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WHOLE NO. 433.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Lynching Is Murder and Mob Law Is Anarchy.

FOREVER A LONG WORD

Cotton No Longer King: the Confederacy Remembered Only as a Foul and Wicked Slaughter.

The Bystander has received much curious comment upon the "Notes" of August 15, concerning the frequent and habitual murder of colored men and women, amounting to a continuous race war. Some of these letters are the ordinary blackguard threatenings which the rulers of the South always lavish on the man who ventures to question the propriety of any of their acts. The Bystander has received hundreds of them one time and another, so they have ceased even to be amusing, as they long since ceased to be terrible. He makes little collections of them now and then for the benefit of his friends who are less familiar with the idiosyncrasies of that region.

Some of those lately received were really notable, however, for their grotesqueness or extravagance. Among them was a photograph of a colored man hanged to a tree with a group of white men and boys standing about evidently proud to constitute the background of an atrocious crime. With some wasted obscenity the Bystander was informed by the inscription that this was "one of his (your) martyrs." It is a sad spectacle, that of a group of young lads in training to become the hell-hounds of an insensate persecution, but the saddest thing about it, is the unconsciousness of the parties sending this grotesque souvenir, of the truth of their own words. The inscription goes on to say that this victim of Southern barbarism, himself apparently a youth, "killed a boy for 35 cents and was strung up by the indignant citizens as an example." They do not say whether the one killed was white or black, but there is no question about the color of the one who is strung up. He is black. One does not need the evidence of the photograph to know that. No white man or white boy was ever lynched by a Southern mob for killing a colored man "for thirty-five cents," or any other consideration, and only in a few cases has the arm of the law been strong enough to bring a white man to the gallows for murdering a colored man at the South.

The Bystander has frequently been quoted as saying that no white man had ever been hanged at the South for the murder of a colored person. It is a statement he could not have made, be himself having pronounced the death penalty against a white man for the killing of a Negro in one of those States in 1870, which penalty was duly executed.

The press at that time generally announced that it was the first time a white man was ever hanged in that State for killing a colored man. In two other Southern States during the last two years a similar statement has been made in regard to similar executions taking place in them. A like announcement was made in regard to an execution in Kentucky soon after the close of the war, perhaps in 1869 or 1870; the date is not at the moment ascertainable. The Bystander has always been inclined to doubt the accuracy of these statements, not from any knowledge he has to the contrary, but on general principles. The criminal code of the South was peculiarly bloody and barbarous. In several of these States the capital offenses on the statute books previous to reconstruction numbered well-nigh a score. In North Carolina they were seventeen. Hangings were common things. Under this condition of affairs it has seemed to him impossible that some "poor white" should not have been hanged for killing some rich man's "nigger," if not for the murder of a free Negro. As a matter of fact, however, the cases have not been brought to public attention beyond those already alluded to.

What the Bystander has said, and what he repeats, is that there is no record of the owner of a slave having been executed for his murder, and since emancipation there are only a few, possibly half a dozen cases, of the death penalty having been visited on a white man for the killing of a colored man.

It is folly, therefore, to talk of the citizens of a Southern town being moved to such hot indignation by the crime of the lad they so ruthlessly murdered. The crime had practically nothing to do with the matter, except to furnish a flimsy excuse for murderous brutality. If he had been a white boy and had killed a colored lad, not for thirty-five cents, but for the fun of the thing, or because of some fancied slight, he would have been in no more danger of lynching than if guarded by an army; and as a matter of mathematical demonstration, his

chances of expiating his offense upon the gallows would not have been as much as one in a hundred thousand. It was not the crime which moved the "committee" that sends the vaunting evidence of their brutality, to do this deed, but the desire to kill a "nigger." The man was just as truly a martyr as if he had committed no crime, for if he had not belonged to the colored race he would not have been slain. Very many of those who suffered in Bloody Mary's days, and are now accounted martyrs of the faith, were accused of other crimes, some of them even more atrocious than the one alleged against the colored boy. They were none the less esteemed as martyrs, because the world knew that they suffered not because of these offenses, but because of their faith. So this man was lynched not because of his crime, but because of his color.

The Bystander has never offered excuse for crime. He has always denounced it in every form and wherever perpetrated. Lynching is murder; mob law is anarchy. Its only possible excuse is the failure of the constituted tribunals to mete out justice to offenders. When it is directed against a class or people it is the most cowardly form of assassination or warfare. If a hundred or a thousand men have a right to take the punishment of crime or offense into their own hands, ten, or five, or two, or one have exactly the same right.

In the case of the Negro the one possible excuse cannot avail. There is no chance for him to escape the punishment for crime. The odds are all against him even if innocent. He is poor and black. The judges are all white; the prosecuting officers are white; the chief executives of the State are all white. There is no chance for him to escape conviction, or if convicted, to escape punishment. To lynch a colored man under such circumstances is an infinitely more cowardly and infamous crime than any with which he can be charged. The men who did it may be "good citizens," but they are just as black-hearted murderers, and of as barbarous instincts as any Apache who ever lighted a fire about his victim.

A good illustration of the truth of all that has been said lies pat at our hand in the news of the week. Will Lewis, a Negro youth of 20 years of age, charged with ~~murder~~ ~~murder~~ than drunkenness and general worthlessness, a disease very common even among the "superior race" of that section, was taken from the calaboose at Tallahomah, Tenn., one day last week, as the newspaper report goes, and hanged to a tree, the mob writing on the door of the calaboose, the polite request so characteristic of the spirit of Southern civilization: "Don't cut him down until sundown!"

Suppose this had been a white man and had occurred in Russia or Ireland! What shivers of holy horror would have run down the backs of American Christians! How the dust would have risen from pulpit cushions, while the press and pew would have joined in remonstrance and denunciation. But it is only our brethren of the South amusing themselves! Perhaps only a few lads, sons of good families, practicing the lessons they are taught, and fitting themselves for citizenship! It is said that some millions of signatures to a petition to the Czar, protesting against the arrest and imprisonment of Russian subjects without trial, were obtained chiefly through the aid of Christian ministers in the United States; but the Christian ministry has not time to denounce the hanging of American citizens without trial, or fears to offend the sweet-souled Christians who commit these little irregularities.

A really amusing feature of this occurrence is that the citizens of Tallahomah were "indignant" also; whether at the breaking open of the calaboose or the impudent request written upon its door, we do not know. But they were indignant and straightway held a meeting and passed resolutions. They petitioned the Governor to offer a reward for the lynchers, and the town Council actually offered a hundred dollars for the same laudable purpose. Probably, the lynchers voted for the resolutions, well knowing that they could walk the streets with labels attached, declaring their participation, with no more danger of punishment than the New Orleans lynchers had to fear from the white-washing grand jury.

Such meetings, when a Negro is the victim of unlawful violence, are the common method by which the "best citizens" of a Southern community hold up their hands to show the world how clean they are. The resolutions are manufactured solely to supply a foreign demand, being known to be purely farcical by all interested parties.

One gentleman from Mississippi, who writes as a gentleman and has received before this a full and courteously intended reply, says that the killing of the colored men referred to in the "Notes" of August 15, as having occurred near Friar's Point, Miss., did not take place there, and infers that the Bystander was guilty of false representation in so stating it.

If he will recur to the "Notes," he will find that the Bystander bases his

THE LEAGUE'S CRITICS.

The Forces Which Have Brought the League Into Existence.

PUNCTURE'S PARAGRAPHS

The Part Played by T. Thomas Fortune and Others in the League's Organization.

"Puncture" is not an apologist. His purpose is neither to defend men for the positions they may have taken in regard to political parties, nor to heap upon them fulsome eulogies. His object is to simply state the truth, and relieve the Afro-American League, if it be possible, from the mis-statements that are made which, by their circulation, might have a damaging effect and retard the growth of the League. He finds, by looking over files of papers of that period, that it was in May, 1887 that Mr. Fortune first came out in the Freeman, not the Age as stated last week, in advocacy of a National Afro-American League.

Equal rights and protective leagues had been formed before this in parts of the North, and this idea of an Afro-American League for a while seemed to catch the popular fancy, and Afro-American Leagues were here and there established, until enthusiasm waned, as it always has done in like organizations among Afro-Americans, unless something is actually undertaken to keep the public mind excited and interested and the "ague" idea stirred, only to be awakened more frightful than usual, was heralded throughout the land, causing the people to see the necessity for organization, or as some journal, by depicting the advantages to be derived in industrial and mercantile pursuits, tried to revive the flagging enthusiasm.

"Puncture" has just received from the Plaindealer management, two clippings bearing on the Afro-American League and its president, that are misleading. One from the Weekly Argus, published at Galveston, Texas, seems to insinuate that the League was created only to boom Mr. Fortune's political aspirations; the other from the pen of S. R. Scottron, a correspondent of the Cleveland Gazette, intimates that the League was conceived by Mr. Fortune after Cleveland's defeat to re-instate him in the Republican party, and be his stepping-stone to political preferment. It will be readily seen from what has been said that the insinuations are actually untrue, since Mr. Fortune produced the League idea, in the Freeman before he had publicly entered the Democratic party and into the political campaign of 1888, as an active worker in that party for Mr. Cleveland. Right here, however, it may be said in justice to Mr. Fortune, that during the campaign, when political outrages in the South became frequent, he tried to induce the Democratic leaders to have Mr. Cleveland take a stand against them. Failing in this, his ardor for Democracy weakened, he was taken sick, and for nearly six weeks before the close of the campaign was confined to his bed.

As strongly identified as T. Thomas Fortune is with the League movement, the forces that brought it again to public notice and aroused the sentiment that led to the call issued by him for the convention, were developed without his aid. No individual or set of individuals can lay sole claim to that honor.

The Plaindealer of October 18, 1889, contained the following: "When the concerted efforts of the whole race, acting through the agency of the Afro-American League, shall have secured to every man and woman of African descent the protection and justice enjoyed by all other classes of citizens, the name of William E. Matthews will be intimately associated with the history of this great movement." Mr. Matthews had then but lately returned from Europe, and the contrast between the treatment he received at home and abroad led him to consult with friends, and out of this consultation emanated a letter to the Honorable John M. Langston, asking him to take the lead in organizing a League similar to that organized by Mr. Fortune two years before. Mr. Langston, after stating his profound interest in the Afro-American, his readiness to dedicate all his powers to the general welfare, agreed to take the leadership if, after further consultation, they thought it best that he should do so. This caused a delay that led to another taking the lead, but these letters were the cause of the revival of the interest in a National League.

It may have been that Robert Pelham, Jr., and Wm. H. Anderson, of the Plaindealer, were led by newspaper enterprise to commit together and finally hit upon the plan of gathering a consensus of opinion from all the prominent men of the race, in public

and private life, in regard to the organization of the League, but certain it is that the plan was fruitful of good results. As is well known the Plaindealer had been untiring in its advocacy of such a League, and this revival of interest was greeted with enthusiasm. As the result of the efforts of Messrs. Anderson and Pelham, the Plaindealer of October 18 and 25 was filled to overflowing with endorsements of the movement, from all sections of the country. That sturdy champion of the rights of men, Judge Tourgee, contributed a column article on the subject, and with but one exception, all the replies seemed to contain the one central thought, that the time was ripe for the movement. This idea or enterprise of the Plaindealer, in centralizing opinion and giving it wide circulation, crystallized the sentiment, gave it development, and made it possible for an energetic man to take the lead in making the sentiment a living reality.

It has always been a matter of surprise to "Puncture" why the Honorable John M. Langston, having been given such a boost toward the leadership, did not take advantage of the opportunity given him to lead the movement. If not he, then some other man prominent in public life, having been recognized as a leader, whom the race had always pointed with pride as a worthy representative, did not jump into the breach. If ever they calculated to lead in the movement, the delay was fatal to their chances, for other men, enthusiastic, not wishing to see the enthusiasm lag, and who thought that T. Thomas Fortune should assume the lead by virtue of having first brought the League idea into definite shape by outlining a constitution for local leagues, implored him to make a call for a convention of local league clubs. Mr. Fortune, as he states in the call issued by him, did this "with great reluctance." The call issued, the movement assumed definite shape.

These are the facts relative to the movement which resulted in the formation of the Afro-American League. With this later progress of its development, save in issuing its call, Mr. Fortune had nothing to do, and those critics who try to bring discredit upon the League, as an organization conceived by Mr. Fortune to aid his political aspirations, make false statements, and are in poor business to have to resort to misrepresentations to bolster up an argument, or to weaken the League movement. Neither is the League, as claimed by other false critics, the result of the egotism of its leaders, for the true facts state it to be the outgrowth of the persecutions of the race. It was intended to be the mouth-piece of an outraged people, crying for justice or the fulfillment of the law. It was to be the medium by which class legislation was to be destroyed. It was to be a bureau to gather facts to show to the American people the horrors and iniquities of the American Siberia. It was to be non-partisan in regard to the political belief of individuals, to the race or sex, so as to unite all in a combined effort against American caste. "Puncture."

A COSTLY REVOLVER.

Greenwood, Miss., Sept. 12.—I know it will be pleasing to lovers of the race who read the Plaindealer to know of the progress of Afro-Americans in securing homes for themselves, and in a future communication I shall speak of some who, in spite of opposition, discouragement and prejudice, have succeeded in acquiring a competence. Solomon Bryant is doing time on the convict farm because he was silly enough to break open a man's trunk, and steal his revolver. Ninety days and a fifty dollar fine make that revolver rather costly.

The Rev. S. H. Nevils, of the M. E. church, is highly esteemed. His work for the race merits the highest encomiums. He has been wonderfully blessed in his church work, having had thirty accessions to his church last spring, and is now engaged in another series of meetings.

Plner Doby, who broke his leg jumping from a railroad train, is getting around again. Bill Smith and E. Poindexter, who were arrested for non-payment of street tax, were released through the kindness of Mr. Barrett, who appeared in their behalf.

The Rev. D. A. Burg, of Carrollton, was in the city this week.

Mr. G. Buller is on the list of the sick.

Mrs. F. Nevils is visiting friends in Yazoo City and Jackson, Miss. Miss Rinet Dunn will leave soon for Holy Springs, where she will attend school. G. H. H.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

A noted wedding last week was that of Mr. E. Montgomery Bruce, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Maud Benjamin, of Norwich, Conn. The ceremony was performed at the family residence, which was made a perfect bower of fragrance and beauty by the profusion of plants and flowers used. The bride's gown was of white with the usual accompaniment of veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by the Misses Edna Brown, Rosa Lowe, Minnie Hazard, of Providence and Annie Thomas, of Washington, D. C. Messrs. R. T. Douglass and B. H. Fisher, of Washington, D. C., L. P. Salazar, of Boston, and Fred Dickson, of New Bedford, supported the groom. Many friends from Boston attended the reception, and the presents were beautiful and numerous.

It Doesn't Suit.

Some of the Peculiar Features of the Separate Car Law.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The operation of the separate car laws in Arkansas and Texas recalls a familiar and expressive text of Scripture, which reads: "So they hanged Haman on the gallows that he had prepared for Mordecai." These laws were passed, it will be remembered, by Democratic legislatures, in response to demands from Democratic conventions, and for the purpose of promoting the comfort and happiness of Democratic citizens. In theory they are very pretty and promising, but in practice they are a grim disappointment to those who brought them about. The railroad companies provide a certain number of coaches for each race, and one class is not allowed to encroach upon the other under any circumstances. It follows that in many instances a few colored people will have a coach entirely to themselves, while the coaches for white people will be crowded and passengers standing up. The chagrin of a white Democrat who cannot get a seat when a Negro has one may easily be imagined. There is no help for it however. The laws are plain and rigid, and must be obeyed. It will not do for the railroad companies to let a white man ride in a Negro coach, for they would thus incur a heavy penalty. Only a few days ago a prominent Arkansas Democrat asked such permission, and it had to be reluctantly refused, while the Negroes congratulated themselves upon their good luck, and laughed in their sleeves over the queer working of the statute.

It does not often happen that legislation designed to humiliate the colored element has the opposite effect, but this is manifestly a case of that kind. The Democratic desire for exclusiveness in travel has been gratified, but it involves a surprise that takes away the enjoyment. An attempted discrimination against the blacks has turned out to be a practical discrimination against the whites. The demand for separate coaches has been complied with, and the effect is to make things more pleasant for the despised race than for the superior race. Haman dangles on the gallows which he had constructed for Mordecai. The irony of the thing is very fine, from a social as well as a political point of view. If the Democrats had dreamed that such a result would ensue, nothing could have induced them to adopt the separate coach policy. They took it for granted that the blacks would be placed at a disadvantage, and that the whites would score a triumph; but for once they have failed in a scheme of prejudice and enmity. The Negroes cannot be blamed for making the most of a situation which affords them so much chance of amusement. It is not necessary for Mordecai to take a gloomy view of Haman's predicament. The latter is responsible for his own misfortune, and cannot fairly ask other people to be sorry for him. He builded unwisely, not to say preposterously, and he will have to stand the consequences. The laws will be observed by the railroad companies, regardless of the wounded feelings of the Democrats, and the colored people will have their fun accordingly. Thus history repeats itself for the instruction and pleasure of mankind. "So they hanged Haman on the gallows that he had prepared for Mordecai"—and Haman must stay there until the legislators of Arkansas and Texas shall meet again and take him down.

WILL SUE THE ROAD.

M. W. Caldwell, of New York, a porter in the Wagner palace car service between New York and Saratoga, is gathering evidence for a civil rights suit against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad company. His wife, who had been South with a sick child, while travelling from North Carolina to Chicago was forced by the conductor and trainmen to go into a smoking car on the plea that Afro-Americans were not allowed to ride in other cars in Tennessee. She was taken out of her way 128 miles and left all night in a deserted depot at a small town, and was forced in order to connect with the Illinois Central railroad, to pay \$8 extra. Officials of the New York Central are trying to help Mr. Caldwell with his suit, as his wife was about having no one with her but her children, and she expected to take the names of the passengers on the train when she was sent to the smoking car, and it is difficult to find witnesses to back his claim.

NOT WISELY BUT TOO WELL.

James Goodlet, a politician of some note in Atlanta, Ga., has brought suit against James Jacobs, a white man well known in business circles, to force him to marry his daughter. Letters and witnesses attest the relations which have existed between the couple, and the contents of some of the letters show that Mr. Jacobs was willing to add crime to his indiscretions. Under Georgia law marriage can settle a suit of this kind, but later-marriage of the races is forbidden except when the Octoroon line is passed. Miss Goodlet is an Octoroon, and her father insists that Jacobs must wed or spend some time in the penitentiary.

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(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

The Bloody Record.

A Correspondent Compiles a Partial Southern Crime.

New York City, N. Y., Sept. 13.—To give the public an idea of the working of the "Jim Crow" car laws recently passed in several of the Southern States, I will state a case that occurred with my family. On August 19th, Mrs. M. W. Caldwell, of Chicago, Ill., asked the ticket agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway, at Johnson's City, Tenn., to give her a first-class ticket from that city to Chicago, via Cincinnati. The agent told her that he had none via Cincinnati, so she, not knowing the routes, took one via Grand Junction, Tenn. The regular first-class fare to Chicago from Johnson's City is \$19.15. Mrs. Caldwell paid that for her ticket. When she got on the train, the trainmen told her to go into the smoker, as that was the only place colored people were allowed to ride in Tennessee. They told her that that was the law. She was accompanied by three children, one nine months old, one three and one-half years old, and the other four and one-half years old. The one three and one-half years old had just been discharged from St. Mary's Children Hospital, corner 9th avenue and 34th street, New York City, where two operations had been performed on the little fellow, and where he had lain on his back for four months. On my wife and these three children I expend six hundred dollars every year to take care of them, and they are just as nice, just as clean, and just as good as any white children in Tennessee. Of course the agent at Johnson's City sent them 272 miles out of their way, but he did not care as long as they were only colored children, and he probably thought and believed that they were with an unprotected mother.

To say that I am "red-hot" is not at all expressing my feelings. The E. T. V. & G. Ry. system makes a regular thing of committing outrages on colored passengers. This is not their first outrage. It is all right, if they can stand it I can.

What is the race doing anyway? What are we on this earth for? God has freed us by the sword in the hands of white men and black men, and yet we will not use that freedom to protect ourselves from wrongs and outrages committed by the brutal element of the whites upon us, all over the United States. Freedom gives us the right to organize for protection. We are too poor to fight railways, steamboats and other like concerns individually when we are deprived of our just rights. When you go to law you want the almighty dollar, or you can't win. If an injury is too patiently submitted to, others will surely and rapidly follow. On March 2nd, 1890, the Federal Supreme Court upheld the separate coach bill, as being constitutional. In a letter to the New York Age, from Louisiana, I predicted that other Southern states would pass separate coach bills. Well I said at the time, that if the colored people continued to submit to being lynched, put in "Jim Crow" cars, and allow the whites to use them just as they pleased, that in a short time they would burn them up alive, skin them alive, and deprive them of every right a human could enjoy. All this has come to pass since I predicted it. Read these items:

A short time ago some of the best civilized white people in Claiborne parish, La., tied a colored man to a stake, and burnt him up alive. At Flatonia, Texas, August 23rd, a young white boy took a Winchester rifle, and shot two colored men dead. At Gayton, Ga., Sept. 3rd, Wm. Allen, colored, was tied or chained to a tree, and shot to death. At Georgetown, Ky., August 28th, 125 white men rode in town in daylight, took Frank Dudley, colored, from jail and, after carrying him through the public streets, they hung him up to a tree. There were a score or more of white murderers in jail with Dudley but they, of course, were not molested.

Mack Bass was hanged to a telegraph pole at Fayetteville, N. C., September 6th, by civilized white men, all superior to the "nigger." A few days ago, or to be correct, about August 14th, nine colored plantation hands were shot by the "best white" Christians near Priar's Point, Miss. During the same week six other colored men were shot to death by our white Christian brethren in the South. At Arcadia, La., September 9th, a colored man was skinned alive. Well, listen to what I am going to tell you, and it is the truth. The Negro was securely bound to a tree. He was then slowly, but carefully and cruelly skinned alive, and then cut up, bit by bit. He suffered the most excruciating agony, and died one thousand deaths before he got rid of one, but of course his white Christian superiors and captors were hardened. The colored man lived under this horrible torture about forty minutes. The body was left in the woods where he had died. No arrest in connection with the murder has been reported, or are anticipated, concludes the report. Probably the Sheriff, all his assistants and the policeman of the town, joined in the skinning exhibition.

Mr. M. H. Coleman, of Halifax County, Va., was ordered by the best white people of Radford and Norton City, Va., to resign his position as Railway Mail clerk, or be shot. Mr. Coleman was a colored man and, of course, he had to resign. The above are only a few instances, probably one-half of the murders committed by our white brothers are never known, especially if their victims are colored.

A short time ago a white stone mason was lynched in a small town in Kentucky. The organization of stone masons at Cincinnati, of which the victim was a member, took the case up, raised \$9,000, and in a short time all the police officers, the chief included, the sheriff and some more of the best people, all white, were arrested for lynching this white man, and at the last account they were all in trouble. See what organization can do. Now, as a race we must unite for our protection. These lynchings, burnings and skinnings must all be investigated and reported to the whole world. Let us send them to Europe, and have them published by the entire civilized world. Let us go into court and fight there for our just

rights to the bitter end. In the past 15 months I have been all over the United States, and almost everywhere I go I meet some prejudice. So if we don't organize and fight the monster it will grow so big that we will not be able to handle it 30 years hence. All we want is our civil and political rights, and a fair and just administration of the laws. For God's sake, for our own sake and benefit, come in and build up the Afro-American League at once. M. W. Caldwell.

NAMES IN TYPE.

John Penn, who has been elected to the British Parliament is a descendant of the great William Penn.

Patti dictates an hour on her memoirs, pores over the typewritten matter and then, as like as not, tears it up.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is said to be the oldest living congressman. He was first elected in 1849 at the age of thirty-one years.

For his fifty lectures in this country, according to the London Chronicle Sir Edwin Arnold will receive a sum "equal to a year's salary of Lord Salisbury."

Among the permanent decorations to be added to the vestibule of the White House are portraits of Washington and Lincoln, painted on the wall over the mantelpieces.

Blaine and Proctor are the only members of the cabinet who do not smoke, while Foster has the pre-eminence of being the most inveterate smoker of the official family.

The chair occupied by Garibaldi in the Italian legislative chamber in Rome is hung with a laurel wreath. Since the patriot's death no one has been allowed to use it.

The best paid Congregational minister in New York is Dr. Taylor of the Broadway tabernacle, who gets a salary of \$16,000 and in addition the cost of a heavy life insurance.

The leading actor of Copenhagen is Joachim Ludwig Pfister, who for more than fifty years has been connected with the Royal Danish Theater. He has appeared in 700 roles.

Gen. Maury is the third distinguished confederate officer to have a desk in the war records office in Washington. The other two are Gen. Marcus Wright and Gen. George Field.

Mrs. Annie Besant, Theosophy's newest convert of prominence, is said to derive an income of \$4,500 a year from the sociological books she wrote in collaboration with the late Charles Bradlaugh.

William Morris, the English poet, artist and socialist, affects a singularly shabby and unpicturesque attire. He may be seen in Oxford street, in London, wearing an old black slouch hat, an ancient sack coat, baggy trousers and a blue flannel shirt.

Queen Victoria has two beautiful little gold watches by Breguet that are supposed to be 100 years old. They have silver dials and are about the size of a two-shilling piece. One is a blind man's watch, the other is a repeater. Both go perfectly and are in constant use.

Mrs. William Astor has a wonderful snake ring which literally writes in constant motion on her finger. It is constructed of flexible gold wire, each scale being represented by a loop of wire in which a ruby, an emerald or an amethyst is firmly set. The lightest movement of the fingers sets the wire quivering, and the ring scintillates and seems to go round the finger with a serpentine movement that has something eerie in it. It was made in Egypt.

FRESH AND FRAGMENTARY.

A free bed in a hospital is a better memorial than a lot of stained glass.—Mrs. Grundy.

Four daughters of Mrs. Alice Shaw, the professional whistler, have inherited her peculiar talent.

A street urchin preparing to fly a kite is an oxidized silver toothpick stand. The frame of the kite is perforated.

The New Jersey man who secured a patent on his idea of placing rubber on the tips of pencils is said to have realized \$200,000 from it.

A new silver cigarette case is etched with two dogs of contrasting heights and looks below which appears the title "Dignity and Innuence."

Only about one-quarter of the American Indians have to depend on Uncle Sam for support. The others are independent, and some of them are even rich.

Vermont is boasting about her moral status. Since 1880 the population of the State has decreased 3 per cent, but membership in the churches has in the meantime increased nearly 5 per cent.

Under the will of the late Ritter Von Leonhard, who was chancellor of the Papal legation in Vienna, the pope has been left 100,000 francs in money and the half of any eventual gain from the lottery ticket held by the deceased.

FEMININITIES.

To clean brass fixtures, rub them with slices of lemon, then wash in hot water.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is said to use one thousand calling cards every season.

A weak solution of cooking soda will clean a hair-brush without weakening the bristles.

In wiping up a stained floor a pretty gloss is given by adding a little kerosene oil to the water.

There are many people in the world who laugh all the way home and stop as soon as they reach the door.

It is said of American ladies that they wear more diamonds, and that they wear more jewelry than any others.

Brooklyn has another female house-breaker. This one is 50 years old, and is now safely caged in the penitentiary.

By rubbing with a flannel dipped in whitening the brown discolorations may be taken off cups which have been used in baking.

To destroy the odor of paint in a newly-painted room, put a handful of fresh hay in a bucket of water and let it steep in the room over night.

THE MIRACLE OF WALTHAM.

The Finding of a Cross and the Founding of a Church.

The history of Waltham begins with a famous wedding feast. It is that of Tofig, the Royal Standard-bearer, and it caused the death of a King, because Hardeknut at this feast drank himself to death. The great Danish Thane built here a hunting-lodge, writes Walter Besant in Harper's Magazine, the place being in the midst of a mighty forest, of which vestiges remain to this day at Hampstead, Hornsey, and Epping. Now Tofig held lands in Somersetshire as well as in Middlesex. And at a place then called Lutgarsbury, which is now Montacute (*mons acutus*), a singular peaked hill, there lived a smith, who was moved in a dream to dig for a certain cross which it was revealed to him, lay buried underground. He did so, and was rewarded by finding a splendid cross of black marble covered with silver and set with precious stones. When he had found it, he naturally thought it his duty to convey it to the nearest great monastery. In these days quite another course would suggest itself to the fortunate rustic. This smith of Lutgarsbury, therefore, placed the cross on a cart, and informed the oxen (which was quite in the spirit of the time) that he was going to drive them to Glastonbury, that holy house sacred to the memory of Joseph of Arimathea himself, and illustrious for its thorn flowering in mid-winter. Miracle! The oxen refused to move. The parish priest called in to advise, suggested Canterbury, second only to Glastonbury in sanctity. Still these inspired animals refused to move. Perhaps Winchester might be tried. There they had the bones of St. Swithin. No, not even to Winchester would they carry the cross. "Then," said the priest, "let them carry the cross to your master, Tofig, at Waltham." Strange to say, though Waltham had as yet no special sanctity, the intelligent creatures immediately set off with the greatest alacrity in the direction of Waltham, a hundred and fifty miles away, and reached it after a ten days' journey, bearing the cross safely.

The story is preserved in a tract De Inventione Sancte Crucis Walthamensis, and must be believed by all the faithful. Thane Tofig showed his sense of what was due to a miracle by building a church for the reception of the cross, and appointing two canons to serve the church. It is also said that at least sixty persons were cured by means of this miraculous cross, and that many of them continued to live near the church in order to testify to its powers. When, a few years later, Harold obtained possession of the estate, he built a larger and more splendid church on the site, and placed twelve instead of two canons in it, with a dean and a school-master. The church was consecrated in the year 1060, in the presence of King Edward, and Edith, his queen. On his way south to meet William, Harold stopped to pray before the cross. While he prayed, the head on the cross, which had before looked upward, bent forward and so remained downcast. On the field of Senlac, Harold's cry was, "The Holy Cross."

The body of the dead king was brought to the church and buried in the chancel. Only the nave remains, but there still stretches to the east a green space which was once the chancel, and here lies the body of the last Saxon king.

THE KEY OF DEATH.

The Awful Instrument Devised by a Rejected Lover.

About the year 1600 a stranger named Tebaldo established himself as a merchant in Venice. Soon becoming infatuated with the daughter of one of the most ancient and wealthy families he asked her hand and was rejected, the young lady being already affianced. Half crazed and thoroughly enraged, he planned revenge. Being an excellent mechanic he soon evolved a most formidable looking key. The handle of this unique weapon could be easily turned. Being turned it disclosed a spring with a missile in the shape of a needle of exquisite fineness. With the weapon Tebaldo waited at the church door until the maiden he loved passed in on the morning of her marriage. When the bridegroom appeared the desperate lover, unperceived, sent the slender, poisoned needle into his rival's breast, and within an hour he was dead of a "strange, baffling disease." Again Tebaldo demanded the hand of the maiden, but was refused. Within a few days both her parents had died in a very mysterious manner. Suspicion being excited, examination was made, and the small steel instruments found in the flesh in both cases. One day the maiden allowed Tebaldo an audience, but told him that she would never be his bride. Within an hour she was a corpse. Tebaldo was suspected, the key discovered and the culprit hanged. The celebrated "key of death" is still shown to the curious visitor of the Venice Museum.—St. Louis Republic.

Reader: "Ever read the 'Black Snake, Empeck'?" Empeck: "No. It isn't a proper book for decent people to read." Reader: "How do you know? You said you hadn't read it." Empeck: "But my wife has."—Yankee Blade.

OUR CANADIAN COUSINS

THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS CANADIAN POINTS.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 16.—The party given by Mrs. Cooke on Monday evening was very enjoyable. The singing was excellent and all present enjoyed the reading of "Fra Gracoma" by Mr. Richard Harrison. Mr. Harrison's reading shows evidence of study and perseverance, and he seems equally at home in grave and serious selections.

Prince Momolu's lecture at the B. M. E. church, describing the customs and laws of his native land, was instructive and interesting to the audience, who were much pleased with the earnest, dignified manner of the young man.

In a recent visit to Chatham, the Plaindealer correspondent had the pleasure of attending the Baptist association, and was much pleased at the evidences of success and progress which were apparent. The church has been remodeled and presents a very neat and cozy appearance. A visit to the B. M. E. and A. M. E. churches discovered the same zeal as to the conduct of services, and the excellent appearance of the church property. The courtesy of the people is proverbial, and they were at their best on this occasion.

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 15.—A party was given in honor of Miss Green and mother, and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all present. Refreshments were served at the ice-cream parlors by Miss Harriet Sheffield. Mrs. Green regretted very much that some who were expected were delayed by the accident which happened near Furgest.

Mrs. and Miss Chessa Green have spent their three months' vacation at Brantford. Many friends regretted their departure very much.

Mrs. and Miss Malory, of Preston, spent Sunday in Guelph.

Mr. Joseph Smith and Mr. S. P. White, who were expected to return from Mostfield in time for the party last week, but were delayed four hours on account of the accident, and arrived just as the party was over.

Mrs. K. Thomas is visiting her mother in the city.

George Workman was arrested Sunday on the charge of theft.

Miss M. J. Mubott, of Glen Allen, is visiting in the city.

Mr. William Lawson spent Sunday with his brother. M. S.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 14.—Mrs. and Miss Chessa Green, who have been rusticated in the Telephone city during the hot summer months, left on the 9th inst., for Guelph, where they will visit old acquaintances for a few days. From there they will return to their home in Collingwood, Ont. Miss Green made many friends in the city during her short stay.

Mrs. Charlotte Jones, of South street, left Saturday for Toronto, to attend the Fair.

The Eastern Workers society gave a very pleasant entertainment in the church on the 8th inst., for the benefit of the pastor, Rev. Blount. A very pleasant evening was spent, and a neat little sum was realized.

Quarterly meeting services will be held here next Sabbath.

Changeable weather, plenty of rain and tons of mud. I. N.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Amos Johnson gave a grand reception on Monday evening, Sept. 7, from 8 to 11 o'clock, in honor of their niece, Miss Laura Sharhorn, who has been their guest for the past two months, and who expects to leave in a few days for her home in Denver, Col. Among the many friends present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Gwyder, the Misses Gwyder, Mr. and Mrs. Brazier, Rev. J. H. Bell, wife and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Van Patter, Miss Van Patter, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Gunt, Miss Hill, Miss Holland, Mrs. Berrie, Mrs. Anderson, of Elyria, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johnson, Mr. John Hammond, Mr. Willie Howard, Miss Watts, of Berlin, Ont., Miss Mrs. Howard, Mrs. John Johnson, Mrs. M. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamson, Mrs. M. Bromely, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Merton, Mr. John Holland, Mr. Willie Holland, and many others. The friends present wished Miss Sharhorn a safe journey to her home in Colorado, and deeply regret her departure.

FINDLAY PERSONALS.

Findlay, O., Sept. 14.—Brother Mason preached the funeral sermon of our loved and lamented Bishop Campbell to a large and interested congregation, Sunday morning, and his farewell sermon in the evening.

The Biblical Biorama given at the church on the 7th and 8th by E. M. Grandison, was a success financially, gave general satisfaction to those that visited it. Miss Mollie Russell received the prize for selling the largest number of tickets.

Findlay's thirteen schools opened Monday, with a good attendance at all of them.

Mr. Taylor has returned home from Dayton, where he had been working. He says Findlay is the best place after all.

Miss Laura Ransom left Sunday morning for her home, taking her little nephew, Master Wilber, with her. At the social managed by Mrs. T. A. York, Thursday night, \$18 was cleared.

Miss Mattie Sims, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. C. Johnson, starts for Germantown, Ky., Thursday, to assist her sister with her school at that place.

Mr. Brown, of Toledo, after visiting his parents and friends for a week, left for Cincinnati Thursday, with the intention of locating in St. Louis.

Miss Minnie Dyer, after visiting here a few days with relatives and friends, left Wednesday for her home in Fortia.

Miss Currier, of Upper Sandusky, is visiting in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. King have moved, and when you call on them be sure and take a car.

Messrs. T. J. Bond and T. A. York expect to spend the 22nd in Cincinnati.

Mr. Beecher Allen leaves for Wooner to-day, where he is attending college.

Miss Bertha Allen leaves to-day for Columbus, where she will visit friends and relatives for a month.

Miss Jennie Overton, a relative of Mr. C. Scott, is in our city, and expects to make Findlay her home.

The collection in the church Sunday was \$41, which amount finished payour minister's salary. T. A. Y.

Piqua, O., Sept. 13.—Labor Day was observed in fine style. Nearly all of the industries of Piqua were represented and made a fine display. We are proud to know that the bill introduced to make Labor Day a legal holiday was by an Afro-American.

The Rev. John J. Smallwood, of Spring Grove, Va., is delivering lectures in a number of the churches. Subject, "The American Negro."

The Rev. D. M. Turner, of Goddardville, is here, the guest of his brother, Jesse Turner; he preached for the Second Baptist church while here.

Mrs. Elmer Nelson, after an extended visit with Mrs. George Rile, has returned home to Davenport, Iowa. The Rev. John Smallwood filled the pulpit at Cyrene A. M. E. church, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Earl Reese and Miss Jane W. Lee were married last Tuesday evening by the Rev. P. M. Weddell, of Calvary Baptist church. D. A. M.

Oil City, Pa., Sept. 13.—Mrs. A. Wheeler and little son, Leroy, of Duke Centre, are in the city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkins served an elegant tea on Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Carter, of Allegheny, Pa. The necktie social last Friday given by the ladies of Brown's chapel, was a success.

Mr. S. T. Lucas is remodeling his residence on Grove avenue.

Mr. William A. Henson is on the sick list. F. M. B.

BLITHESOME BITS.

Kicks—"So you think the ministers practice what they preach?" Licks—"Why, yes; they preach sermons, and if you lived near one you could hear him practicing a week beforehand."—Oswell Citizen.

"We have come to offer you an increase in salary," said the deacon, "but we have doubts whether you will accept it." "By so?" asked the parson eagerly. "Fease," said the deacon, "we haven't been able to collect it."—Judge.

Johnny—"Pa, what does the paper mean when it says that Mr. Little's son taken Miss Brown as the partner of his joys and sorrows?" Pa—"It means my son, that they are to enter upon life upon the share-and-share-alike principle. He will take all the joys and let her have all the sorrows."—Boston Transcript.

Uncle—"I'm afraid you're an extravagant fellow, Jack. How much did that cigar cost?" Nephew—"Twenty-five cents." Uncle—"Too much! You ought to begin to economize." Nephew—"Well, if you will promise to buy better cigars than you do, I'll smoke yours, and that will save me a good deal."—Munsey's Weekly.

A young St. Paul physician claims to have made \$300 vaccinating people since the smallpox scare broke out. He ran out of virus and had to use maulage, but he eased his conscience by digging a little deeper, and he actually believes he earned every fee he got. He set the fears of many people at rest, and that ought to be worth something.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Any article that has outlived 22 years of competition and imitation, and sells more and more each year, must have merit. Dobbins' Electric Soap, first made in 1869, is just that article. Those who use it each week, and their name is legion, save clothes and strength, and let soap do the work. All that we can say as to its merits, pales into nothingness, before the story it will tell, itself, of its own perfect purity and quality, if you will give it one trial. Ask your grocer for it. He has it, or will get it. Try it next Monday.

There are many imitation Electric Soaps in which electricity plays no part Dobbins' is the original one, all Magnesian, Electric, and Electro-Magnets are fraudulent imitations. Ask for Dobbins' Electric, so that our name is on every wrapper, and if any other is sent you by your grocer, when you order ours,—send it back to him.

I. L. CRAIG & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

In the matter of the Estate of Jesse Stowers, deceased, We the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the law office of W. H. Woodbury, No. 32 McGraw Building, Detroit, Michigan, in said County, on Friday, the twenty-third day of October, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one, and on Friday, the eleventh day of March, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two, at ten o'clock, A. M., of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the tenth day of September, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one were allowed by said Court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. Dated, September 16th, Detroit, Michigan. Benjamin B. Pelham, William H. Anderson, Commissioners.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, '91.

"This selection has been recommended by a large number of members of the Detroit Bar, with whose words of commendation I very cordially agree."—Senator McMillan to President Harrison in behalf of Prof. Straker.

"The Democratic party doesn't seem to be able to stand prosperity. They are in a great mess in New York State, and but little better off in party affairs in Detroit. On with the dance.

The separate car law is becoming more and more irksome to the Southerners who were so eager to pass it. Some roads in Arkansas and Louisiana have abolished their smokers because they cannot afford to run two smokers with each train, and now prohibit smoking upon the trains. The separate car must go.

The Republicans of the Empire State seem to have put their best foot forward in the nomination of J. Sloat Fassett for Governor. He is young, energetic, able and commands the respect of all factions of the party. The Democrats recognize his splendid running qualities, and a stubborn fight may be expected from now out in that state.

Notwithstanding the fact that Senator McMillan is a very busy man, that he has large interests to control, he has given sufficient study to social problems to appreciate the importance position has on one's influence for good. His letter of endorsement of Prof. Straker's candidacy for Judge indicates this. He sees what a struggle the race is having to show themselves worthy. Having discovered worth in individuals of the Afro-American race himself, he says Prof. Straker's appointment would be a fitting recognition of his race. Should President Harrison view the matter as Senator McMillan has, Prof. Straker will be one of the Appellate Judges.

The League has been the means of the Rev. W. H. Heard winning one suit, and it is about to undertake another in which he is the complainant. The Plaindealer wonders how much of the amount that was gained for him was turned over to the treasury of the League to carry on the other. It seems to the Plaindealer that, as the League undertook and carried this one through, on a principle that at least some share of it should be given to it to help carry on its warfare. If damages are awarded in every suit that is won by it, the money consideration should be turned into the League treasury to help it pay expenses, and it ought to be so understood.

The New South, of Beaufort, S. C., takes the Plaindealer to task for saying we must fight to free ourselves of prejudice. Mr. Bamfield thinks we spoke ill-advisedly, and claims the future welfare of the race lies in cultivating friendly relations with those about them. Granting all he says, we still assert that these relations should not be cultivated at the price of manhood. There never should be, never can be any consideration for which a man would surrender one jot or tittle of the common rights of men and citizens. Wealth and prosperity should count for naught when civility and full citizenship does not accompany them. An ambitious soul, conscious of possessing every characteristic that other men possess, knows no peace under subjugation, curtailment of privileges, or humiliation, and it never can. We assert only what we have practiced when we say we must fight prejudice and do it in proportion to its virulence. Not long since our valued Washington correspondent, in speaking of the Southern Exposition, said: "We have dwelt too emphatically on the wrongs we have suffered in the South, thus overlooking privileges and opportunities." He claimed the young men should, on the contrary, be fired with industrial progress. His last assertion is an important truth. In too many cases has the reaction from forced service made ignorant idlers, and in others given a false impression of the dignity of labor. In this respect, as the New South says, we are to blame for much of our ignorance, poverty and shiftlessness. We are rich in a free land, boasting of free men and free institutions, we must humbly bend and have ourselves stamped before the world as inferior beings. This is success at too great a cost. Yes, we must fight; with hand, heart and mind, and, when the necessity arises, with nerve and muscle.

There are thousands now, thank God, who will never yield to this unreasonable proscription.

At the convention of the Farmers' Alliance, or Peoples' party, in Texas, there were a few Afro-American delegates. Upon the attitude that the Alliance should bear to the Afro-American in that State, there was considerable discussion, and greater freedom of speech was permitted to the delegates than they have ever had in any political convention outside of the Republican party, and as a result two of them were put on the committee representing the State at large, but whose special work should be among Afro-Americans.

The Plaindealer has always welcomed these side issues in the South, since for a time it sets faction against faction among the bourgeois, and opens a wedge for free speech and greater political liberty, and enables the race to make a step forward. Some impression, too, is made by these issues, toward dividing the whites on political subjects, impels all to enlist the support of the Afro-American, causing them also to divide on issues, unrestrained by a unity of purpose growing out of their condition.

Free speech in Texas in the ordinary assembly, unless used in glorifying the lost cause and eulogizing its dead and living leaders, and abusing Washington and Lincoln, has not been tolerated, and they who used it otherwise than according to Texas thought, did so at their peril, hence it is that the position assumed by Afro-American delegates seems all the more encouraging from the sturdy independence manifested. The Plaindealer gives a part of the debate to show its nature.

The speaker having referred to the claims of the colored man, the following colloquy followed.

Melvin Wade, colored.—I would like to know what you mean by considering the colored men's claims in contradiction to the claims of any other citizen of the United States?

The chair disclaimed drawing distinctions. He had been asked who were entitled to work in the organization. The committee would proclaim the answer to the world.

Captain Evans.—Every colored citizen in these United States has the same privileges that any white citizen has, and that is what is meant.

Melvin Wade.—When it comes down to practice, it is not the fact. If we are equal, why does not the Sheriff summon Negroes on juries? And why hang up the sign "Negro" in passenger cars? I want to tell my people what the People's party is going to do. I want to tell them that it is going to work a black and a white horse in the same field.

The Chair.—That is what I mean in bringing it before the committee, so that they should know our action. Dr. Harris suggested that there be white and colored clubs, and let them confer together.

Mr. Johnson.—Resolved that each Congressional district, through its chairman, appoint one colored man to co-operate with those already appointed in the organization of the People's party.

A delegate.—This will not do. The colored people are a part of the people and they must be recognized as such.

Colored Delegate Hayes.—If you cannot take us and elect us in this convention we will not thank you. We do not propose to be appointed by chairmen. You must appoint us by the convention and make us feel that we are men. You will lose in spite of the devil and high water if you do not treat the Negro squarely.

Captain Evans.—We have no disposition to ostracize the colored people, but they are poorly represented here. The only thing we can do in the absence of their representation is to elect a representative for the State at large, and I recommend that Mr. Hayes be elected, and let him organize the colored people in harmony with the People's party.

A delegate offered an amendment placing two colored men upon the committee from the State at large. Adopted.

Elsewhere on the Plaindealer will be found the text of the separate car law of Tennessee. This law and its operations have caused quite a stir all over the country because of its disagreeable features, and the accommodations accorded to Afro-Americans. Not later than July 20th, the Rev. W. H. Heard, of Philadelphia, was ejected from a Pullman palace car upon a railroad in that State. The Afro-American League has instructed its attorney to look into the matter, and if the evidence warrants, suit will be brought. In this affair, the Pullman Palace Car company deny being a party to the outrage, and last week its legal adjuster had a conference with League officials in regard to it. Delegate S. F. Hardy, of St. Paul, Minnesota, has also been maltreated, and suit will also be brought against the railroad. From the text of the law it would seem to the Plaindealer that the railway is liable for furnishing the unequal accommodations, but that the State should be made the defendant for the passage of a law which is clearly class legislation, and hence not recognized by the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits it. The text of the law in Texas and Arkansas is more severe, because of the greater fine placed upon both conductor and passenger for violation of the law. These laws are degrading to manhood and womanhood, and all that is noble in their nature should rise up and protest, and contribute of

their means in supporting the suits that will be made in the effort to secure justice and have this abominable class law eliminated from the statute books of the States.

The opening of the Southern Exposition is almost at hand, and the Plaindealer hopes for it, particularly that part of it set apart for the handwork of the Afro-American, unqualified success. To this end a large amount of energy has been expended, men have traveled all through the Southland working up enthusiasm for it, commissioners have been appointed in different states, and activity seems to be the one predominant quality attending it. Out of all this energy, this great preparation, the exhibit of the Afro-American should fill the 25,000 feet, which seems to the Plaindealer the only small part of the affair, allotted to it with overflowing of the product of Afro-American skill and invention. If this enterprise is successful, it cannot help but tend to the good of the Afro-American, not only of the Southland, but of all people of this class throughout the United States, and improve their status as workers. The work of Commissioner Price and Supervisor Hamlin has already received deserved encomiums, and whatever of success that will attach to this exhibit will, in no small measure, belong to them. The Southern Immigration Bureau, too, which has conceived the whole affair, has not been niggardly, so far as Plaindealer knowledge is concerned in limiting the expense for this department of the Exposition, and so far as the class of Afro-Americans is concerned from whom they are likely to obtain exhibits, their expenditure is at least in proportion to the like class from amongst the whites, for which it deserves credit. Amicable arrangements like these the Plaindealer can endorse; it brings white and colored men into close contact in a business sense, and the good qualities of the one would have an effect upon the other, and the result will be with individuals a gradual relaxation from prejudices on certain lines.

Success to the Exposition.

It seems strange that the Plaindealer at this date should have to explain its attitude relative to the position the Afro-American must take to secure what really belongs to him as a citizen, yet the idea the New South seems to have formed, caused by an editorial in our issue of August 28th, which ended: "Activity is life; stagnation is death. Resistance to oppression means liberty, and indicates manhood. Submission indicates servility, and means debasement. Between the two, there is for the Afro-American, no middle ground. He must organize to resist oppression and to secure the rights belonging to him."

The Plaindealer is not so ignorant of the state of affairs throughout the South as to advocate an uprising is to try to secure by force of arms his rights, for it knows that such an attempt under present conditions would be foolhardy, and result in partial, if not complete, extermination, and it sees with regret that the great number of lynchings and outrages against life and property of the race is rapidly trending toward such a condition when a box of lucifers in the hands of desperate men may prove more terrible, and inflict greater loss than an armed conflict. It is because it fears this that the Plaindealer has been so constant in advising the organization of the League to secure through the methods of peace their rights. The world has advanced in thought, and greater victories are won in time of peace than ever were gained as the result of disastrous warfare. Public sentiment is the great factor of our times, and compels kings to bow to its mandate, and nations to agree to its will. But public sentiment is not to be gained by servility, nor freedom to be won by the cringing words of debased natures. Suits are not to be won against railroads, for unequal accommodation, without legal fights, nor will class laws be declared unconstitutional unless a fight is made in the Supreme Court of the United States, where the most brilliant talent, and the strongest argument will have to be made to gain the victory. The abuses of the convict camps cannot be overcome by fawning or even sporadic attempts, but the enormities have to be held up constantly before the people, their consciences are to be lashed, caucuses are to be won, legislatures carried, and all this requires a courage as great, a persistency as strong, as ever influenced soldiers on the field of battle. (The same can be said with reference to other abuses of the South, and the Afro-American must try to win his fight by such means, rather than wait to be driven to more desperate ones, for there are extremes to every nature which revolt at a given point and the victim turns upon his tormentors. Acquisition of wealth alone will not give freedom. Southern intolerance is more fierce and severe than Russian despotism, and tithes the accumulations of the Jews are fast disappearing in the face of the persecutions they are subject to. The Plaindealer would rather have freedom, and be just able to eke out a bare existence, than to

have wealth and not have the privilege of using it as a man, and be denied the common rights that the most debased and ignorant whites have. The Afro-American cannot afford to be quiet. He must be active by the very force of circumstances, or sink lower in the scale, for, as the Plaindealer said in the beginning, "Activity is life; stagnation is death. Resistance to oppression means liberty and indicates manhood," while submission means debasement and indicates servility.

Current Comment.

New York Recorder: Carping at the World's Fair management is no longer in order. Let us all take off our coats and help Chicago.

The Washington Pilot: There is a pretty loud talk of Blaine for '92. How does he stand on the Election's Bill? New York, Ohio and Indiana voters are taking on inquiring minds now-a-days.

The New York Age: The trustees of the Grant Monument fund have been having a cat and parrot time over the salary of Secretary Richard T. Greener. For the past five years it has averaged \$2,000 per annum; then it was advanced to \$2,400; then it was abolished entirely; and then it was restored. The four Republican members, except Judge Sidney Dillon, headed by General C. H. T. Collins, are opposed to giving the secretary any salary; while the three Democrats, headed by ex-Mayor William R. Grace, are in favor of giving the salary. The Republican trustees should be ashamed of themselves.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Payments on Exposition stock subscriptions are coming in very rapidly now. The two heaviest days were August 31 and September 1, upon which \$400,000 were paid in.

The World's Fair power plant will be of 24,000 horse power, and will require the services of 250 engineers, firemen and attendants.

Mrs. Susan Gale Cook, of Tennessee, is now Permanent Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, having been elected at the September meeting.

The London Chronicle says that the Prince of Wales has not decided to go to Chicago to attend the Exposition, and that he is likely to be accompanied by Emperor William of Germany.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which operates all the way from Alaska to Mexico, has agreed to carry all exhibits to and from the Exposition at half regular freight rates. The Southern Pacific railway system has made a like concession on all perishable goods. This insures a very extensive fruit exhibit from the Pacific Coast.

The model for the statue of Queen Isabella, on which Miss Harriet Hosmer has been at work in her studio at Rome, is almost completed. The Queen is represented in full royal robes, stepping down from her throne, with her jewels in her outstretched hand. The figure is full of grace and strength, and the robes have been most skillfully draped by the artist, giving a pleasing outline from every point of view.

A committee of live stock experts has apportioned the cash premiums to be awarded in the Exposition Live Stock Department, amounting to \$150,000, as follows: For horses, \$52,000; cattle, \$30,000; swine, \$15,000; poultry and pet stock, \$10,000; dogs, \$4,000. This leaves a contingent fund of \$19,000, which Chief Buchanan says should be held for special breeds of animals that may have been overlooked.

The dates for holding the various live-stock shows during the Exposition have been decided upon by the National Commission. The period devoted to the exhibition of animals for awards in the following divisions for live-stock will be as follows: Cattle, Sept. 11 to Sept. 27; horses, jacks and jennets, Aug. 24 to Sept. 27; sheep and swine, Oct. 2 to Oct. 14; kennel show or dogs, June 12 to June 17; poultry, pigeons, pet stock, etc., Oct. 18 to Oct. 30. Exhibitors of horses and cattle must accompany their application with written evidence as to the pedigree of the animal offered for entry. This written evidence implies a description or pedigree in the standard live-stock record books. Animals unregistered, but which have some peculiar historical value, may be exhibited, but may not compete for any prizes or medals which may be offered.

S. H. Peabody, ex-President of the Illinois State University, has been confirmed as Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts of the Exposition.

J. M. Sumuels, of Kentucky, has been confirmed as Chief of the Department of Horticulture, and L. W. Robinson, of Philadelphia, as Chief of the Department of Machinery. John Thorpe, of New York, is Sub-Chief in the Horticulture Department, in charge of Floriculture.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

The Hyman brothers have closed their Richmond store for lack of support.

The little daughter of John C. Daney, editor of the Star of Zion, died last week.

Mr. William H. Morris, of Philadelphia, claims to be the champion mile sprinter of the United States.

Prof. R. R. Wright, of Augusta, Ga., has been elected president of the Georgia State Industrial College.

George Godfrey, the Afro-American heavy-weight, announces that he will fight any one of the big fellows, and be ready in November.

The Woman's Afro-American Union, of New York, is engaged in the laudable undertaking of building a home at Westbury, L. I., to be known as the H. H. Garrett Memorial Fresh Air Home, where respectable women and girls can go for a few days' rest in the hot summer months. They have also sent \$75 to Africa, to bring home little Jennie Barbosa, granddaughter of Henry Highland Garrett.

An Afro-American of Louisiana, while building a levee, found a keg of silver dollars, supposed to contain \$18,000. He left that vicinity immediately.

Westward, Ho!

Memphis Afro-Americans Preparing to Try Their Fortunes West.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 11.—In keeping with a promise made while visiting Detroit, I will draw upon my memory for interesting facts regarding the new Eldorado, Oklahoma.

On reaching the boundary line between Kansas and Oklahoma, I was informed by the conductor, and at once began to look around me with interest. At first the flat prairie land with its mere fringe of trees along the river banks, was not prepossessing, but before reaching Guthrie the prospect changed and I was pleased to note under successful cultivation corn, wheat, cotton and a variety of vegetables.

I reached my destination about two o'clock, and was struck with the heterogeneous collection of inhabitants; all shades, sizes and nationalities were represented. My objective point was the office of the Hon. E. P. McCabe, whom I found pleasantly situated in a cozy business-like office, surrounded by numbers of home-seekers, whose questions he endeavored to answer most patiently and thoroughly. His entire time seems to be devoted to imparting information to new-comers.

Guthrie is a pretty place, with a population of 7,000 inhabitants, doing a thriving business. The buildings are substantial, and most of them of the latest designs. The objectionable feature about the place is the hold that the liquor traffic has on the people. In the interest of good morals and complete success of the town, it is hoped that this feature will be modified.

The site laid off for Langston City is about 16 miles from Guthrie and I made the route by carriage that I might obtain a better view of the surrounding country.

It is a faint expression of the truth to say that the lands are rich and fertile. It is all that, and much more. Watermelons are said to grow to the weight of 100 pounds. Several nurseries are to be seen between Guthrie and Langston, where fruit trees of any kind may be bought for five cents. Reaching Langston just before dark I was able to get a pretty fair view of it before supper.

This prospective city forms a part of Oklahoma which has been thrown open to the public, and borders on the line known as the Sac and Fox strip, yet to be opened. One and a half miles from the site is a river known as the Cimarron, the water of which is salt, and in which game fish are said to be plentiful. The land around Langston is much more fertile than that around Guthrie. Langston has a post-office, four or five stores, one church, the office in which the Herald is printed is also located there, and one boarding-house and from five to ten residences.

As to the final outcome of Langston City, I am not prepared to give an opinion, as I do not care to underestimate, or over-estimate it.

One thing that prompts me to hesitate in offering an opinion just now is the fact that the idea is to make it exclusively a city for colored people. To me that seems unwise, and I voice the sentiment of many people of this place who have purchased lots. It seems to me to be following a bad precedent. Discrimination, drawing the color line and class legislation are the very evils that have checked the progress which we were making in the South. The wheel is clogged, and the condition of things, when they change at all now change for the worst. Realizing the evil effects of distinction as to race here, hundreds of our energetic men say "No, we are ready to go West and start life anew, but we do not wish to be then confronted with the same old bugbear there, encouraging and fostered by our own race." God forbid!

Our white brother has had several years' advantage over us in the start of life, and his experience will be valuable in the new country. We may do well without him, but we will do better with him, provided a mutual feeling of good-will and trust is fostered. But whether we go to Oklahoma or elsewhere, the decree has gone forth that we must better our condition by leaving the South and going where we may have a hand in framing the laws by which we are governed.

It is said that we are a happy and contented people. The saddest hearts are found beneath smiling faces, and silence is by no means a sign of our non-sensitiveness.

But I am deviating from the subject, for which I beg forgiveness. The possibilities of Oklahoma are grand, the outcome is still problematical, in my opinion. H. W. Washington.

Mr. Oliver Cromwell Hall, of Chicago, Ill., will be married to Miss Lovenia Morgan, of Lockport, N. Y., Thursday afternoon, October 8.

Mr. W. H. Talbert, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Mary Burnett, of Oberlin, O., were married Tuesday, Sept. 8. Ex-President Fairchild, of Oberlin college, performed the ceremony.

Mr. John C. Keelan, at one time correspondent of the Plaindealer from Toledo, now of Washington, D. C., will be married Thursday, September 17, to Miss Mary Louisa Lewis, of Boston, Mass.

William F. Powell, principal of the Sixth School District, of Camden, N. J., has been tendered the post of Consul to San Domingo, to succeed John S. Durham, the new minister to Hayti. Mr. Powell has taught school in Camden nine years, and is one of the most popular teachers in the city.

Newport, Ark., Sept. 14.—The big cotton pickers' strike, which Humphrey of the alliance said would take place yesterday all over the South, did not materialize in this district. The workmen paid no attention to his circulars.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 14.—The president of the colored alliance in Florence County, says that Humphrey's circular has been received and distributed, and that the members of the Cotton Pickers' Alliance in that county stopped work on Saturday last.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Miss Pearl LeVan, of Port Huron, Mich., left Toledo Thursday to take up her schooling. She was the guest of Miss Etta Moxley, of Ontario street.

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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MERE MENTION.

To City Subscribers.

On and after June 1, 1891, all unpaid subscriptions will be charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each three months. The present low price of the Plaindealer,—One Dollar per year,—cannot be allowed to those who do not pay in advance, when bills are presented.

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

Mrs. Anna Miller has returned from her visit to St. Clair, Mich.

The communication from Fletcher is, for lack of space, omitted this week.

Mr. Will Davis left Wednesday for a visit to his home in Washington.

Messrs. Albert Johnson and Arthur Palmer are back from Cleveland, O.

Mr. Walter H. Stowers has been appointed clerk in the Assessor's office.

Mr. John Lenox, a former Detroit boy, is visiting friends and relations in the city. He now resides in Buffalo.

Mrs. Isaac Wilkinson and daughter, of Alfred street, spent Sunday in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Howard, of Winder street, is preparing to leave the city for Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. F. Winborn has returned from a delightful visit to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.

Mrs. John Gray has returned to Chicago, after being pleasantly entertained by Detroit friends.

Mrs. A. Thomas has removed from Wilkins street to Napoleon street, near Hastings.

Miss Emily Brown gave a small dancing party Friday night, in honor of Miss Burns, of Chicago.

Miss Eugenia Burns, who has been guest of Miss Julia Williams, returned to Chicago Saturday.

Mr. Frank Hyman left this city Saturday, after a pleasant stay of two weeks' duration.

The Misses Somerville, Davis and Henderson returned to Detroit Sunday, from Cleveland.

Miss Amanda Luckett has gone to Alexandria, Va., to attend the funeral of her father, who died last Saturday.

Mr. Benj. R. Campbell and son, Charles, left last Monday evening for Toronto, Ont., to visit friends and relatives.

Mr. Chas. Mirault left last Monday morning for one week's visit to Toronto, Ont. He was accompanied by his mother and sister.

Mr. Hawkins has instituted proceedings against his wife, Jeannette Hawkins, for divorce. Prof. D. A. Straker is the attorney.

The Misses Bertie Williams, Eleanor Owens, Mary Campbell and Mary Griffin left last Monday evening for Texas, where they will resume their teaching again.

Mrs. W. H. Smith, of 227 Cass avenue, is visiting friends in Wheeling, W. Va., and upon her return home will visit Mrs. L. Johnson, nee Lanson, at Columbus, Ohio.

Robert Blakemore, of Detroit, is now in Gloucester, Mass., and although this old Eastern town offers many attractions for him, he still longs for Detroit. He is delighted with the salt water he finds there.

The Smoke Preventative company has been formed with a capital stock of \$10,000, all of which is paid in. The stockholders are Warren H. Woodbury, Chas. C. Wolcott and Walter H. Stowers.

The Detroit City Band returned home last Wednesday from their trip to Montreal. Their trip was very successful and aside from the pleasant business features they greatly enjoyed the hospitality extended them all along the line. At Montreal they were guests of Messrs Woodland and Hall, and were entertained by the Mayor. Returning they made a short stay in Toronto, where they were banquetted by Mr. Isaac Collins.

"The Black Phalanx" is a work giving the history of the part black soldiers have taken from time to time in the wars of our country. It should be in the hands of every Afro-American who would learn of the bravery and patriotism of his ancestors. Mr. W. H. Smith, 74 Champlain street, has the agency in this city, and expects to visit every Afro-American family in it.

4t.-436.

The many friends of Richard B. Harrison are making extensive preparations to tender him a testimonial at Fraternity Hall, Wednesday evening, Sept. 30. Mr. Harrison has been very liberal with his services in church and society entertainments for the past five years, and his friends take this opportunity of showing their appreciation for him. It is desired that all will interest themselves, and endeavor to make the affair a grand success.

The program, which promises to eclipse all preceding ones, will be participated in by the following: Mr. Richard B. Harrison, Mrs. Maggie Porter Cole, Prof. Edwin Westall, Madame F. E. Preston, Miss E. Anna Smith, Miss Lillian F. Preston, Mr. Geo. Owen, Mr. Wm. Crane and Mr. Edward Hagan. The management will be under the direction of Mr. Frank Shewcraft.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mincy are rejoicing over a young daughter.

Mrs. James Glasco and son, of Minneapolis, Minn., are guests of her mother, Mrs. Lannox on Brewster street.

Our Offer To You!

"Gems of Department" is one of the most beautiful books ever issued from the American press, the publisher's price of which is \$2.50. This elegant book contains gems of thought from the best writers and thinkers of the world, and is at once a guide to learning, a manual of knowledge, a teacher of etiquette, and a book of beauty. It is superbly illustrated and handsomely bound in English cloth, gold edges. Receipts, hints, rules of behavior, dress, conversation, education, marriage, divorce, how to travel. It is peculiarly suitable for a holiday gift book, and Plaindealer subscribers can get it for \$1. The Plaindealer one year and "Gems of Department," only \$2. **SUBSCRIBE.**

Planches Here and There.

Two young Afro-Americans of Baltimore soundly trounced a young German who has recently come here from the old country because he had fallen victim to the charms of a good-looking young Afro-American girl, and has escorted her to church two or three times. They were arrested and paid their fines with good grace, believing that black men have just as much right as white men to protect the theory of "race antipathy." **LOCAL.**

A London philanthropist has made a new discovery and every woman can now look forward to perpetual joy, both for herself and friends. Somebody has discovered that electricity is a beautifier, and an establishment has been started in London where the marks of time and the blemishes of nature by careful sponging can be wiped entirely out. To be sure electricity is dangerous, and the chances are that blemishes and individuals may be wiped out together, but who would hesitate for a small risk like that with the prospect of un fading loveliness and perpetual youth in store?

Not quite so bad, but almost as disagreeable as the scandal-monger is the curious individual who is always trying to find out something about the affairs of his neighbor. If you are not prepared when you meet him to be catechised on your out-gings and in-comings, you must choose between the rudeness of telling him to mind his own business, and the sin of prevarication. Between rudeness and lying most of us choose the latter, which is probably the reason why the ancient wise man said in his haste, "All men are liars." If in his leisure he had added "and women, too," he would not have fallen wide of the mark. They can't help it. The question habit is bad for the questioner as well as his victim because when he becomes fully charged with information naturally he begins to give it off, and frequently repeats things which were better left untold. The small boy and his terrible questions have passed into proverb. His counterpart is found in the full-grown Paul Pry, and neither of them should be tolerated in polite society.

The best features of a daily paper, a family paper, a religious paper, a farmer's paper, are found in the Plaindealer. You should subscribe. \$1 per year.

THE HAMILTON CENTENNIAL.

The people of the most noted cities in the United States as well as the most prosperous of the many thriving ones on the line of the C. H. & D., celebrate the hundredth anniversary of his birth September 17, 18 and 19. Just a hundred years ago Gen. Arthur St. Clair, then governor of the Northwest Territory, with an army of 1,500, marched from what is now called Cumminsville to the present site of Hamilton, on the Big Miami river, and erected a stockade fort, which he called Fort Hamilton. It was a wilderness then, and in a hundred years it has been transformed into a busy city. The celebration will begin Thursday, Sept. 17, with a beautiful pageant entitled "The Feast of Flowers and Youth." Friday will be a day of concerts, and meetings addressed by prominent orators and old settlers. The celebration will conclude on Saturday with a grand concert by a chorus of 500; historical oration by Hon. Joseph Cox, of Cincinnati, magnificent fireworks and a mammoth parade. The latter will be reviewed by Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and the governors of Kentucky and Indiana. The C. H. & D. announces the sale of round trip tickets at one cent per mile to Hamilton and return on September 19, from Cincinnati, Lima, Indianapolis, Chillicothe and all intermediate points.

Perhaps you would like to do a little missionary work for us. If so, call your neighbor's attention to the Plaindealer. He will subscribe if you ask him. Try it. \$1 a year.

Cincinnati Excursions.

Via C. H. & D., at One Cent per mile, on September 11, 12 and 19. The rates will apply from all points on the C. H. & D., E. R., on September 11 and 12, and tickets will be good returning September 13, the occasion for this cheap rate being the dedication of the Odd Fellows' Hall, which, when completed, will be one of the finest buildings in the state. Pain's great spectacle, "The Last Days of Pompeii" given under the auspices of the Order of Cincinnati, the Latonia Jockey Club races and the Zoo concerts are among the other attractions Cincinnati offers at this time. Ask your agent for further information and rates or address B. O. McCormick, Gen. P. & Ticket Agent, Cincinnati, O.

John Morris, of New York, a waiter on the steamboat, Mary Power, committed suicide last week by jumping from a fifth-story window, in a fit of delirium tremens.

RUSSET SHOES AND OXFORDS, FOR LESS THAN THEY COST TO MAKE.

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FOR \$3.50, RUSSIA CALF BALS.	REDUCED FROM \$5.00
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FOR 2.00, RUSSET GOAT BALS.	REDUCED FROM 3.00
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FOR \$2.00, RUSSET LACE AND BUTTON.	REDUCED FROM \$3.00
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FOR 1.25, RUSSET OXFORDS.	REDUCED FROM 2.00
FOR 1.00, RUSSET OXFORDS.	REDUCED FROM 1.50
FOR .75, CANVAS OXFORDS.	REDUCED FROM 1.00

CHILDREN'S.

FOR \$1.00, BOYS' CANVAS, LACE.	REDUCED FROM \$1.50
FOR .75, BOYS' CANVAS, RUB. SOLE.	REDUCED FROM 1.00
FOR .50, BOYS' CANVAS, RUB. SOLE.	REDUCED FROM .75
FOR 1.00, CHI, FINE CANVAS, LACE.	REDUCED FROM 1.25
FOR .75, CHI, FINE CANVAS, LACE.	REDUCED FROM 1.00
FOR .40, YOUNG CANVAS OXFORDS.	REDUCED FROM .50

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Read the advertisement on page 8 and get a new subscriber or two for the Plaindealer.

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Scores the Rambler.

Fair Play Dismisses the Election of Delegates to General Conference.

To the Editor of the Plaindealer:
A writer in the Chicago Conservator, calling himself Rambler, and who evidently lives up to his name, in a recent article rambled very far away from facts and indulged a little fancy in a pitiable effort to smooth the wounded feelings of the Rev. Dr. Jennifer, who feels cut because with all his prestige he came in on the tail end of the delegation to general conference for Iowa.

Rambler misconceives, for Dr. Jennifer has no reason to feel humiliated because such worthy men as Gaines, Malone and Knight have been preferred before him.

These gentlemen are men born and reared in the West, and have given the best years of their lives to making the Western church what it is, therefore, it is not surprising that their brethren should be willing to honor them in preference to a stranger who has done nothing for their section except to lead one of its chief appointments into the swamps, and pile a debt of about \$30,000 between it and the highway. The Iowa men are not fools; they know the difference between a business venture and a fool-hardy prank. So they chose the men they wanted. There was one more place left, and Dr. Jennifer jumped for it like a hungry man for his dinner. He found the Rev. Mr. Laws, the Rev. Mr. Harper and the Rev. Mr. Brown in his road. He found also that he could bring certain forces to bear to knock out Mr. Laws, and whether Mr. Jennifer had anything to do with it or not, out of the ring went Laws. The only great antagonist left was the Rev. D. P. Brown, not William as Rambler said.

The young men and a good many of the old men including such preachers as Gaines, Jacobs, Laws, Harper, Phillips, Embury and others favored the election of the Rev. D. P. Brown, while a certain set composed of such leaders as Wade opposed his election. On the other hand quite a number favored Dr. J. T. Jennifer, so between the three factions, i. e., the friends of Brown, the friends of Jennifer and the enemies of Brown, a warm fight was waged. The enemies of Brown now deserted their dark-horse candidate and took up with Dr. Jennifer, but with that addition Jennifer was still several votes behind his youthful competitor. A man having the self respect that should accompany all of the rare qualities attributed to Dr. Jennifer by his friends, would at this point have shown his manhood by refusing to run against Brown. Brown was the character Rambler asserts. Jennifer did not decline but pitched in to alienate Brown's friends, a most honorable and Christian act. How did he do it? Why by uniting with the same William Brown referred to by Rambler, and circulating the story that the bishop was trying to force the election of his son, Daniel. At the same time the pious Jennifer, man of excellency, was doing this work, employing as a tool the brother of Daniel Brown, the more generous Daniel Brown was saying to his friends, "Brethren, I am young and can wait for honors, and hate to be in the way of a man of the age and ambitions of Dr. Jennifer." Jennifer grew so desperate that, unmindful of reverence as he had been of honor, he arose in conference and publicly insinuated that the bishop was unfairly trying to force the election of his son. Could anything more cowardly or mean be done? The final ballot came, Jennifer's tricks had won him a few votes, and Brown's generous expressions favoring Jennifer had added a number of others, and Jennifer was elected. Yes, he was elected, but at the sacrifice of some things that a man of the high excellency Rambler imputes to him would not have sacrificed.

Now, to add insult to injury, Jennifer's friend, Rambler, cries out in his paper and rambles the "tales" by means of which Jennifer tried to work his election. These are plain facts. There is another fact to be developed later on, and that is that the Iowa conference is entitled to only three delegates, and after all his scramble, Dr. Jennifer will not be seated as a delegate at the general conference. "Fair Play."

The Southern Exposition.

The Material Progress of the Race in a Quarter of a Century.

Co-operating with the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau, the undersigned are endeavoring to secure the statistics of the taxable property, real and personal, of the Negro in the Southern States. It is proposed to show by tables, published in book form, the land, houses, horses, mules, wagons, buggies, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils and household furniture, including musical instruments (pianos and organs), and all other items of real or personal property owned by Negroes.

These tables will include also the amount of capital invested in stock of any kind, in building and loan associations, merchandising, &c., and the cash in hand.

This book will also contain sketches of a hundred Negro men and women, who represent the industrial, intellectual and business attainments of the Negro. These sketches are to be in part an answer to one of the questions propounded to the South through the Atlanta Constitution, by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, viz:

"Admitting that there are white people who hold a higher plane intellectually, politically and industrially, than the colored people, are there not also many colored people, who hold a higher position intellectually and industrially, and in every way except politically, than very many white men?"

It is proposed also to give in this volume information as to the probable annual production of Negro labor, Negro skill and Negro intellect; that is, the products of crops grown, and the results of labor of every sort, in wages or other values, so as to show as far as possible, to what extent the Negro is a producer. In securing the above facts and figures, we invite the co-operation and help of every colored Minister and Teacher, as well as of every citizen, colored or white, who

wishes to have a just statement of the Negro's material progress made to the country and world.

This book of facts and figures is to be published in full for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, but the prospectus is now in preparation, to be put on exhibition at the great Southern Exposition to be held at Raleigh, N. C., during October and November, 1891.

We believe that the result of this work will show that the Negro is really prosperous in the South, and that, as an industrial factor, he is indispensable to the South. We invite correspondence and suggestion.

J. C. Price,
Commander-in-Chief Colored Department Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau, Salisbury, N. C.
Address S. G. Atkins, Secretary, Winston, N. C.

The Separate Car.

Full Text of the Tennessee Law Compelling Their Use.

CHAPTER 52.
An Act to promote the comfort of passengers on railroad trains, by requiring separate accommodations for the white and colored races.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

That all railroads carrying passengers in the state (other than street railroads,) shall provide equal, but separate accommodations for the white and colored races by providing two or more passenger cars for each passenger train, or dividing the passenger cars by a partition so as to secure separate accommodations; provided, that any person may be permitted to take a nurse in the car or compartment set aside for such persons; provided, that this Act shall not apply to mixed and freight trains which only carry one passenger and baggage car; provided always, that in such cases the one passenger car so carried shall be partitioned into apartments, one apartment for the whites and one for the colored.

Section 2.—Be it further enacted, That the conductors of such passenger trains shall have power, and are hereby required to assign to the car or compartments of the car (when it is divided by a partition,) used for the race to which such passengers belong, and should any passenger refuse to occupy the car to which he or she is assigned by such conductor, said conductor shall have power to refuse to carry such passenger on his train, and for such refusal neither he nor the railroad company shall be liable for any damages in any court of this state.

Section 3.—Be it further enacted, That all railroad companies that shall fail, refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of Section 1 of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and any conductor that shall fail, neglect or refuse to carry out the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

Section 4.—Be it further enacted, That this Act take effect 90 days from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

(Passed March 11, 1891.—Thos. R. Myers, Speaker of the House of Representatives.)

Approved March 27, 1891.—W. C. Dismukes, Speaker of the Senate. John P. Buchanan, Governor.)

THE PROPOSED SEMINARY.

Yazoo City, Miss., Sept. 14.—The public school, No. 2, opened Sept. 5th. The faculty is composed of experienced and efficient teachers, of which Prof. A. Warlaw is principal. The attendance is large, and the patrons may expect much good from the present session. Oakes Academy also opened on the 5th, with Prof. A. J. Oakes, principal. The past career of this school warrants its success in the future.

The congregation of Bethel A. M. E. church, under the management of Rev. W. F. Dangerfield, have torn down their church which was of frame, and will replace it with a handsome brick structure.

Miss Mary E. Holmes, the lady who proposes to give \$50,000 for a seminary for colored girls, arrived in our city on the 10th inst., accompanied by her aged father, Dr. Mead Holmes. They were well received by both white and colored. The Pickwick band was in waiting at the depot and discoursed some fine music upon the arrival of her train. At two p. m., there was a great mass meeting of the citizens at the court house. Dr. S. A. Anderson introduced Hon. W. G. Deles, Mayor of the city, who delivered the welcome address, after which Dr. Holmes and daughter spoke, stating the object and plans of the seminary. They were followed by Hon. T. H. Campbell, Editor McGuire, Dr. T. P. Moore and Rev. J. C. Houston, who presented in forcible style Yazoo City's claim for the school. At night there was held another mass meeting at St. Stephen's M. E. church, which was well attended, and the enthusiasm displayed by the speakers and all present impressed us with the earnestness of the citizens of Yazoo. Miss Holmes and Dr. Holmes were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Craig during their stay in Yazoo. They left next morning for Greenville. J. W. Denn.

Pawtucket, R. I., Sept. 12.—The colored mission at Pawtucket is closed for a time on account of difficulty with its members.

The new electric railway company will soon be ready to convey passengers to all parts of the city.

Miss Lena Washington is on the sick list.

The fish market on the corner of Dexter and Boddey streets burned last night.

The Canadian singers were very fine at the colored mission last Sunday night. F. R. G.

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In all English branches, prepare you to be a good teacher, carry you through a regular college course and graduate you with the degree of A. B. We also teach you how to use the carpenter's and blacksmith's and farmer's tools, how to draw the plan of anything you wish to make or build, how to cook, sew, make dresses, set type, run a printing press, and how to sing and play on the piano or organ. We surround you with good Christian influences without any sectarian bias. In short, we offer you a good, all-round education for your head, hand and heart. We place you under experienced teachers, many of them educated in the best universities, colleges and normal schools of the land. We provide you with a comfortable room, steam-heated and lighted, together with plenty of wholesome, well-cooked food, and your washing—all for ten dollars a month. For your tuition we charge one dollar a month in the primary course, one dollar and a half in the grammar, normal and college-preparatory courses, and two dollars in the college course—these prices being less than one-third of the actual cost of the instruction. The 600 students who were present last year found out that *the best schooling is the cheapest.*

If you wish to give all your time to the special mechanical course, learning carpentry, wood-turning, blacksmithing and mechanical drawing, you can do so for three dollars a month. The regular mechanical course, with half the time in the shop and half in the school-room, is one dollar and a half a month.

The term begins Wednesday, September 30, 1891. It is important to be present the first day. A few needy and deserving pupils can be aided. Catalogue will be sent on application to



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA, GA.



HOWARD UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON, D. C.

Seven Distinct Departments, under forty competent Professors and Instructor Theological, Medical, Legal, College, Preparatory, Normal and Industrial. For information address—Rev. J. E. Rankin D. D., L. L. D., President. J. B. Johnson, Secretary.

Wilberforce University

Begins Its 36th Session, Sept. 1 1891

Thirteen instructors, 8 departments. Beautiful and healthy location. GRADUATES ALWAYS IN DEMAND.

Tuition, room-rent and incidentals, \$9 and \$10 a term. Table board, \$1.75 a week; in clubs, \$1.00 a week.

Combined Normal and Industrial Department at Wilberforce gives thorough normal and industrial courses. Tuition free to state students, appointed by state senator or representative. New Ladies' Hall accommodates 100. To be heated by steam. Every improvement.

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PARISIAN STEAM LAUNDRY

18 & 20 GRATIOT AVE. D. TROT MICHIGAN



Lace Curtains A Specialty. Windsor, Chatham, and London, Ont.

First class work warranted. Telephone 221

New Prices. No Accounts Kept

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Shirts 10C
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Cuffs 4C

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Brush Street between Macomb and Gratiot Ave.

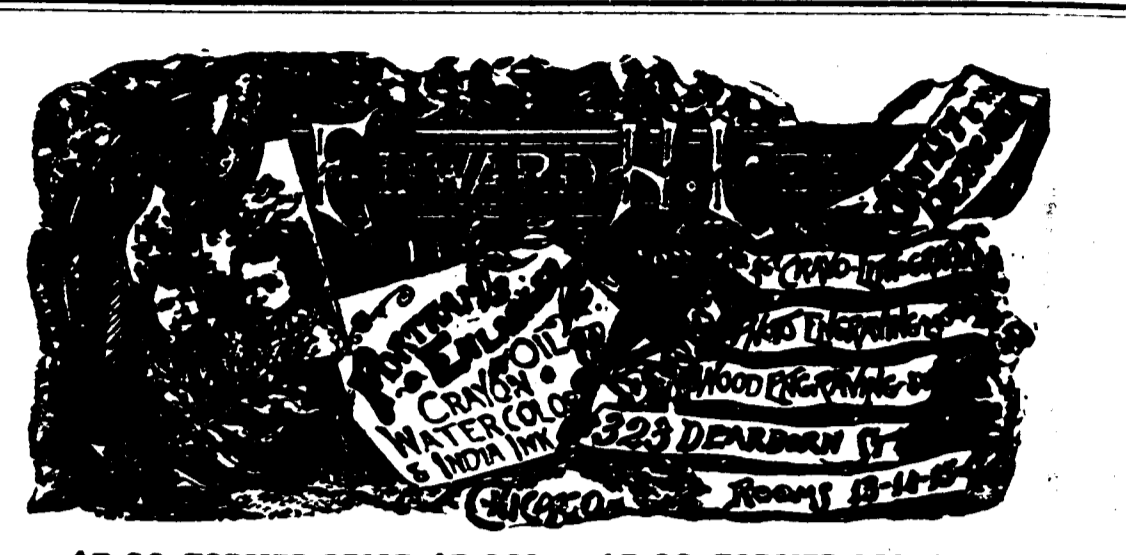
Messrs. Cook and Thomas take pleasure in inviting their many patrons and the general public to patronize their new shop "on of the finest" in the state. Every convenience. First class workmen. Everything new and neat. Pleasant quarters. Call.

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

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

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

AGENTS WANTED In every city in the Union, good commission. Send stamp for List.

Edward H. Lee, 323 DEARBORN ST. Rooms 13-14-15. CHICAGO, ILL.

H. RIDIGER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

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NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

THE BEST ATTACHMENTS THE FINEST WOODWORK

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HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 20 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration from over-work or other causes. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., Oct. William and John Sts., N. Y.

OPENING OF THE OYSTER SEASON OF 1891

Albany Cafe,

226 22nd ST. - CHICAGO. MRS. T. H. RUSSELL, Proprietress.

AGENTS WANTED.

A book may be greater than a battle.—Boswell. A good book is the best friend.—Tupper.

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ITS EDITORS

By I. GARLAND PERIN

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OPFN ALL NIGHT.

We make a specialty of good coffee.

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Oct. 29th & Palmer Av., Chicago. Prescriptions a Specialty.

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels blue, a deep, dark, unfading, dyed-in-the-wool, eternal blue, and he makes everybody feel the same way—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a headache, generally dull and constant, but sometimes excruciating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a violent hiccoughing or jumping of the stomach after a meal, raising bitter-tasting matter or what he has eaten or drunk—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels the gradual decay of vital power; he feels miserable, melancholy, hopeless, and longs for death and peace—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels so full after eating a meal that he can hardly walk—August Flower the Remedy.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect Remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Price 25 Cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Subscription cured without medicine. Write with stamp, THE SCANDINAVIAN CO., Rocky Ford, Colo.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

Laws and PENSIONS. Experience 25. Advice Free. Write to us. A. W. ROEBUCK & SON, Cincinnati, O. & Washington, D. C.

RUPTURE. Positive cure. By mail, sealed. RICE, Box 3, Smithville, N. Y.

WANTED. A man in every town to paint signs. Do the work. \$1 an hour. Send 10c for Patterns and full particulars. MARTIN & CO., B. I. Adams, N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for Asthma. 25c. By mail. 50c. Carter Medicine Co., Charleston, W. Va.

OPIUM. MORPHINE DISKASE. GUARANTEED CURE without pain. TRIAL TREATMENT FREE. H. I. KILPATRICK, SECRETARY, BOX 3, INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS, IND.

PENSION. JOHN W. PROBERTS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 15 yrs in last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED. Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes: "My weight was 300 pounds, now it is 195, reduction of 105 lbs." For circulars, address, with 6c, Dr. O. W. FENNER, 160 Wacker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

RAG. OUR LARGE CATALOGUE OF FLYING CARPET. 200 testimonials and 25 women advocates that EXCEEDED 100 YARDS PER DAY. Address: P. O. Box 100, NEWCOMB, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

PRINTING PRESS. Prints cards, labels, etc. Circular press \$3. Small newspaper size \$4. Do your own printing. Make money printing for others. Type-setting easy. D. H. H. Press. Send 2 stamps for catalogue, 6c. presses, type, cards, etc. R. E. HOLEY & CO., Madison, Conn.

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U. S. and Canada.

The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

Some plants appear to be able to grow and develop in total darkness. A committee of the Royal Horticultural society has been told of hyacinths that developed colored flowers, although prevented by some accident from coming above the ground.

Capt. Stephen A. Bills, of Tom's River, N. J., has a very novel set of dominoes, which he prizes very highly. They are made from pieces of wrecks which have come ashore on the Atlantic coast between Barnegat Inlet and Point Pleasant. They were made by Capt. Charles Tilton of the life saving service, who was ten years in making the collection. Every particular domino has a history, and Capt. Bills likes nothing better than a chance to relate it.

AN ARMY STORY.

The Removal of Department Headquarters Caused by a Dog.

A story was told at the Southern recently by an army officer which goes to show that the removal of the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to St. Louis was caused by the playfulness of a dog, says the Globe-Democrat. Fort Leavenworth is one of the biggest army posts in the country, and the school for cavalry and infantry is located there. While Gen. Merritt had his headquarters at the fort, Gen. Alex. McD. McCook, of the fighting family of McCooks, as Colonel of the sixth infantry, commanded the post and was superintendent of the school, Gen. Merritt commanded the department of the Missouri, and McCook thought that in the detail of the post Gen. Merritt felt inclined to exercise too much of a personal supervision, and there was constant friction. Finally the climax was attained and a big St. Bernard dog belonging to Lieutenant Fuller, of the seventh cavalry, caused a rupture between General Merritt and General McCook, which made Fort Leavenworth and its reservation of 7,939 acres too small for both to live in. The dog, in a playful mood, jumped upon a lady whose husband was serving on General Merritt's staff, and, knocking her down, greatly frightened her. General Merritt witnessed the incident and heard the screams of the lady. He forthwith ordered one of the enlisted men at headquarters to kill the dog, and for that purpose the man followed the dog into the yard belonging to Lieutenant Fuller's quarters, and there was confronted by the Lieutenant with a Winchester, who said he'd kill the man if he shot at the dog. The man withdrew, and General Merritt, reporting the matter to General McCook, the latter sustained Lieutenant Fuller, and pointedly told General Merritt he could not act by proxy or otherwise, as "Grand Master of his post." And out of this little episode the removal of department headquarters came about for General McCook, of Ohio, set about getting rid of General Merritt, and had political influence enough to do it.

DESIGNED TO DEVRT.

Undesirable Suitor—"And then, you know, love is blind." She (sweetly)—"He must be, or he's an awful fool."—Life.

The Visitor—"But why become engaged if you never meant to marry him?" Maude—"Because he is so sensitive. You know it mortifies a man much more to be refused than to have an engagement broken."—Life.

Long—"I know an artist who painted a runaway horse. It was so natural that the beholders jumped out of the way." Downing—"Humph! My friend McGill painted a portrait of a lady that was so natural that he had to sue her for his bill."—Life.

"How long did you remain with your last mistress?" asked the housewife of the applicant for employment. "Only three weeks, ma'am. There was a good deal of heavy work about the house, and I sure the mistress was so delicate that I had to let the place go."—Washington Star.

Client—"Your fee is exorbitant. It didn't take you a day to do the work." Lawyer—"It is my regular fee. I am not charging you for time, but for the cost of my legal education." Client—"Well, give me a receipt for the cost of your education, so the next fellow won't have to pay for it, too."—Life.

"And so you are married, Bridget?" "Yes, mum." "What does your husband do?" "An' sure mum, he is a railroad director." "A railroad director! That's a very important place. Are you quite sure it is that?" "An' faith an' doesn't he stand all day at the railroad crossing directing people to the cars?"—Boston Courier.

RARE AND CURIOUS.

F is the most frequently used letter in the alphabet; then comes T.

It is estimated that every seal consumes about ten pounds of fish daily.

Overhead check reins are condemned in Great Britain by 500 veterinary surgeons.

Dr. C. F. Rand, of Washington, has an army cracker that was issued to him with nine others at Centreville, in July, 1861, when he was a private in the Twelfth New York volunteers.

Mr. Walter Smith stole \$50 worth of books from the Friends' Free library in Germantown, Pa., and a court promptly sentenced him to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Augusta, Me., Journal reports that an old barn at Woodstock, recently taken down, was roofed with pine splits which had been in use seventy-five years. They were found to be as sound and secure as when new.

A Lewiston, Me., lady has a needle in her sewing machine that she placed there in the fall of 1874 and has not once been removed. It has done all the family sewing since that date and continues to do it, although worn rather thin.

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In your Dog sick? Pamphlet free "Dog Disease." Spratts Patent, New York City.

There are stone-soled boots.

Major's Cement Repairs Broken Articles 10c and 25c. Major's Best Liquid Glue 10c.

Greece has seven cotton mills.

"Hansen's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure, or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Every moment is of infinite value.

Bryant's Home College, Buffalo, N. Y. gives a full business college course by mail, at student's home. Low rates and free trial lessons.

Whatever a man does a woman can be coaxed into.

Sick Headache Can Be Cured. Coaline Headache Powders will do it. Price 25c. per box containing six powders. Sold by druggists or mailed by Coaline Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Most of the things longed for by men have no existence.

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

Satin effects appear very prominently in the new ribbons.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fit after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fitcases. Send to Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A pretty girl and a gold dollar pass currency everywhere.

Ask your storekeeper for our Fruit Jar Opener. Don't see how you get along without it. If he don't keep it send 10 cents postage and get one free.

KIRWAN & TYLER, Baltimore, Md.

A man's affections are never very remote from his interests.

Commendable.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the Cal. Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleaning the system effectually, but it is not a crue-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate.

Old friendships are like old wells; they are deep and seldom fail.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children she gave them Castoria.

A new dressy glove has a point on the wrist, plain or embroidered.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word.

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from the Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

Both round and oblong clusters of flowers are noticed in the new brocades.

Patents! Pensions

Send for Inventor's Guide or How to Obtain a Patent. Send for Digest of PENSION and BOUNTY LAWS. PATRIOT O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ARE YOU A FARMER?

If so you are one from choice and can tell whether farming as an investment pays. Do you make it pay? Have you first-class tools, fixtures, etc.? You say yes, but you are wrong if you have no scales. You should have one, and by sending a postal card you can get full information from

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Hand Sewed \$3.00
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FOR LADIES \$2.50
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W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY!

GENTLEMEN and LADIES, give your dollars by wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. They meet the wants of all classes, and are the most economical foot-wear ever offered for the money. Dealers who offer other makes, as being just as good, and be sure you have W. L. Douglas Shoes with names and price stamped on bottom. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES. Be loyal to best adapted and best making shoe.



A woman "run-down," overworked, weak, nervous and debilitated—that's woman that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made for. It gives her health and strength. All woman's weaknesses and all woman's ailments are cured by it. It's a legitimate medicine—not a beverage; an invigorating, restorative tonic and a soothing and strengthening nerve, free from alcohol and injurious drugs. It imparts tone and vigor to the whole system.

For all functional irregularities, periodical pains, organic displacements and uterine diseases, it's a positive remedy.

And a guaranteed one. If it doesn't give satisfaction, in every case, the money paid for it is refunded. No other medicine for women is sold on these terms. That's because nothing else is "just as good." Perhaps the dealer will offer something that's "better." He means that it's better for him.

HAY FEVER CURED TO STAY CURED. & ASTHMA

We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address, P. Harold Hayes, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

BORE WELLS

with our famous Well Machinery. The only perfect self-cleaning and fast-dropping tools in use.

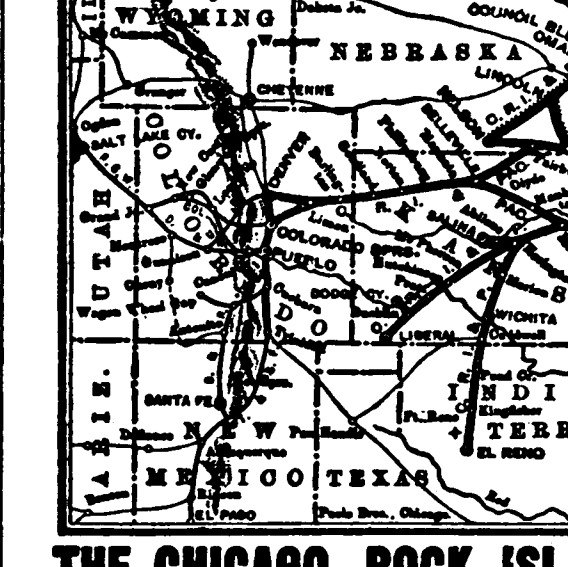
LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio. Catalogue FREE.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chickester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take as each or kind. Bees Substitutes and imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers are dangerous water-filled. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 15c. per bottle. Name Paper, CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

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 CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY,

Including main lines, branches and extensions East and West of the Missouri River. The Direct Route to and from Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, La Salle, Moline, Rock Island, in ILLINOIS—Davenport, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Des Moines, Winterset, Audubon, Harlan and Council Bluffs, in IOWA—Minneapolis and St. Paul, in MINNESOTA—Watertown and Sioux Falls, in DAKOTA—Cameron, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, in MISSOURI—Omaha, Fairbury, and Nelson, in NEBRASKA—Atchison, Leavenworth, Horton, Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita, Belleville, Abilene, Dodge City, Caldwell, in KANSAS—Kingfisher, El Reno, in the INDIAN TERRITORY—Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, in COLORADO. Traverses new areas of rich farming and grazing lands, affording the best facilities of intercommunication to all towns and cities east and west, northwest and southwest of Chicago, and to Pacific and transoceanic Seaports.

MAGNIFICENT VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS,

Leading all competitors in splendor of equipment, between CHICAGO and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, and between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO, via KANSAS CITY and TOPEKA or via ST. JOSEPH. Through Coaches, Palace Sleepers, NEW AND ELEGANT DINING CARS, and FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS. California Excursions daily, with choice of routes to and from Salt Lake City, Ogden, Helena, Portland (Ore.), Los Angeles and San Francisco. Fast Express Trains daily to and from all towns, cities and sections in Southern Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory. The Direct Line to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Cascade, Glenwood Springs, and all the Sanitary Resorts and Scenic Grandeur of Colorado.

VIA THE ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

Fast Express Trains, daily, between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, making close connections for all points North and Northwest. FREE Reclining Chair Cars to and from Kansas City. The Favorite Line to Pinebluffs, Watertown, Sioux Falls, and the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota.

DR. HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, indigestion, that first lung absolutely eradicated. Mind brightened, brain power increased. Bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, using it, and a safe, speedy cure. Returns rose bloom to cheeks, beautiful complexion. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent" and send us cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ILLINOIS State Medical Institute.

103 State St., Chicago. Chartered by the State. Authorized Capital \$150,000. Conducted by a Full Staff of Physicians, three of whom are noted German Specialists.

FOR THE EXCLUSIVE TREATMENT OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

Ample Facilities for Room and Board.

Each Disease treated by a Physician, who makes it a specialty: Five of our staff receiving their education and experience in Europe, where a Doctor usually study seven years instead of three as here. If afflicted with Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma or any Lung Trouble, consult our Specialist. Our treatment of Stomach, Liver, Heart and Kidney Troubles has no equal. Rheumatism, Gout, Tape Worm and all Skin Diseases treated. Our German Eye and Ear Specialist has cured many cases when pronounced incurable. Our treatment for Epilepsy, Paralysis and Nervous Troubles has met with wonderful success. Delicate Diseases of Men or Women have had special provision made for their treatment. Strictest privacy maintained and all communications confidential.

CONSULTATION FREE. If afflicted with any disease address in any language ILLINOIS STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 103 State Street, Chicago.

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY—Kalamazoo, Mich. Terms, \$200. Opens September 1st, 1891. Head for Catalogue No. 5.

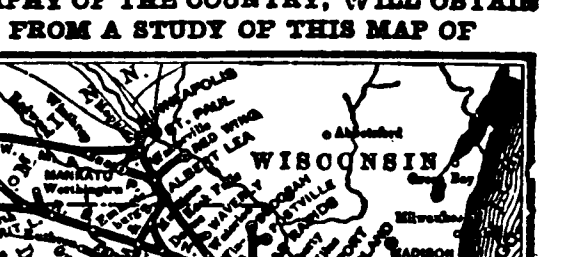
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UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF

A MAN



THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY,

Including main lines, branches and extensions East and West of the Missouri River. The Direct Route to and from Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, La Salle, Moline, Rock Island, in ILLINOIS—Davenport, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Des Moines, Winterset, Audubon, Harlan and Council Bluffs, in IOWA—Minneapolis and St. Paul, in MINNESOTA—Watertown and Sioux Falls, in DAKOTA—Cameron, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, in MISSOURI—Omaha, Fairbury, and Nelson, in NEBRASKA—Atchison, Leavenworth, Horton, Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita, Belleville, Abilene, Dodge City, Caldwell, in KANSAS—Kingfisher, El Reno, in the INDIAN TERRITORY—Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, in COLORADO. Traverses new areas of rich farming and grazing lands, affording the best facilities of intercommunication to all towns and cities east and west, northwest and southwest of Chicago, and to Pacific and transoceanic Seaports.

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THE SHORT LINE VIA SENeca AND KANKAKEE offers facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to any Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address

E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Manager, CHICAGO, ILL. Chief Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

FROM MICHIGAN TOWNS

SOCIAL NEWS OF INTEREST FROM STATE CENTERS.

BATTLE CREEK NOTES.

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 14.—The A. M. E. Sunday school held their election of officers Sunday, with the following result: Superintendent, Mr. George Bailey; assistant superintendent, Mr. George Bailey; secretary, Miss Carrie Snodgrass; assistant secretary, Miss Millie Dyon; librarian, Miss Gracie Clark; chorister, Miss Blanche Snodgrass; organist, Miss Ida Carrothers; teachers, Rev. J. I. Hill, Miss Letta Hill, Miss Blanche Snodgrass and Miss Carrie Jones.

A collection of \$14 was raised Sunday to fix the parsonage.

Mrs. E. Marshall remains very ill. Miss Carrie Jones is still very ill, and Miss Carrie Dixon is recovering from her recent illness.

Mrs. Henry Clay was called to Ypsilanti last week, by the serious illness of her father.

Mrs. Geo. Toles is visiting in Ohio. Mr. Martin Snodgrass attended the races at Sturgis last week.

Mr. Elijah Dixon attended the State Fair last week.

The social given last week at the A. M. E. church was a very pleasant affair.

Mrs. Amos Manuel and children are visiting her parents in Barry County. Mr. Waters, of Adrian, is the guest of Mr. Charley Cook.

B. S.

CASSOPOLIS NEWS.

Cassopolis, Mich., Sept. 14.—Cass County has another murder to record. It occurred Monday evening at Dowd. One man and three women charged with killing George Bryant with a club. The man, Abbott, confessed. All are at present here in jail. All are white.

Wm. Brown, of Allegan, was the guest of Z. Beyerly, Thursday.

Rev. J. C. Cross conducted the services for the Baptist society Sunday, and Rev. Collins for the Methodists. Messrs. Waldon and Calloway spent Sunday in South Bend.

Circuit Court convenes on the 22nd. Jury summoned to appear on the 29th. Barboon ascension and horse-racing on the 23rd and 24th.

W. B.

PORT HURON LOCALS.

Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 15.—Miss Addie M. Kinley, who has been the guest of friends in this city, left for Detroit Thursday. Miss Kinley intends visiting several cities in Western Michigan before returning to her home in Chicago.

Mrs. John H. Hawkins and children, who have spent the summer with relatives in London, Ont., have returned home.

Miss Nellie Kennedy, accompanied by her nephew, Kenneth Wayner, left Saturday morning for Cayuga, Ont., where they will visit three or four weeks with relatives.

Mrs. M. Paris, of St. Clair, who has been seriously ill, is very much improved in health. Her daughter, Mrs. Van Valkenburgh, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was called to the city during her mother's illness, has returned home accompanied by Mrs. F. H. Warren, of Mackinac Island.

J. Kay.

ANN ARBOR EVENTS.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 15.—Elder Scroggs was a visitor in Ypsilanti on Wednesday night.

Miss Beulah Johnson left on Wednesday evening to join the Fisk Jubilee Singers, at Pittsburg.

On Tuesday night the Lyceum of the Second Baptist church gave their first entertainment. They cleared over \$15. Those participating in the exercises were Misses May Green, Noma Loney, Eva Cooper and Kitty Henderson. Elder Scroggs sang a solo.

Mr. Huffin and Misses Carrie Freeman and Dora Williams were at Whitmore lake on Thursday.

On Friday night Miss Carrie Freeman gave a high tea in honor of her guest, Miss Dora Williams. There were a number from Ypsilanti present. The ladies were handsomely attired. Mrs. Cozman is able to be out once more.

Mrs. Wm. Allison and little niece, of Allison, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Henderson over Sunday.

Mr. "Tob" Green went to Detroit and Jackson last week on his bicycle. He is quite a traveler with his wheel.

Mrs. L. Shewcraft played the organ Sunday at the Second Baptist church. If they can secure her, they want her to play permanently.

Mrs. E. Thomas will entertain her friends on Wednesday night.

Mr. Stewart, of Oberlin College, expects to leave soon for his duties.

Lottie.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 8.—We are sorry to say many of our friends in Lansing are on the sick list.

Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Jackson leave Sunday for Cleveland and Sidney, O. Miss Alta Wentworth has returned from Petoskey.

Mrs. W. H. Dowsy and daughter, Mabel, have returned from Canada.

Mrs. George Valentine and brother, Mr. Vaughn, are visiting their mother, Mrs. Vaughn.

Mrs. Thomas, of Kalamazoo, who was the guest of Miss Effie Simons last week, has returned home. The Misses Lucy and Lulu Davis are guests of Miss Lena Thompson, of North Lansing.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Walker, of William street, entertained Misses Nolla Byrd, Alta Wentworth and Hattie and Eva Dowsy last Sunday.

Little Freddy Dowsy will entertain a number of friends Wednesday evening at his home.

Among the many who visited Lansing during the State Fair were Messrs. Weaver and Taylor, of Kalamazoo, Fox and Thomas, of Ann Arbor, Norris, Jones and Scripps, of Ypsilanti, G. and T. Young, of Jackson, Mr. Robinson, of Grand Rapids, Mr. H. McHenry and N. Lucas, Owosso, Mr. Will Lewis, of Howell.

Mr. and Mrs. Hovey, of Flint, were guests of Miss Ben Ross, during the Fair.

Mrs. Lewis and Miss Lulu Childers,

of Howell, were guests of Mrs. James Smithson.

Mr. W. Lucas and sister are guests of their brother, Mr. Stephen Lucas. Messrs. Chas. Luck, H. Davis and W. E. H. Dowsy are in Saginaw. E. N.

Marquette, Mich., Sept. 8.—Miss Jessie Williams has returned to her home after a pleasant two months' visit with her sister, Mrs. Era Day. Miss Williams made many friends during her visit in Red Jacket.

Mr. John Day has one of the finest barber shops in Upper Michigan. Mr. Day has bought two fine pieces of land and has commenced to improve them.

Miss Jennie Chasen has returned home after a pleasant visit in Houghton, Hancock and Red Jacket.

Bert Forbes made a flying visit to Houghton, but could not get to Marquette with his lady, and get back by Saturday. Better luck next time, Bert.

Capt. John Polsen has recovered from his illness.

Mr. John Gowe, formerly of Detroit, is employed in J. S. Day's shaving parlor.

J. W. Henderson has a fine shop in Calumet, and is doing a good business.

Bert Forbes expects to soon leave on a visit to his home in Grand Rapids, Mich.

The reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Day, of Red Jacket, in honor of Miss Williams and Miss Clara of Marquette, did honor to them in the full sense of the word. The festivities lasted until 3 a. m. Quite a treat in the way of refreshments was served.

Miss Black, after a pleasant visit with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Wm. Black, left for her home in Duluth last Thursday.

JACKSON JOTTINGS.

Jackson, Mich., Sept. 15.—Dear readers, I suppose that I owe you an apology for not writing before, but circumstances prevented me from doing so. I hope that you will pardon me, and I will promise to not let it happen again.

Mrs. N. H. Smith, of Detroit, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Thurman.

Miss Fannie Thurman, who has been visiting her grandmother in Detroit, for the past few weeks, has returned home.

Miss Georgia Jones has returned home after a pleasant visit among friends in Toledo, O.

Mrs. Julia Becks, of Olivet, spent Sunday in the city, the guest of her sons.

Mrs. H. A. Becks is able to be around again, after a few weeks of sickness.

Rev. Thomas and wife, of Washington, Iowa, are visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Collins, of Battle Creek, are visiting friends here.

The Episcopal Sunday school, judging from the attendance, is the leading one of the city.

Try and get your friends to subscribe for this paper, as it is only one dollar a year, and let me know, as I will visit you all some time this week. You will never regret it, as we will try and furnish you with all the news.

R. S. W.

Adrian, Mich., Sept. 14.—Rev. W. H. Brown has been away on business. Mrs. Julia Becks, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harris, left Saturday for Jackson.

Miss Allie DeHazen, of Ypsilanti, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Rogers, returned home Saturday.

The Second Baptist church was crowded Sunday evening to hear the Harvest Home festival. The church was beautifully decorated.

J. A. H.

YPSILANTI NOTES.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Sept. 14.—The Rev. McSmith has gone to his home in Indiana. Rev. Graves left Tuesday for Iowa. He will return with his family.

Mr. C. Robbins and Miss Melinda Parker were married last week. Mr. Charles Sparks and Miss Susie Stewart are also married.

Mr. James Sanford, who had his shoulder broken and sustained other injuries, is recovering.

Mrs. Jacobs, of Ann Arbor, was in the city Sunday.

Mr. Allie DeHazen has returned from his visit to Adrian.

Mrs. Anna Davis is very sick.

The Light Seekers met last week with Miss Estella Embrose.

Mrs. DeHazen entertained 16 young ladies last Thursday, in honor of her guests, Miss Dora Williams, of Detroit, and Miss Freeman, of Ann Arbor.

Mr. George Leon is in the city visiting friends.

R. M.

FLINT MENTION.

Flint, Mich., Sept. 12.—Messrs. Sam-Lamb, Hiram Vick and Charles Cole went to Detroit, Wednesday, the 9th, and joined the G. A. R. post.

Miss Eliza Bundy is visiting relatives in the city.

Mrs. Nancy West was called to Saginaw, to attend her sick son.

Miss Miranda Poston is on the sick list.

Mr. Hiram Vick is also on the list of sick.

W. N. V.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. George Dailey have gone to Benton Harbor, where they will live in future.

Mrs. D. Johnson is still quite ill.

Mrs. D. Moss, who has been lame for some time, is improving.

The ladies of the Reaper society gave a musical last Thursday which was very successful.

The members of the Messiah Baptist church are preparing to erect a chapel on Ottawa street, between Bridge and Hastings.

The young ladies of the Spring street church will give a social song.

Mr. D. Buckner has returned to Battle Creek, where he will run a cider press.

Miss Kate Jefferson, of Newport Ky., is the guest of Miss R. Beam. R. B.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

The last grand opportunity to witness the great historical spectacle under the auspices of the Order of Cincinnati, will be September 17. The "Last Days of Pompeii" is Pain's masterpiece, and the fireworks displays are the grandest ever given in Cincinnati. The C. H. & D. announce this last chance with an excursion to Cincinnati and return on September 19 at rate of one cent per mile.

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