the huge jaws carry teeth six and seven inches long which are decidedly ugly looking.

The schooner Maud B. Witherell, Captain McDonald, recently arrived at Provincetown, Mass., manned (!) entirely by women, with the exception of the captain, who speaks in the highest terms of the discipline and efficiency of the crew.

Victoria Morosini-Schilling is said to be immured in a Westchester county convent, but will soon be restored to the bosom of her family. Schilling is driving a street car on Long Island, under an alias. It seems that both Victoria and Schilling made very poor matrimonial bargains.

For six months or more workmen at a quarry on Lay avenue, St. Louis, have been finding human bones. They are found at a depth of more than a hundred feet, under a deposit of limestone seventy-five feet deep. There are evidences of either a waterway that one time existed on the surface of the earth, or it may have been a subterranean river.

A man in Bangor, Me., who tarried in a cemetery after dark in order to finish a job of digging had an encounter with a ghost. It was of the regulation whiteness and groaned just as those encountered in similar places by some of our great-grandmothers. The Bangor man was frightened and started to run, but managed to run against the ghost and both fell to the ground together. It was an innocent white calf that first recovered its feet after the collision.

A few months ago a London club advertised for a secretary. Six hundred candidates applied. The list included graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, barristers, doctors, schoolmasters, solicitors, architects, and a whole regiment made up from all arms of her majesty's military and naval forces. The salary was £500 per annum. This looks as if there were a good many gentlemen who thought the professions were "played out."

TALK OF THE DAY.

Time flies, yet the orchestral leader sits still and beats time.

First mattress—"How do you feel?" Second mattress—"Full as a tick."

Improving—First pipe—"How is your health?" Second pipe—"I'm getting stronger every day."

Chicago's water supply costs her \$1,000 annually—and several of the residents don't drink water either.

"You say drinking is one of your husband's failings?" "Failings? Oh, no. It is one of his successes."

Happy thought: First Corkscrew—"What now?" Second Corkscrew—"I think I shall open a small bottle."

Dentists ought to make good campaign orators; they have such an effective way of taking the stump.

Not so numerous—"I tell you blood is thicker than water," cried the orator.

"Not on Wall street, it ain't," yelled one of his hearers.

Force of Habit—Lieut. Bang (as the wedding party leaves the altar)—"M—m—, just dress up there on the right, will you, dearest?"

The nights are getting colder: Front Gate—"Ta, ta, old friend, I'm just off for my vacation." Parlor Chair—"Ah me! I've had mine."

The new spitz: He—"That's a handsome dog you have there. What breed is it?" Boston High School graduate (embarrassed)—"That! that's a saliva dog."

A Hint to Get Out—Lover—"How are you? Just thought I'd drop in awhile to kill time." Busy man—"Well, we don't want any of our time killed."

Mrs. Brown—"And so your son became a missionary? Did the heathen receive him kindly?" Mrs. Smith—"Very kindly. They were unusually hungry, it is supposed."

The force of habit—Jigglets—"What are the latest shades in neckwear?" Druggets (who has tended a soda fountain)—"Strawberry, lemon, vanilla, chocolate, sarsaparilla."

Judge—"Witness, you are 40 years of age?" Female Witness—"Yes—alas! One gets older every day. And yet I was young once (heaving a sigh). Ah! your worship would hardly believe how young I was!"

Mrs. Finnigan's view of it.—Grocer—"Is it five or ten cents' worth of soap you want, Mrs. Finnigan—"Tin cents' worth, indeed! Whin there's much in the house much'll be used—give me five cents' worth."

Should not be disturbed—Servant—"Will madam speak a little lower?" Mistress—"What is the matter? Have any of the children been taken sick?" Servant—"No, ma'am; but this is the hour for Fido's afternoon nap."

Edith—"I don't like electrical light in a house." Jack—"Why?" Edith—"Because it can be turned on so unexpectedly—by pa, for instance." Jack—"Well, let us go out on the piazza. The moon won't play us any tricks."

He saved himself in time.—Ella—"I know I am ugly but I love you, Erasmus. I have \$20,000 a year. Will you marry me?" Erasmus—"Yes, darling, I'd marry you if you were twice as ugly—as you say you are, my beautiful birdie."

Pompous English Author—"My ambition, sir, is to be buried in Westminster Abbey beside the great men of England's past." American Person—"Indeed! Mine is to remain alive and kicking among the ordinary men of America's present."

Gentlemen of Leisure. Baseball—"Where are you going to spend the evening, pard?" Bat—"Oh, I'm going to the ball. Won't you come along?" Baseball—"No, thanks. Thought you might be induced to go along with me. I'm going on a bat."

Tompkins—"I heard you started a paper out west some time ago." Johnkins—"Yes, and the first issue of it was a remarkable one." Tompkins—"Remarkable? In what respect?" Johnkins—"Besides being the first, it was also the last issue."

Occultism in Boston—Ethel (six years old)—"I have secured mamma's permission to come over and spend the afternoon with you." Mabel (seven).—"That's nice. You sit over there and read Gadbury's Genethialogia while I finish Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos."

Faith in the Administration.—Visitor—"You say you sent this money to your son in an unregistered letter; aren't you afraid it will be lost?" Mrs. Money—"Oh, no indeed! I just put 'Money with care' on the envelope and I know Mr. Wanamaker is honest."

Another broken friendship.—Miss Effie Anceek (just engaged)—"What do you think Edwin said last night! That if he had to choose either me or a million dollars, he wouldn't even look at the million." Miss May Tour (still waiting)—"Dear, loyal fellow! I suppose he didn't like to risk the temptation."

A Gook Recommendation.—Coasting Captain (desirous of getting his vessel piloted down the river, to a friend)—"Say, Boggs, that Sam Tufts wants to pilot me down. He's had much experience? S'pose he knows what all the rocks be?" Friend (gruffly)—"Hump! Waal, he'd order. He's been on 'em all times enough."

A farm journal advises its readers to "be quiet among bees." The observance of this advice depends largely upon the conduct of the bees. A man may go among bees with the resolve to be as quiet as a pair of lovers in the front parlor, but if an unruly bee inserts its weapon under the man's epidermis his good resolution vanishes into thin air and he immediately becomes as noisy as Comanche Indian.

Glances Here and There

THE Afro-American population of Detroit have no representative either in police or fire departments of Detroit. About three years ago when applications were made to the fire department by members of this race, one of the commissioners took it upon himself to belittle the efficiency of the Chicago "Colored Company." At the time we produced evidence to prove what a gratuitous, slanderous lie had been circulated and characterized that commissioner's reports by the strong language its misrepresentations called for. We were confident at the time that it would not be long before the living accusation would recede on our fire department with double force. At the recent fire at ex-Mayor Thompson's, that gentleman claims that the department were slow and that they did not do all in their power to save the property. Subsequent developments show the wine room at Mr. Thompson's to have been opened and many champagne bottles met a like fate. Whether the incident explains the inefficient action of the fire department at the fire, has not yet been settled. If the charges now being circulated be true, no Afro-American company in America has been guilty of such reprehensible conduct.

AT the various churches Thanksgiving day was duly observed. Rev. Henderson held special praise services in the morning at the Church Army hall and in the afternoon the ladies of Bethel Helping Hand society served dinner from 12 to 5. There was a good crowd and the receipts when all reports are in will no doubt show a neat little sum for the church. The ladies of Ebenezer church served Thanksgiving dinner and a concert was given in the evening for the benefit of the church, which is being repaired. The ladies of St. Matthew's church had charge of the refreshments at the concert in Fraternity hall and readily disposed of everything they had prepared. At the Baptist church the afternoon dinner was followed by a concert in the evening which was well attended.

THE weather clerk contributed his share towards the delights of Thanksgiving day by a light fall of snow which was hailed with joy by the merry boys and girls who were already rejoicing in the fact of "No school 'till Monday." Sleighs, bobs, and coasters were quickly marshalled for action and two little dots whom the change of weather found unprepared pressed in service an old broom and a piece of oil cloth from a barn near by, and "just had a splendid time." In many places where the careful householder had painfully scraped and brushed away the snow the young "hopefuls" hauled it back, making a coasting path, which later in the evening caused both slips of the tongue and feet on the part of the unwary foot passenger.

The Thanksgiving Turkey was a victim of quick consumption.

WORK on the site for the new Bethel church is progressing rapidly. The foundation has been dug and the contractors expect to be ready for the laying of the corner stone in three weeks. Public spirited citizens have become interested in the new edifice which is now fairly under way, and many prominent gentlemen have expressed a wish to be present at the ceremonies on the occasion. The church when completed will be one of which the congregation may be justly proud. Furdealers and merchants would, no doubt, welcome a blizzard, but the friends of Bethel church hope for pleasant weather until their building is enclosed.

THE PROPOSED COLONY.

The Conditions on Which it is To Be Established.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Secretary of Public Works of Mexico has signed a contract with Messrs. Ferguson and Ellis (colored delegates), of San Antonio, Tex., with the object of establishing colonies of the Negro race emigrating from the United States in the States of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacan and San Luis, subject to the following conditions:

Within the term of three years the undertaking must have established at least one thousand colonists. If the government is convinced that these colonists fulfill the conditions of industry requisite for the object in question, it will authorize the undertaking to introduce into the country two thousand colonists more each year, so that in ten years, the term of the concession, there may have been established twenty thousand colonists.

These colonists will be established on property belonging to private individuals which the undertaking may acquire, and in order to assist in the expenses to be incurred, the government permits the free introduction of articles in conformity with the law of colonization and exemption for taxes (except the stamp tax) for the ten and fifteen years, respectively, as well as the free exportation of the products raised by the colonists. In addition, the colonists are exempt from military service for the period of ten years.

Lastly, the government will pay a subvention for each colonist above the age of twenty years, which will be due at the time of raising the second crop, if he is a tiller of the soil, or one year after establishment on any colony, if he be a miner or artisan. The undertaking will require from the government 200,000 hectares, (about 500,000 acres), at least, of the public lands on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec at the price of \$4 per hectare, payable in bonds of the public debt; but this always on condition that the government is satisfied with the results of the colonization in the first three years, in which case the undertaking will have the power to colonize these lands subject to the stipulations of the contract. The undertaking will have the power to colonize in any other State of the republic, within the stipulations of the contract, provided that the necessary permission is given by the government.

Miss Gertie Jackson won the gold watch offered by the A. M. E. Zion church of Chicago in the piano contest Thanksgiving evening.

THE TWO GREAT PUGILISTS.

Frontmost Englishmen Disposed to Favor Sullivan.

The following are some of the opinions of the best authorities in England on pugilism regarding the merits of John L. Sullivan and Peter Jackson, the colored champion, who are just now offered phenomenal purses to fight:

Jem Mace, ex-champion, says: "I consider Jackson the wonder of the world. Smith was no match whatever for him. If Sullivan was in proper condition I think he would be the best man in a fight to a finish. But he will hardly ever get in first-class fix again. He don't like work, you know."

John Bull (Chippy Norton): "Well, I backed Jackson for over \$1,500 in the Smith affair, but I think John L. Sullivan can lick him without a doubt."

Jack Davis, ex-heavy weight: "Jackson is another John L., and the pair ought to make a splendid go in a fair field with no favors."

Parson Davies, Jackson's manager: "Peter would knock Sullivan out in the first round."

Jack Baldock, the prince of seconds: "I would much prefer to be behind the white man if I had my choice."

Jem Carney was asked what he thought of the two big fellows, but positively declined to give any opinion whatever. "All I want," said the lightweight champion of England, "is to meet that blooming American duffer, McAuliffe."

Jack Harper, one of Smith's seconds: "Jackson is a good boxer, but I think Smith would defeat him in the old style. Sullivan would be my favorite against the colored man."

The well-known owner of race horses, Squire Abington, lost many hundred pounds on Smith, and did not wish to give any opinion of fighters when asked. Jake Hyams, the lightweight, said he thought Jackson was a better man than Sullivan.

SULLIVAN'S THE BETTER MAN.

The Opinion of Two Ex-Champions They Bank on John L.

St. Louis, November 25.—The much-talked-of proposed battle between John L. Sullivan and Peter Jackson, the colored wonder, has brought out opinions from two old-time champions as to the probable outcome of a fight to a finish between the two most prominent sluggers of the present day. Tom Allen, ex-heavy-weight champion of the world, who lost all the money he had and could borrow on Jake Kilrain, in the Richburg fight, said:

"What do I think of Jackson? Well, I think that if he ever comes up against Sullivan, and the champion is in any kind of fix, that it will be all day with the dark man. I have seen Sullivan in the only two fights he ever had—those with Ryan and Kilrain—and I think him by odds the best man in the ring to-day. Dom McCaffrey's talk is all bosh. He is not in Sullivan's class."

Old Tom Kelly, ex-middle-weight champion, was of the same opinion as Allen. Tom said that in his opinion, with Sullivan in good fix, there was not a man in the world who had any business in front of him.

IF HE'LL THRASH JOHN L.

The Thanks of the Entire Nation Await Him.

A dispatch has been sent from Santa Cruz, Cal., on behalf of the Santa Cruz Athletic Club, offering John L. Sullivan a purse of \$30,000 for a finish fight between himself and Jackson, the mill to take place on the beach near that city. If the citizens of Santa Cruz can offer sufficient inducements to any person to administer an ignominious thrashing to John L. Sullivan, they will confer a lasting favor upon the entire nation.

Note to Our Readers.

Those who honor us with their advertisement we respectfully recommend them to our many readers, hoping you will give them a call soon. Look over our advertising columns each week, and if you have to purchase anything in their line, give them a call.

Mrs. Jane Ann Grant, formerly of this city, died at Grand Rapids, Nov. 7. She was the wife of Alonzo Grant and had been married 44 years and her exemplary christian life endeared her to a large circle of friends. At her request the "Christian's Home in Glory" was sung during the funeral services.

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WE SEND occasionally a copy of our paper to persons who are not subscribers. If you are not one this is a reminder to examine it carefully, and then send in your own name, and hand the paper to one of your friends with the same request. tf.

Thirteen men and women of the Howard street Baptist church of Pittsburg proved their faith in immersion by taking the rite in the Allegheny river last Sunday. Some of the women showed their courage by a second plunge in the river.

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE, ss. John Lee, Stephen H. Doran, August P. Babilion, co-partners doing business as Lee, Doran & Company, Plaintiffs, vs. Robert Mitchell, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Nov. 1899, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, at the suit of the above named Plaintiffs, John Lee, Stephen H. Doran and August P. Babilion, co-partners doing business as Lee, Doran & Company, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, money and effects of Robert Mitchell, the above-named Defendant for the sum of One Hundred and Five Dollars (\$105) which said writ was returnable on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1899. Dated this 18th day of Nov., A. D. 1899. FRANK T. LODGE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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