

# THE PLAIN DEALER.

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WHOLE NO. 458.

## PROSPECTIVE BISHOPS.

A Short Sketch of a Very Prominent Candidate.

REV. JAMES A. HANDY, D. D.

An Idol of the People—The Successful Head of the Financial Department of the Church.

As the church could not exist without the people, the bishops are powerful in directing and governing only as the people are energetic in moving forward, and loyal to constituted authority. It is the intense activity of the people that furnishes the force which the bishops guide and direct in the accomplishment of church work.

It is therefore plain that the Episcopal office rests its support upon the opinion of the people. Let the people once lose confidence in, or respect for the episcopacy, and its incumbents would be utterly powerless. It is, therefore, clear that the future success of our church, like that of the past, is closely related to the feeling the people have for the bishops. Investigated to its base, the authority and power of a bishop is found to rest, not in the provisions of the discipline, but in the good will of the people. Public opinion is a force which our race has not yet learned to appreciate nor utilize.

The time once was when the opinions of the leaders were the original, and those of the people the reflection, but a radical change has taken place within a few years. Pastors and many in their congregation who think and decide independently, and bishops (those who are keen enough to see clearly), discern that the opinion of the connection can no longer be manufactured in a bishops' council, and sent forth in an Episcopal address. There are hundreds of preachers and thousands of the laity who do not esteem it a sin either to think or act in a manner contrary to the prescribed way, when fully persuaded in their own minds. Leaders in the church must now be the exponents of the people's opinions, not dictators. This should be remembered next May, and the men chosen as bishops should be such men as will be acceptable to the people.

The idol of the people is the Rev. James A. Handy, D. D., at present financial secretary. He was born at Baltimore, Md., December 22, 1826. He was about 36 years old when he entered the ministry, and during the twenty-nine years intervening between that time and the present he has been a faithful and efficient worker. Fidelity is stamped in every line of his countenance, and stands out prominently all along his career. He has in no case placed self-advancement or self-interest before his duty to the church. No glittering bubble of secular preferment has ever allured him from the active work of the ministry. He knows how to handle people, and what to do with money, and has always been a successful pastor. Being a man who is always persuaded of the rectitude of his motives, he is firm and courageous in his methods of conducting and discharging affairs intrusted to him. He is not the kind of man to be used as a catspaw or a tool by anybody, and can always be relied upon as voicing the honest and steadfast sentiments of his own heart when he speaks upon mooted questions.

He is a man of large faith, and dares to undertake large measures, yet he is neither a visionary nor an enthusiast. As a bishop he would be very acceptable to the people. The arguments urged against his election are two—(1) his age, and (2) his success as financial secretary. It is said that he is too old to assume so great a task as the bishopric would impose and that by the time he grew familiar with it he would be too aged to work.

It is also said that the great success that has attended his labors in his present office demand his continuance. The latter argument generally comes from the opponents of Rev. S. Robertson, who would quite likely succeed to the financial secretaryship, were Dr. Handy elected to the bishopric. As the Rev. S. Robertson is eminently fitted to succeed Dr. Handy, this argument has no weight, but will react in Handy's favor.

The first objection seems quite plausible, but upon examination appears to be more of an objection than an argument. Dr. Handy would not have to learn the duties of a bishop, nor would it take any great length of time for him to get down to hard work.

He thoroughly knows the church, and has the esteem and confidence of the entire connection, hence would not be delayed from actively going to work in order to find out what to do, or to gain strength and support from the people. His age is, indeed, one of the strongest arguments in favor of his election. All he needs is a set of false teeth, and a hat of modern pattern, both of which he is abundantly able to buy and pay for; his age shows in no other respect.

In sympathies, as well as in energy, he is a man of the hour. Few or none of the younger men have more refined tastes, and orderly notions of church service than has Dr. Handy. He is one of the best examples of men

who keep up with the times that is to be found among the elderly ministers of our church. Every bishop now on the bench would gladly welcome him as a colleague, except Bishop Ward, and, after a day or two, he would be pleased, as the only thing he could urge against the Doctor is his firm refusal to allow such extra expenses as two chickens for a meal.

## Southern Philosophy.

Our Athens Correspondent Hits at a Prevalent Evil.

Athens, Ga., Oct. 12.—There was never a more truthful saying than the one that came from the pulpit of Rev. J. S. Flipper, pastor of the A. M. E. church of this city, when he boldly asserted that the best people we have are those termed the middle class.

The assertion was provoked because of the impure state of affairs in what we call fashionable society—the first class.

It is noticeably true that from that circle from which we should expect to have exemplary lives in all that is pure and true, we have many which display the contrary in great conspicuousness. It is a longstanding fact which redounds to the shame of society that men are allowed to do just as their recklessness dictate and yet retain their places in respectable society. Except those who because of family name and money are allowed to float, and there is still a discreditable per cent who seem indispensable in the first circle—especially indispensable upon occasions of social festivities—when if justice were awarded they would be ignored as lepers are.

What is the hope of society when, without any restraint, such corruption is allowed to mingle with our best? One of the worst features is, that the circle knows of the dissipation of its pets, and the pets are aware that they are known.

Who is to be blamed for this continued polluted state of affairs? Who are the ones to lay the restraint at any sacrifice? Woman, undoubtedly. Why not men as well as women be virtuous and true to retain an honored place in society? Why should not woman ignore the association of a man who is not pure, as she would that of an impure woman?

The excuse that the town is dull, and if we do not accept their attentions we forfeit the privilege of further invitations to the season's entertainments, is as disgusting as some of the men are corrupt. What is the breadth and depth of a womanhood that must lay the dignity and purity of her life at the disposal of him who has no respect for any ennobling trait of character?

The utter contempt and disregard of woman by action, word and deed, at any sacrifice, for the ill-repute, polluted man as a source of social pleasure, is one wholesome remedy; and unless she can, for the sake of her own purity, for the value of her own example, follow such course of action, she justly forfeits her place in society.

Man, in his deepest degradation, holds something pure and undefiled, and if it is with the missionary's hand that woman leads him from the stagnant pools of debauchery and vice, she fulfills the sweetest and most sacred mission of life. But if she gives her companionship to the subject in question for social pleasures, she helps to transform God's being into a creature which occupies that position in the scale of civilization, in social life, that the fungi do in the vegetable kingdom, or that blotches and sores do in our physical make-up.

Mary C. Jackson.

## GREENWOOD EVENTS.

Greenwood, Miss., Oct. 17.—A person who has not visited our city during the past four or five years, would be surprised by the marks of progress which are now visible here. The population has grown from 500 to 1,500 or 2,000, and while there was only one enterprise here then, there are now a saw-mill, an oil-mill, a compress, an ice factory, a machine shop, bottling works, and a stove factory, all of which colored men are employed. There are two Afro-American churches here, Methodist and Baptist; three groceries owned by colored men, and two barber shops, all of which do good business. But, while there are many evidences of prosperity and progress here as a people, we meet with many disappointments and hardships.

Mr. Nathan Bradley died October 10th, leaving a wife and two children.

Mrs. Charlotte Weitzel after a long and painful illness, died October 11th. Her family of two sons and three daughters deeply mourn her loss. She had been a Christian 40 years. The funeral services were conducted October 12th, by Rev. S. H. Nevils, assisted by Rev. A. Macbeth. The funeral sermon was eloquent, and the entire service very touching.

Mrs. Mary Stencil, wife of Mr. G. Stencil, died October 14th, and was buried the 15th. The Rev. Nevils was assisted during the service by the Rev. Samuel Johnson, who, in the opening prayer, tenderly alluded to the bereaved husband and children.

Mr. J. H. Hubbard, of Bellefontaine, was in our town this week.

Mr. Sam Harris, of Jackson, is in the city.

Paul T. Mischeaux, of South Carolina, has been appointed to a \$1,600 clerkship in the General Land office, and designated chief of his section. Let the good work go on.

## A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Submission to Injustice is Always an Invitation to Farther Oppression.

JUSTICE THE BEST POLICY,

And Injustice the Supreme Folly That a Nation Can Commit—The Citizens' Equal Rights Association.

A singular fatality has made the Bystander, in a peculiar sense, the tribune of a people's rights. He has neither desired nor sought the place nor the burden. In truth he has endeavored in every possible way to avoid it. He is neither a philanthropist nor a missionary. He does not believe himself able to set the world right nor does he wish the trouble of doing it if he could. He has no personal interest, political or racial, in the great conflict of liberty and barbarism of caste and injustice which must be waged to a conclusion on American soil. He has endeavored in every possible way to avoid even the controversy—much more the leadership in it—which has been strangely and unaccountably thrust upon him. What he has said and written in this regard has been solely from a conviction that the true interests of the whole American people, of civilization, of peace, of prosperity and of all those nobler sentiments which cluster under the common name of Christianity, demand that equal and exact justice shall be done to all—that the color of the skin can no more safely be made a measure of civic right or political privilege than the color of the hair or the size of the feet.

Somehow or other the Bystander has never been able to get rid of the idea, not only that justice is the best policy for a nation, but that injustice is the supreme folly that a nation can commit.

The individual may perhaps gain advantage from wrong-doing. Personal prosperity is by no means dependent upon right conduct. The robber prospers on his unrighteous gains just as well and as a rule no doubt more abundantly than the righteous man upon his honest earnings.

When we come to consider collective humanity, however, this rule does not prevail. Fate punishes with relentless certainty the injustice of man to man. The nation which builds its future upon injustice to any class of its people must pay for its folly in blood and tears. That is the lesson of history. The nation that ordains degradation, bondage, inequality of right and privilege to any portion of its people is sure to suffer humiliation and weakness.

In that class, sooner and degradation through that class, sooner or later. No single exception to this rule can be found in all history. In all ages and all climes the fruit of oppression has been weakness, degradation and decay. Rome fell because she was a robber, and lived on the narrow of the peoples she had enslaved. The barbaric brutality of Spain in the New World weakened the manhood of her people, and left her the hapless victim of usurpation and aggression. The French monarchy ground her peasants in the dust in order that the most cultured and exquisite nobility the world ever knew might live in ease and luxury, and the French revolution was the bloody harvest of retribution. Nihilism is merely the ripening fruit of ages of injustice in Russia, and the "Irish question" and the "Submerged tenth" in England's population are only the exponents of perpetuated wrongs.

In our country, the lesson is so recent that we have only half learned its truth. For three-quarters of a century the American Republic knowingly, willingly, and boastfully held from two to five millions of her people in enforced bondage, unrequited toil, hopeless subjection, inexplicable degradation, and hopeless barbarism.

That we must pay for this injustice is a fact no sane man any longer questions. The American people have reached that stage of development when they recognize that to-day's bitterness is simply the natural fruit of yesterday's wrong, weakness, or injustice. Every one who has eyes to see or ears to hear knows that the war of the rebellion, with its inestimable bulk of misery, woe, and waste, was just as clearly and certainly the fruit of the centuries of oppressive seedling which we call slavery, as the oak is the result of the germination of the acorn. It was the penalty which God exacted through the operation of Nature's laws, from a people who counted gain a better thing than justice. The prosperity of the American people was honeycombed with cruelty. The gold which it heaped up in its coffers was stained with blood, and the praise it offered to God were mocked and drowned by the groans and curses of its victims.

The feeling is all but universal in the hearts of the American people that the woe they have suffered was but

a just and natural penalty for the folly and injustice of the past.

It was because of this that when the struggle was over they made haste to give to the oppressed the boon of liberty, and to avouch their sincerity they went farther and put upon the head of the victim of centuries of wrong the golden crown of American citizenship, making it a part of the fundamental law of the land that there should be no distinction in power or privilege because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

They did this because they knew that the old injustice which had brought such universal woe had been founded on "distinction on account of race and color," and they feared that some other form of evil fruitage might grow from the same root.

Singular as it may seem, this sentiment is by no means confined to the people of the North. The great mass of Southern intelligence and Southern conscience believes that the South was scourged because of the sin of slavery. They are glad, therefore, that slavery was abolished. They think that ends the whole matter. Their hands are now clean to their own sight. They think they have expiated the sin to God! That they owe a debt to the slave or his descendants, or have a lesson of justice to learn from their harsh experience, hardly enters their thought. They do not see that slavery was not the core of the wrong, but only the symptoms of a deeper disease. They are not yet ready to admit that the real evil was injustice founded on race and color—a disparity of right between man and man, based on the color of the skin.

To a certain extent the same thing is true of the people of the North. While recognizing the fact that they suffered from the injustice of the past, they have been inclined to think the account settled by the promise of justice, without caring to see to it that those to whom it is promised receive it.

When the colored man holds up the crown of citizenship which we put upon his head with so much complacency and self-congratulation, and shows it to us battered, stained, and bloody, we do not like to look at it. We say: "What is that to us? We did not guarantee it to keep always bright and sound. Why didn't you take care of it?"

And when he protests he has done the best he could in his weakness and ignorance, we confess in part and avoid in part, by offering him millions of dollars to aid him in obtaining knowledge, and say: "There, take that; learn to read and write and then make money, and you will have no trouble in getting anything you want!"

When he rejoins with pitiful plainness: "But, in the meantime, the rights you promised me are ravished from me; I am being crowded back into a condition of subjection as helpless, I not as hopeless, as chattel bondage; my crown of citizenship is trampled in the dust; my rights as a man are spat upon; when I ask for higher wages I am answered with bullets; when I demand a trial by jury, I am given the rope by Judge Lynch; when I seek to defend myself, I am shot to death or roasted alive to deter others from following my example, I am being chained in subjection by the forms of law. What shall I do?"

When he makes this appeal, we turn away and say:

"Oh, I don't know; take care of yourself."

And to his farther appeal: "How shall I take care of myself? Shall I meet violence with violence—when my kindred are slain, shall I burn and destroy?"

To this we answer nothing. We have only a shrug for his woeful dilemma. What is it to us? We have settled the debt that rested upon us because of the crime and sin of slavery. What have we to do with this new matter?

It is just here that the Bystander parts company with the public sentiment, so far as it has been formulated, and insists on two things:

1. That the responsibility of the American people for the wrong of slavery did not end with the ordainment of liberty. The moral responsibility of the Nation demanded not only the eradication of the cause, but the obliteration of its effects. It is not only a public duty to kill a mad dog, but to prevent those injected with its virus from doing further harm. We killed slavery, but left those in whose veins its virus burned, free to devise and execute fresh injustice upon its helpless victims.

2. That this is not a new evil, but only a new form of the old one. American slavery was built upon this foundation, to wit: The assumed superiority of the white race; the assumed inferiority of the colored race; a resulting right because of these assumed facts on the part of the former to dominate and control the latter, and the unhesitating assertion that God had ordained that these things should be so.

This was the universal sentiment of the Southern white people; this was the universal teaching of Southern Christianity. Slavery was only its outward form—its tangible expres-

## THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR

The Board of Lady Managers Deny Current Reports.

NO LINE TO BE DRAWN.

They Insist That Every One Will be Accorded the Best of Treatment—A Report of their Proceedings.

In view of the fact that circulars conveying a very erroneous idea of the attitude of the Board of Lady Managers toward the colored women of America have been, and are being widely circulated, we would respectfully call your attention to the facts of the case, in order that the colored race may not be misled by gross misrepresentations, but may be convinced that the Board of Lady Managers have a deep and abiding interest in their cause, and are doing all that lies in their power to further the interests of the colored women.

At the first meeting of the Board of Lady Managers, in November, 1890, Mrs. Trent, representing one of the colored organizations of Chicago, requested permission to speak before the board in the interest of the women of her race. Permission was granted, and her able address was listened to with marked attention. At the same session, Mrs. John A. Logan presented a series of resolutions adopted by the colored women of Chicago, asking a recognition of their race in the work of the Columbian Exposition.

A committee of three was appointed to confer with Mrs. Trent as to the wishes of the colored women, and the following report was made and adopted without opposition:

"The committee appointed by the Board of Lady Managers has the honor to report that the colored people request that the Lady Managers recommend to the Columbian Exposition that in designating persons to solicit exhibits, that they recognize them in securing exhibits by their race, and that in appointing the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Board be respectfully requested to appoint some Lady Manager on that committee to represent the interests of the colored people."

Helen C. Brayton, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrell.

On motion, the report was adopted, and the Secretary directed to transmit a copy to the President of the Columbian Commission.

A number of ladies spoke most enthusiastically in favor of the recognition of the colored race, and among them were Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Cantrell; the latter especially expressed her deep interest in the race and her desire to use all her powers in their elevation and advancement, and seemed to feel that her long and intimate acquaintance with them gave her peculiar opportunities for helpfulness.

In April, 1891, at the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers, in conformity with the wishes expressed by the colored women in the report of the committee appointed to confer with them in November, Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrell, of Kentucky, was appointed to represent the colored people on that committee.

At the second meeting of the Board of Lady Managers, there was a deep interest taken in the colored women. Two decided opinions were held by the ladies; one class held the opinion that they should be trusted separately and their exhibit placed by itself; the other and much larger class were in favor of no unjust discrimination in color, but favored placing the colored women on the same footing with white women, giving them the same latitude and opportunity. At this meeting affairs were complicated by dissensions among the colored people—two factions had increased to four, and all were clamoring for a National representative. It was impossible to unite them, and but for this a National representative would already have been appointed. In view of these complications, Mrs. Paul, of Virginia, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the work of arousing interest in each of the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, among the colored people, and the best methods to be adopted and pursued therein, be and the same are expressly referred to the Lady Managers and their alternates in each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia, who shall, after consultation with the World's Fair Board thereof, be invested with full power to act, and shall make reports from time to time of the progress of their work to the President of the Board of Lady Managers."

The evident purpose of this decision is clear and unmistakable, and shows that each State prefers to look after the interests of her own people, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The National Commission have given the Board of Lady Managers the charge of all the interests of women, regardless of color or nationality. They are intensely interested in everything that will elevate, ennoble and advance the interests of all women of

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### Church News-

**School A. M. E.**—Corner of Hastings and Appleton streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. John M. H. Larson, pastor.

**Methodist A. M. E.**—Cathlamet street, near Duane. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. J. H. Alexander, pastor.

**Evangelical A. M. E.**—Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Rev. W. N. Pharis, pastor.

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

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

**Abolition Baptist.**—Columbia street, near Harvard. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service.—Rev. W. A. M. Redick, pastor.

A reception was tendered the Ecumenical conference by the Metropolitan A. M. E. church, of Washington, D. C., at which Bishop Wayman was host. The address of welcome was made by Dr. Coppin. Prominent members of the conference delivered addresses. Prof. Layton's choir furnished excellent music, the Rev. Beckett singing two solos. Refreshments were served, and a delightful evening enjoyed by both hosts and guests.

To offset the indignation felt by foreign delegates at the refusal by restaurateurs to accommodate Afro-American delegates, ex-Mayor Emory invited the conference to his elegant home and, assisted by his wife and daughters, hospitably entertained them.

The Rev. Christian, of Shiloh Baptist church, Philadelphia, whose christian character has been the cause of grave discussion and serious disaffection in the church, has been dropped from the roll of ministers by the committee appointed by the ministerial conference to examine the case. The church was almost evenly divided on the question of retaining him in spite of the committee's report, but at a recent church meeting the majority decided that the Rev. Christian must go. The reign of the minister who is unfit, either mentally or morally, is over in Afro-American churches. Let the reform go on.

This is the way the Lord's Supper is administered at Spurgeon's Tabernacle at London: On a large oblong table is placed 38 plates of bread and 60 cups of wine—the silver service presenting a beautiful appearance by gaslight. The ceremony is properly observed in the evening. The bread is broken, not cut, into cubes, as is common in America. Prayer is offered, thanks are given and a hymn sung. The emblems are then given to 12 deacons, representing the 12 apostles, who give to the communicants. At a recent service of the holy communion 2,500 participated.

From the Waterbury American.

The right of christians to indulge in card-playing, dancing and theater-going, and the propriety of it within reasonable limits, has become so well established and is so generally exercised, that it sounds strange to hear this right any longer maintained or defended. At a meeting of Lutherans in Brooklyn the other day a writer of the important paper of the occasion said: "So far as dancing or theaters are concerned, I don't believe there will be much objection if some of our members occasionally attend a respectable ball, or join in a dance in the house of a friend, or if they attend a good moral play by first-class actors." This leads the New York Sun to comment as follows: "The religion of the Son of Man, who came eating and drinking, was not the harsh and narrow asceticism of the latter-day Scribes and Pharisees, and it would be for the moral welfare of young people if more churches followed the example of the Lutheran church and made the diversions of social life, such as dancing and theater-going, innocent of evil to the most susceptible, by discreetly permitting without prohibiting them." This is common sense and good religion, too.

#### SAVED BY A WINK.

Beverly Brown, of New York, had for some time been acting queerly, and his friends concluded to have him arrested, under the impression that his mind was unbalanced. The city physician prescribed for him, but he refused and took food sparingly. On October 14th he apparently died, and his body was placed in a wagon to be driven to the morgue. En route there the jolting probably aroused him, for when the body was being carried into the morgue, the drivers were surprised to see the eyelids of the dead man move. The seeming corpse kept winking his eyes, and the assistants becoming convinced that he was alive, ran for the doctor. An ambulance was summoned and he was carried to the city hospital, where stimulants were administered. The supposed dead man is now in a fair way to recover. His life was saved by a timely wink.

#### WEST SUPERIOR.

West Superior, Wis., Oct. 19.—The colored band of Superior gave its second entertainment in its hall, 511 John avenue. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music, winding up with a hop. The Duluth colored band lent its assistance, and many citizens from that city were in attendance, as were also many of Superior's prominent white residents. Altogether the performance was a very creditable affair, sufficiently remunerative to still have some money in the treasury after defraying all expenses. The recitations by Miss Claudia Vaughn, "Not Guilty," and Miss Jessie Williams elicited pronounced applause. The guitar solo by Miss Susie Butler, the mandolin and guitar duet by Messrs. Watkins and Pendleton, the vocal duet by Messrs. Stanell and Watkins, the slide trombone, by Abe Hamilton, Fred Douglass' song with guitar accompaniment, and the playing of both bands came in for their full share of applause. The hit of the evening was made by Charlie Bradford, assisted by Robt. Mills, aged 10, and Gertie Jackson, aged 12, in "Chips of the old Block." All three especially the children, danced excellently. Charlie Johnson's fancy work with a drum major's baton was very

skillful, and in his character song, "Old Tramp," he brought down the house. Little Willie Tumlin, only 12 years old, also did a drum major's act in wonderful style. J. Waddle, master of ceremonies, performed on two cornets at the same time, a difficult feat seldom seen.

Messrs. J. Butler and A. Turner were returned from Detroit, Mich.

The Sunday school is progressing nicely. The Willing Workers give a social Thursday, Oct. 22nd.

S. C. B.

### FOODS OF THE FUTURE.

Wants One of the Most Valuable—Large Returns From Their Culture.

Learned men of the present day are much exercised about the kind of food necessary to produce the greatest amount of muscular health and strength, says Vick's Magazine and nuts of all kinds have been pronounced by them par excellence as an article of diet. Besides the beauty of nut trees and the gastro-nomic utility of their fruits, nut plantations seem to be rapidly making fortunes for those who have been sage enough to invest in them.

Chief Van Dieman, of the department of agriculture, predicts that the cultivation of nuts will soon be one of the greatest and most profitable industries of the United States. The large returns from individual trees and immense profits from established orchards have stimulated the interest, and our foremost enterprising fruit growers are planting nut trees largely for market purposes. Others who enjoy nuts during the winter are realizing that they may be had in abundance for the mere trouble of planting.

The pecan is the nut of the future, Mr. Van Dieman thinks, but he forecasts large returns from walnuts, chestnuts, pine and hazelnuts, almonds, filberts, etc. "A grower in Florida has now a grove of 4,000 pecan trees six years old; when they begin to bear their product will be worth \$100,000 yearly at wholesale." But this is counting chickens too soon. "C. H. Daniels, of Georgia, has a pecan tree which bears annually from ten to fifteen bushels of nuts, which sell readily at wholesale for \$4 and \$5 per bushel." Colonel Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Miss., who has made a wide reputation as a successful cultivator, says:

"I planted those large paper shell pecan nuts when I was 57 years old, and now at 63, I tell you they help me to live. I got 170 pounds from one tree last fall, sold 105 pounds for \$105, and planted the remainder of them, and have raised a fine lot of young trees, which are for sale. Pecan culture, planting the very large nuts, I consider one of the safest and best paying industries a man can engage in." This combined "cloud of witnesses and figures certainly does make orange growing and tobacco growing much less tempting.

The pecan forests of Texas furnish large quantities of pecans to the markets of New Orleans, whence they are shipped to Europe, where they are said to bring a higher price than any other nut.

#### He Dodged the Wedding.

The recent departure of the Grenadier Guards from Bermuda did not cause many regrets among the Islanders," said a well-known Bermudian on a visit to New York.

"Though the officers of the Guards are the cream of the British military, they and all other swell soldiery have fallen into disrepute down there owing to the treatment one of Bermuda's most popular young ladies received.

"When the officers of the Guards had secured their entree into the best island society this girl fell a victim to the blind god, and everybody, from Gibbs Hill Lighthouse to St. George, was glad to hear that a big wedding with an officer would result. The prettiest of touseaux was secured at New York and all the arrangements for the ceremony were made with great elaboration. The bride's father is rich and of social position, and the affair was to be memorial in the social history of the islands.

"The night before the wedding the bridegroom gave a farewell dinner to his bachelor friends. In the morning he was gone. A ship that had weighed anchor during the night was supposed to have carried him off. He left no word and at first there was wonder.

"It was the first time such a trick had been played on a Bermuda belle, and it was something the natives could not forget. Gradually indignation arose which came to manifest itself in social indifference to the entire body of soldiery. That was why no tears were shed when the guards left Bermuda."—N. Y. World.

#### The Work of Women.

It is estimated that nine-tenths of the women of the globe spend their time in making ornaments and fancy dress fabrics for the remaining tenth to wear. There are thousands of women lace-makers, weavers and needle-women who never wear a particle of the work upon which they spend their lives. All the delicate garments which they make are destined to be worn by other more fortunate in the distribution of riches. It is regarded as a proof of woman's great vanity—this fact that so large a population of the globe is kept busy making clothes for the few fortunate ones to wear.

### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

#### LESSON V.—NOV. 1.—CHRIST THE TRUE VINE.

Golden Text: Herein is My Father Glorified, That Ye Bear Much Fruit.—John 15:1-16.

I. The Allegory of the Vine and its Branches.—Verse 1-3. Some think this allegory was suggested by the "fruit of the vine" they had used in "the last supper"; others, by the great golden vine over the golden gate of the temple which Josephus says was so large that it "had clusters as long as a man." I. "I am the true vine." He is the one who can fulfil to them the perfect relations of a vine to its branches in distinction from the natural vine. "My Father is the husbandman." Not the hired laborer, but the owner of the vineyard, the original planter, possessor and cultivator.—G. W. Clark.

2. "Every branch in me that beareth not fruit." These are the external professors, the merely baptised members who have no life and never had.—Jacobus. "He taketh away." Because their presence injures the other branches; "And every branch that beareth fruit," Every disciple is a branch; every church is a branch; there are many branches, but there is one life running through them all. "He purgeth." Every thing is removed from the branch which tends to divert the vital power from the production of fruit.

3. "Now ye are clean." Cleaned as described in the previous verse. "Through" on account of, "the word," which I have spoken unto you.

II. The Blessed Effects of Abiding with the True Vine.—Verse 4-16. 4. "Abide in me and I in you." Abide in me; see to it that I abide in you. He thus recognizes the moral freedom of his disciples. "As the branch," etc. The union between the branch and the main stem is the closest that can be conceived.

5. "He that abideth in me . . . bringeth forth much fruit." Teach Christ, live Christ, abide in Christ, and the fruit is sure. "For without me," as a branch cut off is separated from the vine. "Ye can do nothing." There will be no true good works, no true success.

6. "He is cast forth as a branch." That is cast off and thrown into the brush heaps for burning. "And is withered." Loses its power of bearing fruit; in time loses even the appearance of life. "And they are burned." As dead branches of a vine are burned; destroyed; no longer a part of the vineyard. The branch that is withered and fruitless may know that it no longer abides in the vine.

7. "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you." We are to hold his word close to our living, loving heart; absorb their living force; breathe their spirit; conform our activities forevermore to their demands.—Cowles. "Ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." No promise could be more adapted to the wants of this little band going out like sheep among wolves, amid unknown dangers, to bring in the greatest kingdom ever known.

8. "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit." Christians are God's representatives on earth, therefore the more good they do, the more is God honored. "So shall ye be my disciples." Learners in the school of Christ; followers of his teaching.

9. "As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you." This is a marvelous statement of the measure and quality of Christ's love for us. It is true, warm, personal, seeking our best good, unfeeling. "Continue." Abide; the same Greek word used so often in these verses. "In my love." Live and labor under a constant sense of it, being persuaded that nothing shall separate us from the love of Christ.—G. W. Clark.

10. "If ye keep my commandments." The natural effect of abiding in his love. "Even as I have kept my Father's commandments." Jesus' example proves there is no other way for them.

11. "These things have I spoken." The verse forms a conclusion to the allegory of the vine. "That my joy might remain in you." The joy which he experiences in feeling himself the object of his Father's love. "And that your joy might be full." Or fulfilled, grow more perfect; have every quality of true joy; increase in quality and abundance until you are full of joy, having all that your nature can contain.

12. "This is my commandment." The great universal law of his kingdom. "That ye love one another." Being all branches of one vine the same life flows through all. "As I have loved you." With the same warm, unselfish, personal, devoted love. How had Christ loved them? Verse 13 is the answer. "Greater love hath no man than this." No man can show greater love for his friends. "That a man lay down his life for his friends." Beware of reading this as though laying down of life were equivalent to dying. To live for a friend by consecrating the whole life to him is far greater love. As Christ consecrates not only his earthly life, but his eternal life to us.—Abbott.

14. "Ye are my friends." Obedience is the true test of friendship of disciples toward their Lord and Teacher.

15. "Henceforth I call you not servants." They are indeed to serve him but not in a blind and servile way. "For a servant knoweth not what his lord doeth." A servant does not know his master's will. "But I have called you friends." I take you into my counsel, I reveal to you my plans, and you serve me because you love me.

16. "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you." Their appointment to this high office was purely of grace. "Go and bring forth fruit." This is to which he appointed them. "And that your fruit should remain." Your work shall endure. "The kingdom you found shall never end." That whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name he shall give it you." Whosoever they may need in this service let them go to the Father and he will grant it to them.

### ABOUT FIREARMS.

Following the Evolution of the Present Rifle Through Hundreds of Years.

Firearms as distinguished from artillery, originated about the year 1864, when 500 hand-cannons were made at Perouse or Perugia. Hand-guns were used at the siege of Arras in 1414 and at Lucca in 1430. Tubes for firing balls with gunpowder, capable of being held in the hand and called "scorpions," came into use in England in 1440; and in 1471 300 Flemings, armed with hand-guns, each of which required two men to manage, accompanied Edward IV. when he landed at Ravenspur. A corps of "arquebustiers" was formed in 1476 and in 1510 the Swiss had 500 cavalrymen, armed with hand-guns doing service in Italy. The wheel-lock pistol had become quite common in Germany as early as 1512, but its use did not spread to other European countries until nearly a quarter of a century later. By the use of "light firearms" at the battle of Pavia, February 24, 1525, the Spaniards defeated Francis I. of France. Pavia was the first considerable battle in which firearms were used. Muskets were first used by the Duke of Alva against the Flemings in 1567; they were introduced into the French army in 1614. The firelock came into use in 1660 and the fustil about 1671. A brass firearm called a "fancy gun," in the shape of a walking cane was invented in 1712, but was never very generally adopted. The next step forward was the invention of the "harpoon" gun, this in 1731. Forsyth took out his patent for igniting gunpowder on the percussion principle April 11, 1807. Percussion caps were first used by the French army in 1830, and by the English in 1858. Since that time there have been many improvements in firearms in both the old and the new worlds.—St. Louis Republic.

#### IDLE MOMENTS.

Cadson—"Cholly's is reckless dog; seems always to live from hand to mouth." The Major—"Yes; and mostly from some other fellow's hand."—Life.

"I see Jack and Mollie have made up again. Why was the engagement ever broken?" "They had a quarrel as to which loved the other the most!"—Life.

Hacking Koff—"I wouldn't trust myself in the hands of Dr. Emdde; I don't like specialists." Chilson Feverer—"What is his speciality?" Hacking Koff—"Post-mortems."—Puck.

"Is there anything you want, Willie?" asked grandma. "Yes; I'd like to have some jam on my bread." "Who gave you the bread?" "No one yet. I thought perhaps you might.—Judge.

"My speech at the meeting last night was my maiden effort," said the young orator, proudly. "Yes," cynically replied his friend; "I noticed it was something of a miss."—Baltimore American.

Pat—"Sure toime was invited in Ireland." Jeweler—"Why do you think so?" Pat—"Begorra! d'yez be after thinkin' its name would be O'Clock if it didn't come from the owld sod!"—Jewelers' Weekly.

"Your father is largely engaged in the pork trade, I believe," said Mr. Gotham to Miss Laker; of Chicago. "Yes sir," replied the latter, with that bright repartee for which she is noted, "paw is a regular pigmy."—Detroit Free Press.

"You ought to use a water-filter on your faucet sir. I wouldn't be without one." "Find it beneficial, do you?" "Yes, indeed; it has made me a rich man." "I presume that you mean that health is wealth?" "No I mean that I manufacture filters.—Yankee Blade.

#### MASCULINITIES.

A beautiful thought is a mental sun-beam. Merit may not always win, but it can stand it if it doesn't.

The man who goes to church much hears a great deal of preaching that hits other people.

It always pays to do a kindness to other people; if it doesn't pay you it pays the other people.

Sergeant Bunce, who has resigned from the New York police department, was attached to it for 33 years.

How much more detestable a fault appears when we can trace it to some one whose station in life we envy.

It is said that in the services of the English Church the Prince of Wales has been prayed for 800,000,000 times.

Willis Menard, who was the first colored congressman, now fills a clerical position in the census bureau at Washington.

Another effort is being made to secure the pardon of Neebe, the anarchist, who is serving a 25 years sentence at Joliet, Ill.

### S. J. EVANS,

—DEALER IN—  
KEROSENE & GASOLINE,  
2912 ARMOUR AVE,  
CHICAGO, - - - ILL.

### Jasper R. Taylor,

SAMPLE ROOM,  
284 TWENTY-NINTH ST.,  
CHICAGO.  
Between State and Dearborn.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION

## Peninsular Savings Bank

AT DETROIT, MICH.,

At the close of business, Sept. 25, 1891.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$1,158,172 32
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	368,701 76
Cash on hand	1,066 70
Due from banks in reserve cities	196,239 69
Due from other banks and bankers	7,754 68
Banking house and lot—part payment	40,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,024 47
Interest paid	1,929 94
Exchanges for clearing house	14,810 61
Checks and cash items	10,887 61
Notes and promises	1,028 81
Gold coin	4,108 00
Silver coin	5,821 90
U. S. and National bank notes	23,304 00
Total	\$1,872,263 57

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$454,600 00
Surplus fund	35,000 00
Undivided profits	68,172 98
Dividends unpaid	40 00
Individual deposits	389,138 47
Savings deposits	630,824 27
Certified checks	14,816 83
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,080 90
Due to banks and bankers	378,042 40
Total	\$1,872,263 57

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss. I, Joseph B. Moore, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1891.

JOHN H. JOHNSON,  
Notary Public.

THE PENINSULAR SAVINGS BANK  
Commenced business Sept. 15, 1867. Alex. Chapoton, Jr. president; John M. Dwyer, vice president; Joseph Perrier, second vice president; Michael Brennan, attorney; J. H. Johnson, assistant cashier.

4 PER CENT Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Commercial accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe banking.

JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.  
84 Griswold Street.

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 Magnetics, Electrics, and Electro-Magnetics are fraudulent imitations. Ask for Dobbins' Electric, see 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. CHASIN & Co.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

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

DISEASES OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY.  
JOHN BREITMEYER & SONS,  
Florists & Rose Growers  
Popular Flowers in their Season.  
Choice Collection of Tropical Plants on Exhibition,  
Cor. Gratiot and Miami Avenues  
DETROIT - - - MICH.

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.



SLEEP.

Gently and softly the mother bent  
Over the baby in sleep's embrace,  
Watching the rosy lips indent  
And dimple the little dreamer's face;

AN ABALONE'S SECRET.

Under the afternoon sun, the rest-  
less waters of the San Francisco Bay  
flew diamonds and opals at such hu-  
man eyes as chanced to look on them.

Two young people, who strolled  
down to the Presidio beach, however,  
had no glance to spare for anything  
so commonplace as diamonds and  
opals. For Lieutenant Anderson was  
gazing into the depths of the great,  
soft, black eyes of Miss Pachita de So-  
la, and Miss Pachita de So-la was look-  
ing up into the ardent blue ones of  
Lieutenant Anderson. She seemed to  
like it.

The tall young soldier, with the  
fair hair, broad shoulders and square,  
manly, Saxon face, had not been long  
released from the hard work and  
restraint of West Point, and in his new  
freedom of army life, went at things  
with an energy of desire that was  
quite irresistible. Miss Pachita de  
Sola found it so, as had half a dozen  
other girls within as many months.

It was a wholly serious business with  
the lieutenant this time, though. He  
had been in California but a few  
weeks and this daughter of an ancient,  
though decayed, Spanish family, as  
American in education and thought as  
himself, was ravishing in her novelty.  
Altogether feminine, Pachita; at one  
moment, child-like and clinging; the  
next, worldly, witty, and mocking;  
then, with the lids hiding those love-  
ly, big eyes of hers, her whole aspect  
suggested—especially to a young lieuten-  
ant with ample means to marry—  
possibilities of tenderness unspeakable.

No wonder that when Miss Pachita  
permitted Lieutenant Anderson to  
gaze down into her eyes and returned  
an answering long, long look, giving  
a little sigh, too, his head went after  
his heart, which had been lost for an  
eternity—that is to say, for two, terri-  
fic, sleepless weeks.

But the young lady was discreet,  
and, gently clasping his fingers, re-  
moved them from her waist, saying,  
demurely:

"Don't be foolish, John. Somebody  
may be looking."

This, in a city of three hundred  
thousand inhabitants and in full sight  
of the ever-vigilant garrison, struck  
John as being not improbable.

Instant in action, as became a sol-  
dier, Lieutenant Anderson executed a  
flank movement on a sand-bank and  
seated Miss de So-la in its lee, on a  
large, water-whitened, sun-dried log  
of drift-wood. Then this consummate  
tactician repeated the original attack,  
with entire success.

"Pachita, oh my darling," breathed  
the ecstatic lieutenant, straining her  
to his side and immediately showing a  
disposition to put a knee upon the  
beach.

"Well, John?" and the smile of love  
and gratified vanity that smote his  
eyes blinded them.

"Name the day, oh, Pachita; I can  
not live till you do!"

Pachita pursed her full red lips,  
puckered the midnight eyebrows, and  
considered profoundly, digging deep  
into the sand with his cane the while.

"The day, my own love—the day!"  
gasped John.

"Dear me," Miss de So-la exclaimed,  
suddenly, "what a beautiful shell!"

wonderful vessel, constructed but re-  
cently by a wandering British sailor,  
lay preparing for a voyage to Saualito,  
four leagues distant. It was a mar-  
velous boat, with oars and a sail, and  
capable of accommodating no less than  
six persons. Don Luis Antonio Ar-  
guello himself had commanded her in  
person on the dozen passages which  
she had made to the opposite shore for  
timber.

Corporal Pedro Sanchez had made  
all the voyages with the commandante,  
and rated now as a superior navigator,  
his marine fame being dear to him.  
Don Luis had swollen him with pride  
by placing him in command for this  
one trip. His enlargement became  
perilous when Lieutenant Echeandia  
suddenly proposed to Senorita Pachita  
that they make the voyage, and she,  
being young and thoughtless, con-  
sented.

Brave Corporal Sanchez sailed the  
Mejico superbly as far as Angel Island,  
descending eloquently on the art and  
mystery of seamanship. Issuing to  
his crew of three soldiers sundry or-  
ders in a commanding voice of thunder,  
he prepared to pass the point.

Alas, an eastern wind came whis-  
tling through the treacherous Raccoon  
strait, and, in spite of all Corporal  
Pedro's seamanship, the Mejico was  
caught and whirled round and round,  
and borne with the racing tide toward  
the Golden Gate.

Senorita Pachita de So-la screamed,  
but there was no help sent down from  
heaven, even on the appeal of those  
pretty lips, grown quite white, or of  
that pale face, with its big black eyes  
wild with terror.

Lieutenant Juan de Echeandia swore  
—swore at Corporal Pedro Sanchez;  
but profanity, though frequently an  
adjunct to navigation, is not of use in  
impairing knowledge thereof.

So out to sea they drifted, far out,  
almost to the Farallones.

For eight days and nights they were  
as a chip on the waves, the Raccoon  
gusts having snapped the mast and  
carried away the sail. Corporal Pedro,  
famous as a mariner, had forgotten to  
bring oars.

Senorita de So-la gave herself up to  
Mary, Mother of God; as did the cor-  
poral and the three men in the bow,  
who passed the hours in shuddering  
prayer.

But Lieutenant Juan had a soldier's  
soul. On the second day he drew his  
sword, and, at its point, the men  
yielded such food and water as the  
boat contained. These he bestowed  
where his body was between them and  
captivity.

The Corporal Pedro, though a fool  
and unfortunate, was loyal. With  
him the lieutenant kept watch and  
ward, and through all those awful  
eight days and nights (by my pen it  
is true that the boat was gone that  
long, as you may read in Hittell's  
"History of California") the Senorita  
de So-la wanted for neither food nor  
drink, and the delicacy of Lieutenant  
Juan would have brought tears of  
gratefulness to any woman's eyes. He  
did wonders, as tradition has handed  
down, with cloaks and stray bits of  
rope to cabin the lady.

On the eighth day—sincere prayer is  
ever answered—a blessed wind sprang  
up from the west and, tide assisting,  
blew the Mejico back through the  
Golden Gate. The cruising Chief  
Marin, on his tule-float, was sent by  
Providence to tow her to the Presidio  
wharf, where the commandante and  
chattering garrison awaited the return  
of the lost to life—the ones saved by  
an unquestionable miracle. The padres  
bore the lesson home in many a ser-  
mon.

As the Senorita de So-la arose in the  
stern to disembark, she tottered from  
weakness and agitation. Lieutenant  
Juan stretched out an arm and pre-  
served her from a ducking. She gave  
a little scream, not at the public em-  
brace, but because in throwing up her  
small brown hands, she had broken a  
slender gold chain that hung about  
her neck—broken it, and over into  
the deep water it went, together with  
a locket that had rested on her virgin  
bosom.

"My dears," said Commandante  
Don Luis Antonio Arguello, when they  
had refreshed themselves at his quar-  
ters and related their adventures—  
"my dears, I think that under all cir-  
cumstances the best thing you can do  
is to get married, and at once."

"I'm with you," exclaimed Lieuten-  
ant Juan de Echeandia, in Spanish,  
opening his arms.

And Senorita Pachita de So-la crept  
timidly into them, hiding her lovely,  
blushing face upon his happy, weath-  
er-beaten breast.

Lieutenant John Anderson was re-  
strained from throwing the abalone-  
shell into the bay, after his indefensi-  
ble language concerning it, because,  
imbedded under a transparent, over-  
lying, iridescent deposit, he beheld  
an open golden locket, showing the  
face of a handsome young man, evi-  
dently Spanish.

Miss de So-la, excited, took it from  
him, scrutinized it intently, looked up  
with sparkling eyes, and pointed a  
slim, triumphant olive finger at a name  
beneath the miniature.

"Oh, bother!" impatiently returned  
Miss de So-la, absorbed again in the  
abalone. "Name it yourself."—The  
Argonaut.

WADING TO EUROPE.

Regular Chain of Shallows Runs from  
Greenland to Scotland.

At a recent meeting of the Academy  
of Sciences, Paris, M. Emile Blanchard  
read a paper on the existence of a  
terrestrial connection between Europe  
and America during the present geo-  
logical age of the earth. M. Blanchard  
began by pointing out that a line from  
the north of Scotland through Orkney,  
the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland  
and Labrador, by way of Davis Straits,  
passes from one island to another  
across comparatively shallow seas.  
Another evidence of land connection  
exists in the prevalence of European  
species of animals and plants in the  
eastern parts of America, especially in  
Greenland, where the flora of the west  
coast is American and that of the east  
coast is European. Anemones from  
northern Europe are found in the south-  
ern states; violets, too, grow there, as  
well as wild roses; and the astragale  
of the Alps flourishes in Canada.

Among other plants common to the  
two hemispheres may be mentioned  
rhododendrons, saxifrage, gentians,  
and so on. Willows, ivies and brooms  
exist in both regions. Grasses may be  
omitted, because their seeds could be  
transported for a great distance by  
water; but orchids and lilies of  
Northern Europe are common in North  
America. Three or four hundred  
species of beetles, an insect incapable  
of long flight, are denizens of both  
continents. The carabides especial-  
ly, which live under stones, and spread  
slowly, can be traced from Europe  
through Iceland to Greenland, Labra-  
dor and Canada.

The Argenies of Lapland and Ico-  
land are also found in Labrador, and  
it would be easy to give other in-  
stances of the kind. Spiders of the  
Alps and the north of Europe have  
been observed in Greenland; beavers  
are found in Europe and America; the  
reindeer is plentiful in the Hudson  
Bay territory, and so is the Norwegian  
lemming. Several species of fish are  
characteristic of both regions; for ex-  
ample, the river perch which never  
quits fresh water. These proofs of a  
bolt of land connecting Europe with  
Labrador open up some interesting  
questions—for instance, the physical  
basis of the old traditions of a lost  
continent of Atlantis, which would  
seem to be America, and the origin of  
the American Indian race, which may  
have had congeners in the aboriginal  
tribes of Europe.

TELLING TIME.

Way to Calculate It Correctly by an  
Heirloom.

"It's an heirloom," he said, as he  
took out of his pocket a watch as big  
as an ordinary \$2 alarm clock and  
shook it to hear the works rattle.  
"My great grandfather carried it."

"What with—a truck?" asked his  
friend.

"Oh, that's all right," responded  
the man with the watch. "Have all  
the fun you want; but you couldn't  
duplicate it to-day for \$200."

"I suppose not. How much do you  
think the freight charges on it would  
be from here to New York?"

"I know it's big, but I tell you it's  
priceless. It's old-fashioned, but it's  
all there."

"Yes, with some additions and bay  
windows. But, really, is it reliable?"

"I can tell the time to a half minute  
by it and swear to it. I'll bet I can  
come closer to the exact time than you  
now."

"I'll go you. He pulled out a hand-  
some little stem winder, glanced at it,  
and said: "It's 12:23. Now get a  
crowbar and open your old safety-de-  
posit vault and see what time you  
make it."

The other pried the old watch open  
with the back of a knife blade, studied  
a moment and then said:

"Let me see. This is Saturday, and  
I set it last Thursday evening at 6  
o'clock. That is a trifle over forty-  
two and one-half hours ago. At a  
half a minute an hour the total loss  
would be twenty-one and one-fourth  
minutes. I now make it 12:14. Add-  
ing twenty-one and one-fourth to that  
would make the corrected time 12:35;  
and I'm willing to leave it to any chro-  
nometer in town. Talk about your  
reliable watches! Why, you can bet  
on this old heirloom and win every  
time. It's lost half a minute an hour  
for sixty-three years. All you've got  
to do is to remember when you set it  
and you can figure the time down al-  
most to quarter seconds."—Chicago  
Tribune.

All Things Considered.

Considering the anxiety expressed  
by our English cousins about our spell-  
ing the following exercise may be ap-  
propriate. Who invented it is un-  
known to me, but it sounds like Dr.  
Wayland, of Philadelphia, a fonetik  
person: "What does this spell—  
Ghoughphtheighteeau?" Well, ac-  
cording to the following rule, it spells  
potato. Gh stands for p, as in the  
last letters of hiccough, ough for o, as  
in dough; pth for t, as in phthisis;  
eigh stands for a, as in neighbor; tte  
stands for t, as in gassette; and eau  
stands for o, as in beau. Thus you  
have p-o-t-a-t-o.—Boston Advertiser.

The Plaiudealer always for sale at  
the following places:

- Saginaw—Miss Hattie Butler 656  
Sherman avenue.
- Boston, Mass.—W. L. Reed, 93 1-2  
Cambridge Street, and J. W. Sherman  
115 Cambridge Street.
- Lansing—Crotty Bros. and F. F.  
Russell, newdealers.
- Niles, Mich.—Miss Mabel Bannister,  
Milwaukee, wis.—S. B. Bell, 739 3rd  
Street.
- Kalamazoo—Uiram Wilson, 717  
Michigan avenue.
- Marion, Ind.—Mrs Anna Julius.
- South Bend, Ind.—C. A. Mitchell, 835  
West Thomas street.
- Birmingham, Ala.—W. H. Moss, 1908  
4th, avenue.
- Bay City, Mich.—W. D. Richardson.
- Clinton, Mich.—F. Kirchgauer.

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THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY  
of Wayne, in chancery. At a session of  
said Court held at the court room in the City of  
Detroit, Michigan, on Thursday, the 20th day  
of August, 1891. Present: Hon. Henry N. Bre-  
voort, Circuit Judge. Lucinda Burrell vs. Alex-  
ander Burrell. On proof by affidavit on file that  
the defendant, Alexander Burrell, resides out of  
the State of Michigan and is a resident of the  
City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, on mo-  
tion of D. Augustus Straker, solicitor for complain-  
ant, ordered that said defendant, Alexander  
Burrell, appear and answer in said cause within  
four months from date of this order, and that in  
default thereof said bill of complaint be taken as  
confessed by the said non-resident defendant.  
And it is further ordered that within twenty days  
after the date thereof said complaint cause a  
notice of this order to be published in THE DETROIT  
PLAIN DEALER, a newspaper printed, published  
and circulated in said County once in each week  
for six weeks in succession.  
HENRY N. BREVOORT,  
Judge of the Circuit of Michigan.  
D. AUGUSTUS STRAKER,  
Solicitor for Plaintiff.  
Dated August 20th, 1891. Detroit, Mich.  
VICTOR F. LEMKE,  
A true copy. Deputy Register.

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various names,—"Webster's Unabridged," "The  
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Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictio-  
nary," etc., etc.  
Many announcements concerning them are  
very misleading as the body of each, from A to  
Z, is 44 years old, and printed from cheap plates  
made by photographing the old pages.

Railroad Time Tables.  
THE SHORT LINE  
—from—  
Detroit and Toledo to  
Cincinnati, Indianapolis,  
Lansing,  
and All Points Between  
Leave  
M. C. R. R. 7:00 7:15 pm  
C. O. H. & D.  
6:45 am 10:15 am 3:30 pm 12:01 am  
Arrive  
Lansing 8:30 am 12:21 pm 6:00 pm 2:30 am  
Dayton 12:00 pm 2:15 pm 8:45 pm 6:10 am  
Hamilton 1:30 pm 3:45 pm 9:45 pm 6:00 am  
Cincinnati 3:10 pm 4:45 pm 10:50 pm 7:00 am  
Indianapolis 7:30 pm 7:30 pm 12:30 am 8:30 am  
Through parlor cars on day trains and Pullman  
palace cars on night trains between Detroit and  
Cincinnati.  
\*Daily, except Sunday.  
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Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt.  
D. B. TRACY, Wm. Pass. Agent,  
165 Jefferson Avenue Detroit, Mich.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.  
Depot foot of Brush street. Central Standard  
Time Oct. 7th, 1890.  
Leave. Arrive.  
7:45 a. m. Toronto, Montreal and East. 9:45 a. m.  
12:00 p. m. Port Huron. 12:45 p. m.  
3:50 p. m. Fort Huron Express. 4:10 p. m.  
10:00 p. m. Toronto and Montreal Exp. 9:10 p. m.  
DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RY.  
Depot foot of Brush street. Trains run by C. T.  
Standard Time. April 22nd, 1891.  
Leave. Arrive.  
\*Muskegon & Grand Rapids Exp. 6:50 a. m. 9:00 p. m.  
\*Through Mail & Saginaw. 11:00 a. m. 4:00 p. m.  
\*Grand Rapids Express. 4:30 p. m. 11:55 a. m.  
\*Pontiac & Grand Lake Starb. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m.  
\*Chicago Express with sleeper. 8:00 p. m. 7:10 a. m.  
\*Night Express with sleeper. 10:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m.  
\*Daily, Sundays excepted. \*Daily.  
6:50 a. m. 11:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. trains connect a  
Durand for Saginaw and Bay City.  
\*Grand Rapids Express and Morning Express  
have parlor car to Grand Rapids.  
\*Steamboat Express via Wagner parlor Buffet  
car to Grand Haven.  
\*Chicago Express has elegant Pullman sleeping  
and Buffet cars to Chicago daily.  
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City and Western Flyer. 7:30 am 9:45 pm  
St. Louis Express. 12:30 pm 12:30 pm  
St. Louis and Grand Rapids. 11:50 pm 11:50 pm  
Chicago Express. 11:00 pm 11:00 pm  
Ind. Express. 12:00 pm 12:00 pm  
Ind. Louisville & St. Louis  
Express. 12:00 pm 11:30 pm  
Daily. \*Daily except Sunday. \*Except Mon-  
day.  
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7:00 a. m.  
Train leaving Detroit 1:15 p. m., arrives at Grand  
Rapids 8:00 p. m. Direct connection with  
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Holland 6:25 p. m.; arrives at Muskegon 7:30 a. m.  
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, '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 M. Millan to President Harrison in behalf of Prof Straker.

While a mob in Omaha was hanging an Afro-American for rape, a civil justice in Baltimore was discharging from custody five white men who had committed the same crime on an Afro-American girl.

The senior Democratic organ of this city finds itself between the devil and the deep blue sea. Between supporting a candidate which it once opposed as being too corrupt to be a judge, and a candidate who had the good taste to vote for Turner in preference to Winans, it has chosen the former. As the old man said, there's no accounting for one's tastes.

Now that the two wings of the local Democracy are at it with bare knuckles, the people may prepare for revelations of trickery and bull-doing, they have but little dreamt of as occurring in our local politics. In other words, we will get Democratic methods by one of the Democrats. The convention tactics are but the first chapter in a story to be completed in November.

The edifying spectacle of the Thompson kettle calling the Campau pot black ought to convince the people of the utter rottenness of the Democratic party. Both factions are led by the worst elements of the city, and at the head of either faction may be found a leader of unsavory reputation. A Wiethoff is opposed to a Falvey, and a Considine to a McDowell. There's richness for you!

Very few citizens of Detroit are aware that they are to vote under a new law at the approaching election, and very few, even of the intelligent class, understand the system. The daily papers have been singularly quiet in this respect, and we would suggest to them a campaign of education in this respect. At the best, we predict any amount of confusion, and any number of mistakes arising from this law.

Our near-by contemporary, the Cleveland Gazette says that "the Honorable John M. Langston is the man the race wants on the federal bench. That or nothing is the demand." We disagree with the Gazette. A few of us, at least, would like to see the Honorable D. Augustus Straker the man. And we make no such sweeping declaration. We are for an Afro-American, first, last, and all the time; and if it can't be Straker, we will throw up our hat and yell, loud and long, for whosoever it may be.

Our able and interesting correspondent from Kainloops, in last week's issue of the Plainealer, gives a few very pertinent reasons why he does not favor annexation. The American prejudice, that crops out in the making, and in the interpretations, of our laws, is the burden of his complaint. The annexation spirit in Canada is growing daily, and it may be in the next election, annexation may depend on the Afro-American vote. The prejudice of the United States may be a serious hindrance to her some time. It was, no doubt, the prime cause of the failure to secure the Mole St. Nicolas as a coalition.

Our efficient and esteemed correspondent, Mr. John W. Smith, of Kainloops, B. C., while making quite a defense of Canada's greatness, errs in many of the conclusions at which he arrives. The fact of the possibility of partisanship upon the part of judges elected by opposing political parties exists, and we of the United States recognize the evil, but does not the same thing exist all over, in the Dominion of Canada, as elsewhere? The only difference is, that in the United States we elect them from opposing parties, and in Canada they are appointed from different parties. In both cases they are partisans, and while we may occasionally elect a bad man as judge, he seldom succeeds in re-election. We would also call our correspondent's attention to the fact that all United States judges are appointed, and not elected.

Bishop Foss is a fair sample of the ordinary churchman of to-day, who only attack evils that public opinion

has already attacked. When asked for his views about the mean discriminations practiced by restaurant keepers toward Afro-American delegates in Washington, during the late Ecumenical council, he said he wasn't prepared to give an opinion. There is hardly one white pulpit in a hundred to-day that dares advance an opinion against "Jim Crow" cars and lynching. Why? The subject isn't popular. As the Washington Pilot says, if discriminations are wrong, they should be denounced. Of all the pulpits in our city there have been but three sermons brought to public notice, that have denounced lynchings as lawlessness.

A contemporary during the past week, that has been for some time engaged in making warfare on Messrs. Bruce and Lynch, took occasion again to denounce these gentlemen, and to extol Mr. Langston. So far as the Plainealer is informed of the career of all these gentlemen, it can see no reason why one should be exalted above the other, particularly why Mr. Langston should be so. It can not be doubted but what Mr. Langston by sheer force of his ability has kept in the front, and in former years may have done much to influence legislation. But can not the same be said of Messrs. Bruce and Lynch? With others the Plainealer can not forget the current scandal in regard to Afro-American delegates at Chicago in 1888 that he (Mr. Langston) gave voice to. Nor does it think his short career in Congress excelled what has been termed the "masterly inactivity" of Mr. Bruce, or the record of Mr. Lynch. It is not on record either that his influence has ever been overwhelmingly exerted for other men, while it is on record that through the unity of action of Messrs. Bruce and Lynch more Afro-Americans have secured political recognition in the past two or three years than have been aided by Mr. Langston in all his political office. The Plainealer does not champion any of these gentlemen. All are abundantly able to take care of themselves, as is evidenced by their careers. It is only interested in the truth, and that is as it has stated.

The Plainealer endorses the suggestion that Albion W. Tourgee be appointed to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for these reasons:

1. He has backbone.
  2. He is incorruptible. Not even the Southern people can rake up one flaw against his integrity during the whole time he sat upon the bench in North Carolina.
  3. He is opposed to corporate power, when it tries to override the will of the people.
  4. He is the staunch advocate of the rights of the citizens, and in this respect he stands almost alone.
  5. His Republicanism is unquestioned; and
  6. In advocating the rights of the people he has become a most ardent advocate of the cause of the Afro-American. Not perhaps, out of any particular love for him, or aspiration to lead a movement in his behalf, but because of his innate love of justice and truth, and his belief in Christian principles, and because he sees the folly of the Nation in permitting suffrage to be dishonored, and citizenship disgraced, and the laws of the land violated with impunity.
- The last reason alone should be sufficient reason to give him the unanimous endorsement of Afro-Americans and their press.

Judge Tourgee is making an endeavor to revive the old Patriotic League, looking to the securing to Afro-Americans South their civil and political privileges. His giant efforts in trying to arouse a sentiment of justice North seems on the eve of being crowned with success. This sentiment once aroused, will be irresistible, notwithstanding the strong opposition a few Southern journals are trying to muster. These same journals are talking of rebellion and armed resistance as fiercely as they did before the war. If all signs are not misleading, the same conditions and causes that led to the rebellion will soon confront our nation again. The settlement of this question of right and justice may be severe, but the sooner it is settled the better.

It has been published in several journals, that a rich Afro-American in Mississippi, now owning the place where he was once a slave, is maintaining in comfort the woman who once owned him. All those who publish the story seem to think this man's course is very laudatory. It seems to us that it would be much more laudatory if these journals could publish something that he is doing for his own down-trodden people. With his great wealth he can show that he appreciates the possibilities of his race and their position. We shall be glad to publish the fact that he has given generously to the New Orleans committee to test the "Jim Crow car" infamy.

The Plainealer particularly asks the attention of its readers to "A By-

stander's Notes," which we clip from the Inter Ocean. It is such advocacy of the rights of the people that denotes the true leader. Such men in time, while not aiming at leadership, will be called to such a position, or it will be forced upon them, and they can no more shun it than they can resist the spirit that impels them to denounce injustice. They are instruments in God's hands through whom the whole world is made better.

Some time ago the Plainealer pledged for the people of Michigan one hundred dollars in the event of the Afro-American League undertaking to contest the constitutionality of the separate car laws. The League promises to so contest the laws, provided the local leagues give their full support, and the people sufficient aid to do so. The Plainealer is informed that all the leagues in Michigan of which the Secretary has a record, have been sent notices of assessment, and an appeal for aid. Will the people of Michigan justify the confidence the Plainealer has in them?

It is certainly a piece of presumption for any Afro-American journal to say that the race wants a certain man to hold a certain position. Afro-Americans, as yet, have not progressed that far in the line of unity. The race has agreed as a whole to ask for a certain position, but it has not agreed on asking for a certain man for it, and all presumptions to the contrary will be accepted for what they are worth.

Whether correspondents find that European war talk takes, and are giving us copious doses of it, or whether war is imminent, is a question hard to determine. Scarcely a week passes that large headlines do not announce some fresh grievance that will drive the powers to arms.

No President since Lincoln has made so few enemies and so many friends and good impressions, as Benjamin Harrison, not excepting the lamented soldier and patriot, Grant. His speech to the Methodist ministers has scarcely been equalled.

## STRAKER FOR JUDGE.

To the President:  
"The colored people of this country need the assistance of their friends in solving what is called a race problem. Appoint the Honorable D. A. Straker. I need only say that the people have confidence in him. He is a Republican and a lawyer of that type that will show the country a jurist of whom we will all be proud."  
Hon. Wm. A. Pledger,  
Editor Georgia News.

"Among the many colored men named, in my judgment the fittest man for the place is Mr. D. A. Straker, of Detroit, Michigan. He is a man of learning, mature years, even temper, industrious habits, large experience, high moral character, judicial turn of mind, and commands the respect and esteem of the colored people generally. Should he be appointed, the country will find in him an upright and painstaking judge, a credit to his race, and an honor to his country."  
Frederick Douglass.

## THE STUDY CHAIR.

The minister should not be satisfied simply with the assurance that he is called of God. When he is convinced that he has a divine call, he should prepare himself thoroughly to do efficient service.

We can never divest rational mental action of moral quality. Many so-called thoughtful acts have in them the element of responsibility.

Let us keep the doors of the World's Fair closed on Sunday, and show our foreign visitors that we still reverence a Christian Sabbath. To open the Exposition on Sunday would be to put the seal of public approval on Sabbath desecration.

The press is a great educator. Our religious, social and political life is largely influenced by it. The side which it espouses in a controversy almost invariably wins. How necessary then, that the men who impart its spirit should have sound minds and pure hearts.

Extravagant pictures, such as are drawn in books of cheap fiction, dwarf rather than enlarge the imagination. They are a false stimulant, and leave the mind weaker with the reaction.

It is a fool-hardy idea of extemporary preaching, to believe that a preacher should simply select a text and, without study or meditation, open his mouth to have it filled. It will be filled—with air.

Spiritualism and materialism are the extremes in human thought. A man is reverent or irreverent according as he gives largest attention to the one or the other.

Two classes of men are either great or small. Those who are naturally so, and those who, by their habits of life, acquire greatness or smallness.

Fanaticism, while it may sometimes follow intense spirituality, is not its legitimate product. The soil in which spiritualism has grown is unhealthy when it produces a fanatic.

If an inventor suffers his invention to be used freely by the public he is regarded in equity as having made a gift of it to the public, and cannot recover damages for infringement.

A lawyer is not morally responsible for the motive of his client, but he is responsible for his own, and he becomes a party to the crime if, with a knowledge of the facts, he defends it.  
James M. Henderson.

## A Bystander's Notes.

(Continued From Page 1.)

It was merely the method in which they chose to assert the superiority of the white man, the inferiority of the colored man, and God's approval of the subjection of the latter by the former.

To-day exactly the same justification is made for exactly the same thing, to wit: The subjection of the colored man to the white man's domination and control, the restriction of his civil rights, and the denial of his political privileges, because the white man is superior, the colored man is inferior, and God wills that the inferior race shall be dominated and controlled by the superior one.

It is no new question, no fresh injustice—only the old, old devil with a new coat and his tail a little more carefully tucked out of sight.

The Bystander urges this fact upon the attention of all, North and South, white and black alike, because he can not, do what he will, get rid of the conviction that injustice to a class is always a folly and a crime for which all must suffer. It is an inflexible law. As we paid in blood and tears and woe and waste for slavery, so we must pay for this perpetual idly and injustice unless our awakened conscience and better civilization shall find some remedy before it becomes "an issue of blood," which no human skill can heal.

It is because of this firmly rooted conviction that year after year the Bystander has argued upon the American people by every means in his power—the thoughtful, earnest, resolute consideration of this subject. He does not say "prayerful" consideration, because he thinks the man who prays without the fixed determination to do is wasting his time and mocking the Lord. There has been too much praying and too little thinking and resolving about the matter already. All over the North there is among the ministry and the churches a latent realization of the truth of the views which the Bystander has expressed, which has resulted in any amount of vague, limp, colorless praying, in which the Lord has been implored to take the matter in hand, on his own hook, and save us the trouble of doing anything about it ourselves.

Even the colored pulpit has reflected this rose-colored, lymphatic yearning for a miracle, until the ministry who should be to the colored race what the priesthood was to the Israelites, inspirers and examples to manly and heroic endeavor, are very largely simply depicting laxatives who sap the manhood of their people by counseling submission, encouraging cowardice, and praying for apathy and indifference. Such men are not God's ministers, no matter whence they got their credentials. God loves a brave man, and invariably destroys a cowardly people. Submission to injustice is always an invitation to farther oppression.

The Bystander every now and then resolves never to say another word upon this subject, but every time he does so something is sure to impel him—he had almost written compel him—to go on. The past week has been one of those times. He doesn't like to fight for the mere sake of fighting, he is perhaps easily discouraged. It often occurs as if he stood almost alone among the white people of the country in the belief that the soundest policy and highest duty is not to keep on advising the colored man to "praise God and make money," but to encourage and assist him to be a man.

This time encouragement has come in an unexpected form. First a flood of letters from all over the country has come pouring in upon him, approving his advice to the colored people to unite to appeal the law to remedy such ills as the law can reach.

Second, there comes as these lines are written, the following printed statement from the treasurer of the committee in New Orleans having in hand the raising of a fund to test the constitutionality of the infamous "Jim Crow car" law.

"I hereby certify that the contributions up to date to test the constitutionality of the separate car law amount to \$1,412.70, now on deposit to the credit of the committee."

It is a wonderful thing. By dimes and half-dimes an oppressed and impoverished race who are asserted to be incapable of self-government or co-operation are raising a fund to bring before the courts of the land the question of their rights as citizens of the United States! There is no appeal to violence, no prayer for vengeance, no barbarous cry for blood! This "inferior" race simply lifts the hands showing yet the shackles' mark, and gives out of its poverty a pittance to make effective its appeal to the Nation's sense of justice in the way ordained for the ascertainment of right and the prohibition of wrong.

A nobler instance of worthy self-control, manly co-operation, and voluntary self-sacrifice for the common good, it would be hard to find in the history of any people!

In the old days when Liberty appealed to the courts for the protection of the inherent rights of manhood, she found Slavery with her gaunt, foul hand upon the throat of the judges. Is its grip still there so strong as to drown the voice of conscience and the conviction of right? Thanks to the civic instinct of an "inferior" race, we shall see whether justice is still color-blind, or National citizenship worth a rag for the defense of right, or not.

A third form of encouragement comes from a very different source. The Shareport, (La.), Times, of the 30th ult., has the following editorial utterance on the subject.

We see that it is proposed to test the constitutionality of the separate car act, and that contributions are being asked to pay the expenses of the litigation. This means simply this: that the Negroes are attempting to gain the right to travel in the same cars, sleep in the same sleeping cars, and eat at the same table with the white people. That they are appealing to the Federal courts to give them

the right under the law, and that if granted they will attempt to have it enforced by Federal officers. We tell the Negroes now, squarely, plainly, that it will never be. They may as well save the money and not pay it to shyster lawyers, for never as long as this earth stands, law or no law, bayonets or no bayonets, will the white people of the South have social equality thrust upon them, and though hundreds of Federal courts should say that the white and the black shall be forced together on an equal footing in all such accommodations, yet there is an unwritten law, one which came direct from heaven itself—one which is a direct heritage from the Almighty, who has placed his distinctive seal upon the races, and which flows and pulsates in the veins of the Caucasian race, forbidding by the strong law of God and nature any such equality. Let the Negroes pause and consider before they attempt any such rash move, for we tell them candidly that while the Southern people are their best friends and wish to treat them well in every respect, that any such attempt to force their presence where they are not entitled by the laws of nature or heaven to have place, will only result disastrously for those attempting it.

This is the "bull-dozer's" response to the colored man's appeal to the law—a defiance to the Nation, and a threat of wholesale violence to the victims of oppression who dare ask to have their rights of citizenship declared by her judicial tribunals.

Is it not about time that it should be determined which is supreme in Louisiana and the South, the will of the Nation or the will of a defiant barbarism which mocks at law, and writes its edict in blood? Whether the law of the land or the appeal to assassination shall control public conduct? Will the people of the North stand by the colored citizen in his appeal to law, or the red-handed bull-dozer in his defiance?

This appeal is squarely made. The Bystander does not know which may be true. Let the readers of the Inter Ocean decide. If enough of them will give him their support he will see if such a thing as a Liberty League, designed to co-operate with our colored fellow-citizens in the legal assertion of their rights cannot again be organized among the people of the North.

He therefore asks that every one who feels a sufficient interest in this matter to do so, will cut out the following, and mail it to his address as given below, inclosing a 2-cent stamp for the return of circular or reply to the same. He asks this in order that there may be positive evidence whether there is any considerable portion of the American people who still believe in equality of civil right for the American citizen or not.

I hereby approve the object of forming a "Citizens' Equal Rights Association" for the purpose of securing and disseminating information, and encouraging and assisting in the legal assertion of the rights of National citizenship, and agree to co-operate with the same when organized.

Postoffice \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
Albion W. Tourgee.  
Mayville, N. Y., Oct. 16.

## A. Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The fourth National Conclave of the Y. M. C. A. of the United States of America, will convene at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 1st, and remain in session until the 5th.

This will be one of the largest conventions ever held by young colored men.

The following are the delegates from Kentucky, appointed to attend the National convention of the National Y. M. C. A.: Rev. D. A. Gaddie, D. D., Hon. Wm. H. Steward, Esq., Prof. J. F. Garnett, D. D., Prof. W. T. Peyton, Rev. Jno. Frank, Rev. C. C. Bates, Rev. E. G. Evans, Prof. J. H. Lawson, A. B., LL. D., Dr. Henry Fitzbutler, Eugene Thompkins, Thos. Hammonds, and Edward Talbot, General Secretary of Louisville, Evang. Albert Mack, Chief Evangelist, J. W. Hoffman, A. B., A. M., Robert Taylor, Rev. W. C. Allen, Prof. J. W. McKinley.

Rates from Louisville and all other principle points, to Memphis will be one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale Oct. 30th and 31st, and will be good returning until November 9th. Done by order of the National chief executive and National executive committee.

Albert Mack, Chief Executive,  
Eugene Thompkins, National Sect.  
Address all communications to National headquarters, 303 Pearl st., Louisville, Ky.

## SOUTH BEND NEWS.

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 20.—The festival at the Baptist church Sunday evening was well attended.

Mr. Sweet will reside here permanently.

Mr. Thomas Ridgeman, of Chicago, is here.

Mr. and Mrs. Churchman gave a fine reception in honor of their daughter, Carrie's, 17th birthday.

It seems strange that so many of our church people find it impossible to get out to church Sunday mornings. Catholics go to mass at 8 o'clock, but Protestants find it difficult to get out at 11.

Mrs. E. Smith made a flying visit to Niles this week.

Mr. H. White will leave for Chicago in a few days.

The Rev. Scruggs, of Ann Arbor, will assist in the dedicatory services of the Baptist church next Sunday.

The Rev. Pope of the A. M. E. church revisited his old field of labor at Battle Creek, last week.

A festival will be given by the trustees of the A. M. E. church the first Friday evening in November.

The Rev. B. Smith and the Rev. R. Bassett will attend the dedication Sunday.

W. K. Price, of North Carolina, has been promoted to a \$1,600 clerkship in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

The Boston Walters' Alliance Association have succeeded in securing the consent of several prominent proprietors to reduce the hours of labor to ten, and increase their wages.



## DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at the following places:

Amos Lapp, 495 Hastings street.  
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James and Brown, 207 Antoine street.  
W. H. Johnson, 709 East 12th street.

### 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 Howard street.

Miss Lewis, the niece of Mrs. M. E. Lambert, is visiting in the city.

Mr. Fred Slaughter, of Hamilton, Ont., has returned to his home again.

Mrs. J. Brown has removed from Macomb street to Milwaukee avenue.

Miss Allie Lightfoot, of Hamilton, Ont., is visiting Detroit friends.

Mr. Henry King, of Toronto, Ont., is spending his vacation in Detroit.

Miss Florence Lewis has returned home from a very pleasant visit to Pittsburgh, Pa.

The lighting of the furnace in the basement of St. Matthew's church last Saturday, was mistaken for a fire, which caused an alarm to be turned in.

The Rev. J. B. Massiah, of Cairo, Ill., is attending the Episcopal Missionary council here this week in Christ church.

Mr. J. H. Cole, Jr., and Miss Julia D. Williams were married Wednesday evening. The Rev. John M. Henderson performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Henry Thomas, who has been at the Eastern Michigan Asylum for some time, has returned home much improved in health. The officers at the Asylum speak in the highest terms of her.

The marriage ceremony of the Dempsey-Deming wedding will be performed at the Baptist church, at 5 o'clock, next Wednesday afternoon. A reception will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. R. H. White, from 7 till 9, the same evening.

The West Side A. M. E. church, on the corner of Jackson and 30th streets, is rapidly nearing completion, and will soon be ready to dedicate. It is a modest frame building, and the Rev. Geo. B. Wallis is endeavoring to enter it entirely free from debt.

Invitations have been received by friends in Detroit, to the wedding of Mr. Robert Herberton Terrell, of Washington, and Miss Mary Eliza Church, of Memphis, Tenn. The marriage will take place at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Robert K. Church, on Wednesday evening, October 28th. Mr. and Mrs. Terrell will be at home at 1415 Corcoran street, Washington, D. C., on Wednesdays, after November 15th.

### MILWAUKEE NEWS

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19.—The Grand Lodge of Masons met at Metropolitan, Ills., October 13th. During this session a widow and orphan's policy was adopted. At the death of a Mason his widow is to receive \$400, and an orphan likewise. It is hoped every Master Mason will take an active interest in this progressive move, and assist in making it a success.

For the ensuing year the following officers were elected: M. G. M., Thomas Smith, Chicago; D. D., Wm. Young, Belleville, Ills.; Grand Treasurer, J. Bartholomew, Mattoon, Ills.; Grand Secretary, R. E. Moore, Chicago; Grand Chaplain, Rev. Williams, Centuria, Ills.; Grand Organist, Chicago, Ills.; Treasurer of widows and Orphan's G. J. W. R. Mitchell, Metropolitan, Ills.; Policy, P. G. M., Jas. Holzinger, Decatur, Ills.

On account of the greater number of the members being detained from attending on account of business, the meeting of the Afro-American League had to be postponed until Tuesday evening, October 27th, when the program previously arranged will be rendered. All things point to a rousing meeting.

Mr. William Watson was taken suddenly and seriously ill last Tuesday. He is resting easier at his home.

Mrs. Mary Harris, who has been ill for several weeks, is improving.

Mrs. A. Winley is very sick.

Mr. L. H. Palmer is visiting Chicago.

We had quite an extensive trip through Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky last week. We are sorry to see that the only newspaper read in the small villages throughout the southern part of Illinois, and those surrounding St. Louis, Mo., and Paducah, Ky., is the St. Louis Globe. The colored people seem to be prosperous, the most of them have their own homes, and pay little or no attention to politics. We will see in the future that the Plaindealer reaches them.

Postmaster Brady, of Salisbury, N. C., says in answer to the charge that too many Afro-Americans are appointed to positions in the postal service under the civil service law, "I frankly state that if in an open competitive examination a Negro receives a higher mark than a white man, he is entitled to the place, and should have it." The writer has found in this community that the Negroes study for these examinations, and the young white men do not. Is, then, this system of the Negroes to be blamed for the negligence of the whites?

## Glances Here and There.

Just now, when all the world is wondering what to give to the next bride, it may not be amiss to say that souvenir spoons are always in order. Not sets of a half-dozen or a dozen, as has for so long been the customary gift, but just one spoon, as dainty and expensive as you may desire. To be sure, if you wish, you may give a dozen or souvenir spoons, but it is not expected; one is sufficient. To have a collection of these pretty, useful gifts, is something to boast of, and many ladies when they have received six give a tea where they may be used to serve the double purpose of performing their legitimate office, and filling with envy the heart of the hostess' best friend, who is not the fortunate possessor of a set.

Lovely little spoons with slender, pointed bowls etched in quaint letters, are used for eating oranges. They make this sometimes awkward feat so much more graceful and dignified that one wonders that they were not thought of sooner. But, after all, the oranges we used to eat by punching a hole in the yellow rind, through which we extracted the juice, possessed a flavor which no latter day oranges can ever equal, though sipped from gold-lined spoons.

In spite of the war of words so long waged between the citizens and the street car companies, it takes as long to get down town now as it ever did, and the "rapid transit" problem still awaits solution. But the case is not entirely hopeless, for though still denied rapid transit, the old snail-like progress will be made more endurable by the banishment of the man who smokes to the front platform. One may board the cars now without being greeted with the fumes from ancient pipes and poor cigars, and the conductor's entrance from the rear will not be attended with the stifling odors which used to mark his entrance. This, with the removal of the cars which could be entered on only the other side are evidences of latent sparks of grace in the companies, and citizens who had hitherto given them over to hardness of heart, are encouraged to hope for other improvements in the future.

To be quite correct this season, the young gentleman who takes a lady to the opera must send as an avant courier a box lined with a dainty lace handkerchief and filled with violets. The bangle craze is over, and this season's belle is wild over her collection of lace. By the size of it she numbers her conquests, and gauges the depth of each admirer's affection by the quality of the lining which makes of a simple box of flowers so costly a gift. This additional feature makes an evening at the opera a luxury to be indulged in only by the most opulent. The young man with a lean purse is decidedly not in it this year.

### DETROIT CITY BAND.

The second concert and promenade given by the Detroit City Band, under the management of their young and popular leader, Mr. John W. Johnson, was a fine entertainment. Improvement since their first appearance was marked and their work last Friday night proved the band to be an organization in which all progressive citizens may justly take pride. The quality of music offered was excellent and the numbers were rendered with a precision and harmony remarkable when one considers the short time they have been playing together.

The soloists on the occasion were Mr. Fred Stone, who gave an Euphonium solo with an accompaniment; Mr. R. B. Harrison, in the "Court Scene," from "Merchant of Venice"; Mr. Moxley, cornet solo, "Sea Flower"; Miss Kate Taylor, solo for soprano, "Stella"; Mr. John B. Smallwood, clarinet solo; Mr. J. W. Johnson, bass solo; Mr. B. Tannenholz, violin solo, and Miss Azalia Smith, soprano solo, "Friends." All of these, except Miss Taliaferro, are old and popular favorites with Detroit audiences, and acquitted themselves admirably, as was to be expected. Miss Taliaferro, who has not before been heard in concert here, has a high, sweet soprano voice which she uses very effectively in a solo entitled "Stella." Beautiful flowers were sent up to her, and she sang an encore very prettily. It is complimentary to all of the participants that they held and pleased their audience throughout the performance. Young people invited to dance are apt to exhibit some impatience at a musical program which threatens to shorten the hours for their favorite pleasure, but though the concert began late and closed later, and dancing programs circulated through the audience with every number filled, the excellence of the several selections atoned for any disappointment experienced by the delayed dancing. The band are to be congratulated on the success of their entertainment, and their leader especially complimented on the proficiency they display.

### WHAT'S TRUMPS!

Familiar sound, that, isn't it? The pedro season is now open and will continue until next spring. Or, perhaps you like whist, seven-up, or some other game better than pedro. This is to remind you that the playing cards issued by the C. & W. M., and D. L. N. Railways, (The "Favorites" of Michigan), are the latest novelty in that line, and the price is not "out of sight" either. Only 15 cents. Send for a pack. George DeHaven, General Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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.

## Across the Border.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 26.—The reading of the official report of the B. M. E. church showed the church to be in a fair state of progression. The Sunday school has increased from a membership of 50 to 150. The convention held at St. Andrew's church was very interesting, and the B. M. E. Sunday school was well up to the standard, standing second to none in Essex county. The Rev. Smith was called upon to deliver addresses at different times, which were well received.

Miss Mattie Johnson, of Amherstburg, is the guest of Mrs. York, and is a delegate to the convention at St. Andrew's church.

Miss Mary Budd has returned.

Guelph, Ont., Oct. 19.—Your former correspondent, Miss Melissa Smith, left on Monday last, for Hamilton, Ont., to join the Canadian Jubilee Company, and will be absent, it all goes well, about five months. We very much regret to lose Miss Smith from our social and church societies. She was organist of the B. M. E. church and Sunday school, and also secretary of the latter. She has a very nice soprano voice. Success to you Miss Smith.

Rev. Mr. Minter returned home on Thursday, after a very pleasant ten days' visit to Windsor and Detroit, having been called to Windsor to adjust some church matter there. He is very favorably impressed with Windsor and the good people there.

Mr. Robert Johnson has sold his property to Mr. H. A. Smith.

Your "Tramp" stopped at Woodstock on Wednesday night last, and to his surprise met a bridal party at the station. Mr. S. G. Robinson, head-waiter at the Queen's hotel, Toronto, was on Wednesday, the 14th, married to Miss L. C., second daughter of the late Rev. L. B. and Hannah Anderson. Rev. J. C. Farthing officiated. They received a number of choice presents. A right royal repast was served at 7:30 p. m., where your "Tramp" occupied a seat at the table. The happy pair left the same evening for Toronto, where they will reside in the future. The "Tramp" extends his congratulations, and wishes them a happy and prosperous sojourn through life.

Rev. Mr. Lucas has moved his family to Woodstock.

Mr. Doston, father of Doston Bros., Detroit, expects to return to Detroit about Christmas, and spend the remainder of his days on earth with his sons.

R. B. Harrison, Windsor's favorite son, will read in the city hall here on Thursday, Nov. 5th.

Rev. Mr. Minter is off to Washington, D. C., to attend the closing exercises of the Ecumenical conference.

Messrs. Philip Smith and John Walden, sen., of Preston, were in the city over Sunday.

Quarterly meeting in the B. M. E. church, Sunday, 25th inst. Rev. J. H. Bell, pastor of the A. M. E. church, Hamilton, will be present and officiate. "Tramp."

Bolton, Miss., Oct. 18.—Mr. Green Lloyd was shot and dangerously wounded last night, from ambush, by his brother, Sherman Lloyd. According to Green's testimony, while on his way to or from a festival, Sherman Lloyd had secreted himself in a thicket from which he fired upon Green with a shot gun loaded with buckshot. He missed him the first shot, but fired again, the load taking effect in his arm and hip. He is not expected to live. Sherman is under arrest, awaiting further developments. The trouble seems to have been concerning land. Observer.

### WILL THEY LYNCH HIM?

George Gilmore, a wealthy and respected Afro-American, of Knoxville, Tenn., was fatally shot, October 17, by Joe Salterfield, a saloon keeper. Gilmore had spoken to Salterfield about the bad conduct of the latter's child, which enraged him. Salterfield is in jail, and many Afro-Americans are minded to follow the example set by white men, and turn him over to the mercy of Judge Lynch.

Bishop Turner has gone to Africa. He sailed on the 14th inst., and will probably return by the first of January. He will visit while gone the mission fields in Liberia, at Cape Palmas and Grand Bossam.

The Rev. Brawley, of the First Baptist church, of Petersburg, has been requested by the American Baptist Publication Society to resume his former position of District Secretary for the South Atlantic States.

### 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.

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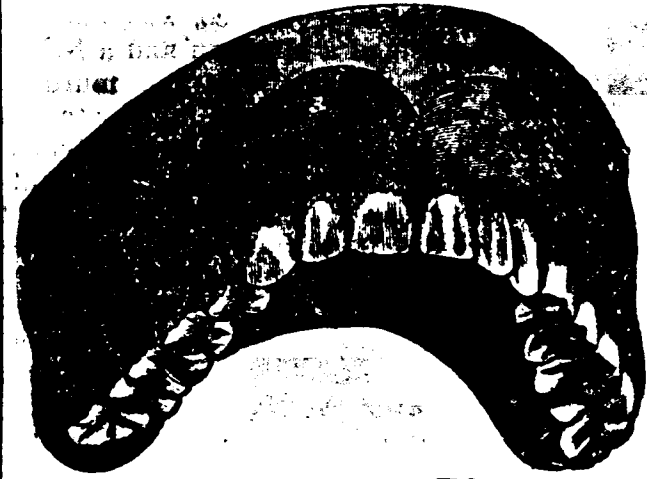
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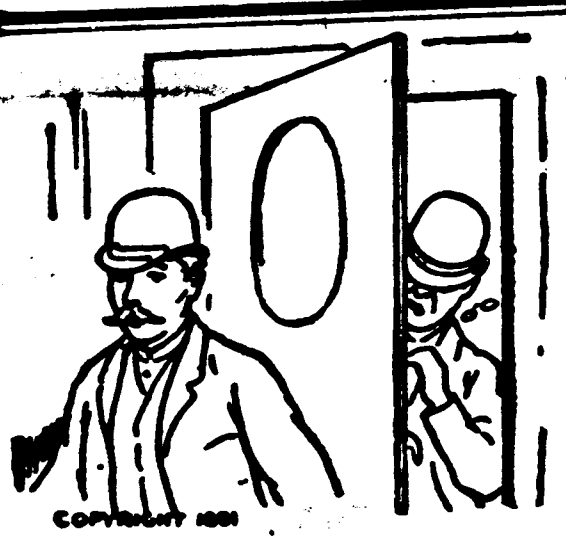
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**A JAPANESE DIVORCE.**

A Simple Ceremony, Requiring No Lawyers Nor Any Great Outlay.  
"Speaking of divorces," said Lieutenant Butta, of the revenue cutter Johnson, "the most peculiar one I ever saw was in a little island off the coast of Japan, when I was in the United States navy."

It was about twenty-five years ago, just at the close of the war. I was third officer of a United States ship on the Pacific station then, and we having damaged some of our upper rigging and sprung a plank or two in a heavy blow, had put into the harbor of this little island of unpronounceable name for needed, but not very difficult repairs.  
"The ship surgeon and myself being off duty went ashore, with the double purpose of stretching our legs and sending off to the wardroom mess any delicacies in the way of fresh meat, fowls or fruit which we might happen to run across. With us went a Japanese sailor whom we had shipped, being short-handed, at a port on the coast of the mikado's insular realm."

"We walked about the poor little village, which was the principal seaport of the island, and were regarded by the natives with an innocent awe-some and wondering expression which betokened their very rare acquaintance with white men. As we were strolling along the main street, if street it might be called, after having with Sorakichi's aid induced a very brown and wrinkled Japanese to take some rabbits, pigeons and fruit off to the ship, we came to a building, serial in architecture, as are all Japanese structures, but much more pretentious than any we had yet seen.  
"Dat iss a temple, where mak' worship,' explanatorily spoke Sorakichi."

"We had two hours to spare, and entered. As we did so a young man and a young woman came in by another entrance. Both wore a blue scarf across the left shoulder and knotted under the right arm.  
"Been marry; split now, quit tired of it," said Sorakichi; and an inquiry developed the fact that the youngsters, neither of whom could have been over 22, sought a divorce.

"Blue matachi show," said Sorakichi, and we stood aside and watched the pair. They went before the most hideous idol it had ever been my fortune to see, both undid their blue scarfs, bowed their heads three times to the ground, and, turning, left the temple by opposite doors.  
"All good now," explained our interpreter; "get marry some more; yes, to-day, mebbe."

"Further inquiry elicited the fact that this was the regular ceremony of divorce among the lower Japanese in certain provinces. Queer, wasn't it?"  
—Chicago Times.

**Would Serve Him.**  
Colonel Breedon, late Attorney-General of New Mexico, was once retained to defend a Mexican and a Navajo Indian charged with the murder of a soldier on a street in Santa Fe one night, says the Chicago Tribune. Two Mexican women testified that they witnessed the murder and thought they could identify the prisoners as the persons who committed it. But other evidence favored the accused and the court and jury thought the women were mistaken. Some time after the acquittal the Navajo turned up, in the seventh heaven of intoxication, and sought out Breedon. In his expansive gratitude he told the attorney that, although moneyless, as usual, he wanted to perform some great service in part payment of the debt he owed him for securing his acquittal.

"Come to my house," said the attorney, "and try your hand on my garden."  
"But," said the Navajo, "give me something harder than that to do—some great thing for a brave. Don't you want somebody killed? If you do I'll serve him as we did the soldier!"  
"Did you kill the soldier?"  
"Of course we did. I thought you knew that."

**A New Story of Stonewall Jackson.**  
Since the unveiling of Stonewall Jackson's statue this story about the confederate general has come to light: On one rainy day, while advancing on Bull Run, he started out to reconnoiter in person and got caught on the wrong side of a bridge guarded by a fieldpiece and some federal artillerymen. When he discovered this Jackson did not hesitate a moment. Galloping up behind the men he shouted out to the officer in command: "Who directed you to put that gun on the road? Take it away and mount it in the woods on the hill yonder. I never saw such a piece of folly. Here in the open ground your men will be shot from the brush on the other side." On he went as though in a terrible passion, berating the officer, who colored, saluted, apologized and hastily gave the order for removing the gun. Jackson, with his staff at his heels, galloped off to the left as though to pass down the stream, made a sudden turn, thundered across the bridge and escaped. The befuddled officer in command of the gun had not gone far when he suspected something wrong, but he did not discover who the stranger was until next day.—N. Y. World.

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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



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SUITS to order from \$20 upward.  
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THE BEST ATTACHMENTS THE FASTEST WOODWORK  
BANKER HOME SECURITIES MERCANTILE CO. ORANGE, MISS.  
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KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A SURE Asthma relief for all cases. Sold by all druggists.

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99<sup>44</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Pure.

THE BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

## THE GREAT ALBATROSS.

Has Enormous Wings and Strength to Save a Man.

Among the birds of the sea the petrel is the smallest, while the albatross is the other extreme—a grand creature, the spirit of the solitary regions of the southern oceans. Found vast distances from land, soaring over the waves in the fiercest storms, it is well calculated to arouse in the superstitious mind of the sailor a feeling akin to fear, writes Charles Frederick Holder in the Leader.

The albatross attains an enormous spread of wing, fifteen feet having been recorded, while its strength can be assumed from the following incident:

A vessel was plowing through the waters of the South Atlantic when the cry of "Man overboard!" was heard. The man at the wheel brought the ship up in the wind, and boats were lowered; but by the time this was accomplished the sailor was a quarter of a mile astern. He kept up, however, and as the boat approached a big albatross was seen to dart at him and the next moment to struggle; then away went the bird, flapping violently, towing the sailor along at the surface. The men had to pull hard to gain upon it, and then it was found that the sailor was uninjured, and perhaps had been saved by the bird. He was almost exhausted when the albatross flew over him in evident curiosity, and as it passed he seized its feet. The bird in its fear and terror was strong enough to tow him along the surface at a rapid rate.

There are several varieties of the albatross, the great white one being the most striking. At Marion Island, in the Southern ocean, they nest in great numbers, their white shapes dotting the plains and forming conspicuous objects. The nest is a low mound, a foot and a half at the least in diameter at the top. The female sits on the nest, the male standing beside her, both refusing to move when approached simply snapping their bills together violently. The most remarkable feature is that often, when a bird is taken from the nest, no egg appears, and for a long time it seemed difficult to find one. The secret was that the albatross conceals its egg in a pouch, so that it can step aside and actually carry it. The latter is about five inches long, speckled with red at the end, and but one egg is deposited. During the time of incubation the birds do not fly away, being apparently helpless. The birds are affectionate lovers, the male being a self-appointed guardian, standing by the nest, spreading his tail and wings, throwing his head into the air, and all the time uttering a curious cry. The female responds; they touch bills in an albatrossian kiss, and then the flopping, singing (?) and bill-lifting go on by the half-hour at a time.

The albatross known as the mollyhawk (*Dio medea culminata*) is smaller, but equally interesting. Its nest looks from a distance on the plain like a high cheese-box, being a pillar or column with overhanging edges about fourteen inches in diameter and a foot in height. The egg is about as large as that of a goose, and as in the case cited, is held in a pouch during incubation. The male watches by the nest, and now and then utters a loud, shrill, laugh-like sound.

In and about the haunts of the albatross is found the hawk of the gull family, the skua (*sterco rarius antarcticus*), extremely bold and savage, evidently having no fear of man. The skua has all the elements of a hawk—a powerful curved bill and sharp claws. As soon as a bird is shot these ravenous scavengers dart at it, and have to be beaten off with clubs. Professor Mosely tells of an instance at Kerguelan. He shot a duck and ran for it, but the skua was too quick for him, dashing down and easily bearing off the game in its bill.

When robbing the nest of the skua and taking the young birds, the parents made savage rushes, and a club had to be constantly used for protection.

### A Faithful Puss.

Captain Webber, of the schooner J. G. Craig of Portland, Me., tells a remarkable cat story. The cat in question belonged to the vessel, and, though petted by the captain, was disliked by some of the crew. One day recently, while the vessel was between Monhegan and Pemaquid Point, one of the men threw the cat overboard and everybody supposed that was the last of poor pussy. A week afterward, however, when Captain Webber arrived home, the cat came purring down the garden walk to meet him. The captain can't explain how the cat got ashore, but knows that she is ashore and as good as new.

### A Cure for Snake-Bites.

In Australia, where deadly snakes abound, it has been discovered that strychnia is almost an infallible cure for their bites. The antidote acts quickly, snake poison slowly. All physicians use it.

### The Right Sort.

"That girl is just like tissue paper."  
"Because she is so thin?"  
"No, because she makes no resistance to pressure."—Boston Courier.

## INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE.

An entirely new race of Indians has been discovered in Labrador.

A new mode of furnishing power to motor engines by mixing steam with hot gases is creating a great deal of interest in England.

Phosphorus is now being made by electricity. The principal manufactory is in England, where it is anticipated fully 1,000 tons will be made annually.

An electric insect killer is the latest novelty in that line. It is formed by a cover of wire gauze, which is placed over a lighted candle. The gauze is in an electric circuit, and when insects touch it they are killed.

An ingenious application of electricity for ventilation has been brought out in France. An electric fan furnishes the current of air which can be cooled by means of ice or other cooling agent. If hot air is required, electricity is sent through a series of meshes of wire, whose high resistance causes it to become hot, and the air passing through these is given the heat required.

The largest and most powerful wheel in the world is the description given of a water wheel in operation at the Burden Iron company's well-known plant at Troy, N. Y. It was constructed some forty years ago by the senior Mr. Burden, and is an overshot wheel of 1,200-horse power, 60 feet in diameter, 22 feet in width, and containing 36 buckets, each 6 feet deep, and is constructed in such a manner as to be readily controlled by a lever, which gives it any degree of power required.

A reservoir just completed for the South Australian government at Beetaloo is described in the London Engineer as an interesting triumph of skill in its special line of construction. The main interest centers in the concrete dam, which ranks as one of the largest in the world. The height of the weir is 110 feet, with a top width of fourteen feet; the length is 550 feet. When full the lake will be 105 feet deep at the dam, about a mile and a quarter long, and on the average eight chains wide, the total capacity of the reservoir being 800,000,000 gallons.

## SELECTED NONSENSE.

A tramp spends his life going to dinner. Dallas News.

"The jails ought to be abolished." "Why?" "They are the resorts of the vilest of criminals."—Epoch.

Dr. Slisch, who says water is an anesthetic, probably never saw a boy getting his face washed.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Scripture—"Rev. Mr. Gimmer hides his light under a bushel, I think." Miss Vinny Garrison—"How wasteful! A pint would more than hide it!"—Puck.

A woman in Iowa has recently become the responsible mother of triplets. She is as bright and happy as a bird, for she has a big box of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and she isn't scared a bit.

"In getting through a failure successfully," says old Mr. Cumroo, "a good deal depends on a man's liabilities."

Suffering for years with severe attacks of neuralgia, I tried a number of so-called remedies without any good results. Finally I tried Salvation Oil, and to my surprise and delight on using one bottle my suffering ended. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Mrs. Laura Lehman. 335 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

The bridal train of the daughter of Princess Victoria Louise, daughter of Princess Christian, was made at the royal school of art needlework.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh (a. e. offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The rose gardens around Paris have been ruined by the severe winter. They gave employment to 6,000 persons and will no doubt be replanted.

W. G. Tilghman, Palatka, Fla., being a stock breeder, discovered nature's law that governs the sex so as to have either male or female at will. He swears that reports from parties using it gives 95 successful cases in 100. Write him for price. No cost unless satisfied.

A turnip measuring four feet in circumference and weighing fifty pounds is on exhibition at the New Whatcom, Wash., chamber of commerce.

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 typographical 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.

The earth's fifteen hundred millions of human inhabitants speak 3,000 different languages, and possess about one thousand different religious beliefs.

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

Whether freezing or broiling it is always "mean" temperature with some people.

A foreign watchmaker has patented a device by which, an hour or two before a clock runs down, the word "wind" will appear at an opening in the dial.

**SALVATION OIL**

Chaffee's Sheridan College, Orange, N. Y. Through course by mail. Circulars free.

It is a green turtle that will get in the soup.

Major's Cement Repairs Broken Articles 15c and 25c. Major's Leather and Rubber Cement 15c.

Birds never quarrel over a difference of a pinion.

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

Cupid is ex-officio a member of every archery club.

Reed and Blaine are both from Maine, and the greatest statement ever seen. They never had headache or pain. That they couldn't cure with Cocaine.

The summer girl seems to find soda water a fizzy necessity.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT Nerve Restorer. No fit after first day's use. Malarious cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Every dog has his day, but it is a mean cur that will bark at night.

Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE CATARRH

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY, BROS., 45 Warren St., N. Y.

IF

Automobile Back

You don't want comfort, if you don't want to look well dressed. If you don't want the best, then you don't want the Lace Back Suspender. Your dealer has it if he is alive. Who isn't he shouldn't be your dealer. We will mail a pair on receipt of \$1.00. None genuine without the stamp as above.

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W. N. U. D.—9-43.

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## LOST TIME.

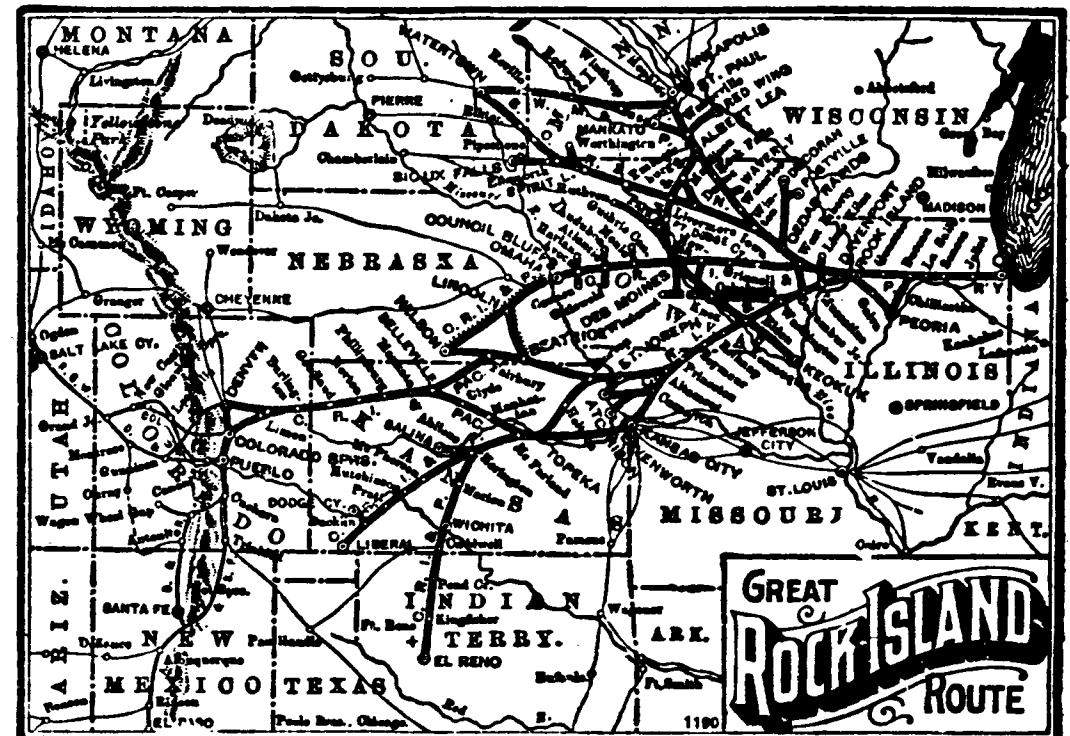
Newton, Ill.  
From 1863 to 1885—about 22 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. JACOBS OIL. T. C. DODD.  
"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

About seven years ago I had Bronchitis, which finally drifted into Consumption, so the doctors said, and they had about given me up. I was confined to my bed. One day my husband went for the doctor, but he was not in his office. The druggist sent me a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption. I took two doses of it, and was greatly relieved before the doctor came. He told me to continue its use as long as it helped me. I did so, and the result is, I am now sound and well—entirely cured of Consumption.—Mrs. P. E. BAKER, Harrisburg, Illinois, February 20, 1891.

I have had Catarrh for many years, but never found anything that did me any good until I concluded to try Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. After using it a few times I found great relief, and would not be without it now.—Miss BELLE WOODRUFF, Lawler, Iowa, July 21, 1891.

# A MAN

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



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**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 Pipestone, Watertown, Sioux Falls, and the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota.

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, General Manager. JOHN SEBASTIAN, CHICAGO, ILL. Gen'l Ticket & Pass Agent.



## FROM MICHIGAN TOWNS

SOCIAL NEWS OF INTEREST FROM STATE CENTERS.

Port Huron, Mich., Oct. 12.—Wm. Tillman, of Woodstock, Ont., passed through the city last week, en route to Detroit.

Miss Mary Rodney and J. C. Matthews were married Wednesday evening, Oct. 7th, at the residence of Mr. J. V. Gordon, on Lapeer avenue. The bride was becomingly attired in a costume of pink crepe, and was the recipient of many beautiful presents. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are at home to their friends on East Butler street.

Miss Nellie Kennedy and nephew, Kenneth Wagner, who have been visiting in Cayuga and vicinity for the past four weeks, have returned home, accompanied by Miss Hattie Duncan, who will remain in the city during the winter.

Miss Christina Stewart, of Detroit, was in the city last week in attendance at the Rodney-Matthews wedding. She returned home Friday.

### CASSOPOLIS.

Cassopolis, Mich., Oct. 19.—Cassopolis will have waterworks soon.

Rev. Henderson, of Detroit, preached in the A. M. E. church Friday night. Noah Churchman is entertaining his sister, Mrs. Marra, of South Bend. Noah Griffin, the defendant in the seduction case, was acquitted.

Mrs. Anthony Hill lingers, with a little change for the better.

### YPSILANTI NOTES.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Oct. 19.—The Second Baptist church was dedicated Sunday last. Rev. Scroggs preached the dedicatory sermon.

Rev. Davis, of the A. M. E. church, held his first quarterly meeting Sunday. Rev. Cotman, of Ann Arbor, assisted him.

Mr. H. am Carmack and Miss Alice Bakman were married at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Scroggs, of Ann Arbor.

Mr. Wm. Long celebrated his fiftieth birthday with a number of friends, who spent a very pleasant evening with him, and wish him a great many more birthdays.

Mrs. Taylor entertained a few friends Friday evening. Mrs. Maahat has returned from a short visit in Detroit.

Mrs. Anna McCoy has returned from Middle Base Island, where she has been all summer.

The Ladies' Lyceum met at the residence of Mrs. Pierce.

Mrs. Elizabeth Davis is very ill.

The Light Seekers met at the residence of Mrs. A. Davis. The principal topic discussed was "The Condition of the Negro," by R. C. Johnson, and that of the Frenchman, by R. B. McCoy.

Mr. J. Porter is head-waiter at the Occidental hotel.

The stewards of the church will give a grand concert at Good Samaritan hall, Thanksgiving evening.

### SAGINAW VALLEY NEWS.

East Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 19.—Mrs. F. M. Thurman, of Jackson, lectured in the A. M. E. church Oct. 13th, to a full house. Every one was pleased with the lecture, and desires her to come again. The net proceeds were \$13.25.

Little Mamie Hammond is delighted with her organ. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are doing everything possible for the education and culture of their daughter.

Misses Minnie and Eva Redmond and Mr. Sterling Brown have accepted places in Sunday school. The school is in a flourishing condition.

Miss Grace Lucas, of Bay City, spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Hill. The Rev. Lyons is pleasantly located on Johnson street.

Mrs. Eva Edwards will move to Bay City this week. The church will lose an excellent worker.

The Rev. Hill and wife will visit Jackson this week. Mrs. Hill is suffering from a severe cold, and will try change of scene as a remedy.

Mr. Stafford is employed in the post-office. The Rev. Augustus, Mrs. Marshall and Sarah Anderson are all on the sick list.

The A. M. E. church was well filled last night. Father Abraham being filled with two spirits came in for more than his share of attention. We would advise the good brother to stay at home when he has such an abundant portion of the spirit of King Alcohol.

Mrs. Mary Williams spent Sunday in Bay City with her daughter, Mrs. Wayne.

Mrs. Mary Smith has recovered her health.

Marshall, Mich., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Weekly, who has been visiting her sister in Grand Rapids for the past two weeks, has returned.

Miss Liza Humphrey was called to Jackson by a telegram announcing the sickness of her aunt, Mrs. Shores.

Mr. Snodgrass, of Battle Creek, was in the city last week on business.

Mr. Rufus Humphrey, of Chicago, is visiting his sister, Mrs. M. A. Harrison.

Invitations have been received for the marriage of Miss Ella Taylor to Mr. Thomas Lewis, of Indianapolis, Oct. 20th.

Goshen, Ind., Oct. 13.—One of the most pleasant affairs occurred Tuesday evening, being the marriage of Rev. Geo. R. Collins to Miss Lucy Riley, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Riley. At a few minutes after nine they entered the A. M. E. church and were married by the Rev. James Henderson, of Detroit, with the beautiful marriage service, the church being crowded. The reception was held and an elegant supper served at the home of the bride. At twelve o'clock the bride and groom left for their future home in Lansing, Mich., every one expressing themselves of the most pleasant affair that they ever attended.

## Some Ohio News.

News Letters from Findlay, Piqua and Toledo.

Findlay, O., Oct. 18.—Dr. G. W. Bryant, accompanied by his wife, returned to Findlay, Friday, where in the Wigwam on the 16th, he delivered a very eloquent address in behalf of the very eloquent address in behalf of McKinley and the tariff, to a very large audience. He preached two sermons Sunday, and to-night will deliver a lecture at our church; subject: Life on the Island of Borneo. Mrs. Bryant is very favorably impressed with our city.

Our collection Sunday, although it rained all day, was \$13.30.

Mr. Wm. Davis, of Cygnet, was in the city Thursday.

Mr. George C. Polite, of Chicago, and Miss Daisy Winbush, of Findlay, were united in marriage at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Winbush. Only relatives of the family were invited.

Quite a number of our young people went to Dunkirk Sunday, to attend the Sunday School concert.

Mr. and Mrs. Polite will make their home in Chicago.

Dr. Bryant and wife are being entertained by A. R. Cooper and wife, at their home on Jefferson street.

All that attended the surprise party in honor of Mrs. Conaway, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown on Lima street, enjoyed themselves very much. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have a knack of making people feel at home. The party was gotten up by Mrs. C. N. Johnson and others.

T. A. Y.

Toledo, O., Oct. 19.—Mrs. Frank Proctor has returned from a very pleasant visit in Michigan.

Mr. Crosby, of Detroit, is visiting friends in our city.

Mr. Elijah Smith has gone to Chicago to reside for the winter, and Mr. Walter White has gone to a watering place for awhile.

Mr. and Mrs. Bidgely expect to take their departure soon to Springfield, where they will live in future.

Mr. W. M. A. Vena has returned home from a trip through Ohio.

Mrs. Charles Ferguson is visiting friends in Chicago, and will soon visit Detroit and Jackson.

Mr. McArnold has gone away, never more to return.

Mr. George Griffin, of Detroit, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Chas. Bell, of Toledo.

Mrs. Lewis, of 397 Wisconsin street, is very ill.

Mrs. John Lewis, of 611 Shepherd street, is also very ill.

Miss Laura Fields is quite indisposed.

Mrs. Sampson, of Cherry street, is quite ill.

The Afro-American League will meet Monday, Oct. 19, to transact business of importance. The colored voters are awakened and becoming very interested in their League.

Miss Mammie Jones, of Dayton, Ohio, will be the guest of our Toledo belle, Miss Mammie Bandell.

Piqua, O., Oct. 18.—The Rev. Henry Rochold, of Lima, the new pastor of the Park avenue Baptist church preached morning and evening at that church last Sunday and the congregation minister.

Mrs. Amanda Dochier, of Rockford, who has not met her sister before in 19 years, is in the city. She will probably reside here.

Messrs. Harris, Turner and Johnson spent a pleasant time in Troy last week. They visited Garfield Lodge of G. U. O. of O. F.

We are all learning to vote the Kangaroo ballot, preparing for the third of November.

The friends of Mrs. S. E. Lindsay and Mr. H. H. Green gave a pleasant entertainment in honor of their birthday anniversary. Games of various

their own country, and make no discrimination on account of color. The same opportunities that are given white women to show their advancement in all avenues of growth, are open to our colored women also. No color line is drawn, consequently there is no suggestion of superiority; they are placed upon a basis of equality.

A lady manager has been specially designated to look after their interests. The colored women of every State are urged to organize and lend their valuable aid in bringing out the exhibits of their States, working in harmony with their State Boards.

The President of the Board of Lady Managers will see to it that in every State where the Lady Managers are represented on the State Boards, the colored people shall have every encouragement and most considerate attention. All applications or questions addressed to these ladies will meet with a prompt response.

The Board of Lady Managers would most earnestly urge the leaders of the various factions to sacrifice all ambition for personal advancement, and work together for the good of the whole, thus seizing this great opportunity to show the world what marvellous growth and advancement have been made by the colored race, and what a magnificent future is before them.

Very truly yours,  
Susan G. Cooke,  
Secretary.

Theodore Hubbard, Jr., of Chicago, has been appointed messenger in the U. S. Circuit Court, at a good salary.

Dr. C. E. Bentley, of Chicago, has been invited to read a paper before the State Dental Association, at the annual conference held in Elgin, Ill., this week.

Wm. H. Johnson, a well-known Afro-American leader, of Albany, N. Y., has booted the Republican ticket. He claims that Fessenden was opposed to a civil rights bill in that State, and also opposed the anti-discriminative insurance bill.

Walter Smith, of New York, went to the Mount Olivet Baptist church to prayer meeting one night last week, and when services were over was found sitting in his seat dead.

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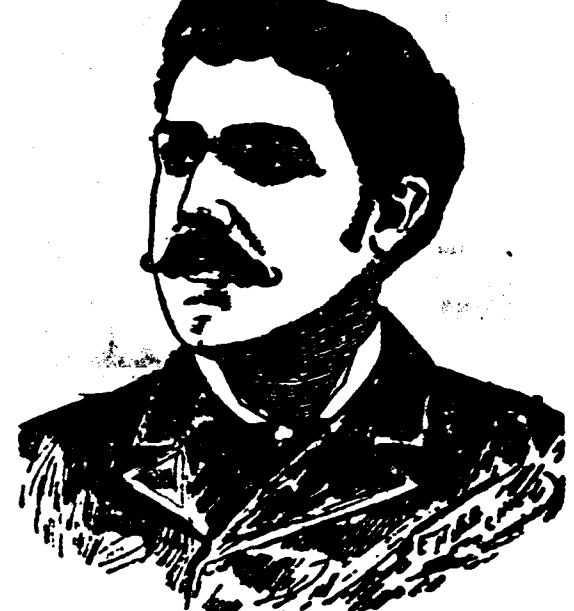
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EXCURSIONS IN THE SOUTH

The C., H. & D. will sell harvest excursion tickets from all stations Oct. 14, to points in Florida, Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi at one fare for the round trip. The tickets will be good going Oct. 14, and returning any time within thirty days from date of sale. Ask your local agent for tickets via C. H. & D. or address E. O. McCormick, G. P. T. Agt., Cincinnati, Ohio.

# Here's Your Chance!

IN ORDER to increase the circulation of THE PLAINDEALER to 10,000 copies, the price of the paper has been put at ONE DOLLAR per year. The publishers, in order to secure this number of subscribers without fail by January 1, 1893, will give to those assisting in introducing THE PLAINDEALER into new homes a number of valuable premiums. The premium list includes Sewing Machines, Watches, Choice Books, Histories, Household Utensils and Toys.

THE PLAINDEALER is the best Newspaper published by Afro-Americans in this country. No paper compares with THE PLAINDEALER for fullness of news, enterprise and excellence. Its popularity is proved by the fact that it is now in its 9th Year, circulates in every part of the Union, and is universally acknowledged by the press, as being in the front rank of journalism. It is CHEAP, CLEAN, CHEERY and COMPACT, and agents find it the best paper to canvass for.

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The Plaindealer company having secured a number of copies of the Life and Biography of Zachariah Chandler, a superb book, of interest to all good citizens, will send the same to any address, together with the Plaindealer for one year, for the low price of \$2.00 for both book and paper.

The Chandler book contains much valuable information, the never to be forgotten "4 a. m. speech on Jeff. Davis," is handsomely bound in cloth, and would be an ornament to any library. It deals of the stirring times when that stalwart of stalwarts was a central and leading figure in National affairs. Every Afro-American in Michigan should have this book in his library. Every Afro-American of all the other states should have the same. The original cost of the book was \$2.50. Send at once as we have but a limited number.

Such books of the race, as the "Black Phalanx, a history of the Negro Soldiers in the United States," "Men of Mark," by Prof. Simmes; "Recollections of Seventy Years" by Bishop Payne; and the "Afro-American Press and its Editors" (just out) by L. Garland Penn given as premiums. Send stamp for instructions, sample copies, etc.

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