

THE PLAIN DEALER.

VOLUME VIII. NO. 25.

DETROIT, MICH., NOVEMBER 7, 1890.

WHOLE NO. 387.

DOUGLASS TO HIS RACE.

HE OBJECTS TO THE PRESENTATION OF HALF TRUTHS FOR WHOLE TRUTHS.

The Great Religious Problem—Some Other Problems—Willful Blindness of the Nation—An Old Device.

Mr. Douglass recently made another great speech before the Bethel Literary Society a short time ago, and THE PLAIN DEALER, believing that an expression of the Old Sage's ripe opinions is always welcome to its readers, takes pleasure this week in presenting it to them.

Mr. Douglass said:

Members and Friends of the Bethel Literary and Historical Association: I esteem it a great privilege to be with you and assist in this your first meeting since the close of your last winter's term. The organization of your association was an important step in the progress of the colored people in this city. It is an institution well fitted to improve the minds and elevate the sentiments not only of its members, but of the general public. Nowhere else outside the courts of law and the Congress of the United States have I heard the vital public questions more seriously discussed. The men selected to address you know very well that what they may utter is subjected to close scrutiny and severe discussion. Mere rant, bombast, and self-inflation may pass elsewhere, but not here. For this reason, and for my own self-respect, I shall endeavor to say only what I believe to be the truth upon what is popularly called "The Negro Problem."

My first thought respects the importance of calling things by their true names. This importance cannot be over-estimated or over-stated. Truth is the fundamental, indispensable and everlasting requirement in obtaining right results. No department of human life can afford to dispense with truth. The carpenter cannot join his timbers without having the parts of contact perfectly true to each other. The mason cannot build a wall that will stand the test of time and gravitation without the plumb and making the wall vertical and true. No train of cars is safe on the road where the rails are not true. No shot is certain of its aim where the gun barrel is not true. As in mechanics, so in politics, morals, manners, metaphysics and philosophies, nothing can stand the test of time and experience that does not stand on the unassailable, indestructible, unchangeable, and, considering how important this truth is, eternal foundation of truth. It seems strange that falsehood should hold such sway in the world. One main advantage by which error is able to darken, blight, and dominate the minds of men is the skill of its votaries in using language deceitfully, in pandering to prejudice by misstating and misapplying terms to the existing relations of men. It has been well said that in an important sense words are things. They are such when they are employed to express the popular sentiment concerning the Negro: to couple his name with anything in this world seems to damage him likewise. Hence I object to characterizing the relation subsisting between the white and colored people of this country as the Negro problem, as if the Negro had precipitated that problem, and as if he were in any way responsible for the problem. Though a rose by any other name may smell as sweet, it is not in good taste to give it a name that suggests offensive associations. There are, on the other hand, things that are in themselves revolting, and should not be given fair seeming names. The slaveholders understood this principle well enough. Slavery lost something of its offensive aspect when it was called a domestic institution of a social system and other like names. Emancipation was made to look dangerous when it got itself called an experiment, although slavery itself was an experiment, and utterly the normal condition of man.

"The Negroes are the cause of the war," said Mr. Lincoln, and straightway the loyal soldiers of the Republic began to kick and beat the poor Negroes on the banks of the Potomac, and the Irish began to hang, stab and murder the Negroes in New York. It is dangerous for even a dog to be given a bad name. I am, therefore, in favor of employing the truest and most agreeable names to describe the relation which at present subsists between ourselves and the other people of the country.

Again, another advantage to error and one which is often employed with marked skill and effect is the presentation to the minds of men of what may be called half-truths for whole truths, and thus making a sweet wholesome truth the cover for a bitter poisoned one. A counterfeit nearest to the truth is what is genuine is always most likely to impose upon the unskillful. A lie comes to be dangerous when it parts with its ability to deceive. The devil is being dangerous as a raring lion when transformed as an angel of light.

The application of these homely truths and familiar examples will become apparent in the discussion I propose of what is popularly but improperly called the race problem. It seems that the American people have a special liking for this mathematical formula as applied to the Negro. They seem determined to keep his brain forever employed and his time forever

occupied in solving a great variety of problems, and generally to his disadvantage. As soon as he solves one another is propounded to him and when he thinks, good, easy soul, his work is done he finds a new one invented, a new burden imposed, and a new hardship inflicted. There may be rest for the weary, but there seems at present no rest for the Negro. He has been solving problems during all his history.

I have before referred in this place, I think, to the fact that the Negro was confronted 200 years ago by what was considered a great religious problem, one which was very difficult of solution. That problem was: Ought the Negro to be baptized in water and admitted to membership in the Christian church? This was, as I have often said, considering the time of it, a tremendous problem. As in our day in regard to Negro problems, the opinions of the wise and great were strongly pronounced and much divided. The right of the Negro to baptism was fiercely disputed, especially by those who owned them as slaves. What is plain to all now was dark and doubtful to many then. It is easy to fancy that men spoke of it with bated breath, and saw in the Negro's baptism a menace to the peace and stability of society, as well as of slavery. For to baptize the Negro and admit him to membership in the Christian church was to recognize him as a man, a child of God, an heir of Heaven, redeemed by the blood of Christ, a temple of the Holy Ghost, a standing type and representative of the Saviour of the world, one who, according to the Apostle Paul, must be treated no longer as a servant, but as a brother beloved. Viewed in this light, his admission to baptism, and to the church was a matter for the gravest consideration. It touched the money nerve of the Christians of that day, for their wealth was largely invested in Negro flesh and blood. It was well said that the proposition was novel, extraordinary, and full of danger. It would impair the value of the slave, and it would put in jeopardy the authority of the master; they were right and if the Negro was to be regarded as a Christian, he could not be regarded as a heathen, and as the Bible sanctioned only the enslavement of heathen, the Negro Christian could not be bought and sold, enslaved and whipped, according to the requirements of the relation of master and slave. From every view they could take of it the proposition to baptize the Negro was rank rascality and deserved stern resistance at its inception.

To the credit of the church and its ministers, it must be said that one learned and able divine, in the person of Dr. G. W. Win. was equal to the situation. He met the arguments of the opposition to Negro baptism in a book of 200 pages, in which he endeavored to show that baptism would not impair either the value of the slave or the authority of the master. His argument was a curious one. It divided the Negro into two separate parts, giving one to the Lord and the other to the slaveholder, and leaving nothing to himself. Baptism, he said, freed the Negro from the bondage of the devil, but not from the bondage of his earthly master. The controversy over this problem was long and furious, and the Negro only won a partial victory after all. The matter was finally settled, as usual, by a kind of compromise. The Negro was baptized and admitted to the church, but a sort of second table was set for him. He could take the Lord's supper only after his white brethren had finished eating the bread and drinking the wine. He was not even allowed to enter the same door of the sanctuary by which his white brethren entered. A separate door was cut for him in the wall, leading to a high and dark place in the gallery, where his presence could give no offense to the Lord's white people on the floor.

It is strange that this state of things did not disgust and repel the Negro, and drive him from religion altogether, but it did not. He clung to religion all the same. Believing that half a loaf was better than no bread, he took what he could get out of the church, kept on praying and singing, and sometimes shouting. He could pray as fervently for the conversion of the sinner who tore his flesh with the lash, as for his best friend. He was made to think that his offensive black skin on earth would be changed for a white one in Heaven. It was a strange fancy, but quite a natural one when we see the importance given to color in the problems before us in our day.

Another problem greatly disturbed the conscientious during the time of slavery. It was this: Can a Negro contract a valid marriage? If he could, and could enforce his right to his wife and children, it would prove an inconvenient limitation on the power of his master. If what God has joined together no man shall put asunder, the right to sell the wife from the husband and the husband from the wife must cease. In the minds of the men who had to deal with it no such limitation in the right of the master could be allowed or tolerated for a moment. The master must have the right to buy and sell as he pleased, was the solution of this problem: The terrible evil of this solution of the marriage question is still seen in our land. Unable to contract valid marriage, the Negro felt himself unrestrained, and licensed to do as he pleased. He was not expected to limit his conduct by any rule or principle of morality or decency, but took to himself the freedom of the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air. He had in law no wife, no family, no children, and did not own himself. The consequence of this state of things may be seen very often in our own city at the police court and elsewhere, and the very people who are responsible for this immorality and crime

make merry over our wretchedness and talk solemnly about the terrible Negro problem.

Happily for us, and happily for our common country, as we shall see later on, the Southern solution of this problem has now been unsolved by the act of emancipation and the superior civilization of the loyal American people over the people of the old slaveholding states.

Another troublesome problem presented to our Christian country was whether the Negro should have the help of the Bible with which to get to heaven; whether, in fact, the command to search the Scriptures imposed any obligation or duty on him. Our Southern brethren, with whom we have always been profoundly sympathetic even unto this day, decided this problem against the Bible and against the Negro, as usual. They made it a crime to be punished with banishment, imprisonment, and stripes, for any one to teach the Negro to read. Yet the descendants of these same men, with the education of their fathers, are now asking us in piteous tones to allow them in their superior wisdom and goodness of heart to solve what they are pleased to call the Negro problem of today. They are crying out lustily to the nation, like demons tormented before their time, "Hands off! We want no Federal authority, and want only local self-government. We want to be let alone!" They tell us that they know the Negro, and that they can manage him better than can anybody else. They can manage his wages, his voting and his education, and all that pertains to him. I hope the nation will not let them do any such thing. They have shown a strange aptitude for such a task.

But again, in the history of the Negro we had another perplexing problem. It was this, and this was in some sense a national problem: Can the Negro be made a soldier? This too, was a very serious problem for the country, for it was a matter of Union or no Union, of life or death. For at one time it needed all the material which the nation could command to settle the problem of our national existence. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the war it was given out that no Negro need apply. He was not to be allowed to shoulder a musket, carry a knapsack, or wear a Union uniform. The glory of the battle-field was to be won wholly by white men. The Negro might dig, but not fight. He might be a servant, but not a soldier. He might carry a pickaxe but never a musket.

In considering this problem the nation, strangely enough, shut its eyes to the fact that in the history of the Revolution the Negro fought bravely for American independence, and in the war of 1812 he even exerted praise from the stern lips of Gen. Andrew Jackson. His fighting qualities were nobly admitted by the hero of New Orleans. In spite of this it was insisted that the Negro was a born coward; that he could never make a soldier; that he would run at the sight of a whip, and that he would run much faster at the sight of a gun. Time and events, however, helped the Negro and the nation in the solution of this problem, as I think they will help in the solution of any others that may arise. Fort Wagner, Port Hudson, Vicksburg, James Island, Olustee, Petersburg, Richmond—a great cloud of witnesses rise before us to solve the problem of the Negro's soldierly qualities.

Whether the Negro could be educated, was another problem and I think this has been solved to the satisfaction of all candid men. He would be a dishonest man, or an amazingly stupid one who, in the face of the thousands of Negro teachers, and the hundreds of Negro preachers, doctors, lawyers, authors and editors, with which the country is now studded, who should insist, as it once was insisted, that education was impossible to the Negro.

But the greatest problem for the Negro was whether he could with safety be made free. Good men knew that slavery was wrong, but how to get rid of it was the great question. Neither the pulpit, nor the press, nor the statesman could see a solution of this great problem, and yet that problem has been solved. The Negro is free, and the country is cleansed of its greatest curse, crime and scandal.

There were terrible things to happen upon the passing away of slavery. The freedom of the slave was to be the signal of ruin. There was to be no more cotton, no more sugar, no more work done by the Negro, and the South was to become a howling wilderness. But against all these dark forebodings, these pictures of dismal terror, the late war made short work of the whole problem. That sturdy old Roman Benjamin Butler, made the Negro a contractor, Abraham Lincoln made him a freeman, and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant made him a citizen.

But now, though all this has been done, though slavery has been abolished, though the Negro has been freed, though he has become a citizen, though the Union has been saved, in part by his valor, the Negro is not to be let off quite yet. He is to be made the victim of a new deal by precipitating upon the country a false issue. He is to face another problem.

Now that the Union is no longer in danger; now that the North and South are no longer enemies; now that they have ceased to scatter, tear and slay each other, but sit together in halls of Congress, commerce, religion, and in brotherly love, it seems that the Negro is to lose by their sectional harmony and good will all the rights and privileges that he gained by their former bitter enmity.

This, it is found, cannot be accomplished without confusing the moral sense of the nation and misleading the public mind; without creating doubt, inflaming passion,

(Continued on Fourth Page)

"TIRED OF CHESTNUTS."

A PLEA FOR MORE SUBSTANTIAL RECOGNITION IN THE FUTURE.

Like Other Men.—Why We Are Republicans.—Forbearance May Cease.—Desire to Share in the Fruits of Victory.

To the Editor of THE PLAIN DEALER.

After the glorious Republican victory in 1883 the question that has been occupying the attention of Afro-Americans is: "Will the Republican party whose success was in no small degree due to Afro-American electors, recognize them not simply by thanking them for their services but by dealing out them a respectable share of the public offices?"

It is a well known fact that the Afro-American constitutes the balance of power. Without the support of their votes Benjamin Harrison would not today be occupying the presidential chair; with their support Grover Cleveland would now be our president. In New York, New Jersey and Indiana we have enough votes to elect or defeat any presidential candidate. Is it wise then, is it in conformity with our good sense, with this great power in our hands to remain in lethargy, to walk blindly to the polls like so many sheep every time an opportunity is flung us when the only consideration we receive for such service is a pat upon the back and "you are a good fellow?"

It is a good thing to be called a good fellow even once in four years, but we are of the opinion it is about time now if we render good service to a party, to be good fellows all the time.

But when we ask for recognition we are told, "You are too hasty, the time has not come as yet when you should ask for favors of the government." When do they intend to reward us for services rendered? Do they mean to wait until every one of our race is educated? There is I am sorry to say a vast amount of ignorance in our race. Why should there not be? For 240 years we were beasts of burden in the fields of toil, outcasts in society, nuns in politics and pariahs in the church of God. There is ignorance also in the Caucasian race. Look at that great demoralizing flood of Germans, Irish, Swedes, Dutch, Italians, Poles and the like continually pouring into our country. Many of them have not half the intelligence of the "Negro" just emerged from slavery, but hardly do they land upon our shores before they are intrusted with the ballot. We find some of them office holders before they can write their name legibly. Nor are the Americans exempt from criticism. They too, in vast numbers, are in a deplorable state of ignorance.

Is the existence of ignorance in the white race a sufficient reason to refuse them representation? Most assuredly not. While there is ignorance in that race, there are however plenty of men among them capable of transacting the people's business. The same is true of us. Why then do the learned of our race have to suffer for the ignorance of their brethren, while the whites are not affected in the least for the same cause? There is not a state in the Union which has not Afro-Americans capable of grasping almost any office.

We have them in our own state. Are their services sought after? Certainly not. Many counties and cities have Afro-American citizens capable of filling their various offices. Are we represented in them? Seldom if ever. Our services are only desired before election. We sometimes get a special police but they are always stationed where they will be most likely to arrest Afro-Americans.

Now this condition of affairs can not always exist. Though they may charge us with ignorance we have sufficient intelligence to know when we are wronged. For over 20 years we have been content in being hewers of wood and drawers of water, but that will no longer satisfy us. We do not pray the prayer of the Pharisee "I thank God that I am not like other men." We are like other men, we too are ambitious. We can appreciate a good paying office as well as anyone.

We do not ask that incompetents should be appointed to office, no one would be more bitterly opposed to that than we; but we do ask and demand that the candidacy of a colored man of good character and intelligence should receive the same consideration as that of any other man.

When we present a man for a position we ask not that consideration should be given his candidacy solely because he is an Afro-American, but we do enter a solemn protest against having it ignored on account of color. In the distribution of patronage the German, the Irish and every other race's interest is looked after for harmony's sake, if nothing more, while no fears are entertained about disaffection in our ranks. That old chestnut "We freed you," they deem sufficient to conciliate us. The Negro has too much intelligence to forever remain loyal to a party for what it did through political and military necessities. We are Republicans because we like the position our party takes upon the great economic question of the times and for no other reason.

If others fail to do their duty let the Republicans of Kalamazoo show their colors. Detroit, Grand Rapids and Jackson have colored government and city

officials. Experience has proven them to be good honest and trustworthy men. It would be well if we too were rewarded for our party fealty by being given a share of the good things.

I may be criticised for writing this article. Some may say that I have come out for the Democracy. To such let me say: Disabuse yourselves at once of such an idea. I however think it is my duty as a Republican rejoicing over the past victories of my party and wishing for its future success to say to that party: The Afro-American is expecting more recognition in the future than he has had in the past. While we are Republicans and desire to be as long as we are shown due respect and our party advocates principles in keeping with our views. I can safely say, knowing whereof I speak, that forbearance ceases to be a virtue with us as it does with other nationalities. When we voted almost solidly for the Republican candidates in '88 we did it not simply that we might engage in the ratification of their election, but that we might share in the fruits of the victory.

ADELBERT H. ROBERTS.
Kalamazoo, Nov. 1.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

Mr. Bell's Statement of the Difficulty in St. Mark's Church.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 2.—The official department of St. Mark's church has again been assailed by persons ignorant of the necessities of the church. They criticize the action of the trustees for obtaining money to discharge debts of the church which have been pressing them ever since the departure of their former pastor, six weeks before the convening of conference, Bills to the amount of \$276.66 were left against the church and the fitting up of the parsonage cost \$183.60, making a total debt against the church of \$460.26. The trustees were pressed on all sides for the payment of these bills and were without sufficient means to pay them. So, after raising all they could, they concluded to borrow \$360 at seven per cent for 12 months and in that time they hope to free the church entirely from all encumbrances.

What has been done has been the best under the circumstances all as if they thoroughly understood

The trustees have had the bitter experience of paying \$32.46 for a \$15 account against the church which was put in the hands of a collector, and it was to avoid a similar occurrence in this case that they took what action they did. At the time for settlement it was impossible to consult the entire membership or even a small part of it, the bills had to be paid at once or greater trouble would have resulted. We have always appreciated the generosity of the men of the Plankinton House and have often taken occasion to speak of it and we will sincerely regret a refusal on their part to assist us in our need, but even without them we shall try and pull through somehow. The church will not be forsaken, and from some source or other, we are firm in believing, assistance will come.

To the gentlemen of the Plankinton I wish personally to apologize for the article in the Sentinel of Sunday. The reporter did both you and myself an injustice in incorrectly quoting my statement. What I said was that many would rather give 25 cents to a cake walk than to the church. Those who know me socially, in the league and on the streets, I feel sure, will be fair enough to take my statement as it was made without adding to it.

I am willing to accord to every man his due and that is why I take this method of setting the matter right. Sincerely hoping that the matter will be adjusted to the best interests of the church and the satisfaction of all concerned, I remain

Yours Respectfully,
S. B. BELL.

Mrs. Flora Batson, the greatest colored singer in the world, assisted by local talent, will give a concert at St. Mark's church, Thursday, November 13. Mrs. Batson has sung to crowded houses all over the country and all should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear her. Her voice is wonderful in its sweetness as all admit who have heard her. Tickets as a rule at the low price of 50 cents in all parts of the house. Come and hear her. adv

His Voice in His Fortune.

Mr. W. L. Seal of Ravenna, who is a well-known contractor, was at the Hawley House yesterday. Mr. Seal is now engaged in building what will be the finest private residence in Ravenna. It is the property of Fred Loudin, one of the Fish Jubilee singers, who is a native of Ravenna, and has returned from a six years' trip around the world. During his absence Mr. Loudin purchased rare hard woods in almost all the countries that he visited and shipped them home, and the interior of the house will be finished with these. Mr. Loudin says that the colored singers were received well in every country that they visited. "We sailed under almost every flag," he said, "and we were never denied admission to the first table on the steamers except when we were under the stars and stripes." Mr. Loudin has made quite a fortune with his voice.

Center's Last Charge.

"Cu-ter's Last Battle" continues to fill popularity and is still regarded as one of the greatest sights of this city. Don't miss it. Admission 25 cents.

To Correspondents: Don't Be Late.

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

- All matter for publication must reach us by Tuesday noon to insure insertion in the following issue.
Write your notes on one side of paper only and on separate paper from letters on business.
Personal jokes are not wanted.
Do not write matter for publication and business orders upon the same sheet of paper.
Want of space will not permit of extended notices of entertainments, parties, receptions, etc. Send us the news, Make your letters short and readable.
Make your letters and communications as short as possible.
Sign your FULL NAME, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. No matter if you have been corresponding for years, always SIGN YOUR OWN NAME.
Be brief, on time, and do not say Mr. "So and So" is sick when he only has the finger-ache!
Correspondents will please remember that advertisements, lists of wedding presents, lengthy obituary notices, speeches, resolutions, poetry and inquiries for relatives must be paid for. Our advertising rates will be sent you on application.

Agents, Attention!

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

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

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

Going to be Baptized.

BATTLE CREEK, Nov. 4.—Election day was unusually quiet which augurs well for the success of the new method of voting. The booth system is generally regarded as a decided improvement, but owing to the slow progress of counting votes the result is not known at this writing but the general opinion is that the Republicans have secured another victory.

Quarterly meeting largely attended Sunday, the collections were good. Rev. Pope was without assistance as Rev. Felton could not come.

Rev. Brown of the Second Baptist church had a rally Sunday and succeeded in raising seventy five dollars. He will hold his baptismal services next Sunday Nov. 9th when six candidates will receive the holy rite, the result of his protracted meetings.

Mrs. Frances E. Preston and daughter Miss Lillian of Detroit will give an entertainment at the A. M. E. church Nov. 18th.

A grand concert will be given at Centennial hall Thanksgiving evening.

The Rev. G. W. Dupee has left for his home at Paducah, Ky. The doctor made many friends during his stay in our city and preached many fine sermons.

Rev. Henderson, presiding elder, will preach Friday evening in this city.

Mr. Bert Bruce made a pleasant visit to Detroit last week visiting his parents.

Mrs. A. Johnson of Ypsilanti returned home last week after a pleasant visit here.

Mrs. Thomas Weaver attended the funeral of Mrs. Taylor of Marshall last week.

Miss E. Brown of Niles is visiting in the city, the guest of Miss F. Skipperth.

Mr. Osborne of Paw Paw was in the city last week.

Miss Sarah Maddy of Renton Harbor attended the funeral of Mr. McPherson last week. B. S.

Unseemly Conduct.

SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 3.—Mr. Burnes and Mr. Powell of the West House were the guests of Miss A. Martlan Monday afternoon.

Mr. H. Butler is now stopping at home.

Mr. S. Smith and son left this morning for their home in Xenia, O.

Mrs. E. Smith returned from a visit to Indianapolis, Friday, and reports a grand time.

Some of the young men of the city spent Sunday in drinking. The conduct of strangers in attending church and Sunday school should make them ashamed.

Mr. Calvin Jones and Miss Clarisey Hunley were married last week.

Mr. W. M. Silas is now running into Sandusky over the Lake Erie railroad and can be found at the home of Mr. A. S. Powell on Hays avenue.

Death of Mrs. J. B. Taylor.

MARSHALL, Nov. 4.—Mrs. James R. Taylor who has been sick for several weeks, departed this life Oct. 28. The deceased leaves a husband, three sons and two daughters, also a brother, sister and many friends. She was born in the state of New York and came to Marshall in 1863 where she has since lived. The funeral was held at the family residence on Friday, Oct. 31. The floral offerings were many, one of which was a beautiful cross by Mrs. Bailey of Battle Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Taylor of Fort Wayne, Ind., attended the funeral of Mrs. J. R. Taylor, also Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Bailey of Battle Creek and Mr. and Mrs. Williamson of Albion.

Mr. Dave Taylor of Grand Rapids and Mr. Middleton of New York also attended the funeral of Mrs. J. R. Taylor. Mr. Middleton left for his home in New York Monday.

Mr. Dave Taylor left for Grand Rapids Monday.

Mrs. Phillips and daughter have returned to Jackson. M. F. T.

A NEW ERA.

Tangled Church Matters Awaiting Adjustment.

GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 3.—Since the introduction of the new state of affairs in the Spring street church, a new impetus has been given to the members. After a careful investigation we find that we are about 18 months behind in its payment of \$25 as insurance on church property. Just where the trouble lies it is difficult to determine but we look forward to the Quarterly conference when the Presiding Elder will be present to have this and several matters adjusted. Thirteen dollars and forty-four cents was collected for the payment of the debt. We state this amount to correct misleading statements. The manner of electing and confirming the stewards was unprecedented here and doubtless to some seemed peculiar. Two members have been already added to the church.

Mr. T. P. Wright and wife have left the city to attend the funeral of their niece in Chicago.

Mr. Henry Grayson has returned from a two weeks visit in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have moved to Cadillac for the winter.

Mr. E. Pettiford returned from South Carolina last week bringing with him his niece.

Mrs. George Smith is seriously ill.

The return of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Tate and Mr. J. J. Johnson was a surprise to all of their friends who were delegated to greet them on their return from an 18 months' tour in the far west. Mr. and Mrs. Tate will spend the winter in the South and return to the valley city in the spring.

Mr. Wm. Slaughter is now the collecting agent for THE PLAINDEALER. He enters upon his duties with great pride and expresses entire confidence in the subscribers. Let us prove worthy of it. T. T.

Will Build a Parsonage.

LANSING, Nov. 3.—We are having some very cold and disagreeable weather at present.

The social given Wednesday last for the benefit of the trustees was a success.

We are very sorry to say that Mr. Henry Taylor and Mr. J. Cronwell were called to Ann Arbor to bury their sister-in-law, Mrs. Taylor.

November the 16th will be Endowment Day at our Sunday school and we hope it will be a success.

The trustees of the Pine street A. M. E. church are preparing to build a parsonage for our new minister and will begin it right away.

Mr. J. J. Hall is better and his daughter Mittie is able to be out. N. B.

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. If.

In Times of Peace Prepare for War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Gen. Miles says the subject of coast defences is the most important military question now before the people, yet there appears to be less information upon it and less interest taken than in any other national question. He feels that congress and the executive is powerless, unless prompted and sustained by intelligent public sentiment and therefore proceeds to state the truth about our unfortunate condition. He speaks of the mistaken belief that in case of threatened hostilities ample time will always be given to prepare for war. History shows us the reverse. Only in exceptional cases has a declaration of war preceded hostilities. At the rate of progress we are now making it would require from 15 to 20 years to put our coasts in proper condition for defence, and in the meantime much of the wealth of the country is in jeopardy and at the mercy of any fourth-rate or fifth-rate naval power. The recent practice maneuvers of the English navy demonstrated the fact that their powerful navy could not defend even the limited coast of that island, and it is useless to suppose that any navy we can construct can defend our extensive sea coast. Land batteries are far more economical than armored ships as means of defence. In conclusion Gen. Miles recommends that sites for coast defences be secured without delay; that a gun foundry be established on the Pacific coast, and that one-fourth of the appropriation required for coast defence be made every year for the next four years.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

Buffalo Bill's Indians have sailed from Antwerp for Philadelphia.

John Meshbaum, the celebrated surgeon and oculist of Munich, is dead.

The Hessian fly is retreating early winter wheat in Missouri and Kansas.

To the use of bad potatoes is attributed an epidemic of fever at Kilmarey, Ireland.

Chas. E. Oida, general freight agent of the Housatonic railroad, is missing with \$5,000.

The Canadian Pacific railway is making arrangements to cross the river at Niagara Falls.

Comrade Wm. Lockrow of Minneapolis has been appointed judge advocate general of the G. A. R.

H. M. Stanley, in an interview, defends himself against the attacks made by Mr. Walter Bartelst.

Thomas Lynch, the ball player, was fatally shot during a saloon row at Cahoon, N. Y., the other day.

Sickness caused Mrs. Simmons of Philadelphia to commit suicide by jumping from a third-story window.

Owing to the new tariff law of the United States, 1,000 weavers in Silesia are idle.

W. J. Buchanan, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, has resigned, owing to ill health.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul has been summoned to Rome, but for what purpose is not known.

Letters from Emin Pasha say his expedition is advancing steadily and that all hands are well.

The Ute Indians still continue to make trouble in Colorado, killing cattle and intimidating settlers.

The steamship Idaho, ashore at the Island of Anticosti, has been broken up by the gales, and has disappeared from sight.

The steamer J. D. Dewar, which was stolen from Frankfort-on-the-Lake three weeks ago, has turned up at Manitowoc, Wis.

Fifteen cars loaded with cattle and horses were ditched in Yuma county, Cal., Wednesday, and none of the animals will live.

The question of the constitutionality of New York's electrocution law has been brought up in the United States supreme court.

Henry Cassin, the New York bell boy who stole \$17,000 from the safe of the Hotel Vendome, goes to prison for nine years.

A new mountain range has been discovered between the boundary of Nevada and Idaho. The range is about 75 miles in length.

The annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union has closed at Kingston, Ont. Next year's convention will be held in Toronto.

Chas. Fischer, a brother of the executed Chicago anarchist, committed suicide at Pittsburg Sunday by strangling himself with a silk handkerchief.

The London stock exchange was greatly depressed last week, but the pressure has been relieved by a sale of \$10,000,000 worth of American railroad securities.

The pay of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul parlor car conductors has been reduced to \$20 per month, and the men are discussing the advisability of striking.

Vicar-General Vincent, superior of St. Michael's college, and who was Canadian superior-general of the Basilican order from 1861 to 1886, is dead in Toronto.

Mrs. Sarah C. Sadler of Stoddard county, Mo., is under arrest for defrauding the government by securing a pension in a bogus manner. She received about \$3,000.

Wm. Mottling and wife of Chicago were found dead in bed the other morning, having been asphyxiated by gas. Whether it was a case of suicide or not is unknown.

In Kingston the other night Wm. Pickering, a one-armed man, was knocked down by foot-pads and robbed of \$112 and his artificial arm. The arm was valued at \$50.

A Halifax dispatch says the failure of John P. Chetwynd, fish dealer, is one of the worst that has occurred in Nova Scotia this year. Liabilities about \$60,000.

At Leavenworth, Ky., last week the postmaster excluded the entire mail edition of the Leavenworth Times, because it contained a list of articles won at a raffle at a Catholic fair.

The workmen employed by the H. C. Frick coke company at Scottdale, Pa., have threatened to strike if a discharged employe is not reinstated. The number of employes is 10,000.

Near Valdesta, Loundez Co., Ga., Thursday afternoon a Negro named Balseo committed a brutal assault upon Miss Hardee, daughter of a prominent planter. The Negro was taken from the officers by a mob of whites, tied to a tree and shot to death.

A dispatch from Salt Lake City, U. T., announces that the body of Detective Jas. E. Murphy of Columbus, O., has been found near Ogden. Murphy mysteriously disappeared at Ogden September 23, while en route to San Francisco. It is thought he was murdered.

The ordinance granting the right of way to the Lake street elevated railroad has been vetoed by Mayor Greger of Chicago on the ground that the requisite amount of frontage consent had not been obtained from property owners on the east end of the line.

The Farmers Beat the Lobby.

The influence of the "Lobby" in procuring and defeating legislation is for the first time made an issue in a political campaign in Massachusetts.

This business has become almost a profession with large numbers of people who represent corporations and monopolies. Their methods are interesting and sometimes unscrupulous. At times they pose as the friend of the laboring man; while at others of the farmer. One of the most amusing illustrations of the way they tried to misuse the farmer was given last summer in Washington. A prominent lobbyist was arrested for alleged fraud upon the government. It appears that he was the lobbyist at Washington of a firm of rich pork packers who were trying to secure the passage of the Conger Lard Bill, ostensibly in the interest of the farmer, but in fact in their own interest and to destroy competition. This lobbyist published an obscure Agricultural paper, and to avoid paying postage on the petitions and circulars sent out to the farmers to invite their support, he conceived an ingenious method of getting postage stamps from the Government without paying for them. He is likely to receive his just deserts, and the effect has been to open the farmer's eyes to the true inwardness of the scheme, so that instead of supporting this doubtful bill, he is vigorously opposing it. Ten thousand of them recently signed a petition against the bill, which is practically dead and beyond resurrection.

Let the lobby take warning, and not try to make the "poor farmer" pull their chestnuts out of the fire.

UNAUTHORIZED. We beg to advise the reading public, irrespective of political opinion, that the advertisement which appeared in yesterday's edition of "The Critic" as ours was entirely unauthorized, and no one in our office had any knowledge of its insertion until its appearance. We are not advertising issues of 1862, but of eighteen hundred and ninety's Coal Supply, and do not combine business with politics. We trust the editor of "The Critic" will publicly apologize for placing the subscriber in such an embarrassing position, and for his caricature of an estimable gentleman in an alleged connection with our business. O. W. SHIPMAN, 74 GRISWOLD ST., DETROIT.

WIT AND HUMOR.

MR. PORTER'S LITTLE LIST. What is your age? Where do you live? What do you drink for tea? Who is your mother? Who is your brother? When do you go to sea?

Which do you favor—the Players or League? How will you vote next year? What do you take for a jumping toothache? What do you pay for beer?

How do you live on a thousand a year? What do you think of our mayor? How old will you be in the year '97? Do you wear your own natural hair?

How many teeth have you got in your head? When do you pare your nails? What's your chest-measure when boxing for pleasure? Do you attend bargain sales?

What do you pay for the red on your cheeks? What do you pay for a shine? Do you take mustard along with your omelette? Do you fish with a net or a line?

What do you say when you call on your girl? Are you stuck on her—Gee-whizz! Come off, or I'll holler—hey! leggo my collar! Remember it's "government biz!" —N. Y. Evening Sun.

A game law—"Three of a kind beat two pairs."—Washington Post.

Those who get through the world by making the worst of it work hard for poor pay.—St. Louis Trader.

Man was made to mourn, but he has fixed things so that his wife has taken the job off his hands.—Binghamton Leader.

"Have you a good cook?" "She's very good—goes to church four times a week. She can't cook, though."—Baltimore Herald.

"The man's a brute. He threatened to put a head on me." "And you let the opportunity slip? You foolish boy."—N. Y. Sun.

Wibble—"How hard it is for a poor man to be honest." Wabble—"Maybe; but it's no job at all for an honest man to be poor."—Terre Haute Express.

"We are going to have a picnic," said Mamie to her brother, "So am I," said he. "How?" "By staying at home from your picnic."—Washington Post.

"Clara," said he, "Clara—" "Thomas," she whispered, "I do love you; but aren't you a little mistaken? This is Friday night, and I am Sarah."—Harper's Bazar.

It is all up with the baby when he takes a notion to cry at midnight. Perhaps it is necessary to state that it refers to the household in general.—Terre Haute Express.

The time passed very pleasantly in the parlor and it was not till the clock and the neighboring bells struck one that the lateness of the hour struck two.—Philadelphia Times.

Western Man—"Now, candidly, sir, what kind of a country is New England?" Boston Man (enthusiastically)—"It's God's own country, but (saddy) the devil's own climate."

Weeks—"A town out West has discovered a brand-new wrinkle in the faith philosophy." Simpson—"Indeed!" Weeks—"Yes; they're curing hams by prayer!"—American Grocer.

Wife—"John Jones, you're a fool!" Husband—"You didn't seem to think so when I was single." Wife—"No, you never showed what a big fool you were until you married me."—Epoch.

"That's the porcupine, isn't it? What an ugly-looking creature!" "Yes. It isn't what you would call an attractive animal. Still it has a great many fine points about it."—Chicago Tribune.

"This egg, madam," said the professor, with asperity, "is not fresh." "Sir," said the landlady, graciously, "it was laid just one week after you made your last payment."—Harper's Bazar.

"Get under that ball!" yelled the captain, as the batter knocked a high fly to center field. "All right!" replied the fielder, running forward and then stopping. "I understand."—Harvard Lampoon.

Railroad Time Tables.

Table with columns for FROM, TO, and times. Includes THE SHORT LINE and CH&D (CHICAGO, HUNTINGTON & DAYTON R.R.).

Table for WABASH RAILROAD with columns for City, Ticket Office, Depot, and times.

Table for GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY with columns for Depot, Ticket Office, and times.

Table for DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RY with columns for Depot, Ticket Office, and times.

Charlie—"What an intelligent dog Wildfire is, Miss De Witt. I actually believe he knows as much as I do." Miss DeWitt—"Yes, indeed; I wouldn't wonder if he knew more than that Mr. Featherbrane."—Bostonian.

A man's capacity for endurance in some respects change after marriage. The lover that never grumbled at holding a 130-pound girl for hours grumbles if he has to hold a ten-pound baby two minutes.—Philadelphia Times.

Young Peduncle (trying to be agreeable)—"So you've resigned, have you? You are not the President of the Shakerag Literary Circle any longer, but just plain Miss Kajones." Miss Kajones—"Sir!"—Chicago Tribune.

"Maria, you will please start the him," called out the parson from the stairway at 11 p. m., and young Doodely, who had accompanied the parson's daughter home from church, took the hint and left.—N. Y. Herald.

Mudge—"I was robbed of my good name this morning." Yabsley—"Who did it?" Mudge—"The census taker, of course." Yabsley—"Well, he will get two cents on it, and that is more than you could do."—Terre Haute Express.

Jarrett—"Peterson is absolutely the meanest man I ever met! Do you know what that fellow did when he was married?" Jarrett—"What? Declined to see the minister?" Jarrett—"Fee the minister! Why, sir, the ushers took up a collection at the wedding."—Life.



Why does this man stare so? He is simply listening to the marvelous cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

The following case illustrates:

February 14th, 1890.
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—A remarkable case has occurred in our territory. J. N. Berry, a man about thirty years of age, was going down rapidly. He tried physician after physician, patent medicines, home receipts—in fact, everything. He went to a noted sanitarium and returned no better. We all thought he was dying with consumption, and only a few weeks of life were left for him. He commenced "Golden Medical Discovery," and at the same time commenced to mend. He has used about two dozen bottles, and is still using it. He has gained in weight, color and strength, and is able to do light work. It is just such a case as we should have listened to rather suspiciously, but when we see it we must believe it. It has trebled our sales of "Golden Medical Discovery."

JOHN HACKETT & SON,
Druggists, Boonville, Ind.

In all bronchial, throat and lung affections, lingering coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs and kindred ailments, the "Discovery" effects the most marvelous cures.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Biliary Affection. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costiveness, Torpid Liver, and Biliousness. Purely Vegetable.
Price 25 Cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Some Children Growing Too Fast
become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can fortify them and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF Lime and Soda.
They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Avoid substitutions offered.

ERTEL'S VICTOR HAY PRESS.
Warranted to be the most economical, fast and neat baler in use, or money refunded.
Circulars free. Address Mrs. G. E. ERTLE & CO., Quincy, Ill., U. S. A., or London, Canada. Established 1867.

A PRESENT.
SEND us your address and we will make you a present of the best Automatic WASHING MACHINE in the world. No wash-board or rubbing needed. We want you to know it to your credit, or to your neighbor's. You can COIN MONEY. We also give a HANDSOME WATCH to the first from every address which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST.

IMPORTANT NEW DISCOVERY
The best Toilet Soap for the Skin ever made,
"VASELINE" SOAP
A perfectly pure and neutral soap, combining the emollient and healing properties of Vaseline.
If your druggist does not keep it, forward 10c. in stamps, and we will send a full sized cake by mail, postage paid.
CHESEBROUGH MANFG. COMPANY,
24 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

MISSING LINKS.

According to the official reports, the number of abandoned farms in Vermont now reaches 3,000.

The sweating system is described by an English humanitarian as "penal servitude on a small salary."

Congressman Reayburn, of Philadelphia, has bought an island off the coast of South Carolina, which he intends to stock with game.

An English tourist has written a letter to a newspaper ridiculing the way we name our food. He was surprised to find that green corn is yellow.

Not one island has risen or sunk in the Pacific ocean for thirty-four years, and geologists declare that the earth is resting for some mighty effort in the future.

A niece of Pope Leo has married Count Salvatore Solimei. The bride is a daughter of the Pope's sister. Her dowry was £2,400, to which the Pope contributed £1,600.

The telegraph lines at work in India now extend over 33,000 miles, representing no less than 100,000 miles of wire. Last year the net profit was nearly 4 1-2 per cent.

Among the employes in the service of Queen Victoria is the "queen's rat-catcher," who receives the modest remuneration of £75 a year for keeping the palace free of vermin.

Charles Abernathy, of Brownstown, village in Manistee County, Michigan, has built himself a fiddle out of walnut, oak, beech, maple and cedar, containing 5,500 pieces of wood.

The Princess Marie-Leonida Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Charles Bonaparte, intends, it is said, to marry a lieutenant of infantry. Her fortune amounts to 3,000,000 francs.

A prize of \$100 was offered by the Washington Post to the person guessing nearest the population of that city, and remarkable to say, three persons hit exactly the number, 229,796.

The mineral called turfa, or brazolina, recently discovered in Bahia, furnishes an oil akin to petroleum, a paraffine suitable for the manufacture of candles, and a good lubricating oil.

Female typewriters abound in Washington, and find their profession very lucrative. One of them refused a \$1,200 clerkship the other day because she could earn more with her machine.

Experiments prove that the Atlantic breakers have a force of three tons to the square foot; thus a surface of only two square yards sustains a blow from a heavy Atlantic breaker equal to fifty-four tons.

The most densely populated square mile in the world is in the city of New York. It is inhabited by 270,000 people, the larger part of whom are Italians, who speak only their native language.

Dr. Frithjof Nansen has been granted \$35,000 by the Swedish government to pay the expenses of his north pole expedition, which starts from Christiania in February, 1892, and sails around Asia.

According to recent figures the people of this country are longer lived than those of Europe. In this country 18 persons out of every 1,000 die each year; in England the average is 20 and in Germany 25.

The invention of smokeless powder has been followed by a counter-invention in the shape of a "smoke rocket," to be used to screen the advance of a body of troops. It has been tried with success.

The last issue of the "American Newspaper Directory" shows that no less than 797 German newspapers are published in the United States and Canada. Of these ninety one are issued daily and 585 weekly.

In digging a well on Hyde's ranch, near Viawest, Tulare County, Cal., a buffalo horn was found at the depth of thirty-seven feet. How it got there is a puzzler, as no buffaloes were known to have been in that country.

A painter arrested in Litchfield, Conn., while at work walked along quietly for a few minutes, when he suddenly turned and dashed his paint brush into the sheriff's eyes. He then escaped. The sheriff is badly injured.

The interesting fact may be stated in a line that New York's new aqueduct is thirty miles long. It cost \$22,000,000 and eighty lives were lost in its construction. It brings 318,000,000 gallons of water to New York daily.

When the deceased wife's sister act was passed in Canada, the logical necessity of its extension to the daughter of the deceased wife's sister was overlooked, and a bill has been brought into the senate to remedy this defect.

The United States government commissioner of patents estimates that from six to seven-eighths of the entire manufacturing capital of the United States, or six thousand millions of dollars, is directly or indirectly based upon patents.

The French minister of war lately offered a prize for the swiftest bird in a flight from Perignaux to Paris, 810 miles. There were 2,746 entries, the winner doing the distance in seven hours and thirty-four minutes, or at forty-three miles an hour.

Oregon City has a darky bootblack who has seen the world. In 1848, he says, he landed in Constantinople as steward of an American clipper. He went a short distance into the interior, met a Boston man he knew who was keeping a public house, and made \$75 exhibiting himself to the natives, that were astonished at the sight of a colored man.

MORE SAMPLES! MORE BARGAINS!

LADIES, Do You Value Your Pocketbook?

Is the finest goods in America at half their actual value any inducement to you? If so, visit our great sale of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes. EVERY PAIR MADE IN DETROIT, and every pair warranted. These goods are known to the trade. Everybody from a child up knows their value. We have captured the full line of samples, amounting to \$3,000, and as long as one pair of these Shoes lasts we will give our patrons the biggest bonanza ever offered in Michigan.

- DON'T PAY** \$6.00 for Detroit Made Fine French Kid Shoes; we will sell you the same goods for \$3.00.
- DON'T PAY** \$5.00 for Detroit Made Fine Hand Turn and Machine Sewed Shoes; we will sell you the same goods for \$2.60.
- DON'T PAY** \$4.00 for Detroit Made Fine Kid Shoes. We will sell you the same goods at \$2.10.
- DON'T PAY** Two prices for Misses' and Children's Shoes. We will sell you the finest and best goods in America at less than cost to manufacture.

ANOTHER ATTRACTION! OUR GREAT CLOAK SALE!

\$ 3.50 Cloaks for Children at	2.49
\$ 5.00 Cloaks for Children at	3.40
\$ 5.75 Cloaks for Children at	3.62
\$ 7.00 Cloaks for Children at	4.99
\$ 5.00 Ladies' Beaver Jackets at	3.00
\$ 6.00 Ladies' Beaver Jackets at	4.00
\$ 7.50 Ladies' Beaver Jackets, with vest front	6.50
\$ 7.00 Ladies' Fine Jersey Jackets	5.00
\$ 9.00 Ladies' Newmarkets	5.00
\$10.00 Ladies' Newmarkets at	6.50
\$20.00 Fine Plush Cloaks, 2 Lengths, at	14.99
\$35.00 Fine Plush Cloaks, with Astrachan Trimming, at	27.00

DON'T MISS THIS!

In our Print Department, beginning TODAY, we will place on sale: 3 cases of Pound Prints, in Madder Colors, price until sold, 5 lbs for 99c.
BIG WHIRL IN DRESS GOODS!
At 10c per yard we will offer you choice of a full line of fancy plaids and stripes in heavy Cotton Serges, full 36-inch wide; these are handsome goods and made to sell for double the money.
1 case of heavy Home Spun Flannel, pure wool, in gray and brown, 34-inch wide, our price until sold, 23c per yard.
37 pieces assorted colors in pure wool Flannels, 28-inch wide, price on this lot 25c per yard, warranted cheap at 35c.

Great Sale of Blankets and Comforters Going on all This Week.
Don't Fail to Visit Our Great Sale of Fall Underwear. Prices Guaranteed to Please.

PARDRIDGE & CO.,

107 and 109 Woodward Ave., cor. Congress St., Detroit.

COLORED MUSICAL WONDERS.
Young men, women or children (colored) who possess unusual talent in vocal or instrumental music, elocution, painting, or rapid sketching, and who can leave home, (if sure of being under superior moral, social and educational influences,) may learn of an opportunity of making money pleasantly by addressing, M. A. Saager, 133 Montgomery street, Portland, Oregon.
N. B.—Applicants must give full particulars as to age, ability, experience, etc. and send photograph if possible.

Geo. H. ROSE, Pres. M. S. SMITH, Vice-Pres.
R. S. MASON, Cashier.
State Savings Bank
Commercial and Savings Departments.
Office in Hammond Building, Detroit, Mich.
Directors—R. A. Alger, J. E. Burnham, W. C. Colburn, C. L. Freer, P. J. Hecker, E. & Ledyard, Hugh McMillan, W. C. McMillan, R. S. Mason, H. O. Parke, George E. Russell, Henry Russell, M. S. Smith, Charles Sunbush.
4 PER CENT interest paid on Savings Deposits.
MONEY LOANED
On City Real Estate Mortgages.

Paper plates are being used in some of the London restaurants.
The French authorities are very rigorously suppressing gambling.
Four millions of money are spent in London in three months in search of pleasure.
By digging a well near Pullman, Wash., recently a farmer discovered a rich bed of opals.
Miss Alice Ward of Coney Island wears the belt on being the most expert swimmer in the world.
Montana claims to have the largest and finest Jasper quarries in the world, recently discovered.
Antiquarians say that not half Pompeii has been excavated, and greater things yet are to be excavated.
A Frenchman's politeness never deserts him. One once said on the guillotine: "Cut away, if you please, sir."
The cook of the leading club at Spokane Falls was employed as chef by President Cleveland while he was in the white house.
Salaries of pastors in Germany are very low. It is proposed to give a minimum of \$20 a year. At present they are as low as \$40.
The latest returns are said to show that 96,000 out of the 97,000 men in the English home army are under twenty-one years of age.
The salvation army, every member of which must be a total abstainer, is now the largest temperance organization in the world.

The mayor of Boston receives from a horse railway company in that city, it is stated, 500 free tickets weekly for charitable uses.
Mrs. Emma Cooper, of Joliet, Ill., keeper of a notion store, through the death of her grand-parents, in England, becomes heir to \$2,000,000.
The population of France has been steadily decreasing, or, at least, its rate of increase has been steadily diminishing of late years.
The average temperature at Sitka, Alaska, in winter is 43 above zero. In forty years the mercury has fallen below zero but four times.
An Oswego young lady made 700 words of the letters contained in "conservatory," while her mother wrestled with the week's washing unaided.
Bishop Blyth, of Jerusalem, says there are now in Palestine nearly 70,000 Jews, whereas in 1883 there were only 23,000, and in 1841 only 8,000.
A new sort of "taffy" pavement is being laid on the boulevard Anspach, Brussels. It is composed of india-rubber and ground stones of various kinds.
Miss Grace Johnston of Jackson is visiting Miss Ella Brown of Brewster street who entertained a number of her friends last Friday night in honor of her guest.
Subscribers who change their place of residence should at once notify THE PUBLISHING Company so as to insure the prompt delivery of their paper. Always give the old as well as the new address. If

The Detroit Plaindealer.

Published Weekly Friday.
TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

By mail or carrier, per annum, \$1.50
Six months, .75
Three months, .50

Entered at the Post Office at Detroit, Mich., as second-class matter.
THE PLAINDEALER COMPANY, Publishers Tribune Building Bowland St.

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

DETROIT, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, '90

It is all over at last.

MARK THIS Afro Americans: You will not be represented in the next Congress. It will be Democratic. Mark the reason.

THE next session of Congress should devote much of its attention to the discussion and passing of an educational bill and one to restrict foreign immigration.

WHAT A harvest the last ten days have been for the ward striker with his influence. The McKinley bill didn't seem to raise prices any however, except in cases where anxious candidates "bulled" the market.

THE LACK of organization among the Republicans of Detroit was plainly evident to all on Tuesday last and the "straight" ticket was cut in many instances where it could have been saved by party workers. Get together.

THE REPUBLICANS of Wayne county have suffered a disastrous defeat, but the old party lives on, and THE PLAINDEALER is still with them. It has been with them in success and defeat before and it expects to be with them in the future.

CHARLES P. COLLINS made an unprecedented run for sheriff in view of the odds against him and the majorities by which those on the ticket with him were defeated. He will be the same courteous, obliging gentlemen he was before election. Mr. Collins is made of the right kind of stuff.

HENRY M. STANLEY is not to enjoy the fame his trip across the dark continent has given him undisturbed. He is accused of cruelty and ingratitude, which he most emphatically denies. Men, subjected to the hardships that STANLEY's followers experienced, would naturally blame some thing or somebody. In this case STANLEY claims he was chosen as the scape goat. The next question is what will all these hardships benefit the world or Africa.

AMONG A number of able and interesting articles in the last number of the A. M. E. Church Review is one by JAMES STORUM. It is so practical and suggestive that it would be well if it were in the hands of every Afro-American in America. It gives a comprehensive and practical method of establishing building associations and their efficiency as money saving institutions. Were it not that the columns of THE PLAINDEALER are so crowded, we should reproduce the article in its entirety. What the race needs is more practical knowledge of how to succeed under their present environments.

THE candidates for clerk of the Probate Court in Chicago on both the Republican and Democratic tickets were Roman Catholics, one of whom gained an unsavory reputation during the Cronin case. In consequence America an intense American publication that is strongly opposed to Romanism or any form of alienism in our politics came out in a leading editorial urging all Americans to give their support to the nominee of the Prohibition party, LLOYD G. WHEELER, an Afro-American. America claimed that in education, character, associations and all other qualifications he is reported to be immeasurably superior to his opponents for the office and that it therefore behooves every independent American voter in Cook county no matter of what birth or sect to see that his ballot contains the name of LLOYD G. WHEELER for Probate Court Clerk.

EACH YEAR of late is showing more plainly to the Afro-Americans in the Northern states their important position in the body politic. With this knowledge will come his increased power in this field of action.

It is conceded that in several of the Northern states he forms the balance of power. A combination of his forces could make or unmake either great political party and in the time to come when he begins to use more easily and forcibly his strength it may be reasonably assumed that it will be used to secure his own proper political recognition in the North, and to better, so far as legislation can the condition of the race in the South. Then too the political hypocrites who profess so much and do so little, who promise so glibly and fulfil so grudgingly, who look upon the race its needs, and demands with so much disdain and contempt will have the opportunity to moralize over fallen greatness and the withering of their hopes.

THE Michigan Catholic brings in trifles lighter than air to excuse a monstrous injustice, the effects of which are still felt. It flies to the defense of Chief Justice Taney, whose infamous decision—we repeat the word—has carried him, and will carry him, down to posterity in the same category as PONTIUS PILATE. He was too weak to stem current opinion and did a most unrighteous act in consequence. We assert again that Justice TANNEY did decide, as we have stated that a "Negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect by reason of inferiority." He is so reported in our American encyclopedias and histories, and the assertion has never before been refuted although it has often been quoted with all its dangerous, hurtful, malignant meaning. If the 19th of Howard has tried to hide his deformities by reporting what is not true, it but follows the trend of our present biographies that tell only of men's virtues, and distort their vices so as to make them appear holy.

Not only has this discussion been widely repeated and quoted, but like the dangerous simoon of Arabia, it has blasted many Afro-American's hopes from the cradle to the grave. Can one lightly look upon a man who could render such a decision, and not be moved with indignation? What would an Irishman feel under the circumstances? There is no language strong enough to express what they would feel. Balfour has not inned half as much against the Emerald Isle as TANNEY did against a struggling, down trodden race, yet the expletives of the English language have been exhausted to denounce the former.

We deny that politics or religion has anything to do with our feelings. Were a judge Protestant or Catholic, Jew or Gentile, and delivered himself of such prejudicial rot in the high name of justice, he deserves to be denounced as infamous. The Michigan Catholic states an untruth when it says THE PLAINDEALER is averse to Catholicism. We have ever stood in veneration of the consecrated work that church has done among the Afro-Americans. We revere Bishop INLAND and the memory of JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY as much as Mr HUGGERS for their fearless Christian attitude. Moreover we have held up the Catholic church because of liberality on the question of color. More than this when Ireland's starving peasantry appealed to America for help, not forgetting O'CONNELL, the Catholic, Afro-Americans all over this land, gave of their scanty store. This spirit was so noticeable in Boston, that a metropolitan journal of New York spoke of it as a rebuke to the large number of Irishmen who lent their voices to the prevalent American discrimination.

But the Michigan Catholic assumes what Judge TANNEY did not do when alive. Although his decision went forth from one end of this land to the other, he did not deny or refute the correctness of it.

THE FREEDMAN AID SOCIETY

Are Told of Obstacles Which Hamper Their Work.

During the sessions of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational society of the M. E. church the Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D., enumerated some of the main obstacles to the progress of the work, dwelling especially on the opposition to the schools manifested by educated whites. Rev. Dr. Wagner of Baltimore, said there were only four white churches in Baltimore which he could enter and be allowed to ask for aid in educating the Afro-American.

Asked why this is so he replied, "The people of the South do not want to see the blacks educated. They want to keep them ignorant. They do not wish them to read or write." In the course of his remarks the speaker declared some colored students who had passed with honor the entrance examinations to the universities of Maryland and Virginia had now been excluded by law. No colored man now can secure in those institutions either a classical, legal, medical or clerical education.

Rev. Dr. J. S. Chadwick of New York city read an interesting paper on the "Former and present condition of the blacks." Among other things he said: "The vote of each man sought regardless of color must be counted or this government is a failure. Educate the Negro and he cannot be cheated out of his vote. The Africans who have lived for a number of years in the unprejudiced states of the North prove by their intellectual advance that the blacks are not inferior in brain power and acumen to the whites."

Rev. E. M. Dunton, D. D., president of Claflin University, South Carolina, read a paper on the industrial phase of education as introduced into the Southern schools of the society. The industrial training is a comparatively new element. Its success is immense. Boys and girls, white and black are thus taught how to support themselves in an honorable way. The schools are crowded. More room is needed. This department of the work needs especial encouragement, for it transforms meddants and thieves into respectable citizens.

Fall Excursion.

On Nov. 13th the Wabash R. R. will run an excursion to Chicago at five dollars for the round trip. Tickets will be valid on all regular trains and good to return up to and including Nov. 17th. For further information inquire at Wabash city ticket office, 9 Fort street West, (Hammond building) or depot foot of 13th street.

DOUGLASS TO HIS RACE.

(Continued from First Page.)

arousing prejudice, and attracting to the enemies of the Negro the popular sympathy by representing the Negro as an ignorant, base and dangerous person, and by representing to those enemies that his existence to him is a dreadful problem. With their usual cunning, those enemies of the Negro have made the North partly believe that they are now contending with a vast and mysterious problem, the mere contemplation of which should cause the whole North to shudder. The trick is worthy of its inventors, and has been played for all that it is worth. The orators of the South have gone North and have eloquently described this problem, and the press of the South has flamed with it, and grave Senators from that section have painted it in most distressing colors. Problem, problem, race problem, Negro problem, has, as Julius says, flitted through their sentences in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion.

In speaking of this subject in another place, I said what I say now, that these Southern people have outwitted the North. Like skillful prestidigitators, they have turned the attention of the spectator to a distant object while they have manipulated the thing in hand. They have imitated the running of the hunter who throws a red herring across the path of the game to divert the hounds.

The true problem is not the Negro but the nation. Not the law-abiding blacks of the South, but the white men of that section, who by fraud, violence and persecution, are breaking the law, trampling on the constitution, corrupting the ballot-box, and defeating the ends of justice. The true problem is whether these white ruffians shall be allowed by the nation to go on in their lawless and nefarious career, dishonoring the Government and making its very name a mockery. It is whether this nation has in itself sufficient moral stamina to maintain its honor and integrity by vindicating its own constitution and fulfilling its own pledges, or whether it has already touched that dry rot of moral depravity by which nations decline and fall, and governments fade and vanish. The United States Government made the Negro a citizen, will it protect him as a citizen? This is the problem. It made him a soldier, will it honor him as a patriot? This is the problem. It made him a voter, will it defend his right to vote? This is the problem. This, I say is more a problem for the nation than for the Negro, and this is the side of the question far more than the other which should be kept in view of the American people.

What these problem orators now ask is that the nation shall undo all that it did by the suppression of rebellion and in maintenance of the Union. They ask that the nation shall recede from its advance in justice, liberty and civilization. They boldly ask that what was justly and gratefully given to the Negro in the hour of national peril shall be taken from him in the hour of national security. They ask that the nation shall stultify itself and commit an act of national shame which ought to make every lover of his country cry out in bitter indignation and unite as one man to oppose a demand so scandalous and so shocking to every sentiment of honor and gratitude.

And from whom does this demand come? Not from the men who gave their lives to save the nation, but from those who gave their lives to destroy it. Not from the free and loyal North, but from the rebellious and slave holding South. Not from the section where men go to the ballot box with the same freedom from personal danger as they go to church on Sunday, but from that section where personal safety is endangered, where Federal authority is defied, where the amendments to the constitution are nullified, where the ballot-box is tainted by fraud, and red-shirted intimidation makes a free vote impossible. It comes from the men who led the nation in a dance of blood during four long years, and who now have the impudence to assume to control the destiny of this Republic as well as the destiny of the Negro.

And what are the reasons they give for demanding of the nation this retreat from its advanced position? They are these: They tell us that they are afraid, very much afraid; they are alarmed, very much alarmed, by the possibility of Negro supremacy over them. This is the calamity from which they would be delivered, and with eloquent lips and lusty lungs they are calling out; "Men and brethren, save us from this threatened and terrible danger!" My reply to this alarm is easy. It is that the wicked flee when no man pursueth; that the thief thinks each bush an officer; that the thing they pretend to fear can never happen, and that black absurdity is written upon the face of it. The eagle, with fierce talon and bloody beak, screaming in terror at the approach of a harmless blackbird would not be more absurd and ridiculous. The superior intelligence of the whites, the comparative ignorance of the blacks, the former dominion of the whites and the former subjection of the blacks, the habit of bearing rule of the whites, and the habit of submission by the blacks make black supremacy in any part of our common country utterly impossible.

But supposing such an occurrence possible, what hardship would it impose? What wrong would it inflict? Who would be injured by it? If the blacks should get the upper hand, their rule would have to be regulated by the constitution and the laws of the United States. They could not discriminate against white people on account of race, color or previous condition without finding the iron hand of the nation laid heavily on their shoulders. The white people of the South are the rich, the Negroes are the poor; the white people are the land-owners, the Negroes are the landless. The white people of the South are numbered with the ruling class of the nation. They have behind them every possible source of power. They have railroads, steamships, electric telegraphs, the Army and the Navy. They have the sword and the purse of the nation behind them, and yet they profess to be shaking in their shoes lest the 8,000,000 of blacks shall come to rule over them and their brethren, the 50,000,000 of whites.

Now I am here to say that there is nothing whatever in this supposition. I can hardly call this invention a cunning device for the pretense is too open, too transparent, too absurd, to rise even to the dignity of low cunning. It is an old ragged pair of trousers, and an old mask and battered hat of the last century stuck upon a pole in a field where there are neither crows nor corn. It is the cry of fire by the thief, when he would divert the officer of the law. It is as I have said, a red herring to divert the bounds from the true game, and the strange thing is that any class of our citizens, white or black, can be deceived by it.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

The color line is not very closely drawn in Sunnyside, Pa., white congregations for the ministrations of Afro-American clergy men and from the number of inter-marriages white beaux are reluctantly admitting that white girls prefer Afro-American husbands. Besides being a knockout for the "natural antipathy" theory this admission is hurtful to the pride of the white adonis who has hitherto prided himself on his "superior" charms. He does not like it but as the various couples seem perfectly satisfied and Sunnyside is out of the shot-gun district he has not yet been able to determine what he can do about it.

ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

John Peterson and Richard Alterage and a white companion were arrested charged with burglary Tuesday night.

Friends of John Mitchell of the Richmond Planet were very anxious that he should represent them in Congress.

Among the few Republicans who were elected last Tuesday is Mr. Cummings of Baltimore who was elected councilman.

Miss Beulah Johnson of Ann Arbor who is now in Chicago has not been ill during her visit there but on the contrary is in perfect health.

There are sixty-two Afro-American employes in the postoffice department at Washington and thirty-two in the mail bag repair shop.

Senator Wm. P. Kellogg of Louisiana has given the Rev. A. E. P. Albert \$25 as a contribution for the fund to test the constitutionality of the separate car law.

Captain Bryon Scott of St. Louis shot and killed two Afro-Americans and wounded a third, Monday, Oct. 27. He claims to have done so for self defense.

Mr. Hannibal C. Carter of Chicago was the independent candidate for the Third Senatorial District against E. H. Morris the regular nominee of the Republican ticket.

Peter Jackson will arrive in San Francisco next month, but will return to Australia after Christmas to go into training for his fight with Slavia, which is booked for March.

Mrs. John Davis, the only survivor of the Woman's Anti-Slavery Board of Massachusetts, which existed from 1883 to 1940, celebrated her ninetieth birthday anniversary recently at Dedham, Mass.

Mr. Lloyd G. Wheeler of Chicago was a candidate for Clerk of the Probate court on the Prohibition ticket. He was supported by his race because the Republican nominee is an avowed enemy to the race.

A series of meetings were held last week at Zion A. M. E. church, by prominent citizens of New York in which matters pertaining to the race were discussed. Dr. J. C. Price, T. Thomas Fortune and T. M. Stewart were the speakers.

Julius Baker of Galveston, Texas, has been given a verdict for \$500 against the International and Great Northern Railway company to cover damages sustained by him in an accident on the road some months ago.

The Afro-American residents of the Twenty-fifth Ward, New York City, have adopted resolutions asking for a new school house for School No. 68, and declaring the protest of certain persons against the new school on the ground that it would injure property in the ward an insult to the race.

Edmund H. Deas, a candidate for congressional honors in Timmonsville, S. C., while addressing a number of his friends on the interest of Haskell, had his mouth split to the ear by J. Gulley Jackson, a Tillamite. He is not likely to recover. His assailant is at large under bonds for \$100.

The Afro-American soldiers of Southern Ohio held a successful reunion in Middle town, Oct. 30. Representatives were present from Hamilton, Oxford, Dayton and Xenia. The principal address of the camp fire was made by the Rev. Mr. Burch of Cincinnati.

In the case of Joseph Wood who is awaiting execution in Sing Sing, N. Y., for murder if a new trial is not granted an appeal will be made to the Federal courts on the ground Afro-Americans cannot obtain a fair trial in New York because of the unfair proportion of white men upon grand and petit juries.

SECRET ORDER NOTES.

At a meeting held recently in Washington of representatives of the right worthy national grand council, and the right worthy national grand of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans articles of agreement looking to organic union between these two great secret organizations were adopted and a fraternal alliance affected.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of the Eastern and Western Hemisphere was held last Thursday in Norristown, Pa. The organization numbers 4500 members. Officers were elected for ensuing year as follows: Wm. Mower, Grand Chancellor; J. M. Price, Vice Grand Chancellor; J. Black, Grand Prelate and Dr. N. Mosell of Philadelphia, Medical Director.

Wanted.—Information.

Information is wanted of Willie Lee who was last heard from in Rochester, N. Y. Aug. 17, 1890 and is said to have left there at that time for Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The missing man is of light complexion with brown hair and eyes, 4 1/2 feet high with a scar on his right leg. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing J. J. Miles headwater Plankinton House, Milwaukee, Wis., or his mother Mrs. Lucy Lee 436 Washington street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Killed by Booklessness.

Robt. Washington of Braddock, Pa. was instantly killed Thursday night of last week from the effects of an electric shock received by catching hold of a lamp. While standing in the Carnegie blast furnace he was laughingly said to his fellow workman he was not afraid of electrocution and reaching over his head he grasped an electric lamp and instantly fell to the floor dead.

Advertise in THE PLAINDEALER.

A magistrate of Norristown, Pa., last week refused to unite in marriage an Afro-American and a white girl. They were accompanied by the girl's father who gave his consent but this sensitive magistrate refused to comply with their request on the ground that his respect for both races prevented him from uniting them in matrimony. He probably thought the old Southern plan less objectionable.

"Going the bells and fire the guns And fling the starry banner out." Election is over and we may expect to see the columns of our exchanges assume their wonted sprightfulness. The campaign has been so heated that there has been nothing but candidate and candidate until every one is thoroughly satiated with the cry. Give us good solid readable news now for two years more. Although political campaigns are educators, when they engage one's exclusive attention, they become monotonous.

"Howard" in the New York Press calls attention to the fact that in 1860 an Afro-American seaman named Hawkins "brained" his captain because the captain threw a cup of hot coffee in his face and was convicted and hung in the New York City prison. Saturday last a captain charged with the same offense by one of his men was taken before the commissioner and discharged which only goes to prove that it makes considerable difference even in the courts of New York whether the criminal is a white captain or an Afro-American seaman.

THE FIRST SNOW STORM.

Great Enthusiasm Over Tom Reed. — A Visit to the Paper Factory.

ADRIAN, Nov. 4.—Snow lies on the ground and the small boy is already out with his sled wearing his winter grin, but the sun's rays are growing stronger and the snow begins to melt. The day promises to close in rare splendor for November and the poor boy will sadly put his sled back in the wood shed among the cobwebs and this morning's frolic will be as a dream.

There never was such a political demonstration in Adrian as that held last Thursday afternoon in Floral hall at Lawrence park. It was a real love-feast—every one was in high spirits and men and women cheered and hurraed and greeted the speakers with great enthusiasm. It was a very cold day and the vast audience were compelled to stand, but did that check the flow of their good Republican sentiments? Not a bit. Some may have enthused to keep warm—the majority enthused because they were warm. Delegations from all over the county were in. Old Lenawee was wide awake last Thursday and she is not asleep today.

A visit was paid Monday to the department in the Adrian Paper company's ware rooms of which Mr. Gaskins is foreman. The process of making bags for grocer, milliner and all other purposes for which bags are used was kindly explained and shown. The firm are behind in their orders owing to delay in receiving supplies of paper. Although this caused irregular working hours last week the young ladies in this department turned out about 20,500 bags and they expect to raise this number to 50,000 per week. What merchant will be next to give Afro-Americans a show.

The temporary organization of a lyceum was made Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Underwood. This is a move in the right direction. On Friday evening Nov. 24 permanent organization will be formed and regular place of meeting determined. Mr. Underwood's will be the place of meeting Nov. 14.

There was one accession to the A. M. E. church at quarterly conference. The outlook of the church's prosperity is very good. Presiding Elder Henderson held his conference with much satisfaction and \$13.00 was collected.

A Thanksgiving dinner, under the management of the A. M. E. ladies is being arranged. The dinner is to be followed by an evening social. G. S. L.

Diphtheria Prevalent.

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Sparks of Ypsilanti was in the city last week visiting her sisters, Mesdames Jackson and Thomas. She returned home Friday.

Elder Cotman of St. Louis, Mo. preached last Thursday night at the A. M. E. church. He also preached two fine sermons on Sunday.

Mrs. Sam Taylor died Thursday. She was buried on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, from Mr. John Brown's residence. Elder Cotman officiating. Messrs. Crumwell, Robinson, Albert and Henry Taylor of Lansing attended the funeral. Her daughter from Detroit was also here.

Miss May Green is sick and unable to go out. Mr. George Cox is able to be around again, he has been quite sick. Mrs. Cox of the 5th ward is able to sit up. She has had a relapse from the Grippe.

Mr. Fred Jenkins of Coldwater came last Tuesday. He has had trouble with his eyes; one he could not see out of at all, he had it punctured and expects to leave for home Wednesday. He is the guest of Mrs. Jerome Freeman.

Mr. Robert Davis has returned from his trip to England.

There is a great deal of sickness here.

Diphtheria is prevalent.

Miss Sarah Johnson has joined the Second Baptist church by letter. LOTTIE.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers not receiving THE PLAIN DEALER should notify us at once. We desire a copy delivered promptly.

THE PLAIN DEALER always for sale at the following places:

Aaron Lapp, 436 Hastings street.
John Williams, 81 Croghan street.
Smith and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
Little Herrmann, 241 Croghan street.
J. L. Smith, 417 Hastings street.
Jones and Brewer, 222 Antoine street.
Wm. Burnett, 29 Monroe avenue.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Local notices of all descriptions one and one half cents per word for the first insertion, and one cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No notice taken for less than twenty-five cents. Wedding presents, etc., two cents each description.

Display advertisements 50 cents per inch for one insertion. Special terms for contract advertising. All advertisements and subscriptions are payable in advance.

Advertisers, Attention!

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

MERE MENTION.

Mr. Wm. Johnson is in Lansing on a business trip.

Edwin Hauper, who has been quite ill, has recovered.

Messrs. Sam'l Evans and J. Johnson left for Chicago last Saturday.

M. John Hall has gone to London, Ont., where he will reside for the present.

Mr. J. F. R. Brown and Mr. Robert Burns of Washington, D. C. are in the city.

Mr. John B. Price returned from Falmouth, Ky., Tuesday, highly pleased with his trip.

Mrs. S. F. R. Carter and son of Toronto have moved to this city and reside at 111 Champlain street.

Mr. Willis Wilson of Helena, Mont., is in the city visiting his brother Mr. Wm. Wilson of Adams avenue.

The Willing Workers will hold their next meeting at the residence of Dr. L. H. Johnson on Monticain street.

Mr. Garret Hawley of Adelaide street is confined to his house from the combined attacks of bronchitis and asthma.

Mrs. A. P. Hubbard of Toronto, Ont., is visiting at the residence of Mr. Thos. S. Carrey, 250 Garfield avenue, west.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Finney of Croghan street are highly elated over the new addition to their family of a little daughter.

Mr. J. J. Boyd of Jackson who has been quite sick at the residence of Mrs. B. Franklin of Beaubien street is improving.

The Willing Workers will hold their next meeting, Thursday, Nov. 13th at the residence of Dr. L. H. Johnson on Monticain street.

Mrs. Mary E. Jenkins formerly of Detroit and recently in Lansing is now in Rochester visiting, but will spend the winter in Geneseo, Illinois.

Miss Smith at Home.

Between the hours of 5 and 8 last Monday the pleasant parlors of Miss E. Azalia Smith were thronged with friends who came to offer congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Gamble of Chicago on their recent marriage, and their friend, Mrs. Gordon. Flowers, music, beautiful toilettes and happy faces contributed their charms to the evening's pleasure and the gracious hostess is to be complimented on a successful social event. The receiving party consisted of Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Mabel Hill and Mrs. Alex. Walker. Miss Smith wore a becoming combination of pink silk, black velvet and tulle. Mrs. Gamble an exquisite toilette of cream brocade and lace. Miss Hill wore corn colored India silk and lace and Mrs. Walker a reception dress of black satin and lace. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble and Mrs. Gordon left for Cleveland Tuesday morning.

The Debt Paid.

A large audience greeted the little folks and young ladies who took part in the fourth entertainment by the Furnishing Club of Bethel Sunday school last Friday evening and attested the appreciation of the several numbers of the program in the most enthusiastic manner. The exercises comprising duets, songs, tableaux, dialogues, reading and drama, interspersed with music by the Meylklid orchestra were all happily received. The reading of little Miss Eva Cheek and the solos by Misses Beatrice Shewcraft and Lulu Gregory receiving encores. The entertainment which was planned and directed by Miss Meta Pelham netted the club a sufficient sum to make the last payment of \$44 on the carpet which covers the lower rooms.

The First of the Season.

The Minuetta social club gave their first hop for the season at the residence of Mrs. Theodore Finny Monday evening. At half-past 8 o'clock the grand march was formed led by Mr. Isaac Wilkinson and Miss Lottie Cook and was followed by a succession of dances until 11 o'clock when a dainty repast was served. After supper dancing was resumed until half-past 3 when the orchestra played Home Sweet Home and the dancers left having spent a delightful evening.

A benefit concert will be tendered Master Alphonse Johnston at Good Samaritan hall, Woodward avenue and Larned street, Tuesday evening, November 11. Master Johnston is blind and the entertainment is to enable him to return to school to complete his musical education. 397

The Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria of Lodge No. 1 will give a concert for Bethel church, Friday, November 14, at their Lodge rooms on the corner of Larned and Woodward avenues. Admission 15 cents. 398

A desirable organ for sale on easy payments. Inquire at 244 Adams avenue east. 397

Glances Here and There.

THE Glancer called attention last week to the fact that many people who congratulated Mr. Ferguson on the outcome of his suit with Giesler the restaurateur, did nothing to aid him while he was making his contest, and we reiterate the statement because it is true. Incidentally we criticized Zach Chandler lodge for not according to Mr. Ferguson some of the credit which they lavished upon Prof. Straker. A member of the lodge has since brought to our notice a copy of the resolutions which had been left with a daily paper but were not published and in them we find Mr. Ferguson was also congratulated, a fact of which he and the general public would have remained ignorant had not the Glancer called attention to the omission of Mr. Ferguson's name in the notice which was given in the daily.

"NUMBER only the sunny hours," is the legend which the ancient sun dials bore, and occasionally one runs across persons whose sunny natures and cheery dispositions seem evidence that the philosophy of the sun dial is the policy of their lives. Very different are they from the individual who meets you with a sigh and leaves you with a groan, who is always feeling bad himself and never saw you looking worse. Since it is said that nothing has been created in vain they probably serve a purpose in life, but what it is would puzzle a very smart fellow to find it out. The greater part of our troubles are either before us or behind us. If before us, spoiling the joys of the present by anticipating the woes of the future will not save them off. If behind us, let the dead past bury its dead and taking the motto of the sun dial for our own the burdens of the present will not usually be found insurmountable.

"MORNING'S paper all about the election!" yelled the little newsboy Wednesday morning from every street corner, and what a harvest the youngsters must have reaped. Everybody wanted to know the latest news and what rarely happens to these little shavers they turned away many would be buyers. Instead of being rudely pushed aside their presence was eagerly sought. And after all these little chaps had the best of it. Whether the country went Republican or Democratic it was all the same to them. They justly hawked their extras gleefully pocketed their copper coin and raising a shout of triumph when the last paper was disposed of dashed off for more. The newsboy is your typical American, bright, busy and alert. Those who read defeat in the paper they purchased had an object lesson before them in the little newsboy. He hustles early in the morning and he gets there every time.

IF GROWN people exercised half as much politeness to each other as they exact from children they would get along themselves with less friction, and the children, having the more potent influence of example before them, would need fewer precepts. Children are close observers and the boy who sees his father constantly neglecting the rules of politeness or the girl who knows her mother to willfully disregard the ordinary courtesies of society will not be apt to grow up courteous or refined. There is a very close relation between morals and manners and persons who feel themselves absolved from the small elegancies of life, not only subject themselves to the charge of being ill-bred, but raise a doubt as to their possession of the Christian graces, which are always refining in their influences.

"WELL, it is strange," said a lady gazing at the immense crowd thronging into the Detroit rink at the regular Saturday night lecture, "how these things will attract crowds when something of more importance they don't pay any attention to." This was rich. The Glancer wondered that the speaker, looking upon lectures with such supreme contempt, could have been induced to come herself. Perhaps it was to see how many people had nothing more important to do. At any rate she had made known to those around her the shallowness of her own mind, for in public places as elsewhere, "thy speech betrayeth thee."

"The Black Phalanx," a complete history of the Colored Soldiers, written by an Afro-American, is now for sale in the city. Having recently taken the agency for Detroit I am at present canvassing in my spare hours only, but I will be pleased to show the work to any one desiring to see it. Send a postal card with name and address to John W. Brown, agent for Detroit, 43 Forest avenue east, Detroit. 385f

The Constantine Advertiser of recent date says: "Louis Fields, the ten-year-old son of Mr. John A. Fields, whose eyesight has been gradually failing for several weeks, has become entirely blind, resulting from nerve failure. Mr. Fields has consulted with a number of the best oculists of the west and has but little encouragement that his boy's sight will ever be restored. The M. E. church and Sunday school adopted resolutions of sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Fields, and they have the sympathy of many friends in their peculiarly sad affliction."

For the great Masonic Fair at Grand Rapids, to be held next week, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Ry. will on Thursday, November 13th, sell excursion tickets, Detroit to Grand Rapids and return at \$4.75, which will include admittance to the fair. Tickets will be good on all trains on above date, leaving Detroit at 6:50 and 11:00 a. m., 4:30 and 10:30 p. m., and will be valid to return on all trains of November 13th and 14th.

Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter of this city will represent THE PLAIN DEALER in Grand Rapids. He will collect bills due, receive subscriptions and represent the paper generally. All courtesies extend him will be appreciated by the management.

Throw aside your fuel eaters, and invest in "Garland" Stoves and Ranges. Advertise in THE PLAIN DEALER.

Their Fifth Anniversary.

Zach Chandler Lodge will keep their fifth anniversary on Thanksgiving night, Nov. 27, by giving a full dress promenade at Fraternity hall. F. D. Hamilton, chairman. 389

HENRY MERDIAN,

DEALER IN

COAL,
WOOD, COKE
—AND—
CHARCOAL.

361 & 363 Atwater Street.

Telephone 329.

"YOU WE MEAN"

—SMOKE—

"VIM,"

THE BEST 5c CIGAR ON EARTH
ED. BURK'S,
36 MONROE AVE. WE MAKE 'EM

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

These are the prices charged by The

Michigan Steam Laundry

104 Randolph St.,

(Between Congress and Larned streets.)

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

LOUIS LANG

Proprietor.

THE BEST PLACE.

—TO BUY—

GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS

And Latest Styles of Hats at Lowest Prices

is at

WIENEKE & CO'S,
82 GRATIOT AVENUE.



Registered Trade-Mark.

THE
CHINESE
HERB REMEDY
COMPANY,

124 & 126 Miami Ave
DETROIT, MICH.,

Direct Importers of Chinese Herbs
for Medicinal Purposes.

No charge for consultation or advice. If you cannot call, write, and you will receive free a thorough diagnosis of your case. All sufferers should ascertain their condition.



THE MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY

Largest Manufacturers of Stoves and Ranges in the World.

DETROIT. CHICAGO. BUFFALO. NEW YORK CITY.

H. RIDIGER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

194 Randolph Street,

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

H. Ridiger, 194 Randolph Street.

Miner's Opera House Block.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK

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

Peninsular Savings Bank.

94 Griswold Street.

Capital, \$250,000.

Four per cent interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe banking.

JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.

W. W. FERGUSON,
REAL ESTATE,
AND GENERAL INSURANCE,

101 GRISWOLD STREET, Room 1, Second Floor, DETROIT, MICH.
Telephone 2309. Residence, 235 Alfred Street.

Loans Negotiated. Houses Rented and Rents Collected. Property Bought, Sold and Exchanged

A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

MILLARD'S STUDIO,
224 & 226 WOODWARD AVE.

The finest work in Photos and Portraits can always be found at

MILLARD'S, 224 & 226 Woodward Avenue.

THE "LOUVRE"

Largest and most popular Millinery Store in Detroit, 188 and 190 Randolph Street, Lyceum Theater Block.

Latest Styles in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS and our usual Popular Prices. New Goods constantly added. Mourning Goods a specialty. Bridal and Confirmation Goods.

ELECTION NEWS.

STATE.

The election returns from Michigan are not yet complete, though some returns have been received from almost every county. They run very generally in the same direction—that of republican losses. Of the 50 counties from which the returns are complete, or nearly so, 12 show republican gains in plurality aggregating about 1,900. The other 38 show democratic gains aggregating about 15,000, giving a net democratic gain of 13,100. The other counties from which scattered returns are given in the special dispatches printed below do not keep up the same large ratio of democratic gains, but will probably swell the aggregate to 17,000 or 18,000, enough to wipe out the Lucas majority of four years ago and give Winans a plurality of 10,000 or more, and this is large enough to carry the whole ticket with it. The change appears mainly in a falling off of the republican vote rather than in an increase of the democratic.

The republicans elect to congress O'Donnell in the third district, Burrows in the fourth, Bliss in the eighth, Cutcheon in the ninth and Stephenson in the eleventh. The democrats elect their candidates in the other six districts.

GENERAL.

The result of the election throughout the country at large, so far as can be learned, is to give the democrats control of the next house by a generous majority. The New York papers estimate the result as follows: The Mail and Express concedes a democratic majority of "at least 50." The Evening Sun places the democratic majority at about 53. The Post says: "A number of congressional districts are in doubt—two in California, several in Iowa, two in Kentucky, two in New York, etc. It seems safe to say, however, that the democratic majority in the next house will not be less than eighty, and it looks as if it will remain close to 100." The Times' estimate on the democratic majority in the next house of representatives is 151. The Sun claims even a more extraordinary majority, its figures giving the democrats 160 majority. Following are the returns from the various states and territories:

NEW YORK.

In the election in New York city, Grant, democratic, has been elected mayor by about 22,000 majority over Scott, and other Tammany candidates by about 20,000. Returns from the city congressional districts show eight democratic candidates to be positively elected. Returns so far in the state give the election of 18 democrats and 15 republicans.

OHIO.

Returns received at republican and democratic state headquarters indicate the election of fourteen democratic congressmen. This estimate includes the defeat of McKinley in the sixteenth district, and Foster in the eighth. Foster concedes the election of Hare, his opponent, by 100 majority. Both parties claim the sixteenth district.

WISCONSIN.

The fight in this state was mostly over the Bennett law, the Catholic and Lutheran clergy taking a leading part in the contest. The democrats claim the election of Peck, for governor, as well as the entire state ticket, and the republicans think Heard is re-elected by 8,000 to 10,000 majority. The legislature is republican and Senator Spooner will be re-elected. In the congressional contest the republicans claim the election of three candidates to the democrats' six.

ARKANSAS.

A special from Little Rock says that indications point to a heavy vote and a large democratic gain. Arkansas will send an unbroken democrat delegation to congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Russell, democrat, elected governor by nearly 10,000 plurality. Democratic state ticket also elected. Four republican and five democratic congressmen have been returned, with three districts yet to hear from.

KANSAS.

The official count will be necessary to decide whether Willets, farmers' alliance candidate for governor, or Humphrey, the republican candidate, has been elected or defeated. The vote is very close, with indications in Willets' favor, with most of the western counties, where the farmers are in a majority, to hear from. The farmers' alliance has elected beyond doubt W. A. Baker, its candidate for congress in the fifth district, and contributes to the election of Moonlight, dem., in the first, whose election is conceded by something over 1,000 majority. The republicans are sure of two congressmen, with other districts to hear from.

ILLINOIS.

Of the twenty congressional districts in Illinois, the indications point to the undoubted election of eight republican congressmen and twelve democratic.

COLORADO.

Returns so far received from outside counties give the head of the republican ticket a plurality of 1,753. At the democratic headquarters, Chairman Arbuttle claims that they have undoubtedly elected nine out of the ten members of the legislative ticket of the county. The republicans deny this, but admit that the vote will be so close that the result cannot be determined until the official count is made known.

MISSOURI.

In Jackson county, in which is included Kansas City, Tarsney, democrat, is elected to congress by over 8,000 majority. Returns from the third district indicate the re-election of A. M. Dockery, democrat, and from the eleventh the election of R. P. Bland, democrat, by 8,000 majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Scattering reports from every part of the state indicate the election of Tillman, democrat, for governor, by 25,000 majority, and the entire regular democratic state ticket by a large majority, except in the coast counties which have a very large Negro majority.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana has gone solidly democratic and will send an unbroken democratic delegation to congress.

KENTUCKY.

It is reasonably certain that out of 11 congressional districts in Kentucky 10 have gone democratic by increased majorities. The eleventh is in doubt.

TEXAS.

It will be some days before official returns of the election are received, but it may be assumed that the democratic state ticket is elected by something like the usual large majority, including a full democratic or independent delegation to congress.

INDIANA.

Indications point to the election of ten democratic and two republican congressmen, with one still in doubt. Democrats claim the state ticket by 16,000 majority.

IOWA.

The returns indicate a plurality of 4,000 to 10,000 for the republican state ticket in Iowa. The democrats are claiming the election of their ticket, but the republicans are holding to the state and now have a barb-wire fence around a considerable portion of it. The returns so far received are mainly from the towns and city wards, and the probabilities are that the country towns will show increased gains for the republicans. Congressmen Henderson, Struble, Hull, Flick, and Dolliver are surely elected. The democrats have elected Hayes in the second district. The democrats have gained four congressmen.

MINNESOTA.

The gubernatorial vote is very close in Minnesota. Twenty-three counties give Merriam, rep., 22,645; Wilson, dem., 23,178, and Owen, alliance, 6,808. This does not include Hennepin county (Minneapolis), which gives Wilson 2,000 plurality, nor Ramsey county (St. Paul), which gives 1,500 plurality for Wilson. The democrats are claiming the state. The alliance vote does not cut so great a figure in the counties yet to be heard from. Snider, rep., is defeated by Castle, dem., for congress, in the fourth district; O. M. Hall, dem., defeats D. S. Hall, rep., in the third district, and Harries, dem., wins over Dunnell, in the first district. The fifth and second districts are doubtful.

NEW JERSEY.

Later returns give the democrats increased majorities in both branches of the legislature. The senate will stand: democrats, 13; republicans, 7. The assembly will stand: democrats, 47; republicans, 14.

NEW MEXICO.

Anthony Josephs, democrat, elected to congress by 1,500 majority. The democrats have probably a majority of both houses of the legislature, the first time in 24 years.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The democratic state committee claim Amsden's election as governor by the people, and the election of McKinney to congress; also a majority of the house with the senate in doubt. The vote is the closest in the state for years.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pattison, dem., elected governor by 16,299 plurality. Of 26 state senators voted for, the democrats elected sixteen and the republicans ten. Twenty republicans and four democrats hold over. Of the 204 members of the house of representatives elected, 128 are republicans, 79 democrats and two independent republicans. This gives the republicans 56 majority on joint ballot.

MARYLAND.

The indications are that a solid democratic congressional delegation will be returned from Maryland.

FLORIDA.

Democratic congressmen returned from first and second districts. Democratic state ticket elected by a majority of 15,000. Not a single republican has been elected to the legislature and it will be made up of 99 democrats and one republican—Senator Smith of St. Augustine, who holds over another term.

CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut legislature is 10 democrats to 16 republicans on joint ballot. Total vote of the state (about 120 towns official), 135,374. Morris, dem., has 67,661, and is 53 short of a popular majority. Official returns continue to bring in scattering votes, and it is evident that no election has been made. If so, the legislature will elect Merwin, rep.

DELAWARE.

Complete returns from the whole state give Reynolds, dem., for governor, 445 majority, and Causey, dem., for congress, 514 majority. The next legislature will stand: Senate—Democrats, 5; republicans, 4. House—Democrats, 14; republicans, 7.

MONTANA.

Dixon, dem., is elected to congress by 450 over Carter, rep. The democrats have elected four state senators, the republicans two, with two in doubt.

NEBRASKA.

Returns are still meagre, but indicate the probable election of Boyd, dem., for governor, by a small plurality. The alliance candidates are looming up strong in the interior and the republican candidates are alternating between first and second places in the country towns. The complete returns may possibly elect any of the three candidates, but the large democratic gains in Omaha and the eastern end of the state give Boyd the best chance.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The majority for the democratic state ticket is estimated at 40,000. The congressional delegation stands eight democrats and one republican. Legislature largely democratic.

TENNESSEE.

John P. Buchanan, dem., for governor has between 25,000 and 30,000 majority. The legislature is two-thirds democratic in both houses.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The republicans concede a solid democratic delegation to congress has been elected in this state by majorities ranging from 200 to 1,500.

VIRGINIA.

Returns from the election in this state leave no doubt that ten democratic congressmen are elected. The democratic gains were 11,612 and the republican gains 1,804.

There's not a joy the earth can give, like the sudden success of violent and terrible pain. It is like the rest at the gates of Paradise, but how can it be found? It is the simplest matter in the world. Buy a bottle of Salvation Oil and rub it in.

Nowaday's a bird on the bonnet's worth a dozen in the bush.

A writer in a Boston paper recommends women to study their countenances by aid of their mirrors. Good enough! But then if they do not cure their colds with Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup they run the risk of breaking their reflectors and destroying valuable property.

We sincerely hope that the new tariff will not raise the theatre hat.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

When you sink into a reverie you are merely buried in thought.

ST. JACOBS OIL CURES SURELY.

SPRAINS. BRUISES.

Ohio & Miss. Railway. Office President and General Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio

"My foot suddenly turned and gave me a very severe sprained ankle. The application of St. Jacobs Oil resulted at once in a relief from pain."

W. W. PEABODY, Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.



Having taken your FOMITIVE Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Cure with the best of results. I cheerfully recommend it to persons afflicted with Stomach trouble.

East Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 18th, 1898.

Dear Sir—Having tried your Dyspepsia Cure in my family and finding that it proves to be just what you say of it, I can honestly recommend it. It cures where other medicines hardly give relief.

Yours truly, A. T. WARD, Brother, 188 South Jefferson Street.

East Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 18th, 1898.

Dear Sir—For some time I had been terribly distressed with indigestion and Dyspepsia. Having tried several physicians to no effect, I was induced to try a bottle of your FOMITIVE Dyspepsia and Kidney Cure, and I am happy to say that one bottle, so far as I am concerned, has entirely cured me.

Respectfully yours, M. V. MEREDITH, Supt. Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron R. R.

LADIES write for terms. 23 Sample Corset free to Agents. Lewis Schiele & Co., 321 E'way, N.Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for Asthma. Write for terms. 23 Sample Corset free to Agents. Lewis Schiele & Co., 321 E'way, N.Y.

Ely's Cream Balm Cures COLD HEAD RELIEVES INSTANTLY.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

For the coming season, will prove a delight to artistic Housekeepers or to any woman interested in Home Decoration, Artistic Needlework, Embroidery, and the newest creations in pretty things for the house.

A few of the special features to be found in the Autumn numbers embrace

ARTISTIC HOUSEKEEPING

Pretty Things for Christmas Gifts

From the minds of such versatile decorative writers as EMMA MOFFETT TYNG, MARY C. HUNGERFORD, LINA BEARD, and EMMA M. HOOPER, who will give a score of hints to women for making simple but pretty holiday gifts.

Things to Make for Fairs

By EVA MARIE NILES, contains practical suggestions of value to every woman interested in Church Fairs or Festivals.

How to Make Presents

Will be an invaluable article, full of hints, for makers of Christmas gifts.

There is a way to secure your Christmas Presents FREE. You can earn them between now and Christmas, without spending a penny. Send for our new Premium Catalogue—a thousand articles handsomely illustrated and offered free of cost for Clubs, or for part work and a very little money; or we sell them for the lowest possible prices. If you do not want to earn them, send for this Catalogue, free.

For \$1.00 FREE we will mail the Journal from now to January 1st, 1899—that is, the balance of this year, FREE, and a FULL YEAR from January 1st, 1899 to January 1st, 1900. Also, our hand-some 40-page Premium Catalogue, illustrating a thousand articles, and including "Art Needlework Instructions," by MRS. A. E. RAMSEY; also "Kensington Art Designs" by JANE S. CLARK, of London.

CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LADY AGENTS—Send for terms. VAN OORST Co., 22 Clinton Place, N. Y.

LADIES can have smaller foot. Solid rubber sole. The Pedine Co., New York.

PATENTS—E. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D.C. Send for circular.

FLORIDA—FREE INFORMATION. Cheap homes for sale. Write for illustrated "Home Book," G. E. Gray, 30 Franklin St., N. Y.

IF YOU want to buy your CLOTHING, WATCHES, and FURNITURE, send for our new catalogue. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., 31 and 33 Lake St., Chicago.

\$65—A MONTH 3 Bright Young Men or 3 Good for Ladies in each County. F. W. ZIEGLER & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ASTHMA CURED FREE
by mail to sufferers. Dr. R. SCHEFFNER, St. Paul, Minn.

MEN WEAK from Nervous Debility, Vital Wasting, etc. Send for my free Book of Remedies and cure yourselves at home. Dr. J. Reesart, 41 S. Clark St., Chicago.

\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. For those preferred we can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. For terms and list of cities, R. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1800 Main St., Richmond, Va.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Procures Claims. Leave Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 subsequent claims, 4000 also.

Home Decoration. Our Improved Novelty Rug Machine uses 3 needles; coarse needle for fringe, mittens, etc., and fine needle for ruffles, or silk, on plush or velvet. Machines sent by mail for \$10. Price list of Machines, rug patterns, fine embroidery, patterns on Mullin, rayon, sepias, plush, etc. sent free. Liberal terms to agents. R. BOSS & CO., Toledo, O.

ARE YOU WEAK? If you suffer from LOST MANHOOD, NERVOUS DEBILITY, OR LOSS OF any kind from EXHAUSTION, we will give you a FREE TRIAL of this WONDERFUL REMEDY. WE GUARANTEE A CURE in every case. Write us to send you a FREE sample package sealed in plain wrapper. Send 10c silver or stamps to cover packing and postage. LADIES CHEMICAL CO., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

No More Lame Horses! Marshall's Hoof Cure—removes dry, hard, brittle, contracted and sore feet; quarter cracks, split hoofs and all hoof troubles. Ask your dealer for it, if he will not get it, send One Dollar to MARSHALL HOOF CURE CO., 107 Jones Street, Detroit, Mich.

PENSIONS. The Disability bill is a law. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Widows who are dependent are included. Also Farmers dependent on day, whose sons died from effects of a Free Service. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully settled, address: JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. W. N. U., D.—VIII.—45. When writing to Advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this Paper.

A TWO YEAR'S VACATION.

BY JULIE VERNE.

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

CHAPTER XII.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

At dawn on the following day—the 14th of October—Donovan and his three friends started northward up the coast.

For more than three miles the coast was lined by enormous rocks that covered the entire space from the forest to the sea, with the exception of a narrow strip of sand not more than a hundred feet in width at their base.

It was high noon when the lads, having passed the last rock, paused to eat their lunch, where the waters of a second stream emptied into the bay. From its course, which appeared to be due south, it did not seem probable that it was another outlet of Family Lake, but one of the streams that watered the northern part of the island, and for this reason Donovan named it North Creek, as it was scarcely large enough to deserve the name of river.

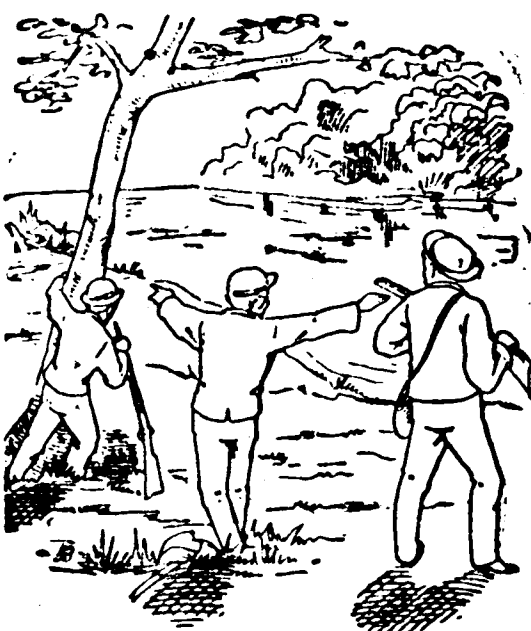
After they had crossed the creek they explored the thickly wooded shore for quite a distance, but finding that this was taking them considerably out of their course, Donovan was about to turn his steps eastward when Cross suddenly paused and exclaimed—

"Look, Donovan, look!"

As he spoke he pointed to a huge animal that was agitating the tall bushes and reeds on the side of the stream.

Donovan motioned Webb and Wilcox not to move, then accompanied by Cross he stole noiselessly toward the moving mass.

It was a large animal very like a rhinoceros, except that it had no horn and its snout was much shorter.



He pointed to a huge animal that was agitating the tall bushes.

Suddenly Wilcox, who was a few steps in advance of the others, paused and pointed to a dark object that was lying on the beach some distance off.

It was a boat lying on her starboard side, and a little further up on the beach near some bunches of sea-weed left by the receding tide, lay the bodies of two men.

For a moment the lads stood silent and motionless, then they started toward the spot where the bodies were lying; then, suddenly overcome with terror, and quite unmindful of the fact that a spark of life might still linger in these bodies, they precipitately fled to seek a shelter beneath the trees.

Everything was now shrouded in darkness, except when a vivid flash of lightning illumined the entire landscape with startling distinctness, but these flashes soon ceased altogether, and in the intense gloom the howling of the wind seemed to increase the thunderous roar of the angry sea.

What a gale it was! Trees were breaking and falling on every side, and the forest was certainly a very dangerous place; but it was impossible to remain on the beach where the sharp sand caught up by the wind cut one's face like so much bird-shot.

Donovan, Wilcox, Webb, and Cross remained in the forest all night without daring to close their eyes for a single instant. They suffered, too, terribly from the cold, for it was impossible to light a fire on account of the wind, which would have scattered the sparks and brands in every direction at the imminent risk of setting fire to the dead branches that everywhere strewed the ground.

Excitement, too, would have effectually prevented them from sleeping in any case. Whence had this boat come? To what nationality did these shipwrecked men belong? Could it be that there was really other lands in close proximity to this island? Or was this a boat which had been driven out of her course by the violence of the gale?

All these suppositions were equally plausible, and during the rare intervals of comparative calm the boys discussed them with great earnestness. Sometimes, too, when the wind abated a little they fancied they could hear cries in the distance, and as they eagerly listened asked themselves if other victims of the wreck might not be wandering to and fro on the beach? But no, they were surely the dupes of their imagination. Nevertheless, they now said to themselves that they had done very wrong to yield to that first impulse of unreasoning terror, and longed to return to the beach. But how could they find their way in the intense darkness to and across a beach covered by the waters of the rising tide? How, too, could they hope to find the spot where the shattered vessel was lying—the spot where those lifeless bodies were stretched upon the sand?

Besides, both moral and physical strength were lacking. Despite the fact that they had been thrown upon their own resources so long that they had begun to regard themselves as men, they became children again in the presence of the first human beings they had met since the wreck of the "Slough."

They finally recovered their self-control at least in a measure, and their duty then became clear. As soon as day-break came they would return to the beach, dig a grave in the sand and bury the two men after ut-

tering a prayer for the repose of their souls.

How interminable the night appeared! It seemed as if morning would never come to dispel the horrors that haunted them. If they could only have gained some idea of the flight of time by consulting their watches, but it was utterly impossible to light a match even by carefully screening it with their blankets. Cross, who made the attempt, was obliged to abandon it.

At last the first gray light of dawn appeared in the east, the wind had abated but little, and the now low and threatening clouds indicated rain in the near future—at least before the lads could hope to make their way back to Bear Rock.

Still they could not leave the spot until after they had performed their duty to the dead: so as soon as it became light enough for them to grope their way to the beach, they started, though several times they were obliged to cling to each other to keep from being overturned by the violence of the gale.

They found the vessel lying near a low ridge of sand, and this fact and the distribution of the sea-weed upon the beach showed conclusively that at high tide the water must have risen some distance beyond it.

The two bodies were no longer there. Donovan and Wilcox walked up and down the beach, but were unable to discern a single foot-print. If any had been made the receding tide had certainly effaced them.

"The poor creatures may have been alive!" cried Wilcox.

"But where are they?" asked Cross. "Where are they?" repeated Donovan, pointing to the angry ocean. "There! The retreating tide must have carried them out to sea."

Donovan climbed upon one of the highest rocks and eagerly examined the billow expanse before him through his glass, but no vestige of a human body was visible.

The bodies of the shipwrecked men must, indeed, have been swept out to sea. Donovan then rejoined the other lads who had remained near the boat. Possibly they might still find some survivors of the catastrophe on board.

But the boat was empty. It was a ship's long-boat measuring about twenty-five or thirty feet from stem to stern, but no longer sea-worthy, her starboard-side having been stove in as far down as the water line. A badly shattered mast to which a few fragments of tattered sail were still hanging and some bits of cordage was all that remained of her rigging. No provisions, cooking utensils or weapons of any description were to be found. The lockers were entirely empty. Some words painted on the stern indicated the name of the ship as well as the port to which she belonged.

"Severn" San Francisco. San Francisco—one of the sea-ports of California. The vessel consequently was of American nationality.

The morning was devoted to the final preparations; but by one o'clock the entire colony had assembled on Sport Terrace, and the kits was about to be delivered to the mercy of the wind, when Brian's attention was suddenly attracted by Fan who dashed off into the forest, uttering a series of plaintive howls.

"What can be the matter with Fan?" asked Brian.

"He probably has got scent of some animal in the bushes," replied Gordon, carelessly.

"No, in that case he would bark very differently."

"Let us go and see," suggested Service.

"But not unarmed," added Brian. Service and Jack ran to the French Cave and were back in a moment, each of them with a loaded gun.

"Come," said Brian. And all three, accompanied by Gordon, started toward the forest, in which Fan had now disappeared from view, though her barking was still distinctly audible. Hastening on in the direction of the sound the lads had not gone more than fifty yards when they saw the dog standing by a tree, at the foot of which a human form was lying.

It proved to be a woman, lying as motionless as if dead—a woman clothed in a dress of coarse woolen material, with a brown shawl knotted around her waist. Her face showed traces of great suffering, though she looked naturally robust, and did not appear to be more than forty or forty-five years of age. Worn out with fatigue, and very possibly with hunger, she had lost consciousness, though she was still breathing faintly.

Fancy the emotion the young colonists experienced on finding themselves in the presence of the first human being they had seen since their arrival on Chairman Island.

"She breathes! she breathes!" cried Gordon. "It is hunger, doubtless—"

Almost before the words had left Gordon's lips Jack had started for the cave, and he soon returned with some crackers and a little brandy. Brian succeeded in forcing a few drops of the stimulant through her tightly closed lips, and in a few seconds the poor creature made a slight movement, and then opened her eyes. After gazing rather vacantly at the children gathered around her, she took the bit of cracker Jack extended to her and carried it greedily to her lips.

It was evident that the poor woman was dying of starvation rather than fatigue. But who could she be? Would it be possible to exchange a few words with her and to understand what she said?

All doubts on this point were soon dispelled by the woman herself, who partially raised herself, saying in English as she did so—

"Thank you, children, thank you!"

Half an hour later she was comfortably installed in the cave, receiving all the attention her critical condition demanded.

When she had recovered her strength to some extent she proceeded to relate her history, which was briefly as follows—

She was of American origin, and had resided for many years in one of the western territories of the United States. Her name was Catherine Ready, though the majority of her friends called her simply Kate. For more than twenty years she had filled the position of an upper servant in the family of Mr. William Penfield, a

resident of Albany, the capital of New York State.

About a month before, Mr. and Mrs. Penfield, wishing to visit a relative living in Chili, had gone to San Francisco, the principal sea-port of California, to there embark on the merchant vessel "Severn," commanded by Captain Jehu F. Turner. The port for which this vessel sailed was Valparaiso; and Mr. and Mrs. Penfield took passage on it, with Kate, whom they regarded almost as one of the family.

The "Severn" was a capital vessel, and the voyage would certainly have been a prosperous one if the eight men who composed her crew had not proved to be scoundrels of the deepest dye. Ten days after they left San Francisco one of these sailors—a man named Walston—excited a mutiny, in which Captain Turner and the first mate, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Penfield, were killed. It was the intention of these scoundrels, on securing possession of the vessel, to use it in the slave-trade, which was still going on with some of the countries of South America.

Only two persons on board had been spared—Kate, in whose behalf a sailor named Forbes had interceded, and the second mate, a man about thirty years of age, named Evans.

These terrible scenes had been enacted on the night of October 8th, when the "Severn" was about two hundred miles from the coast of Chili. Under penalty of death, Evans was compelled to navigate the vessel—it being the intention of the mutineers to round Cape Horn and then steer straight for the western coast of Africa.

A few days afterward—from some cause unknown—a fire broke out on board the vessel. In a few minutes it gained such headway that Walston and his companions were obliged to abandon all hope of saving the "Severn" from complete destruction. One of the sailors, a man named Henley, even sprung into the sea to escape the flames. They were obliged to abandon the vessel. So, after hastily throwing some provisions, a few weapons, and a limited supply of ammunition into the ship's long-boat, they pulled away only a few moments before the "Severn" became wreathed in flames from stem to stern.

Their situation was of course extremely critical, for at least two hundred miles separated them from the nearest land. It would have been only just, however, had the boat gone down with its load of scoundrels had not Kate and the mate Evans been aboard.

Two days afterward a violent tempest rose, thereby greatly increasing the danger, and the frail bark becoming disabled, was driven on and on by the fierce winds until it struck upon the rocks on the north coast of Chairman Island.

Walston and his companions, exhausted by their long struggle with the gale, and by want of food, were nearly dead with cold and fatigue when the vessel struck upon the reef. A huge wave swept five of the men overboard just before the vessel struck; and a few minutes afterward the other two were thrown out upon the sand, and Kate herself was violently hurled over the other side of the boat.

The two men, as well as Kate, remained in an unconscious state for some time. Even when she regained consciousness, Kate took good care to lie perfectly motionless, though she felt tolerably sure that Walston and the other men must have perished. She was waiting for daylight before starting out in search of assistance, when about three o'clock in the morning she heard the sound of approaching footsteps.

It proved to be Walston, who was approaching the boat accompanied by two fellow-sailors named Brant and Rock. They had succeeded in getting safely to land in spite of the fury of the waves, and having now groped their way along the beach and reached the spot where their comrades, Forbes and Pike, were lying, they set to work to restore them to life. This accomplished, they proceeded to discuss the situation, while Evans, the mate, remained a short distance off, in the custody of Cope and Rock.

The conversation which ensued, and which Kate distinctly heard, was in substance as follows:

"Where are we?" asked Forbes.

"I don't know," replied Walston. "Still that makes little or no difference. The thing for us to do is not to hang about here, but make our way eastward."

"And our weapons?"

"Here they are with our ammunition which is unharmed, fortunately," Walston replied, taking five guns and several boxes of cartridges out of the boat's locker.

"A poor supply, this, for dealing with a crowd of savages."

"Where is Evans?" asked Brant.

"Evans is over there with Cope and Rock," replied Walston. "He will have to accompany us whether he wants to or not; if he refuses, I'll find a way to make him listen to reason."

"What has become of Kate?" inquired Forbes. "Do you think she succeeded in getting to land?"

"Kate?" replied Walston. "Oh, we've nothing more to fear from her. I saw a wave wash her overboard just before the boat struck upon the rock. She went to the bottom long ago."

"It's a good thing, after all," was the heartless response. "She knew too much about us."

"She wouldn't have known long," snarled Walston, in a tone that dispelled all doubts in regard to his intentions.

In a few minutes, and while the tempest was still raging, Walston and his companions departed, supporting Forbes and Pike, whose tottering limbs would not sustain them unaided, and taking with them the scanty stock of provisions that remained—five or six pounds of salt meat, a little tobacco, and two or three bottles of gin.

As soon as they were well out of the way, Kate rose to her feet; and it was time, for the tide was now coming in, and she would soon have been swept out to sea.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Obliged to refuse.—Dick—"I'm going to the races. Want me to put up something for you." George—"I haven't a cent, Dick, I was there yesterday."

WOMAN'S INTUITION.

Nearly Always Right in Her Judgment in Regard to Common Things.

An old gentleman over seventy, came into the city from his farm, without his overcoat. The day turned chilly and he was obliged to forego his visit to the fair.

To a friend who remonstrated with him for going away from home thus unprepared he said: "I thought it was going to be warm; my wife told me to take my overcoat, but I wouldn't. Women have more sense than men anyway."

A frank admission. Women's good sense is said to come from intuition; may it not be that they are more close observers of little things. One thing is certain, they are apt to strike the nail on the head, in all the ordinary problems of life, more frequently than the lords of creation.

"According to Dr. Alice Bennett, who recently read a paper on Bright's disease before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, persons subject to bilious attacks and sick headaches, who have crawling sensations, like the flowing of water in the head, who are 'tired all the time' and have unexplained attacks of sudden weakness, may well be suspected of dangerous tendencies in the direction of Bright's disease."

The veteran newspaper correspondent, Joe Howard, of the New York Press, in noting this statement, suggests: "Possibly Alice is correct in her diagnosis, but why doesn't she give some idea of treatment? I know a man who has been 'tired all the time' for ten years. Night before last he took two doses of calomel and yesterday he woke he hadn't."

A proper answer is found in the following letter of Mrs. Davis, wife of Rev. Wm. J. Davis of Basile, O., June 21st, 1890: "I do not hesitate to say that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. I had a constant hemorrhage from my kidneys for more than five months. The physicians could do nothing for me. My husband spent hundreds of dollars and I was not relieved. I was under the care of the most eminent medical men in the State. The hemorrhage ceased before I had taken one bottle of the Safe Cure. I can safely and do cheerfully recommend it to all who are sufferers of kidney troubles."

You can't tell how much the lines in a man's face count until you see him in a wood cut.

"Why do you put up that sign, 'Hands off,' on the outside of your building?" "Because my men are on a strike."

The Porter census enumerators in New York were cut out for nautical men—they proved themselves expert skippers.

It is claimed in the south that more southern people visited northern resorts last summer than in any previous year in the history of the country.

No one will feel obliged to excuse a cold, since a Philadelphia physician has declared that in the hard climate in which we live it is impossible to escape colds.

There are some 75,000 Icelanders still left in their native island, notwithstanding the fact that the emigration epidemic has been raging there for nearly twenty years.

Dr. W. M. Taylor, of New York, says there are more shrines for the worship of Bacchus in one of our great cities than there were in the whole of ancient Greece.

Over twelve hundred fathers with families of twelve or more children have applied for the land offered by the province of Quebec for that condition of parentage.

At the French penal colony of New Caledonia convicts are permitted to wed each other. The matron of the prison pronounces the experiment a failure as a reformatory move.

A bird fancier of Washington, who has twenty parrots says that the Mexican double-heads are the best talkers, while the African grays make the best mimics and whistlers.

The English authorities are investigating the habit of ether drinking, which is said to be spreading in that country, many persons using ether as a substitute for alcoholic liquors.

A case of extraordinary longevity is reported by a Monastir newspaper. In a village near Elbassan lives a man named Ismail, who is said to be one hundred and forty years old.

A woman entered an Oil City dry goods store on Wednesday and confessed to the proprietor that she had stolen a cloak from him sixteen years ago. She paid for it and was freely forgiven.

A blind old soldier, asking for alms at a Manchester, England, church door, had a board hung round his neck inscribed as follows: "Engagements, 8; wounds, 10; children, 6; total, 24."

Mrs. Nancy Carter, of Barre, Mass., who died last week at the age of ninety-six years, is said to have been out of her house but seldom for twenty years, and to never have seen a railroad train.

The blasting out of the "Iron Gate," the great rocky pass of the Danube, is now in progress. This work has been contemplated since Trajan's time, but no one has had the courage to undertake it.

Mr. Sage says Gould is the wealthiest owner of securities in the world, his income alone from dividends being 2 million dollars a year. Outside of this he has an income of from 10 to 12 million dollars.

It is the opinion of noted specialists on diseases of the nose, throat and lungs that one baby in every three has a growth in the nose that obstructs nasal respiration. It is due to covering up the head.

All the Cobden family of England have a taste for politics. Miss Cobden, a daughter of the great Cobden, is an influential member of the county council. She attends every meeting and always takes an active part in the proceedings.

A gang of native Chinese at Ningpo insisted upon attending a theater owned by Americans without paying, and, as the local authorities refused to interfere, the United States ship Monocacy left Shanghai Aug. 16 to protect the rights of the proprietors.

The statement is made on good authority that the young Kaiser has been an insufferable bore to all his hosts. The young man has a consuming desire to discuss political questions and he seems to be of the opinion that everything else should be brought to a standstill while he adjusts some part of the big round world which seems to him to be out of place.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. No. 1 bottle.

Campaign money is called "sugar" because it melts away so fast.

Does Your Baby chatter easily? Isosfin "L.Y.-CO.-DINE" Nursery Food positively GUARANTEES CHAIRING. Send 5c. in stamps for large box. Sample Free. Lussell, Dalley & Co., Box 128, New York.

After a man has had a certain amount of money his neighbors begin to hear he had ancestors.

Swedish Asthma Cure never fails; send your address. Trial package mailed free. Collins Brothers Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The world owes every man a living, but it is a debt he has to hustle to collect.

Young mothers who regain strength but slowly, should bear in mind that nature's greatest assistant is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has no rival as thousands testify.

The prima donna's welfare depends upon her farewell.

Dobbins' Electric Soap does not chap the hands, being perfectly pure. Many people afflicted with Salt Rheum have been cured by its use. Preserves and whitens clothes. Have your grocer-order it and try it now.

The poor heathen are anxiously awaiting the decision of the court in the Andover case.

Ladies Have Tried It.

A number of my lady customers have tried "Mother's Friend," and would not be without it for many times its cost. They recommend it to all who are to become mothers. R. A. PATNE, Druggist, Greenville, Ala. Write Bradford Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for particulars. By all druggists.

It's singular that when a girl wants to show her lover how fond she really is of him she always turns down the light.

Female Weakness Positive Cure.

TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady who will send their Express and P. O. address.

Yours Respectfully, Dr. J. B. MARCHESI, 183 Genesee St., UTICA, N. Y.

A girl should understand how to say "no," even if she is never to have a chance to say "yes."

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

The latest regarding a lazy man is that he worked all night because he was too lazy to quit.

A Wonderful Paper.

When you were reading the large Prospectus of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, published last week in our columns, did you stop to consider what a wealth of talent was engaged in producing this remarkable paper? Its success is phenomenal, and it is read in 450,000 families because it is the best of its kind. Now is the time to send your subscription. \$1.75 sent at once will secure you the rest of the year free, including all the Holiday Numbers. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston.

From the time a boy puts on his first pair of pants until the day of his death there is a woman trying to keep him at home.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

An athlete strong enough to break a path of cars must have a robust frame.

MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence, causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of cure, which he will send (sealed) FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address: J. H. BEEVER, Sec. Box 238, N. Y. City.

BORE WELLS! MAKE MONEY!
Our Well Machines are the most reliable, durable, economical. They do MORE WORK and make GREATER PROFITS. They FINISH Wells where others FAIL! Any size, 2 inches to 48 inches diameter. Catalogue, LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, - OHIO. FREE!

DROPSY TREATED FREE. Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If on order (trial) send 5c. in stamps to pay postage. Dr. H. H. GIBBS & SONS, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

"Down With High Prices." THIS SEWING MACHINE ONLY \$10!
Top Quality, \$25.00. Highest Quality, \$30.00. Road Case, \$35.00. Wagon, \$40.00. \$25.00 Family or Store Case, 1.50. A 250-lb. Farmhouse Sewing Machine, \$30.00. 100-lb. Sewing Machine, \$25.00. Sewing Machine, \$20.00. Sewing Machine, \$15.00. Sewing Machine, \$10.00. Sewing Machine, \$5.00. Sewing Machine, \$2.50. Sewing Machine, \$1.25. Sewing Machine, \$0.625. Sewing Machine, \$0.3125. Sewing Machine, \$0.15625. Sewing Machine, \$0.078125. Sewing Machine, \$0.0390625. Sewing Machine, \$0.01953125. Sewing Machine, \$0.009765625. Sewing Machine, \$0.0048828125. Sewing Machine, \$0.00244140625. Sewing Machine, \$0.001220703125. Sewing Machine, \$0.0006103515625. Sewing Machine, \$0.00030517578125. Sewing Machine, \$0.000152587890625. Sewing Machine, \$0.0000762939453125. Sewing Machine, \$0.00003814697265625. Sewing Machine, \$0.000019073486328125. Sewing Machine, \$0.0000095367431640625. Sewing Machine, \$0.00000476837158203125. Sewing Machine, \$0.000002384185791015625. Sewing Machine, \$0.0000011920928955078125. Sewing Machine, \$0.00000059604644775390625. Sewing Machine, \$0.000000298023223876953125. Sewing Machine, \$0.0000001490116119384765625. Sewing Machine, \$0.00000007450580596923828125. Sewing Machine, \$0.000000037252902984619140625. Sewing Machine, \$0.0000000186264514923095703125. Sewing Machine, \$0.00000000931322574615478515625. Sewing Machine, \$0.00000000465661287307739278125. Sewing Machine, \$0.000000002328306436538696390625. Sewing Machine, \$0.0000000011641532182693481953125. Sewing Machine, \$0.00000000058207660913467409765625. Sewing Machine, \$0.000000000291038304567337048828125. Sewing Machine, \$0.0000000001455191522836685244140625. Sewing Machine, \$0.00000000007275957614183426220703125. Sewing Machine, \$0.000000000036379788070917131103515625. Sewing Machine, \$0.0000000000181898940354585655517578125. Sewing Machine, \$0.00000000000909494701772928277587890625. Sewing Machine, \$0.000000000004547473508864641388939453125. Sewing Machine, \$0.0000000000022737367544323206944697265625. Sewing Machine, \$0.00000000000113686837721616034723486328125. Sewing Machine, \$0.0000000000005684341886080301736196916409765625. Sewing Machine, \$0.0000000000002842170943040150868098473048828125. Sewing Machine, \$0.000000000000142108547152007540434423641953125. Sewing Machine, \$0.0000000000000710542735760037702172118209765625. Sewing Machine, \$0.00000000000003552713678800188510860938473048828125. Sewing Machine, \$0.000000000000017763568394000942540434423641953125. Sewing Machine, \$0.0000000000000088817841970004712702172118209765625. Sewing Machine, \$0.00000000000000444089209850023563510860938473048828125. Sewing Machine, \$0.000000000

Church News-

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

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

Wesleyan A. M. E.—Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Rev. N. N. Harris, pastor.

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

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

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

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

The largest revival that has ever been held in Oberlin, O., closed last Tuesday. Evangelist Mills conducted the services and there were over 700 conversions.

The Rev. R. C. H. Mitchell, pastor of the First Baptist church, Henderson, Ky., baptized 99 converts Sunday, Oct. 26 in the Ohio river. The services were remarkable for the quiet and order which prevailed.

The members of the Union Baptist church, Cambridgeport, Mass., celebrated the 17th anniversary of its establishment with interesting services under the direction of its pastor, Rev. Jesse Harrell last Wednesday night.

The Mt. Zion Baptist church, a neat brick structure at Stanton, Tenn., was dedicated last Sunday, and set apart exclusively for divine service, it being announced that no church fair or other money making scheme shall desecrate its sacred walls.

Dr. Wm. J. Simmons of Louisville, Ky., whose illness was mentioned in this column some weeks ago died last Thursday. Dr. Simmons was prominent in the religious and educational work of the Baptist denomination and his death is sincerely regretted.

The eighth annual conference of Workers of the Episcopal church opened last Tuesday in the church of the Crucifixion, Philadelphia. The convention discussed the church work among Afro-Americans and its needs. Prominent clergymen were present from all parts of the country.

The new Bethel A. M. E. church at Philadelphia was dedicated Sunday, Oct. 26 by H. M. Turner presiding bishop of the district assisted by the senior bishop Daniel H. Payne. A collection of over \$600 had been taken up the week previous to which was added \$1,540 on that day. The dedicatory services were continued during the week.

The fifth general conference of the Union African Methodist Episcopal church of the United States and Canada which was held last week in New York city closed Friday. The principal work done by the conference was the revision of the discipline, the founding of a church organ to be called "The Messenger," the establishing of a connection book concern, and a preachers' relief association. The Rev. R. S. Acoo, editor of "The Messenger," was the secretary of the conference.

At last Thursday's session of the conference of Afro-American clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church held in Philadelphia resolutions asking that their own race should be represented on the "Church Commission for work among colored people," and to higher places in the church were adopted. Bishop H. M. Turner of the A. M. E. church was present and addressed the conference who in their turn sent fraternal greetings to the denomination he represented.

St. Mark's A. M. E. church at Milwaukee, Wis., is having a lively contention over money matters. The congregation is divided into two factions, one party led by John J. Miles supporting the course of the former pastor, the Rev. Daniel P. Brown who is charged with misappropriating church funds by Mr. Bell and other trustees. The present pastor, Rev. Williamson acting with the trustees in litigation of the church property to pay off a number of debts previously contracted without the consent of the people and the disordered condition of the church's finances has thereby been exposed.

The Queen Pays All Expenses.

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

Cheap Five Day Excursion to Chicago.

The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Ry. and Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry. will make the extraordinary low rate of \$5.00 round trip to Chicago and return on Wednesday, November 13th valid going on all trains and good to return up to and including Monday, November 17th. An unusually interesting list of special attractions including the Great Annual Stock Show will eventuate at Chicago during the days of this excursion. For tickets and information apply at the company's ticket office corner Woodward and Jefferson avenues or at Brush street depot.

Read THE PLAINDRALER

WHAT CURES?

Editorial Difference of Opinion on an Important Subject.

What is the force that ousts disease; and which is the most convenient apparatus for applying it? How far is the regular physician useful to us because we believe in him, and how far are his pills and powders and tonics only the material representatives of his personal influence on our health?

The regular doctors cure; the homeopathic doctors cure; the Hahnemannites cure; and so do the faith cures and the mind cures, and the so-called Christian scientists, and the four-dollar-and-a-half advertising itinerants, and the patent medicine men. They all hit, and they all miss, and the great difference—one great difference—in the result is that when the regular doctors lose a patient no one grumbles, and when the irregular doctors lose one the community stands on end and howls—*Rochester Union and Advertiser*.

Nature cures, but nature can be aided, hindered or defeated in the curative process. And the Commercial's contention is that it is the part of rational beings to seek and trust the advice of men of good character who have studied the human system and learned, as far as modern science lights the way, how far they can aid nature and how they can best avoid obstructing her.—*Buffalo Commercial*.

It is not our purpose to consider the evils that result from employing the unscrupulous, the ignorant, charlatans and quacks to prescribe for the maladies that afflict the human family. We simply declare that the physician who knows something is better than the physician who knows nothing, or very little indeed about the structure and the conditions of the human system. Of course "he does not know it all."—*Rochester Morning Herald*.

I have used Warner's Safe Cure and but for its timely use would have been, I verily believe, in my grave from what the doctor's termed Bright's Disease.—D. F. Shriner, senior editor *Scioto Gazette*, Chillicothe, Ohio, in a letter dated June 30, 1890.

Does This Strike You?

A correspondent to the Indianapolis World hits a large number of readers of Afro-American journals thusly:

"No person should subscribe for or continue to read a paper, unless they intend to pay for it. Some people get along in this world by paying their way, while others work the 'dead beat' system. Some people seem to have very little respect for their word, they tell the collector to come a certain time and when he does so, tell him to call again, while others, who have read the paper for a year make the excuse that they did not order the paper, when the collector calls. These people always have ready cash to throw away on some 'fake,' in which they receive no fair return, but the papers are put off. Is this fair, is it square, is it honest? Should their names be exposed, many 'big' people would dwindle into microscopic smallness. The big officers dressed in the richest costumes and paraphernalia pertaining to the craft; in the 'Amen' corner, and crying 'amen' when the pastor discourses upon the sin of hypocrisy; and wearing a star, the badge of authority and protector of society. There would be representation in all these, if their names were published, people who impose upon Negro journals. I hope their conscience will incline them to do their duty and join in with those who so nobly assist and keep up race enterprises."

Discussing Popular Questions.

OSBERLIN, Nov. 4.—The election has come and gone. The colored citizens of Oberlin have done what they thought to be their duty. Some voted the Republican some the Democrat, while others cast their votes for Prohibition.

Friday evening a mass meeting was held at Rust church addressed by R. S. Wilkin son, one of the wittiest and most brilliant speakers in the senior class. H. K. Loeb, noted for the soundness of his logic followed. The popular orator W. L. Martin of Kansas City, Mo., was greeted with bursts of applause. C. H. Evans, E. W. Mitchell and others addressed the meeting. The political issues of the day were fully discussed, including the Federal election pension bill, and McKinley bill.

J. A. Berry, who for the past year has been employed in one of the departments in Washington, is at home on a brief vacation.

Miss Emma Torence assisted the Second church choir during the Mills meetings recently held.

Miss Ella Hale is visiting in Cleveland. George Collins, one of the best brick masons in Lorain county, has returned from Cleveland where he has been superintending the building of several dwellings.

W. A. Kelley, one of Oberlin's colored violinists, has been admitted to the Conservatory orchestra, a place sought by many but gained by few.

Miss Lizzie Lee is making preparations for a musical in the near future.

Miss Tillie Evans of the junior class is teaching in an A. M. A. college at Augusta, Georgia.

Miss Maude Brooks of Knoxville, Tenn., is studying in the conservatory.

Mrs. Yancey of Nashville, was given a reception Friday evening at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Matthew Cowan.

The Church Flourishing.

FR. WAYNE, Nov. 3.—During the last quarter there was collected in the A. M. E. church \$41.15 on Communion Sunday, \$85.57 during the six weeks of Elder J. Fries administration and from the trustees collection \$15 making a total of \$100.57 for six weeks. Our church is in a very prosperous condition and shows a healthy vigor in every department.

Mr. A. R. Taylor was called home to the death bed of his mother.

Miss Anna Bell Cook has returned from a pleasant visit to Winchester.

The social given by the trustees Thursday night was very successful.

Read THE PLAINDRALER

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

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad

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

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

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

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

Call on nearest ticket agent of any line in Michigan or Canada for through tickets to all points South, or address D. B. Tracy, Northern Passenger Agent, 155 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, or E. O. McCormick, General Passenger Agent, 200 West Fourth street, Cincinnati. 372 if.



TO YOU AND YOURS
A Cordial Invitation to join the Day or Evening Classes of the **BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,** 11 to 19 WILCOX STREET.

(Grand River East), where you will be educated to earn save and invest money and accumulate wealth. Students received any time for one or more branches and tuition in proportion. Elegant new Business University Building, W. F. Jewell, President, P. R. Spencer, Secretary.

WONDERFUL CURE

DETROIT, Aug. 24, 1890.

EDITOR VISITORS' GAZETTE:

I wish to make a plain statement of a case that was of great interest to me and others. I am a molder by trade and work in Detroit. About one year ago I found my body breaking out with ulcers, with a large and angry looking one on the lower part of my leg. I placed myself under the care of several good doctors, but none of them seemed able to cure me, especially the large ulcer, which continued getting worse all the time. To my questions as to what it was they would say it was blood poisoning from the metal I was working in. But one said it was a rose cancer and he would have to cut it out. About this time, at the suggestion of a fellow workman, I called on Dr. Nauvan, 247 Randolph street. After an examination and a few questions he said he would cure me in about a month. I thought he was mistaken, but told him to go ahead, and, strange as it may seem, just twenty-one days from the time he commenced my cancer was cured. But the doctor said it was not a cancer, and I am satisfied he was right, for I am now as healthy as I ever was, and will be pleased to tell any one what I think of the doctor's Mexican Blood Alternative that has done so much for me.

CHARLES SMITH, 154 Gratiot Ave.

NOTE.—Mexican Blood Alternative is a vegetable medicine and very pleasant to take. Sent to any part of the U. S. on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, six for \$5. Dr. E. S. NAUVAN, 247 Randolph street Detroit, Mich.

Sixty-One People

Have been benefited since the appearance of this advertisement.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING—One must not expect it. But the most satisfactory of securing your own Home is offered by the Prospective Homestead Company, 173 Grand old street, Detroit, Michigan. A thousand Dollar Home costs you but One thousand and Fifty Dollars in ten years. This includes both interest and principal. If you are not enjoying the comforts of your own thrashie enclose a stamp and write for particulars! If you can pay rent, you may own your own Home. We are not speculating on real estate, nor in the dollars of the poor.

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

E. P. HARPER, C. S. D.

Teaches and Practises the science of healing physical ailments through the mind. Office 332 Woodward Ave., Detroit Mich

CHURCH WORK!

Should be engaged in by every good citizen. It helps your conscience! We make a specialty of Church and Sunday School Printing. W. L. SMITH PRINTING CO.'S, (Formerly Ferguson's.) 95 WOODWARD AVENUE.

ANNEXATION!

The Union of Canada and the United States.

THE DETROIT NEWS

Will Contain Brilliant Letters on This Interesting Subject from the Pens of American Statesmen.

THIS SERIES OF ARTICLES

WILL COMMENCE

NOVEMBER 12,

And continue for Two Months.

HERE ARE THE WRITERS:

- Senator Sherman, Senator Blair, Senator Carlisle, Rep'sentative Holman, Representative Hitt, Senator Collum, Senator Morgan, Senator Stewart, Senator Plumb, Senator Voorhees,

REPRESENTATIVE BRECKENBRIDGE.

These Articles Should be Read by Every One.

Also REPORTS from OUR SPECIAL STAFF CORRESPONDENT, who is Now Making a Tour of The DOMINION.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

G. E. LAWSON, Cashier. M. W. O'BRIEN, President. ANTON PULITZ, Vice President. R. W. EMBLEY, Auditor. F. A. SHULTZ, 2d Vice President. J. T. KEANA, Attorney.

The People's Savings Bank.

Capital \$500,000. Surplus, \$100,000.

JOHN BREITMEYER & SONS. Florists & Rose Growers, Popular Flowers in their Season.

Choice Collection of Tropical Plants on Exhibition, Cor. Gratiot and Miami Avenues. DETROIT - - - MICH.

J. B. CLAY, Proprietor. Telephone No. 642

West End Bottling Works, BOTTLES OF POPULAR

Ales, Porters and Lager Beer Family Use. 65 GRAND RIVER AVENUE.

HAVE YOUR LAUNDRY WORK Done at the Croghan Street Laundry,

11 Congress Street, West. JAMES E. HARRIS, Proprietor. Goods Called For and Delivered.

NEGRO AGENTS WANTED

To Sell Our Royal Book, "The Black Phalanx." It's a history of the Negro Soldiers and gives a full account of their services in fighting for freedom and the Union, from the Revolution to the present time. SPLENDID PICTURES of the Negro Troops. All say it is the grandest book ever written. Files of money to be made selling it, for every body wants it. You Can Make Money. One man has already made 600 dollars on 500 books. Don't fail to send at once for circulars and see our Liberal Terms to Agents. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct., Boston, Cincinnati or St. Louis. (Gives the Price)

GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY, 196 RANDOLPH STREET.

White's Opera House Block. Lace Curtains & Prompt Work a Specialty.

Goods called for & delivered TELEPHONE 448.