

THE PLAINDEALER.

Read Our New Department "Woman's Work and Ways" 7th Page.

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WHOLE NO. 451.

PLUTARCH'S TOPICS.

The Universal Concern About our Destiny Due to Civilization.

THE NEGRO HIMSELF.

Falls to Appreciate the Situation—The Injury of One the Concern of All.

"What will be the destiny of the Negroes of America?" is a question of profound interest to all mankind. There is no statesman or scholar on top of God's green earth who has not read and thought upon this grave question.

Go to England, and in every drawing-room or club, at every political gathering or literary society, you will find those present able to intelligently discuss the vexed race issue presented in America.

Every now and then in the "19th Century," as well as in many other English publications, I read thoughtful papers about the Negro, written by men and women across the waters. President Harrison struggles with this perplexing problem, each statesman and politician below him gives thought to it; the press of our country teems with discussions of it. Indeed, all the world is busy thinking about the Negro.

Why? Because he is still below the level of higher civilization and manhood, and is surrounded by inveterate foes.

The conscience of the civilized world will not submit to the evil designs of those who would utterly crush the descendants of the savages who were forcibly brought to America as slaves.

The universal concern about our destiny is not due to any particular love felt toward us as a class, but grows out of the rectitude of the character of civilized men. It is for the sake of their own conscience, not from love of us, that the great men of the world take interest in our cause. I am glad it is so, and I honor the integrity of soul from which this demand for justice springs.

Among all the children of men, the class of persons who think the least seriously and feel the least earnestly about what will become of the Negro, is the Negro himself.

The colored people, as a class, are not able to appreciate the situation; they do not realize the meaning of the forces at work around them. You will hear of a few kicking about the numerous lynchings, or unjust discriminations met with in social, political and industrial life, but there are few who seem to see anything worse than these incidental ills. But the fact is that all of the injustice suffered by the individual is due to principles which involve all the race.

The hanging of Jim Smith by a mob is but the outbreak of fierce feelings of hatred felt toward every Negro in America. Therefore when Jim Smith is murdered every Negro in America should feel that his life had been attempted. This same broad principle applies in every case of injustice extended toward a Negro toward a Negro.

This being true, those of the race who mistake personal and individual prosperity and security for an assurance that they are not vitally interested in the so-called "race problem" are fools. No man of color can feel that the matter is settled until the last remains of a disposition to deny justice to an individual on account of his color is destroyed from the face of the earth.

This great truth unites all men of color throughout the world into a brotherhood, the ties of which are as strong as life, liberty, and the right to be happy. The integrity of the civilized world places around us its strong arm, and the God of truth is on our side.

No colored man can desert his race without proving false to himself, to humanity, and to God. I don't mean that because old Toby lives in an alley and drags a rag cart about the streets and is kicked from the grocery shop, that Rev. A., or Dr. B., or Lawyer C., or Store-keeper D., or Editor E., or any other respectable person should get down to old Toby's level, share his troubles with him. Nor do I mean that cultured and uneducated, moral and immoral, should be fused into one conglomeration, but I do mean that Senator Bruce, or the great father, the Honorable Frederick Douglass, should feel deeply concerned about the welfare of every man who lives on earth. As heaven notes the sparrows fall, or pities the sorrows of a starving Lazarus, so should the

wisest and noblest and greatest of Negroes feel concerned about the meanness of their race. Within the bounds of our duty to mankind comes this particular duty to our own companions in distress.

The same spirit that prompted a mob in a Southern state to mutilate and lynch Bob Jones, (a burly fellow accused of rape), also prompted men in Florida to put the venerable Bishop Payne off the train in a desolate forest.

The same spirit that keeps little Dick Brown from getting a chance to clerk in Wanamaker's also prevents Frederick Douglass from being president.

If justice and right arise and crush the dragon of race prejudice then will the ten thousand evils that it daily perpetrates be forever prevented.

Yes, dear fellow Negroes, we are all one. If we are high or low, black or white, rich or poor, we are all one; common ills and common interests bind us together.

The Hon. J. M. Langston cannot be a guest in President Harrison's parlor until the day comes that Tim Jones can be a clerk in Irishman O'Flynn's saloon; Senator Ingalls will not consort with Senator Bruce until John L. Sullivan will fight with Jackson. It's all one, the multifarious manifestations of the same damnable spirit. Yet, individual Negroes who are personally prosperous in a way feel that they have no duty to support an Afro-American League, a colored church, a Negro paper; indeed, some of them feel that they owe no duty to the Negro whatever. This is a spirit of cowardice that the future will condemn. But posterity will honor the true men and women who feel their duty and do it.

Take hold and help the churches, the papers, the leagues, the everything that will elevate the race. You don't need to come down to do it. You can do it best by climbing up. But let your manhood climb as fast as your prosperity. Plutarch.

South Carolina Color Line

Columbia, S. C.—The House of Representatives has by a vote of 45 to 37 passed a bill virtually requiring railroad companies operating in this State to furnish separate and equal accommodations for white and black passengers. It is believed that this will act against the Tillman administration in the next campaign.

Representative Wigg, the colored member from Beaufort, in a speech against the bill said that while politically the Negro had yielded to the logic of the situation, if the bill were passed he would hesitate no longer.

"He believes," said Mr. Wigg, "that in this country there is no middle ground between a free man and a slave. The colored people desire peace with their white neighbors, but they can accept none but an honorable peace. I warn the gentlemen who are forcing this measure to beware. I know of no way to judge the future except by the past. Let them remember that Caesar had his Brutus and Charles I. his Cromwell, and the reform party should profit by their examples."

The Columbia Daily Calendar.

An old friend in a new dress, and an article that has come to be one of the indispensable "tools" of the colored man, the Columbia Daily Calendar for 1892, is in the form of a pad containing 367 leaves, each 5-1/2 x 2-5/8 inches; and each slip bears a short paragraph pertaining to cycling or some kindred subject, and at the bottom of each leaf is a blank for memoranda. The stand is an entirely new departure, being made of sheet metal finished in ivory black, and is very compact. This is the seventh issue of this now well-known Calendar, yet all the matter is fresh and new.

TEN LIVES SAVED.

Columbia, S. C.—As a result of the confession of a Negro named Henry Suber to the effect that he murdered Thornton Nance some months ago, the ten Negroes who had been sentenced to hang Oct. 24 last, but whose execution was stayed by an appeal to the Supreme Court, will now be released. Suber confesses that he committed the deed, and that he makes a clean breast of it because he does not want to see the ten innocent men suffer for his crime. The crime for which the ten were convicted was the murder of Thornton Nance a young man, just after the close of a church meeting at Piedmont, near Mountville, S. C. The three Nance brothers were on the way home from service, when John, one of the three, was held up by one or two men. The road seemed to be full of armed men, and numerous shots were fired. Thornton Nance was killed and his brother Sam was seriously injured. Several witnesses identified the ten Negroes as having assisted in the assassination, and they were sentenced to hang Oct. 24. A reprieve was granted, however, with the result stated above.

THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE

The Brilliant Orator Discusses Eludently the Prevailing Topic.

TAKES PLUTARCH TO TASK.

In Union There is Strength, and Unity is What We Want.

To the Editor, Detroit Plaindealer.

We must frankly admit that the future of the Negro in this country depends entirely upon the position that he shall occupy, not alone in the political world, but his social, moral intellectual and his religious position as well. Finance and purity of character have much to do in establishing the high position of any people.

I still claim, although a young man of twenty-eight summers, that the Negro must accumulate wealth, he must become educated, he must maintain race-pride, self-respect, and moral dignity. He must have and show that he has profound respect for God's Sabbath, and for the religion that he professes. We need not, as a race, be discouraged. We are, in some respects, doing better than the white man did, even in the early settlement of America. In twenty-five years we have come from the farm-lots of the South, and from slave pens of Georgia and Virginia, South Carolina and Florida, to own 849 newspapers. It took the white man thirty-six years to establish a daily upon the continent, and twenty years to establish a weekly newspaper. Let the Negro quarrel less about the political office to which the white man aspires. Let the Negro learn to make the dollar and save it, and invest the same in valuable property. Let the black man honor a black man, when the opportunity presents itself so to do, and let him organize into real business organizations, and let us patronize that business. Just like the Irishman, the German, and other people who are bent upon keeping the Negro in the cold, or out of all kinds of business enterprises.

I am deeply interested in the young men. We must become more united, we must learn to love our good and useful men and women better. We have some noble men and women in our race. But what a hard time they have to retain a name once made in their favor, and in the honor of the race. Let us try and see if our lawyers, ministers, doctors, merchants and newspaper men, teachers and college professors, can't, as a race, come to some fixed understanding as to the bringing about of a more profound union all over the country.

I have said this, Mr. Editor: Let us have an "International Educational, Social, and Religious convention," to meet once in two years, or yearly, and in that convention let us take up the topics for debate in a humble, Christian way, that we know to-day, is killing our race. We need union among our ministers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, editors, business men, farmers and contractors. Our intellectual women are often embarrassed, and our educators are sometimes thrown into hard places. Our newspaper men are often spoken unpleasantly of. Our educated ministers are often misunderstood, and sometimes absolutely turned away from useful fields, and why? Simply because we do not understand each other. We have no "International religious nor educational conventions." We have no "convention of Christian workers," and we have no definite way of approaching each other. In some sections of our country a Baptist will not commune with a Methodist, in their church relations; a congregationalist is considered an enemy, and a Unitarian unfit for Heaven. In some sections our people will not allow an organ to be played in the church, saying that it is "an instrument of the devil." Our Y. M. C. A's. are hindered in their progress by men carrying into them religious denominations. I have in my mind now a city in which we have over a thousand young men and in the same city we have a Y. M. C. A., and the ministers fight even the prayer meetings, simply because the association does not bear a special denominational name.

Ah, Mr. Editor, we must understand each other better, and we must know that God's saints are found in all of the Christian denominations. We are being attacked now by one "Plutarch," for traveling North and begging money for the education of the Negro in the South, and for the purpose of buying land and establish-

ing schools, from which we can send out educated men and women. Why not beg the Northern philanthropy? What can we expect from the old white man at the South, or a majority of the old Negroes? The old slavish idea of the old white man, and his long cultivated prejudice against the Negro under him, both unit and unwilling to become the Negro's moral adviser and business partner, or his humble, spiritual leader. If we don't ask the people of the North for money, where shall we appeal?

The public schools in Surry county, Virginia, run three and four months in the year, and the school houses are unfit for such. Often teachers are appointed because they are mere dirty political machines in the hands of bad men.

Where is there, in the entire South, a "School of Technology," for Negroes? Where is there in all of the South, a normal school, a college, or an industrial school for Negroes, that is supported by the whites and the blacks at the South? Where have we a white man or a black man in the South, who gives his thousands to the Negro colleges?

Nay, Mr. Editor, we have none such. Somebody must beg money at the North. We cannot get into the white churches here in the South. The white man is not yet ready to invite us into his pulpits. We can neither tell the story of our progress, nor of our need, to the white man here in the South, neither from his pulpit nor through the columns of his paper. Bishops Newman, Hurst, Fos and Foster, of the M. E. church, Captain McCabe, Honorable W. N. Whitaker, Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Professor Tupper, of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., the president of Atlanta University; of Stover college, and of the Fisk University, go North to beg money. Bishop Hunt begs money for the poor whites in the South; the M. E. church no longer has a "Freedman's Aid Fund," but a "Southern Extension Fund," by which they are reaching the poor whites in their schools. It is all right for Mme. De Wolfe, of Paris, France, to come to America and beg money for Frenchmen. It is all right and patriotic for Moenti, of Berlin, Germany, to come to America and ask for money to help forward the "Social Cause" of Germany. It is noble-minded for Dillon, of Ireland, O'Brien, of Ireland, to visit the United States and solicit money to perpetuate the "Home Rule" agitation in Ireland and England. It is very Christ-like for white men to go around in America and speak of the Negro as needing education, and being made better servants, but it is wrong, detestably wrong, for the Rev. J. C. Price, of North Carolina, or myself, to go North and tell our side of the story, and solicit funds for the schools that we are trying to establish. "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!"

I am doing my duty. I feel clear before God and man that this is my work. We need here in the South industrial schools. We need skilled labor among our people. We need friends. We need money. We must beg it. But let us understand each other. Mr. Editor, we fight each other too much.

Come to my country. We have not a Negro bookkeeper, not a telegraph operator, not a stenographer nor a typewriter, not a photographer, not a railroad agent, and not a boot and shoe factory. Is it wrong for me to go North and tell, after years of study, the progress of my race, and then tell of my plans in attempts to build a school of an industrial character for the young of my own race? I do not know who Mr. Plutarch is. I cannot think, however, that he means to attack me in trying to do good. If he will help me to raise \$20,000 for my school, and come here and live with us, and help us to make the Negro a better Christian and a better citizen, by helping us to educate them in the rural districts, then I will go North no more for the sake of getting money.

I shall sail from Newport Monday, December 14, for Liverpool, Eng., where I shall lecture for the Negro. I shall solicit funds for our school. God help us all to do right and to live useful.

John J. Smallwood,
Spring Grove, Va., December 8.

Chili Outdone.

Port au Prince, Dec. 11.—The Haytian Government has finally taken a step which has been in contemplation for some time, and which has been the subject of much deliberation on the part of President Hinnpote and his Cabinet. This is no less than a proclamation yesterday evening by the President announcing a general amnesty to political offenders. This carries with it the immediate liberation of political prisoners now in custody in the various prisons of the republic. The proclamation has been received with great favor. Perfect tranquility prevails.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

The Right of Protest the First and Holiest One of Freeman.

EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

The Outcome of Bitter Desperation—The Successful Appeal to the Individual.

The Bystander believes in God and the American people. He is not sure that he knows the purposes of either, but he believes that God means the betterment of man through the agency of human conscience and the human will, and that the American people are shaped and fashioned to be the instrument of such purpose in a most important and peculiar sense. The new world which Columbus discovered for Castile and Leon, vast as it was, is a matter of minor importance in comparison with that newer world, in which a government is dedicating the forces of society and civilization to the betterment of human conditions. He believes that the ultimate good of mankind demands the development on this continent of a government which shall fulfill the rapt aspiration of its prophet-martyr when he asked that it might be consecrated by the memory of its hero-lead to government "by the people and for the people"—that supreme ideal of justice to each established and ordained by all.

With this belief he has never been able to doubt that the day would come when race or color should no longer be regarded as the measure of individual right, nor continued wrong be counted as an adequate remedy for ancient, unprecedented injustice. He has never had any doubt that some time or other, on the American continent, by the will of the American people, justice full and ample will be meted out to the American citizen, whose ancestors were for two centuries and a half the unrequited toilers to whose labor so much of our Nation's prosperity and its final escape from its up-lon was due, that even in respect to reparation for the past was impossible the wronged people would have the consciousness that those centuries of injustice had at length brought them the equal right, and equal opportunity, as citizens of the great Republic, whose mission is to lead the world up to a higher plane of liberty—a fuller application of the philosophy of human relation formulated on Olivet.

These things he has not doubted and can never doubt. They are to him essential corollaries of belief in a divine and beneficent first cause. Brushing aside all theory and speculation, the known facts of human liberty make this conclusion, to his mind at least, an unavoidable one. On this conviction has been based all that he has said and written upon this subject since purblind and wondering, he stood in that great hour of the Nation's second birth and saw a rearing and a kneeling nation, clothed by the will of the American people with the garment of citizenship, only recently washed white by the blood of her sons and the tears of her daughters.

In all these years the only question in his mind has been as to how the era of justice would be brought about. At first he hoped for universal accord. Strange as it may be, it seemed to him possible that master and slave should be instantly forgotten words. That those who had oppressed for two centuries and a half should at once forget the bias of generations and strive only to do justice, and that those weakened by ages of subjection should leap at once to the level of self-dependence and the effective assertion of newly acquired powers.

It was a foolish notion, but the awakening was very bitter. For a time his faith almost wavered. He saw oppression—with that terrible impulse of self-perpetuation of human attribute—growing worse and worse, darker and darker, until some wild beast of passion, some mighty cataclysm of blood and flame, should point the world's attention anew to the fact that a wrong neglected is the certain seedling of peril. It seemed to him inevitable either that continued injustice would so overawe the manhood of the new citizenship that the race would sink into a subjection even more helpless than that from which they had just escaped, or that the limit of endurance being finally reached they would answer terror with terror, barbarity with violence, and blood with flame until half the land should reek with horror and the name of the great Republic be ineffaceably stained with the shame and infamy of needless Christian slaughter.

The Bystander could see no hope of escape from this terrible dilemma except in the quickened conscience, resolute patriotism, and instinctive sense of justice, made manifest by some specific and unquestioned form, and acting at the same time as an inspira-

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Our Washington Special.

The Recent Meeting Protesting Against Prejudice.

Washington, Dec. 15, 1891. Special Correspondence.

Perhaps one of the most talked about things at present in the Capitol city among Afro-Americans is the discussion that has been going on in the press of the city relative to a meeting recently held protesting against the prejudice that exists towards employing Afro-Americans in stores, etc. At this meeting the different guises under which prejudices assert themselves were thoroughly gone over, as far as they were shown by the white people, but one speaker protested against the prejudices that existed amongst themselves against each other. This phase seemed to have taken deep root in the mind of one Thos. A. Sembly, who brooded over it so long that to find relief he unburdened himself in a letter to the Post. While Mr. Sembly was no doubt right in many of his positions in calling attention to race proscriptions that exist among individual members of the race, his argument is weak because he shows that he himself is prejudiced and seeks to array the blacks against the mulattoes. Below will be found a portion of his letter:

Shame on such hypocrisy and pretended race pride! Let those apostles of a new crusade first remedy the evils among our own people before devising plans to remedy the same among the whites. Something was said by John H. Brooks about colored families, by reason of race prejudice being compelled to live in alleys and undesirable localities, which is true. But don't that gentleman know that in many instances respectable houses owned by colored men in desirable localities are rented to the exclusion of colored persons? We have, for example, the house owned by John F. Cook, known as the Langham Hotel, where Negroes only appear in a domestic capacity as waiters, maids, etc.; whereas the money spent in its construction could have been used in erecting houses suitable to the convenience of colored families, and would have profited the owner equally as much.

Speaking of the unanimity among the race, there can be none so long as there exists a strong desire on the part of the mulattoes to be thought white.

We exercise proscription on account of color in every sphere, and on every occasion. In the church, in society, in business, and in the schools, we never see the necessity of race pride and race organizations until we are made to know that we are Negroes notwithstanding the complexion of skin, or texture of hair.

Then it is after being thus proscribed by white men, in our endeavor to become white, the attempt is made as a personal vindication to solidify the race that each may feel the weight of the other's burden.

It is hoped that the sensible black people of this city will be prudent about this matter, and repudiate all pretenses.

With that usual pertinacity observable in many papers to misunderstand the attitude of the better classes among the race, the Post took advantage of this letter to criticize the meeting in point, to talk about the folly of boycotting stores; extolling the generosity and forbearance of the white people, and of course instances the conduct of the lower classes of the people, that no one defends, and assuming that the cry for employment meant social recognition. In its treatment of Afro-Americans it can not be denied that the Post has dealt kindly with them, that is particularly in their relations amongst themselves, but just as soon as they begin to look out, and desire equal chances, and test against the bugbear of social equality asserts itself. Particularly is this true of all our Southern papers and many Northern ones whose Democracy is of the Bourbon type.

So unjust did the criticism of the Post appear that another correspondent, desiring to protest against some of the assertions, wrote to that paper, in which he gave a summary of the meeting, and said:

It was not held in the interest of social recognition nor for the purpose of boycotting any store or merchant. It was not held to tell the white people what they ought to do, but rather to instruct the colored people as to the demands of the hour.

The color line was not drawn, but the line was rather drawn on that man, white or black, who says: "You stand here; you stand there;" upon that man who waits on everybody else in his store, and finally says, "Uncle John or Aunt Susan, what can I do for you?" "First come, first served," Mr. Editor. It was not called to say to the merchants of this town, "You must employ colored clerks," but to those who do, "Gentlemen, we appreciate your motive, and if you will sell your goods as cheap as other merchants we shall always patronize your store."

It was not called to demand of any man that you must introduce me to your family because I am a customer of yours, but rather to say to him, "If you have a drygoods store on your first floor and a restaurant on the second, you must let me sit at the same public table you prepare for your customers who pay their bills and behave themselves in a proper manner." It was called to say to the policeman who viciously strikes a colored man with his club, or without a warrant enters a poor man's shanty, "Sir, there is a law for you;

we intend to take your name and report you to your superior officers." It was called to say to the colored people, "Form your stores, co-operate, be educated, be moral, obey the law, and render to every man according to his merit. But see to it that malice is not harbored in your breast." As to the Ducks who behave unseemly on street cars and elsewhere, Mr. Editor, you have too many of them in your own refined, cultivated race to refer to those in ours. As a rule, on street cars the colored man will usually rise and give a white woman a seat, when her own race would let her stand until she fainted.

No, Mr. Editor, this meeting was called to better the condition of the colored people all along the line, not to draw a color line! We look to you to give us fair play and help us to eradicate the evils which your race, as well as ours, are multiplying and spreading throughout this beautiful city.

Even in the reply to this fair statement the Post seems loth to ascribe to the meeting its true significance without a faint attempt to justify its previous article, and calls up again its bugbear of social equality, though, forsooth, because of its large patronage among the people here it deals with it a little tenderly as follows:

The spectacle of a largely attended meeting, addressed by orators who complained of injuries without saying in what they consisted, and who proposed remedies for an injustice which they did not undertake to specify, struck us as calling for the comment we saw fit to make. Since no mention was made of any of those grievances which could properly have been submitted, we were left to conclude that the real, underlying grievance was one which it would have been humiliating to acknowledge and embarrassing to discuss.

Mr. Moss, however, makes a very clear and intelligible statement of the case from his point of view, and we find ourselves able to agree to much that he proposes. Certainly the Post does not sympathize with the spirit which would offer indignity or injustice to the colored people as a class, or establish injurious distinctions regarding them. Mr. Moss and those who think with him will not look to us in vain for fair play or for friendly co-operation in any measure contemplating a beneficent result. What we intended to say in the article referred to by our correspondent, and what we now reiterate, is that we take no stock in the effort of one class to extort social recognition from another class, and that always and under all circumstances we antagonize the boycott as a factor in the equation of civilization.

It is to be observed that the Post was not asked to take stock in the claims of any class to extort what is called social recognition.

The Fifty-second congress has convened. The House, as Plaindealer readers know, is overwhelmingly Democratic, and Congressman Crisp after an exciting contest in his own party was elected speaker. Congressman Mills, checked in his ambition, is sulking in his tent and peace does not reign in Warsaw—i. e., the Democratic camp. It is said that it is the intention of the present House to send a remonstrance to the Czar of Russia because of the persecution of the Russian Hebrews. If such should be the case it would be quite proper for the Czar to return it with the message, "Look to your own hearthstone," and the rebuke would be a just one. Americans seem to be fond of protesting against the injustices that exist abroad against a class, but allow men to be roasted to death, skinned alive, lynched and outraged without a protest.

N. W. Carney, of Texas, P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, Perry Carson, of Washington, D. C., and James Hill, of Mississippi, the Afro-American members of the executive committee of the Republican party, were banqueted at the Losekain. Chairman J. S. Clarkson, Assistant Secretary of Treasury Nettleton and Major A. J. S. Davis were honorary guests.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Tougaloo, Miss. Dec. 14.—Since I wrote last, there has not occurred any event of importance, except the deaths of Mrs. Jimma Russell and Mrs. H. C. Reid, both North Carolinians. The life of the former who lived to the ripe old age of seventy nine was full of activity and usefulness. She was a sister of Alex. Cowens of Salisbury, N. C. and Sandy Fisher of Concord of the same state. She was connected with the Zion Methodist church. Mrs. H. C. Reid was a daughter of Mrs. Charlotte Young and sister to Caroline Wilson, who is now a resident of Charlotte, N. C. and was connected with the congregational church of Tougaloo, Miss. She was born Nov. 13, 1848, and married Dec. 20, 1866. She and her husband moved to Mississippi, Feb. 22, 1871.

The topics of the day to a great extent is "who shall fill the pulpit." Now is about the close of the ministerial year in this vicinity among the Baptist. Hence the election of new pastors, is at hand.

Of course such elections among our people here creates a great deal of discussion as to who is the proper man. I am sorry to say, that after the hot and humiliating discussion has been gone through with, after the abuses, the quarrels, after the church has been equally or unequally divided, one side against the other and both are worried down from kicking each other with heels of selfishness, (namely) one fearing that the other will gain the power of presiding for the next term, after the

whole rumpus is completed, there is no good results obtained. It is a shame! But at last the poor preacher for next year is seen standing in his pulpit. Now you only need to glance at him and you will see that he is only a specimen in form of a turre minister, and instead of standing in the pulpit, with bible in hand, he ought to be standing in his field with hoe and plow in hand. They would do a great deal more good, for they would teach by actual labor, our people how to provide for their families here in this world, instead of teaching them how they are going to do in Heaven.

MILWAUKEE NEWS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 14.—The Afro-American League holds its regular monthly meeting at St. Mark's church, Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 8:30. An interesting program will be arranged for the occasion. We hope our citizens will take a hand in the League and try to make it a success. It would be a shame to the city and a stigma upon our race if the league is permitted to collapse because of a want of interest. What can we ever expect to accomplish if we never make a start, or are you satisfied to ride in Jim Crow cars when you go South and are you delighted by being told that you cannot sit where you please in a theater, or are you content being debarred the privilege of dining in first-class restaurant or hotel because your skin is black? Does not the thought of what our race suffers in the South arouse one spark of indignation and a desire to alleviate their condition as well as our own? Then why not come together as men and endeavor to find a remedy for these evils? Show to the world we were a race who can and do resent the humiliations, the injustices, practiced upon us. Let all our citizens come out to this meeting Tuesday evening and thus testify by their presence that they are in sympathy with the objects of the League.

The Literary met as usual Thursday evening at St. Mark's church. The program was successfully delivered.

In making up the P. H. orchestra, we neglected to state that Mr. Geo. Bloomer played the flute. Mr. Bloomer is a flutist of grace and skill, and deserves mention.

The St. Mark's Sunday school, under the superintendence of Mr. Jas. Johnson, is doing better than it ever did, notwithstanding there are one or two grumblers who think Mr. Johnson too young and not "close enough to God" for such a position. We feel sure, however, that if these grumblers follow the line of conduct lived out by Mr. Johnson they will succeed in entering the pearly gates.

Among the sick are Messrs. Jas. Park, J. Covington, J. Newburne, L. Chamblee and C. Vosburgh.

Mrs. M. Harris leaves for Green Lake this week.

Visitors this week were G. W. Chapman, Oshkosh; Chas. Thomas and A. V. Rainey, Chicago.

The Masons have decided not to give a banquet this holidays.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Toledo, O. Dec. 14.—The churches are preparing to have a grand time during the holidays, nothing will be left undone to make the holidays pleasant. The Third Baptist church is comfortably located in their new edifice on Wisconsin st. They have a very pleasant location and are practically out of debt. They will hold a fair during the holidays. The A. M. E. church will hold a series of entertainments during the holidays, by the different societies of the church Amazon lodge no. 4, F. and M. will celebrate St. Johns day, which is the 27th of the month by going in a body from their hall to the church and there listening to a discourse prepared by Rev. O. P. Ross for the occasion. The lodge is in a very prosperous condition. It is adding new members to itself every month. And above all peace and harmony prevails in the institution, let the good work go on. She is out of debt and has money in in the treasury. A committee is preparing a regular beneficiary act to accompany the constitution made by laws. It will be completed by the first of January and when completed a copy will be placed in each Masons house so that the bros. may be able to know what we are doing for them. Let the light shine to the world, that all mankind may know some of the good of masonry.

One year ago the letter carriers of this city formed themselves into an association and became branch 100 of the National association. On the 12 of this month they elected officers and the result was as follows. A. M. Clemons, pres; J. M. Fox, v. pres; E. L. Angel, treas. A. B. Coomes, T. S.; H. C. Dwight, C. S.; and three trustees namely, T. Kelly, Otto E. Meissner and Wm. M. Wolgner. The association is in a good lively condition. They will celebrate Washington's birthday by giving a grand ball. It speaks well for Mr. Clemons to be chosen president of an association wherein he is the only one of color. His ability for such a position must be above par. No pains will be spared to make the ball a success in every sense.

The third Baptist church gives a dramatic and musical entertainment the 16th for the benefit of the church. The Warren A. M. E. Literary society will give an entertainment on the 28th of Dec. for the benefit of the church. The sabbath school will give one on the 30th inst for the church one on Christmas night, the ladies of the church will have every thing arranged for a nice time.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Wayne County Savings Bank

AT DETROIT, MICH.,

At the close of business Dec. 2, 1891.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$1,871,179 43
Loans on real estate.....	1,022,024 48
Invested in bonds.....	2,257,908 17
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	798,028 90
Banking house.....	110,000 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	6,826 12
Other real estate.....	33,333 76
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	18,501 54
Premium paid on bonds.....	17,078 70
Collections in transit.....	340 00
Checks and cash items.....	26,127 28
Nickels and pennies.....	154 28
Gold coin.....	56,052 80
Silver coin.....	2,738 06
U. S. and national bank notes.....	38,134 00
Total.....	\$5,764,301 17

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 150,000 00
Surplus fund.....	150,000 00
Undivided profits.....	258,323 65
Premium and exchange.....	208 78
Savings deposits.....	5,204,246 51
Foreign exchange.....	5 40
Rent account.....	1,457 50
Total.....	\$5,764,301 17

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss.: I, William Stagg, Asst. Treas. of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of December, 1891.

CHARLES F. COLLINS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

S. DOW ELWOOD,
H. K. WHITE,
W. M. GREEN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

DETROIT SAVINGS BANK

AT DETROIT, MICH.,

At the close of business Dec. 2, 1891.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$1,739,559 93
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.....	2,130,546 20
Overdrafts.....	4,664 60
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	697,662 61
Due from other banks and bankers.....	4,832 88
Furniture and fixtures.....	10,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	19,557 45
Interest paid.....	1,540 51
Exchanges for clearing house.....	45,556 42
Checks and cash items.....	1,356 16
Nickels and pennies.....	1,424 50
Gold coin.....	156,752 50
Silver coin.....	7,839 50
U. S. and national bank notes.....	230,958 80
Other assets.....	3,428 00
Total.....	\$5,127,891 28

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$200,000 00
Undivided profits.....	308,940 92
Individual deposits.....	377,391 78
Certificates of deposit.....	15,021 72
Savings deposits.....	4,136,536 46
Certified checks.....	1,108 44
Due to banks and bankers.....	80,998 78
Other liabilities.....	5,818 15
Total.....	\$5,127,891 28

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss.: I, E. C. Bowman, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of December, 1891.

CYRUS BOSS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

F. H. SIBLEY,
ALEX. CHAPOTON,
JAMES E. FITZMAN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Peninsular Savings Bank

AT DETROIT, MICH.,

At the close of business Dec. 2, 1891.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$1,152,115 04
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.....	340,300 68
Overdrafts.....	882 32
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	178,733 90
Due from other banks and bankers.....	8,412 10
Banking house and lot, par. payment.....	40,000 62
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,000 05
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	11,446 15
Interest paid.....	10,361 78
Exchanges for clearing house.....	15,855 59
Checks and cash items.....	9,428 64
Nickels and pennies.....	4,8 17
Gold coin.....	3,432 50
Silver coin.....	7,836 80
U. S. and national bank notes.....	39,817 00
Total.....	\$1,820,261 29

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 450,500 00
Surplus fund.....	35,000 00
Undivided profits.....	57,028 08
Individual deposits.....	94,487 19
Savings deposits.....	641,338 38
Certified checks.....	3,878 09
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	4,817 47
Due to banks and bankers.....	347,164 54
Total.....	\$1,820,261 29

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.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of December, 1891.

EDWARD J. DUNN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

A. CHAPOTON, JR.,
JOSEPH BERBIEN,
FRANK HOWARD, } Directors.

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

JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier,
94 Griswold Street

C. G. Wynn
PHOTOGRAPHER
Studio 106 Miami Ave.,
(Formerly 242 Woodward Ave.)
Detroit, - Mich.
Near Grand Circus Park.
Telephone 20 54.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Preston National Bank

At Detroit, in the State of Michigan, at the close of business, Dec. 2, 1891.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,767,504 83
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	1,083 04
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000 00
Stocks, securities, claims, etc.....	70,647 60
Due from approved reserve agents.....	311,227 10
Due from other national banks.....	148,236 75
Due from state banks and bankers.....	79,460 81
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	7,500 00
Checks and other cash items.....	2,412 10
Exchanges for clearing-house.....	97,016 11
Bills of other banks.....	31,243 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	206 56
Special deposits.....	106,236 50
Legal tender notes.....	136,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).....	2,260 00
Due from U. S. treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$3,811,856 12

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund.....	45,000 00
Undivided profits.....	54,469 01
National bank notes outstanding.....	42,800 00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	897,758 11
Demand certificates of deposit.....	686,874 58
Certified checks.....	2,653 17
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	1,377 60
Due to other national banks.....	28,081 77
Due to state banks and bankers.....	562,998 00
Total.....	\$3,811,856 12

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss.: I, Julius P. Gilmore, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of December, 1891.

CHARLES H. AYERS, Notary Public, Wayne county, Mich.

Correct—Attest:

E. F. WHITE,
JAMES F. DAVIS,
F. W. HAYES, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

The Peoples' Savings Bank

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

At the close of business, Dec. 24, 1891.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$1,673,304 74
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.....	3,327,375 50
Overdrafts.....	1,314 01
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	874,668 69
Due from other banks and bankers.....	27,540 26
Furniture and fixtures.....	27,438 23
Other real estate.....	140,048 54
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	179 08
Interest paid.....	1 66
Exchanges for clearing house.....	33,561 44
Checks and cash items.....	3,008 77
Nickels and pennies.....	2,391 15
Gold coin.....	26,697 50
Silver coin.....	23,480 00
U. S. and National bank notes.....	126,176 00
Total.....	\$6,986,414 64

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 500,000 00
Surplus fund.....	100,000 00
Undivided profits.....	40,516 49
Individual deposits.....	738,849 99
Certificates of deposit.....	51,366 29
Savings deposits.....	5,161,271 83
Certified checks.....	2,891 15
Due to banks and bankers.....	260,532 48
Insurance fund against bad debts.....	85,000 00
Total.....	\$6,986,414 64

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss.: I, Geo. E. Lawson, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of December, 1891.

J. T. KEENA, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

M. W. ORRIEN,
F. A. SCHULTE,
P. FITZSIMONS, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

The Michigan Savings Bank,

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

At the close of business, December 24, 1891.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$ 271,543 55
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.....	661,665 81
Overdrafts.....	606 64
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	167,061 78
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	2 00
Interest paid.....	8 09
Exchanges for clearing house.....	15,373 38
Checks and cash items.....	2,600 00
Nickels and pennies.....	30 02
Gold.....	61,682 54
Silver.....	4,716 55
U. S. and National bank notes.....	23,494 10
Total.....	\$1,421,510 39

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$150,000 00
Surplus fund.....	30,000 00
Undivided profits.....	26,003 60
Dividends unpaid.....	40 00
Individual deposits.....	118,920 26
Demand certificates of deposit.....	5,528 45
Savings deposits.....	1,066,758 11
Certified checks.....	1,352 76
Treasurer's checks outstanding.....	2 00
Due to banks and bankers.....	1,236 13
Total.....	\$1,421,510 39

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss.: I, Samuel R. Mumford, treasurer of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of December, 1891.

CHARLES EMERSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

GEORGE PECK,
JAMES H. KALE,
SIMON J. MURPHY, } Trustees.

THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY of Wayne, in chancery. Jennie Murray complainant vs. James

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 15.—Work is progressing finely on the A. M. E. church, and it will present a very fine appearance when completed. Look out for a grand entertainment to be given by Damon Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., at Centennial hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 5th, 1892. A fine program is being arranged, to consist of speaking by Supreme Deputy, Sir H. T. Tolliver, of Detroit, and others, and singing by the Battle Creek quartette. The committee will spare no pains to make this one of the grandest efforts of the season. The public are invited to attend. Rev. W. H. Gurley spent Sunday in Allegan.

The first quarterly ministerial and deacon institute was held with the Second Baptist church Wednesday, Dec. 9. The meeting was called to order by Rev. E. L. Scruggs. The following officers were elected: Pres., Rev. E. L. Scruggs, Ann Arbor; Sec., W. C. Allen, Chain Lake; Treas., Rev. W. H. Gurley, Battle Creek. The following topics were discussed: "What is the most effective manner to prosecute revival work?" Rev. R. A. Lewis, Kalamazoo. "How may the deacons in our churches more effectively aid our pastors?" Deacon A. Dixon, Battle Creek. "Some thoughts upon the best methods for a minister to prosecute his studies." Rev. E. L. Scruggs, Ann Arbor. "Should we by our preaching stir up denominational strife?" Rev. J. Cross, Allegan. "How shall we secure a revival of religion in our pastorless churches?" Rev. W. H. Gurley, Battle Creek. "What is to be the character of our ministers at the present time to be the most effective in soul saving and christian edification?" Miss E. Chase, Battle Creek. The next institute will be held at Chain Lake on Tuesday before the second Lord's day in March, 1892, beginning in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, and continuing until Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

THE SAGINAW VALLEY.

East Saginaw, Dec. 14.—Your correspondent who has been visiting some of the principal cities in Canada, has returned feeling very much improved in health and as I have been noticing the Plaindealer for the past few weeks I find there has not, been ever a line from this magnificent city. Saginaw is somewhat slow but she is not quite dead yet, and as the new year is fast approaching we wish to make a fresh start and turn over a new leaf with the ensuing year.

Yesterday was our second quarterly meeting for this year, Elder Hill, being assisted by the Reverends Jas. M. Henderson who occupied the pulpit at 10.30 a. m. and at 8 p. m. In the afternoon at 3 p. m. the Rev. Lyons preached, the collections were tolerably good.

On last Thursday evening the ladies of the Second Baptist church gave a united feast in their parlors which was a decided success, proceeds for the repairing of their church which is indeed a credit to its worshippers though they are few in number they are coming to the front and we can safely say when all is completed they will have as fine a church as their is, in Michigan, we are very sorry indeed to say they are leaving Little Bethel far behind.

On Thursday evening Dec. 17th the ladies assisted by the ladies and choir of Bay City, will give a reception which promises to be very entertaining as there will be addresses by the Hon. W. Q. Atwood, Rev. C. F. Hill pastor of A. M. E. church, Mr. Chas. Ellis sen and a number of other distinguished gentlemen.

On Friday evening the ladies and teachers of the A. M. E. Sunday school will give a concert for the benefit of Sunday school. The children who have been trained by Misses Eva and Minnie are expected to appear as never before.

Miss Mary Cole is taking music lessons under Mrs. Wallace Goodrich teaching, and she is learning to play very nicely.

Mr. Arthur Hammond has purchased an organ for his daughter Minnie.

Miss Lillie High of Bay City is in the city the guest of Miss Gerlie Nichols.

Mr. Zebede Logan was in the city last week shaking hands with friends, he is looking well.

Henrietta.

ADRIAN NOTES.

Adrian, Mich., Dec. 14.—The local lodge of Good Samaritans moved into their elegant new lodge rooms in the Swartz block last week. Their hall is one of the most desirable and best located in the city, and the society has a large and growing membership, 47 up to date, and five applicants for a chance to ride the goat and obtain the grip of brotherhood. This is a worthy organization and in every way deserving of success.

Elder Brown, of the A. M. E. church, preached a very eloquent sermon Sunday evening to a large and attentive audience, and at the close of his address he paid a magnificent tribute of respect to the Plaindealer and its plucky and successful managers. The Elder said that the Plaindealer is a model of journalistic ability, a paper for the race, and a paper that should be taken and read by every progressive Afro-American in the country.

Both the Second Baptist and A. M. E. Sunday schools are enjoying a large and increasing number of scholars. Still your scribe knows of many who seldom, if ever, come to church on Sunday school.

The coming entertainment at the opera house for the benefit of the A. M. E. S. is creating much favorable comment from both white and colored, and promises to be head and

shoulders above any similar effort of the kind ever given here. And with "Tom Wallace" at the helm there is no such thing as fail.

"Dance on tapis." When? Where? At Tecumseh. But just ask Charlie Clanton; he knows.

There is some talk by the young gentlemen of holding open doors New Years, and we trust that the pretty and time-honored custom will be observed here.

Both the sundayschools are practicing hard for their Christmas cantata and fan drill.

Mr. John Taylor is on the sick list, with the fashionable "la grippe."

The Good Samaritans will give a musical and literary entertainment during the holidays.

The new choir of the Baptist church, under the leadership of Mrs. Hattie Reid is a success, and Mrs. Reid deserves great credit.

The sewing circle is doing a great and good work in their distribution of good warm clothing to the poor children of the city. May the blessings of God be with them.

Plutarch's Topics are subjects of great praises here, because of the broad views and fearless stand he takes in his writings.

Subscribe for the Plaindealer. Read the Plaindealer. Tell your neighbors of the excellence of the Plaindealer. Leave your orders for the Plaindealer at Thomas Wilson's shoe shop or at 112 North Main street. "Pap."

YPSILANTI JOTTINGS.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 14.—A successful concert was given last week in the interest of the organ fund, at which time Messrs. Skinner and J. Preston made their first appearance, and Mr. Romaine Johnson surprised all present with his delightful guitar selections.

By invitation a number of friends assisted in keeping Mr. F. S. Roadman's 48th birthday. Supper was served from 8 to 12. The guests brought with them many beautiful presents and wished him many happy returns of the day.

Mr. John Beeler and his daughter, Miss Annie, and several other Detroit friends attended the funeral of Mr. George Hill, who was buried from the First Baptist church Wednesday.

The Grand Lodge will hold its second quarterly session on the 31. Much preparation is made for the success of the Christmas concert. The Ladies Lyceum met at the residence of Miss H. Parker.

Mrs. Elizabeth Davis is recovering her health. R. M.

Mrs. S. Laing Williams, of Chicago, sister of Mr. George A. Barrier, of this city, met the National Board of Control of the World's Fair committee in their executive session at Chicago last Saturday, and so ably presented the cause of the Afro-American and his right to representation that Director General Davis was instructed to appoint two Afro-Americans to positions on the bureau of publicity and promotion, and Mrs. Williams was recommended for one of them.

Mr. Martin Mills, of Laurens, S. C., has amassed considerable of this world's goods, which he uses to benefit his fellows. The land on which both the Baptist and Methodist churches are erected was given them by him. He owns a dozen houses, bank stock, and a factory.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois, of Boston, will read a paper before the American Historical Society which meets at Washington this month.

R. P. Manson, of Nashville, Tenn., had the conductor on a Tennessee railroad indicted for allowing white passengers to inflict their presence on him while occupying a "Jim Crow" car. It being the first offense, the conductor was let off with a promise not to do so again and the payment of costs.

Mrs. A. S. Steele, the founder and for many years the matron of the Steele Colored Orphans' Home at Chattanooga, Tenn., has been removed from her position and Mrs. J. W. Stanton has taken her place. Mrs. Steele has been warmly commended for her philanthropy and zeal in establishing the home, and contributions have been freely given to the institution by those in sympathy with the work, but recently there have been charges of mismanagement which on investigation have proved to be well founded. Mrs. Steele was highly thought of by all who knew her, and much regret is expressed at this unfortunate development of facts.

Dr. A. E. P. Albert, of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, on his way from Texas to his home in New Orleans, paid for and rode in a sleeper. The sheriff was telegraphed for to arrest him at Beaumont, and threats were made against him by the passengers. The conductor managed to save him but it was a close call for him.

Although German women have not as yet succeeded in getting admitted to the German universities, a bright American girl, Miss Gentry, has coaxed from the surly authorities permission to attend lectures in the Berlin university. This is the first time on record that the favor has been granted to a woman.

A certain clergyman of Halifax, Nova Scotia, while addressing his congregation on the subject of the "Prodigal Son," is said to have affected his hearers even more than he anticipated when, with tears in his eyes and pathos in his voice, he pictured the aged father overjoyed at the return of his long-lost boy, commanding them to bring forth and kill the little calf which had been fattening for years and years.

CHINESE FLAG WORSHIP.

A Military Ceremony Before Starting on a Warlike Expedition.

The viceroy, or generallissimo of the Chinese army, whenever he is about to start on a warlike expedition, must worship his flag, says the Overland Monthly. Whenever he sends away with a detachment of soldiers any high military officer as his deputy to fight the enemy, and generally, whenever any high military officer is about to proceed into battle, the flag of his division or brigade must be worshiped. The worship is often performed on the public parade ground. The viceroy sometimes chooses to sacrifice to the flag on his own parade ground connected with his yamen. The time selected is often about daylight or a little later. Oftentimes the high officials, both civil and military, connected with the government, are present. It is necessary that all the officers who are to accompany the expedition should not only witness the ceremony, but take part in it. The same remark is true of the soldiers who are to be sent away or engage in the fight.

In the center of the arena is placed a table having upon it two candles, one censer, and several cups of wine. The candles are lighted at the proper time. Some officer, kneeling down, holds the large flag by means of its staff near the table. The viceroy, or the officer who is to command the expedition, standing before the table and the flag, receives three sticks of lighted incense from a professor of ceremony, which he reverently places in the censer arranged between the candles. He now kneels on the ground, and bows his head three times. Some of the wine taken from the table is handed to him while on his knees, which he pours out on the ground. Then a cup of wine is dashed on the flag, the professor of ceremony crying out, "Unfurling the flag victory is obtained; the cavalry advancing, merit is perfected." The whole company of officers and soldiers, who had previously knelt down and bowed their heads in the prescribed manner, now simultaneously shout, and commence their march at once for the scene of action or the appointed rendezvous.

The Color of Things.

A newspaper—read.
The wind—blew.
A study—brown.
A country boy—green.
A cat—purple.
A small bottle—violet.
A baby—yellow.
A good man—white.
Of perfection—pink.—Detroit Free Press.

COMMON FACTS.

A Chester (Va.) man recently killed a deer with his pocket-knife.
A dispute about religion led to the poisoning of a New York family.
Five hundred theaters have been burnt down all the world over in the last 100 years, entailing a loss of about 4,000 lives.
A seed was dislodged from the nose of a twelve year-old daughter of Mrs. George Fleshman, of Big Cape, La., lately, which had been there for ten years.
A citizen of Muncie, Ind., possesses the flag that was wrapped about the body of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, the first Northern general to lose his life in the civil war, when he was carried off the field.
All somnambulists should adopt the plan of a Dundee (N. Y.) sleepwalker, if they wish to avoid a disastrous ending to their nocturnal travels. The Dundee man keeps a treadmill beside his bed, where he will step on it the minute he gets up. He can then walk in his sleep all night without being in danger of tumbling down a well or off a roof.
There is a clerk in the treasury department who objects to working on Saturday, believing that to be the spiritual Sabbath. In a report on his case Assistant Secretary Crouse says the department cannot change its usual days of labor to accommodate one man's religious belief, nor can it pay him full wages for save day's work. So he must continue to labor on Saturdays or resign.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Tacoma exhibits a 16,000 pound piece of coal.
A rich amber deposit, it is reported, has been discovered in Ontario, the estimated value of which is \$7,000,000.
A Black Hills miner recently discovered in a vein of quartz a single pocket from which he is said to have taken out over \$7,000 worth of gold ore in two days.
A block of pure asphaltum, weighing 2½ tons, recently taken from the asphaltum mine near Santa Barbara, Cal. It is believed to be the largest piece of asphaltum ever mined in one block.
There are no fewer than 3,000 women physicians in the United States, of whom about 500, it is said, are practicing in New York. The pioneer of them all was Miss Blackwell, who found it most difficult to gain admission to a medical university.
Steam whaling vessels have never yet been employed in the south Pacific. It begins to be noised about that whales in that region are not so nearly extinct as they were reported to be, and that there is room for the profitable employment of steam whalers. A whaling bark which left Tasmania recently captured in two days two large black whales which yielded ambergris valued at \$20,000.
The largest steam shovel in the world is digging out phosphate in the mines at John's island, near Charleston, S. C. Its weight is fifty-six tons. It can dig to a depth of ten feet below its track and to a distance of forty-five feet on either side. The dipper, which can swing through two thirds of a circle, has a capacity of one and three-quarters cubic yards, and about two dippers can be handled in a minute.

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 N. B. 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. CRAIG & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ELITE RESTAURANT,
2814 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
W. H. QUARLES,
PROPRIETOR.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
We make a specialty of good coffee.

The Plaindealer always for sale at the following places:

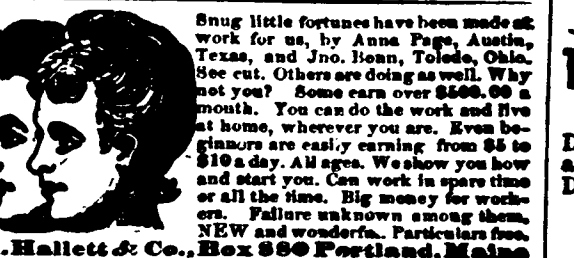
- Saginaw—Miss Hattie Butler 656 Sherman avenue.
- Boston, Mass.—W. L. Reed, 93 1-2 Cambridge Street, and J. W. Sherman 115 Cambridge Street.
- Lansing—Crotty Bros. and F. F. Russell, newdealers.
- Niles, Mich.—Miss Mabel Bannister, Milwaukee, wis.—S. B. Bell, 739 3rd Street.
- Kalamazoo—Hiram Wilson, 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. Kirchgessner.

CHAS. CUNNINGHAM
Caterer and Confectioner.
Ice Cream, Water Ices and Fine Cakes.
Silver, Linen and Dishes to Rent.
Special Rates to Churches and Sunday Schools.
300 Woodward Ave.,
Wedding and Birthday Cakes a Specialty.
Detroit, Mich.
TELEPHONE 4794.

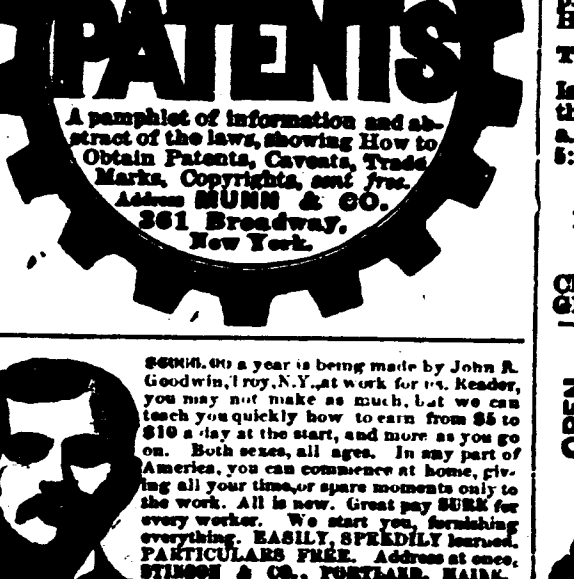
\$3000
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NEGRO AGENTS
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—AT THE—
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COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of Evalina Carter, deceased, we the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice, that we will meet at the office of Freeman & Donnelly, No. 55 Motat Building, in said County, on Saturday, the second day of January, A. D. 1892, and on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the 17th day of November, A. D. 1891, were allowed by said Court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.
Dated May 28, 1891.
ELIAS ABERLE,
ALBERT L. WIDDIS,
Commissioners.

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Three Elegant Trains to and from Grand Rapids Daily, except Sunday. First Class Trains to and from Lansing Daily, except Sunday. Leave Detroit
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4:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m.
Connecting in Union Station, Grand Rapids, for THE CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN.
Trains leave Grand Rapids for Chicago 9 a. m., 12:35 p. m., and 11:35 p. m., five hours and fifteen minutes. Trains leaving Grand Rapids at 11:35 p. m. daily pass through sleepers arriving at Chicago 7:05 a. m.
Train leaving Detroit 1:15 p. m., arrives at Grand Rapids 5:15 p. m. Direct connection with O. & W. E. train north, arriving at Lansing 10:25 p. m., and Traversing City 10:50 p. m.; arrives at Holland 6:35 p. m.; arrives at Muskegon 7:55 p. m.
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Issued Every Friday.

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

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19 '91.

SOME REASONS WHY ADVERTISERS SHOULD USE THE CO. OWNERS OF

The Plaindealer.

The Plaindealer is a valuable and attractive medium.

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The injustice of Southern courts, so far as Afro-Americans are concerned, is shown in the case of the ten men who were sentenced to be hung for the murder of one white man. Only the confession of a man who acknowledged the killing, rather than see ten innocent men ultimately hang, saved them from Southern injustice.

The Free Press professes to be indignant because an English correspondent writes that in America a line appears to be in the increase and the most inhuman atrocities are committed. Now it is to be regretted that the correspondent has a great number of facts to bolster up his opinion. That crime in the North seems to be on the increase may be largely attributed to the dregs of foreign immigration. The native American in this section can be chargeable only with a small proportion, and the Plaindealer can agree with the Free Press when it denies the statement as to native Americans so far as the North is concerned, but when we step South of Mason and Dixon's line we disagree with the Free Press as to the native Americans, and agree with the London correspondent, and every word that he says about horrible crimes is true. Within a year men have been burned alive, skinned alive, roasted, hung, shot, terribly mutilated and outraged, without any form of law, but chiefly to gratify the intolerant hate of that section.

The utter disregard or contempt of law, fostered by years of license, not only led up by a natural sequence to the New Orleans massacre, but it is leading the native American white to kill and shoot each other. That such should be the case is inevitable when the history of crime in the South is known, and will continue to increase until Southern people have greater regard for the law, and the proper penalties for crime are inflicted. The course now pursued is one whose present horrors will lead up to still greater ones. It is disgraceful that this is so, but facts are stubborn things, and it is folly for the Free Press or any other paper to deny it.

The dispatches of Tuesday tell about a gang of armed men that broke into the jail at Waycross, Ga., to shoot some prisoners, but as it was dark the prisoners escaped by sleeping silent and clinging closely to the wall, while their beds were literally riddled with bullets.

The Statesman ought certainly to be wise enough to know that any cause that has to resort to misrepresentation and detraction of others to bolster it up is not worth the effort to keep it alive. If the Constitutional Union is superior to the Afro-American League in the objects to be attain-

ed and by the methods by which results are to be reached, the people, when once their interest and earnestness is awakened, will support it without the effort to detract or misrepresent a kindred organization. Merit bears its own guinea stamp.

One of the reasons why greater results are not reached by Afro-Americans in their efforts to conquer prejudices is the jealousies that exist. Another is because of the efforts of so many to obtain recognition as great men, and to be called leaders. The true leaders use their talents and abilities in serving the people, and are moved neither by jealousies or ambitions. Jealousies lead men to point out minutely the weak points without mention of the good; or the work that has been done by the individual parties or organizations in point, while the ambition to be leaders makes them more anxious to strive to control so as to foist their own views, or failing, seek to create new parties, new organizations, as the case may be, to serve the purpose, as the history of the times furnish abundant evidence.

The Plaindealer does not impute these motives to the Statesman in its advocacy of the Constitutional Union, but if it does not want them attributed to it it should stop its method of detraction and misrepresentation.

One of the agencies of the Afro-American League, by which it hopes to accomplish its purpose, is by the creation of a healthy public opinion. By giving earnest support to the National Citizens' Rights Association, its local leagues will do much towards arriving at this end. The Association is composed chiefly of whites, although large numbers are Afro-Americans. It is amongst the whites that public opinion favorable to them is sought to be created, hence support of the Association by soliciting membership and booming its efforts serves to accomplish one of the purposes of the Afro-American League.

Some tariff reform Afro-Americans, who had found a resting-place in the Democratic party had what they considered an unanswerable tariff argument, so far as the interests of this class are concerned in the free importation of Egyptian cotton. In season and out of season they cried how about Egyptian cotton? Then they argued that because the chief labor used in the cotton fields was Afro-American the Republican party neglected its duty to put a tariff tax upon it. Now any one at all familiar with the situation knew that the argument was flimsy, from the fact that Egyptian cotton is so coarse that, in the textile trade it does not come in contact with the American product except in a very small way, and the Plaindealer in reply to these vapourings said: If at any time when the Democratic free trade party saw that the importation of Egyptian cotton was likely in any way to interfere with the American product it would believe and lay aside its free trade principles and seek to have a duty placed upon it. Time has proven this opinion, for such is now the case, and now from South Carolina, the fountain head of nullification and secession, a movement is about to be taken to have a duty placed upon the foreign article. This will rob their Afro-American contingent, if it should be successful, a sit should be if it is becoming competitive, of an argument but it also shows the hollowness and insincerity of the "tariff reform," or free trade party. The Democratic party is nothing if it is not for policy, and the reflection of it in national measures is always Southern. The Democracy was for free trade because the labor of the South was cheap, and it was for that section's interest, but now that mines are being worked for coal and iron, factories building and the hum of their machinery is heard, and some sections of it are becoming prosperous, policy steps in, and little by little it changes its opinion. Two years ago it was sugar and rice; now that Egyptian cotton threatens even in a small way to compete with it, it is to be cotton. It is everything for the South, and like the chameleon it changes its hue when it is for its interest to do so.

They Are Good Citizens.

The Weatherford (Texas) Empire. There is no room in Texas for a teacher who teaches his pupils to sing: "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree." He don't need any of Texas' money; he needs tar and feathers or twelve feet of hemp.

Paper makers are very busy and prices are hardening.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

[Continued From First Page]

tion to the oppressed, both to endure what can not presently be remedied and to contest resolutely and manfully for all that the law gives.

The right of protest is the first and holiest right of the freeman. It is also the simplest and most direct. Even a tyrant hardly dares deny the right of petition. For a huicre y a si it is probable that only the American slave was formally and solemnly denied the right to state his grievances and ask redress, either of court, Congress, or executive. This right was the first one wrung from the English King in the great charter, and its denial was the most grievous charge brought against his successor by the American colonies. Its free and earnest exercise is not only the privilege but the highest duty of every freeman not only to secure redress of his own wrongs but more especially of those who by reason of weakness are the victims of injustice which none dare attempt to impose on him because of superior strength or better environment. This right of protest it is even a more sacred duty to exercise in a republic than a monarchy, because it is the means by which both the representatives of the petitioners and their peers in the exercise of the sovereign authority of the citizens are indormed most clearly and certainly of their sentiments.

Especially does this duty become imperative when the evil is confined, or chiefly confined, to particular parts of a common country.

Perhaps the strongest possible corrective of evil tendencies, whether in the individual or the multitude, is the knowledge that our action is disapproved or condemned by others; and no class of a republic can long continue indifferent to the formal and persistent remonstrance of large bodies of their fellow citizens in another. More particularly is this true when the evil is one, that, while touching the common welfare, is especially perilous to those to whom the remonstrance is addressed.

Hitherto, this prerogative of organized protest is one which has been rarely used except in connection with, and as a motive for, political action. The Bystander has long believed that it has a higher field, and is destined to become a far more efficient instrument of self-government. Organized protest or remonstrance—a declaration of individual sentiment and conviction, backed by hundreds of thousands or millions of names, is certain to become in a republican government, not merely the guide and index of political action, but the preventive of strife. As he has often said before, the Bystander truly believes that if three millions of free men in the North had signed a protest against slavery in 1851, there would have been no need for three million of volunteers to sign the muster-roll of the Army of Freedom in 1861.

The one great lesson of our National history is that ink is cheaper than blood, and the ballot, a more effective weapon for the righting of wrong than the sword.

The Bystander, fully convinced of these things, made very many efforts to secure concerted action and a general expression of opinion upon this subject, but without avail as it seemed. He felt like one who sees a train approach an abyss which will swallow it up, without being able to give any alarm or do anything to avert the catastrophe.

He had in fact exhausted all ordinary methods. He had appealed to parties; to leaders; to the public—but never to the individual. In sheer desperation, he said one day in these columns:

"Who will stand up with me and be counted for liberty?"

A score answered; then a hundred. In a fortnight the company had swelled to a battalion. The Bystander said:

"If the means are provided, we will lay this matter at every freeman's door in the whole land."

A colored man sent a dollar in the first mail after this appeal reached the public ear. Since it was received the little box which is the treasury of the National Citizens' Rights Association has been like the widow's cruse of oil, never empty. Only a few pence were left when the printer was paid, a week ago, but in the evening mail came a letter from an unknown friend half across the continent, containing the largest subscription yet received, with this written in a hand showing marks of age:

"I am in hearty accord with your plan for a National Citizens' Rights Association, and wish to do what I can to promote its success. I was born an Abolitionist and hate oppression in all its forms and disguises." Others letters added to the newly started fund, and when the week's labor was closed the little bank had in it enough to pay for another week's distribution—enough to equip 5,000 more volunteer recruiting officers for the grand army of freeman who would peacefully settle the most blood-fought question of our history.

This is why the Bystander said that he believed in God and the American people.

"How many replies do you think will be made to your proposal?" asked the only friend who knew it had been made, as the letter containing it was dropped into the postoffice.

"Probably a dozen in the course of the week," was the answer. "What is your estimate?"

"Well—perhaps three!" the friend replied.

Now, that there are so many and such willing hearts and hands making offer of service from so many quarters, the Bystander can but blush for his lack of faith in God and the American people.

Even from across the water comes

a word of cheer. The seedling of a great day is ripening in your hearts. "I fear it may appear foolish," one writes from Germany, "for me—a young American student in a foreign land—to wish to add my name to the roll-call of your association. But I can not help it. My father was an Abolitionist, and I have been myself in a position to find out that not only do Southern defraud the Negro of his ballot, but they glory in their fraud. I hope you will not get discouraged. Every citizen of the United States who will allow his innate sense of right and wrong and play in forming his opinion must be with you."

But that which gives the Bystander most gratification is to note the thoughtful eagerness displayed by the intelligent colored men of the South in writing of his movement.

"To an educated Negro life in the South is hardly worth living. Besides being subjected to every conceivable indignity, such as one has always the terrible consciousness that the country is lumbering on a volcano. The National Citizens' Rights Association is the first glimmer of hope, and I believe every colored man will gladly enlist in it and labor to promote its holy purpose." is the language of one whose letter attests his right to speak for those to whom it alludes.

"These of us who have grown up since the war without the experience of our forefathers and grandfathers, who witness the deeds of barbarity and cowardice and atrocities which are of daily occurrence now throughout the South, but who have only the tales that have been written by the overseer's bullwhack as authority for what occurred in the days of slavery, are keenly alive to the necessity of doing something, making some great effort toward bettering our condition. If we fail, we will have the satisfaction of knowing we tried. But how can we fail when we have the assistance of the Almighty, and are on the side of right? The question of our rights as free men, our future condition under the glorious stars and stripes for which our fathers so nobly fought, is involved, and we feel that we should combat every inch of ground, peacefully and until patience ceases to be a virtue, and if the worst should come, be prepared for the emergency."

These are calm, manly words, but men who write such words will not always suffer wrong.

Put them side by side with those of another—an educated man who has avouched his ability by success:

"They are always saying, 'When you niggers get education things will be different.' The statement is literally true—how true no Northern man can conceive. I achieved an education (the writer won distinguished honor at a Northern university) and came back home ten times more distinguished a mark for race prejudice and hate than before.

It is the educated Negro who is the special eye-sore of the race-hating Bourbon, whose argument for 'inferiority' is a blow or a bullet. There does not live like a man, with a poorer idea of the 'land of the noble free' than I, I would as soon cut off my right hand as insult God by slinging to His praise that mocking 'chestnut' called 'America'—it is not the 'land of the brave and free,' but of the coward and the oppressor and is ruled by the brag and the assassin. It is possible that the Citizens' Rights Association may do some good; but I have not much confidence. I do not think there are many Northern people who care what becomes of a few million Negroes. I will do what I can for it, however, and trust that your hope may not be vain."

It is hard to ask a colored man to sing 'America.' The dullest white man can hardly blame a Negro if his lips should frame a curse instead of a blessing when he utters the name. Two centuries and a half of bondage with its untold woes! A quarter of a century of falsehood, betrayal, extortion, cruelty! And now—what? How long a vista of degradation ending in what nameless horror?

Is it any wonder that a distinguished divine of the race, writing of the association should say:

"Thank God for having put the thought into your heart! Before I became a Christian I had fully made up my mind to devote my life to avenging some of the wrongs of my race with my own hand, in order to call the world's attention to them. Since I have come to be a Christian these wrongs do not seem any less, but rather greater, only I have learned that Christ's way is to seek first by peaceful means the remedy for evil. It may be that it is not within our power to obtain justice in that way. I am not sure, but I hope and pray and will heartily work for it, especially now that it seems that there are friends being raised up who wish us to be men rather than subjects of other men's will."

Another writes: "I read The Inter Ocean, though I live in the very backward part of the backwoods of Mississippi, and I want to join the association. It seems like a ray of light. We colored people don't want much—nothing but an even chance—but we do want that awful bad."

It is because of these things that the Bystander declares anew his belief in God and the American people. The instinct of an oppressed race leaps with glad appreciation of a plan which promises succor from evil by means conformable with Christian teachings; and the instinct of justice, sometimes apparently dormant, but made peculiarly keen by experience in the hearts of American freemen, responds heartily to the appeal. The National Citizens' Rights Association is not a matter for which the Bystander is responsible. He merely uttered the suggestion for which thousands of hearts were waiting. God and the American people are doing the work.

Albion W. Tourgee.

The World of Business.

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

Uncle Sam would like to have that little trifle of one hundred and three million dollars paid up as quickly as convenient by the British and European buyers who have over-run the international account to that extent.

Europe is taking all the products of our farms that railroads can haul and ships carry. The extraordinary activity will continue indefinitely.

Railroads earnings are mounting up and the farmers themselves are handling more money this December than for years.

The banks all over the West need more money than they have, and Boston, New York and Chicago money lenders are letting a few millions go there.

Cotton is filling all the warehouses and more now is needed. At New York 250,000 bales are stored and more is crowding in. The Southern warehouses are crowded. The crop will be over 8,000,000 bales, the largest on record.

The chief advantage of this year in business circles has been that prices have been crowded down all round, weak firms have been crowded out. Speculating ventures have failed. Trade has been better organized and boards of trade have sprung up. Raw material has been crowded down in price. The country is now in good shape for a general advance. Rapid for us; but not near so easy now as a few years back.

Ten millions tons of soft coal were lately shipped from Pittsburg to the South.

This has been a great anthracite coal year. Coal washing machines are now at work cleaning refuse coal. The total anthracite increase this year over last is 4,000,000 tons.

A good many locomotive engines are being compounded, and all railroad managers expect to have to use the compounded engine. The leading company has ordered 21.

The Carnegie will soon be making steel billets direct from the blast furnace.

A great rolling mill is to be erected in the southwestern corner of California.

In St. Louis there are over 5,000 manufacturing establishments; capital invested, \$120,000,000.

Edison says he will drive all the street cars in New York with electricity. It will cost from \$30,000 to \$100,000 per mile of double track. The existing cable roads cost from \$150,000 to \$300,000 per mile in that city.

The Northwestern states are interested in having the channel deepened to 21 feet between Duluth and Buffalo. A convention will be held at Detroit next week to push the scheme.

The Northwest is rapidly building up.

New York builders are busy buying up property to build on next season.

Vast quantities of cotton and wheat are held along the line of many railroads because there is no place to store it.

The steamship Teutonic now makes trips across the Atlantic that are within 27 minutes of each other.

Five big wood pulp mills of New York, turning out 100 tons of pulp per day have consolidated.

The Cuban sugar crop will be 10 to 15 per cent over last year.

Scranton, Pa., coal operators are going to build a palace at the world's fair out of anthracite coal.

A steamship line to run between Boston and Hayti.

Natural gas is being discovered in abundance in Western Pennsylvania.

So much wheat is coming East that the West cannot get as much coal as it needs.

The 1,200 paper mills of the United States turn out of all kinds of paper, enough to fill 850 freight cars every day.

Last year the world used 13,000,000 bales of cotton.

Sixteen new steamers will be built to carry mail to Central and South American ports.

October exports were over \$100,000,000.

Alaska coal will soon be selling on the Pacific coast at \$4.00 per ton.

The government will equip its war vessels with machine guns of the six-pounder caliber.

Skilled mine labor is getting scarce in this country because of the stronger inducements to foreign miners to stay at home, in the shape of shorter hours and better pay.

The bituminous coal operators complain of a great scarcity of cars.

Michigan capitalists have bought 20,000 acres of timber and mineral land in southeastern Kentucky, to develop it.

Upwards of one million dollars will be invested in electric roads in Baltimore.

An electric road is to be built across the Potomac at Washington.

The overhead electric system is to be used by New Orleans street railway. A \$500,000 cotton mill is to be built at Columbia, S. C.

Whaleback ships will probably soon be carrying Pittsburg coal from New Orleans to Central America. Each ship will carry 4,000 tons.

Newport News is becoming the New York of the South. Five steamship lines run from there.

New Orleans and Galveston are booming ahead in the export business. Furniture manufacturing in the South is making headway. A great many new cotton gins are being erected.

There is over \$700,000,000 invested in the electrical business.

A Pittsburg firm has built a syphon that can pump over one million gallons per hour. It is to be used in draining land along the coast.

Another bridge is to be built across the Ohio at Cincinnati.

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at the following places:
Aaron Lapp, 495 Hastings street.
John Williams, 81 Croghan street.
Cook and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
J. H. and Brewer, 257 Antoine street.
W. H. Johnson, 469 East 12th street.

MERE MENTION.

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

Plaindealer Readers

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

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

Trade with our advertisers.

Miss Lucy Williams, of 317 Macomb street, entertained a few friends at tea on Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Deming, nee Demming.

Bethel Sunday school will give their Christmas entertainment Tuesday, December 29. The program promises to be a good one. Miss Burchard, teacher of the singing class, will attend to the music, and Miss Beecher is training the little ones. A novel feature will be the exhibition of some fine views.

Ella Logan was sentenced for disorderly conduct, by Justice Haug, to the reform school until 21 years of age.

Six pieces of plated communion service, valued at \$50, and \$6 in money, were stolen from the church house of St. Matthew's church Monday afternoon.

Dolls and toys for Christmas can be bought at St. Matthew's church fair, 275 Antoine street, corner of Madison avenue.

Don't buy your Christmas toys until you have been to St. Matthew's fair.

The Ladies of the Homehold of Ruth and the Detroit Patriarche will give their annual masquerade Jan. 1st, at Fraternity hall.

At the regular communication of Pythagoras Lodge, No. 13, F. and A. M., on Monday evening, December 14, the following members were elected officers for the coming year: Bro. J. F. Rickards, W. M.; Bro. John N. Langston, S. W.; Bro. S. H. Harris, J. W.; Bro. Will H. Langston, Secretary; Bro. Jas. H. Cole, sr., Treasurer; Bro. George Kersey, S. D.; Bro. Horace Warsaw, J. D. Installation of officers on Monday evening, Dec. 21st, in conjunction with Mt. Pavin and Hiram Lodges, and the Order of the Eastern Star.

We call our readers' attention to the announcement of W. N. Winans & Co., in this issue. Unseasonable weather makes great bargains. Winans & Co. "are the people who quote the lowest prices." Trade with them.

Miss Aggie Johnson of Chatham was in the city Saturday en route home from Springfield.

Mrs. Ollie Green, of Minneapolis, passed through the city last week.

Mr. Alie Lewis of Toronto, is in the city.

Miss Hopkins for many years a trusted domestic of the Bagley family was stricken with heart disease on the street Friday night and died instantly. The funeral was held from the Second Baptist church Monday. The Rev. Henderson of the Woodward avenue Baptist church preached the sermon.

Miss Kate Tallaffero sang "Angels ever Bright and Fair" very sweetly at St. Matthew's church Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Frank Shewcraft who passed the last Civil service examination will be among the newly appointed letter carriers.

There will be a special meeting of the Detroit Social Club at 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon at the shop of Mr. Preston Jones in the Hudson Block.

A pleasant company of friends assembled at the residence of Mr. George Owen Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. Will Cook, who is spending some time in the city. Dancing and cards were the amusements of the evening which were further enhanced by vocal selections by Mr. Owen and two charming violin numbers by Mr. Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. Birney G. Chappee,—a boy, 9 pounds.

Eisman & May have the feat of fitting the feet down fine. For fine shoes and kindred articles they lead the trade. Trade with them.

Mrs. Lottie Wilson of Champlain street died suddenly at her home Wednesday evening Dec. 16.

Mr. Will Cook who is taking a course at the Adventist College at Battle Creek is in the city this week.

Mrs. Alex. Bryant of Division street broke her arm Wednesday afternoon.

Glances Here and There.

Did you ever notice in our public gatherings how scared most of the people are of a breath of fresh air? They will sit hour after hour in a close, oven-heated, unventilated room, breathing the vitiated air over and over again, growing drowsy and dull under its poisonous influence, and enter no protest. But open a window or set the door ajar, and they'll launch forth on the evil effects of draughts, and their sensitiveness to cold until for peace you shut off the supply of fresh air and consent to die by slow poison. Half of the susceptibility of persons to take cold comes from the fact that they are too much afraid of cold water and cold air to become used to them. If they would consent for a time to shock their unaccustomed bodies by copious applications of both, the danger of catching cold would be materially decreased.

I rode up-town the other day by the side of a young girl who wore a wine-colored silk dress, a blue coat trimmed with white and black astrakhan, a gray hat with green feathers, and brown gloves. She was young and pretty, her dress hung well, her coat fit perfectly, and her hat was becoming, but how these colors swore at each other. I spent all my time on the car wondering why her friends didn't consult each other before they gave them to her. It was certain she could never have bought such a mixture of mis hits for herself.

Michigan Central Holiday Rates.

On Dec. 24, 25, and 31, and Jan 1st, the Mich. Central will sell Holiday excursion tickets to all points on its line at one and one-third fare for the round trip, limited to return until Jan. 4th, 1892.

Tickets will be on sale on above dates at City Office, 66 Woodward ave., corner Jefferson, and at Depot, foot of Third street.

Across the Border.

Sheriff Her will address the people Sunday next at the A. M. E. church. The last quarterly meeting was one of the most successful they have ever held. Rev. Masterson is still struggling for the good cause.

Rev. R. L. Rickman will, on next Sunday, deliver an address to the young men of Windsor, if he is able to be out. He is very sick at present, but the doctors think he will come around all right.

Don't forget the A. M. E. concert New Year's night, at the church, on Mercer and Assumption streets.

The Golden Star social club will have an entertainment on the 22nd, for members and honorary members only.

Mrs. Rachel East, the wife of Samuel East, died Tuesday, aged 51 years. She has been sick for seven months with the dropsy.

Mr. Alfred Montgomery, of Petite Cote, Ont., died at his residence Tuesday morning, of typhoid fever. He had been sick but a short time, and is the second death in the family, his younger brother, Sidney, dying about two months ago. His funeral took place on Thursday, Dec. 17, from St. Mark's Episcopal church, Sandwich.

Changes in Time.

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

Mall train formerly leaving Detroit at 11 a. m., leaves at 10:50 a. m.

Steamboat express, formerly leaving at 4:30 p. m., leaves at 4:05 p. m.

Train formerly arriving at Detroit 7:20 a. m., arrives at 7 a. m.

Train formerly arriving at Detroit 11:55 a. m., arrives at 11:50 a. m.

Train formerly arriving at Detroit at 9:50 p. m., arrives at 9:25 p. m.

All other trains and sleeping car service as formerly.

Holiday Rates.

For Christmas and New Years the Chicago & West Michigan, and Detroit, Lansing & Northern railways will sell on Dec. 24th, 25th, and 31st, and Jan. 1st, excursion tickets to nearly all points on these and connecting lines, including Chicago.

Rate will be one and one-third fare for the round trip, all tickets good to return until Jan. 4th, 1892.

George DeHaven, General Passenger Agent.

In Minneapolis street cars are heated by electricity. The equipment costs \$60, for each car.

Lake-of-the-Woods, in Manitoba, is to be dammed up to get an immense water power.

New silver, mines are being opened up in the West and a great deal of machinery, electrical and otherwise, has been ordered.

THE FAIR IS SELLING OUT. EVERYTHING MUST GO!

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

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

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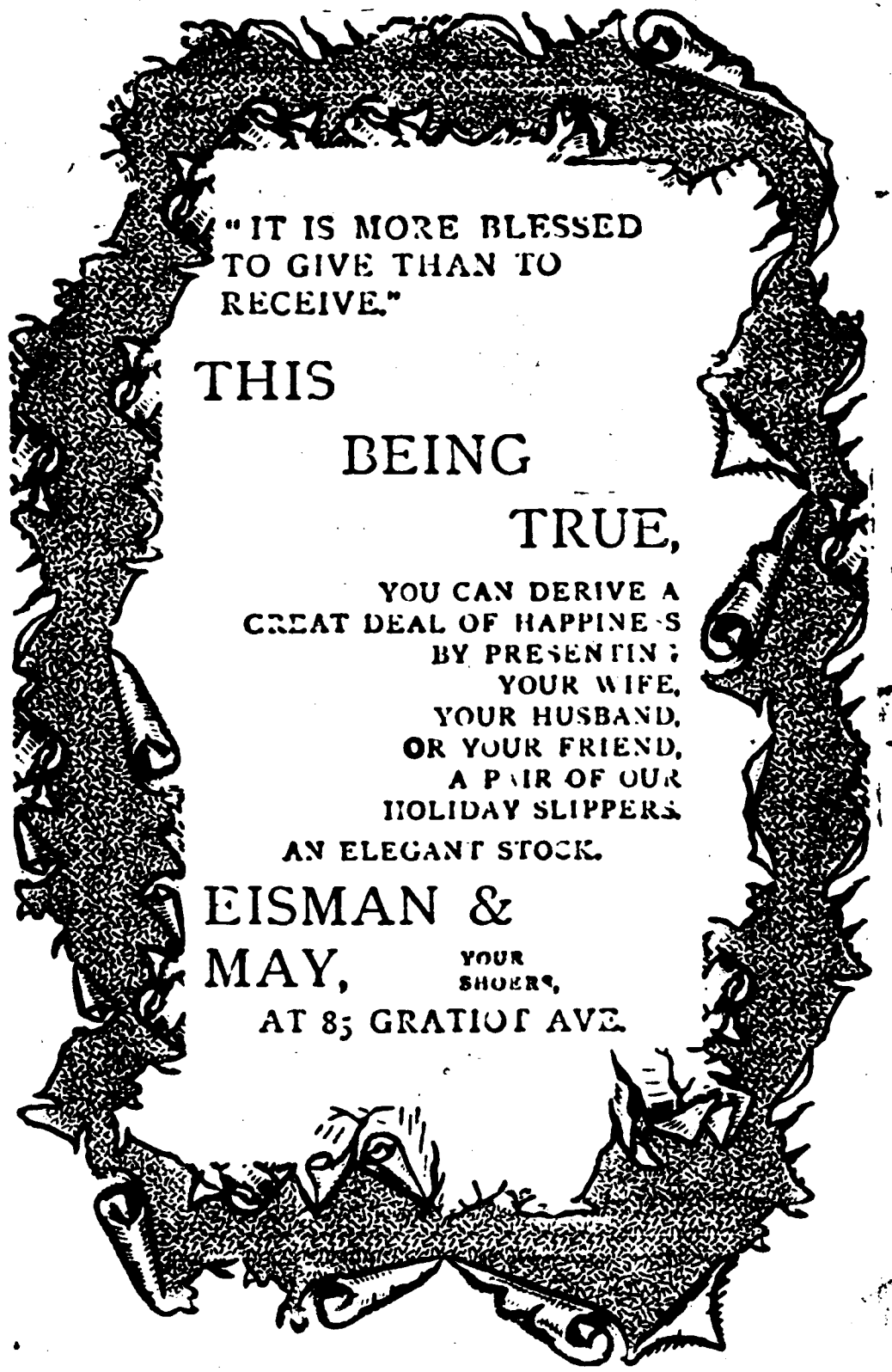
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TWO MEN.

"How sweet," the first man cried, "is death!

The other sighed and shook his head: "Ah! death comes all too soon," he said.

And then the life-insurance fakir Rose and left the undertaker.—Fuck.

LONG TOM AND HIS GANG.

"Another robbery this week, boys," cried Bill McGee, the proprietor of a small, wayside hotel.

"Who, and where?" I exclaimed. "Two miners on Brush creek," was the answer.

"Tell us about it," said Morley. "Was it long Tom again?"

"Yes," was his reply. "Just as the two got to the top of Millsap Hill, Long Tom and two of his band sprang into the road from behind a tree."

"What was said?" asked Morley. "Hand over that dust or we'll blow your heads off," replied McGee.

"And they gave up, of course," I cried. "Wal, one of 'em did, and the other poor fellow tried to draw his pistol."

"And the robbers?" I asked, interested in the result. "Plugged him full of lead and came pretty near serving the other in the same way. He begged like a child for them not to kill him, so after taking his gold they let him go.

I turned to my companion and said, "Morley, we are in for it this trip."

"Have you got much this time?" asked Bill. "Twenty thousand dollars," was my answer.

He gave a prolonged whistle, and taking our heavy holsters locked them up in a little cupboard behind the bar. It was the only place in the house that had a lock and key.

We were glad to get rid of the gold for a time at least, for we had been carrying it upon our backs all day.

A few words will explain my situation. I had built up a lucrative express business between Marysville, the largest town in Northern California, and the various mining camps on the headwaters of the North Feather river.

The region I had to traverse was a wild and lonely one; the road being a pack trail along the narrow ridge upon which this small hotel was built.

I always went fully armed and on this trip had a companion upon whom I could rely; yet the robbers had every advantage of us, for the trail ran through a densely wooded region, where it was impossible to see half a dozen rods away.

Within the past month this route had been infested by a band of highwaymen under the command of a very tall man called "Long Tom."

A number of persons had been stopped and I felt that the next day would be perilous to Morley, my companion, and I.

"Wal, you are safe here," said Bill, coming from behind the bar. "And now I will tell Bob to hurry up supper."

He went off to the kitchen, where a colored man officiated as cook, leaving Morley and I to discuss the situation. We had to pass through a narrow hall to reach the dining-room, and were thus some distance from where the gold had been secured, so Bill remained to watch that while we ate our meal.

As we arose from the table I went to the kitchen to see about an early breakfast. On my return I thought I heard the murmur of voices, but supposed that a new arrival had come, and threw open the bar-room door without the slightest suspicion of danger.

In an instant a pistol was shoved into my face, and the harsh voice of "Long Tom," the robber chief, cried: "Throw up your hands!"

Instead of instantly obeying I moved my hands toward my side, where hung my trusty revolver. Ere I could grasp it the stern voice of the robber cried: "Up with your hands, or I will blow your brains out!"

A single glance showed me the folly of resistance. Both of my companions had been captured in the meantime and their arms removed, while the room was filled with half a dozen highwaymen, prepared to shoot me down in a second.

I threw up my hands; my weapons were removed and with those of Bill and Morley placed on a box in one corner of the room, and then the leader said: "Take a seat there with the other fellows, and don't try any tricks on us or you'll get a dose of cold lead."

To say that I felt crestfallen and humiliated would but faintly express my thoughts. Taking a seat by McGee I said in a whisper: "How did it happen?"

He replied in the same tone: "Two of 'em came in pretending to be miners, and called for a drink. As I turned to get the liquor they covered me with their pistols and made me sit here."

"And the others?" I asked.

"One of the two ran to the door and gave a signal and in a moment the four others came in. Two of 'em stood by the door and caught Morley just as they got you. Then the captain and that other fellow with the gray beard broke open the little cupboard and got the gold."

"Robbed of \$20,000," said I, with a groan. I thought of the miners to whom it belonged, and how I would be received by them on my return.

At this moment the tall captain turned to Bill, and said, "Call in that black cook of yours." McGee gave a loud call and a moment later the round, good-natured face of Bob appeared at the door.

The outlaw caught him by the head and shaking him roughly, said: "Now, you black whelp, I will give you just twenty minutes to cook supper for six of us."

The black looked at McGee and said in an appealing way, "Massa Bill, dis ain't no way for dese yer miners to treat dis chile."

"Miners be hanged," roared the captain, shaking Bob till his teeth chattered. "We are no miners. I am Long Tom. Did you ever hear of him?"

The poor fellow rolled his eyes up and cried in a tremulous voice: "For de love of God, massa, don't hurt me; I has no money."

The whole band laughed at the dismay of the darkey, but the captain gave him a shove inside the door and cried harshly: "Get that supper at once, or we will have your black hide."

Turning to us he said with an oath: "You keep where you are and don't move or you will hear the bark of this," tapping his revolver in a significant manner.

In a short time Bob called them to their meal, and the captain, two Mexicans and one whom I took to be a foreigner, went to the dining-room, leaving us under the guard of the oldish man and a companion, who, I think, was also a foreigner.

When the door was closed the old man said: "Boys, you are in danger; the captain is half drunk today and as ugly as old nick."

"What shall we do?" I asked. "Will you help us to escape?"

He shook his head and replied: "No, no, but you keep quiet and don't move, for Tom is ready to kill you in a moment."

This hint probably saved our lives, for several times during the evening the tall captain turned toward us and glared in the most fiendish manner, as though the slightest pretext would answer his purpose.

After supper the outlaws gathered around the table and upon this they piled the gold they had stolen and then sat down to gamble for it.

Several bottles of liquor soon inflamed their passions, and at the end of two or three hours they were exceedingly quarrelsome.

Twice the captain interfered to settle disputes, but at length one accused another of cheating him. In a moment the lie was passed and both men sprang to their feet and attacked each other with murderous knives.

We saw these knives bright and gleaming one second, and the next they were dripping with each other's blood.

The other robbers jumped up and tried to interfere, but both men were so maddened with drink and rage that neither would listen to reason and swore they would kill any one who touched them.

A moment later one fell, stabbed through the heart. This so enraged his countryman that he drew his pistol and wounded the one who struck the fatal blow.

"Hold!" cried the captain, springing between them, "there has been enough of this," at the same time catching the shooter with the grip of a giant.

The eyes of the former glared like those of a wild beast, and instead of complying he raised his pistol and shot the leader through the body.

"What," cried the captain, "you imp of satan, fire at me?" and with this he clutched the man by the throat and forced him to the floor, where he slowly strangled him to death.

We could hear the under man gasping for breath, hear his groans and witness the frightful contortions of his limbs, but were powerless to interfere, and the members of the band yet left uninjured seemed stupefied by fear or by their excessive drinking.

While the captain and the other men were engaged in this deadly struggle and the eyes of all in the room were fixed upon them I heard a slight tapping at the little window behind us and leaned back so as to bring my ear close to the sill.

"Massa Whiting," said the voice of Bob, the colored cook, "I has a pistol; does yer want it?"

Without turning my head I reached back and Bob raised the window a little and passed to me a navy revolver, loaded and capped for instant use.

"I whispered to my companions: 'Now is our time; jump for your weapons.' They instantly made a dash for the corner of the room, where their pistols lay on a box with mine.

As they darted forward I cocked the revolver I held, intending to cover the old man and the other guard and prevent them from shooting. The click of the weapon was, however, heard by the captain, and bounding to his feet he drew his weapon with lightning-like quickness and fired at my friends.

I was too quick for him, however, and shot just as he sprang to his feet, inflicting a wound that was not fatal, yet severe enough to prevent his taking accurate aim.

By this time Bill and Morley had grasped their pistols, and for the next two minutes the firing was so rapid in the little room that one could not count the shots.

The robbers were speedily emptied, and then we all rushed forward and attacked the bandits.

The old man was the only one not wounded, and he was speedily overpowered. The tall captain rolled over on his side and got the revolver of the man he had strangled.

He raised this to fire at us, but the bullets flew wide of the mark, and the next second one of ours had crashed through his skull, killing him instantly.

This ended the fight. McGee had been shot in the shoulder and Morley in the arm, and though their wounds were painful, they were not serious.

I had escaped unscathed. Our good fortune was to some extent to be attributed to the drunken condition of our enemies while firing at us.

Both of the wounded robbers died during the night, so that out of the band of six only one was left.

To this man we felt under obligations for his timely warning, and when morning came we told him he might go free.

The colored man and I dug a large grave and into it rolled the bodies of the outlaws.

At the head of the grave Bill afterwards erected a board upon which was marked a brief statement of the number buried and the manner in which they met their death.

Morley and I reached Marysville without any further delay, and such was the dread inspired by the killing of this gang of robbers that for several years the route over the mountains was one of the safest in California.—San Francisco Call.

PARIS BATH-CARTS.

The Way in Which the Ordinary Frenchman Makes His Ablutions.

An American familiar with the fact that every house or apartment renting as low as \$300 per year in the United States has its own bath tub, with hot and cold water supply and waste to remove the contents of the tub, is amused if not amazed when, on a visit to Paris, he gets an idea of the custom still prevailing in that metropolis of luxury and elegant buildings.

The large hotels, some very costly mansions and apartments and the public bath houses have their bath rooms, as is the custom in the United States, though the French bath room is usually much larger, and is elegantly furnished with rugs, lounges and dressing tables, etc., the idea being that if one takes a bath one must lie down and take a nap after it.

People living in apartments costing as high as \$1,000 a year, and in the new quarter of Paris in the neighborhood of the Champs Elysees, when they wish to bathe other than take a sponge-bath in a small portable tub, either go to the public bathing establishments or send to them to have a bath brought to their apartments.

Sunday morning one sees a strange-looking two-wheeled cart, like a very high dog-cart, on which there is a frame-work built over the wheels. This frame-work can hold three bath-tubs, says the Engineering Record.

They are made entirely of copper, and are about five feet long, about twenty inches deep at the end and eighteen inches on the side. The driver of this vehicle is perched up high on a small seat in front, is bare-headed, and wears a blouse. On each side of him an iron ring encircles a copper-colored vessel holding about three gallons of hot water, which rests on a little shelf. He also carries a supply of dry towels and sheets.

The bathing establishments have these carts, and when a patron sends word that he wants a hot bath at a certain hour, the bath is put on the cart, the kettle filled with hot water, and the cart with its strange load is rapidly driven to the building in which the apartment is.

The driver carries the bath-tub, as an Adirondack gude carries a canoe, on his head and shoulders, from the first to the fifth floor, as the case may be; and, after spreading a sheet to protect the carpet, he spreads, also, a clean sheet inside of the tub, so that the bather does not touch the metal.

Then he carries up the kettle of hot water which he has brought from the main establishment. The necessary cold water he gets on the premises. The charge for this is about sixty cents, with the usual additional tip to the man.

The War-Correspondent.

When a Roman general took the field, it was the fashion to carry with him a Greek historian or poet, whose duty it was to celebrate his employer's victories.

"Lucullus never went without his Greek to his wars, neither did Pompey." In this custom, may be seen the first appearance of the war-correspondent of to-day.

There is a letter from Cicero to Caesar recommending a person to act in this capacity. This man, Apollonius, had already chronicled a campaign for Crassus, and he now offers himself as "war-historian to Caesar in Spain."—Saturday Evening Post.

Two Old Men.

Two Germans in Muehlhausen had slept in the same bed twenty-five years. They were each seventy years old. They quarreled not long ago and one killed the other and then drowned himself.

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Church News-

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

The third annual convention of colored Catholics will be held in Philadelphia beginning Monday, January 5, and will continue three days. Delegates are expected from nearly every state in the Union.

The Rev. Tunis G. Campbell who died at Alston, Mass. lately was made Military Governor of the Sea Islands of Georgia by President Lincoln just after the fall of Charleston and there organized schools and a government.

The following extract from an esteemed pastor in the Presbyterian church shows the growth of modern thought on the subject of amusements. The Rev. J. H. Cunford of the Presbyterian church in Dundee advocating the establishment of cheap theatres after calling attention to the people of semi savage people in Dundee for whom there were no recreation except the liquor shops, declared that the only way to humanize them was to give them some innocent amusement.

Baptist of Louisiana are celebrating their semi centennial this week by a praise service.

The Rev. Tunis G. Campbell, the oldest and best known clergyman in the African Methodist Church, died on Friday at Alston Mass. He had been a judge and a military governor, and had lost a fortune trying to educate his race. He was born in Middlebrook N. J., on April 1, 1812. At the age of five he was taken in charge by a white man, and was sent to school at Babylon, L. I.

Piqua, Ohio. Piqua, O., Dec. 13.—Mr. Dave Dickerson while standing on the railroad was knocked down by an engine and his foot crushed. He is now in a critical condition.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XIII.—DECEMBER 27.—REVIEW.

Golden Text: "And This Is Life Eternal, That They Might Know Thee, the Only True God, and Jesus Christ, Whom Thou Hast Sent."—John 17: 3.

Home Readings. M. Disciples Comforted.....John xiv. 15-27. T. Christ the True Vine.....xv. 1-16. W. The Holy Spirit.....xvi. 1-15. T. High-Priestly Prayer.....xvii. 1-19. F. Christ Betrayed.....xviii. 1-13. S. Christ Before Pilate.....xix. 1-16. S. Christ Crucified.....xix. 17-30.

The lessons of the past quarter, instead of stretching out like those of the preceding quarter, over a space of some years, have been entirely taken up with incidents that were crowded into a period of not more than three months. Yet what months they were! As the life of Jesus upon the earth drew to a close, it became more and more "a spectacle to the world, and to angels, and to men."

I. His Birth and Early Life.—When and where was Jesus born? His mother's name? Give three incidents of his early life. In what place did he live? For how many years? What was his occupation? When and where was he baptized?

II. The Time and Place of His Ministry.—How old was Jesus when he began his public ministry? How long did it last? In what two countries was most of it spent? What other countries did he visit? Name the chief cities in which he taught. Name two mountains, a lake, and a river connected with his life.

III. His Teachings.—What sermon of Jesus is recorded? In what way did he do much of his teaching? Name some of the principal parables he spoke. Give some of his illustrations. What were some of the leading truths he taught?

IV. His Miracles.—Name some of the principal miracles. What was the purpose of the miracles? Over what evils and enemies of men did they show our Saviour's power? Were they all miracles of help and blessing? V. Incidents Revealing His Character.—How did he gain the victory over temptation? What did his example teach about the Sabbath? What was revealed concerning him on the Mount of Transfiguration? What by his night of prayer? by his washing the disciples' feet? by his agony in the garden? by his words upon the cross?

VI. The Atonement on the Cross.—By whom was Jesus betrayed? where? By whom was he condemned? On what occasions was he mocked? Where was he crucified? How many times did he speak on the cross? How long did the crucifixion last? What happened at its close? Where was Jesus buried?

VII. His Resurrection.—How long was Jesus in the tomb? When did he rise? Who saw him first? How many times did he appear? In what places? For how long? What was his last act on earth? From what place did he ascend to God?

VIII. The Great Commission.—What was Jesus' last message to his people?—Mark 16: 15, 16. Who is to go? Where are they to go? Are any nations to be omitted? What are we to preach and teach?—Matt. 28: 19, 20. What aids did God give them?—Matt. 28: 20; Mark 16: 17, 18. Have missions been successful? Have any churches succeeded without the missionary spirit? Is such a Saviour worthy of being preached everywhere?

FEMININITIES.

A loving maiden grows unconsciously more bold. Julia Ward Howe said that the society of good people is always good society. A very little thing will often discourage a man, especially when its mother has gone to a sewing society.

The kernel of a peanut in the left lung of William Barry's 2-year-old child, in Providence, R. I., caused death in about four hours. The British parliament allows to each of the daughters of the queen an income of \$30,000 a year. The younger sons of the queen receive \$125,000 each year.

Jack: "Did you hear about the trouble that Miss Summergerl got into?" Tom: "No." "She threw a kiss at Harry and it fell on the piazza and set it on fire." Faggot parties are the latest social craze at Valparaiso. The party gathers around an old-fashioned fire-place, into which in turn faggots are cast, the contributor reciting a harrowing tale while the same are burning.

Ethel, fishing for a compliment: "I wonder what he saw in me to fall in love with?" Clarissa: That's what everybody says. But men are curious creatures, dear!" Mrs. Instyle: "I see, dear, that you have changed your reception days from Tuesday to Thursday." Mrs. Fashion: "Yes, my new cook wanted Thursday for her day out, so I had to."

A Georgia lady one day recently, noticed that her cat acted peculiarly whenever it approached the bureau. At length the lady made an investigation, and found a large rattlesnake coiled up in a drawer therein fast asleep. The most persistent borrower heard from lately lives in Bath. She sent to a neighbor the other day and requested the loan of a new pair of scissors. The refusal of the request did not daunt her, for she at once sent her daughter back to the owner of the scissors with the request: "Will you please lend mother a quarter to buy a pair of scissors with."

UNDER THE WHEELS.

The Rules of the Company and Conscience of the Conductor.

"You see," said the freight conductor after we had been talking a bit, "there are plenty of occasions when I would like to be tender-hearted, but the rules of the road are very strict. We are ordered to look the train over at every stop, and to summarily bounce every one trying to steal a ride. It is expected and understood that we do this, but there is never a train comes through without two or three poor devils on the bumpers. If there are not too many, and they don't show themselves too boldly, we don't see them as we pass along. It isn't anything out of the company's pocket, and in some cases a change of location may give a tramp a start to do better."

"That's true; but what I was going to ask you about was the boy who got killed by your train a few weeks ago."

"It hurts me to think of it. We'd stopped at a water tank and there must have been a dozen tramps in waiting to get on. This boy was among 'em. He wasn't over 15 years old and pale-faced and ragged. When we drove the mob off he came back with tears in his eyes and begged me to let him ride into Chicago. He'd been tramping—a runaway boy—but was going home. There were too many of them, and I ordered them off. This boy was one of three or four who made a break to catch on as the train started, and he missed his hold and went under the wheels. His screams was something awful to hear as we lifted him up and carried him to the caboose. Both legs had been crushed under a wheel and he hadn't ten minutes to live when we picked him up."

"Was he conscious?" "Perfectly so. The pain was too great to be felt, but he knew that he was dying. We did all we could, which was little enough. He never said a word after we picked him up. It didn't need words of reproach, however, to cut me to the heart. He looked at me in a way which plainly said I had refused to give him a show, and that my meanness had brought about the awful accident. I was so broken up I couldn't stay in the car to see him die."

"And what did you do with the body?"

"Carried it into Chicago, and who do you think was the first man to see it? The boy's own father, who was a switchman in the yards! He didn't say a word in reply when I told him how it came about, but I knew his thoughts. If he could live a thousand years he'd never forgive me. He'd always look upon me as the murderer of his poor Tom."

"But of course you are not." "Technically, no; morally—"

And he flung away his cigar, buttoned up his overcoat, and went away without another word.—Detroit Free Press.

ONIONS.

Various Cases of Illness in Which They are Effective Remedies.

Old people well know the value of onion-poultices for many purposes. Either roasted or boiled, they were often applied in cases of croup or sore throat, being put on as hot as they could be borne. In the latter diseases or a threatened attack of diphtheria, they are often used, but many claim that they are more rapid in action if pounded up raw, and applied at once. In an indolent or slow-growing tumor, they will have rapid effect in either form, bringing it to "a head" as quickly as almost any remedy known, and almost without pain. Even physicians recommend the onion-poultice to the feet in cases of fever and rheumatic pains and a few drops of the juice of an onion dropped in the ear or the insertion of the warm heart or core of the roasted onion, is a favorite remedy for obstinate cases of earache and neuralgia of the face. Eating of raw onions is the sailor's favorite cure or preventive of scurvy. Those who can digest them often find the eating of raw onions at supper gives a night of sound sleep in cases of insomnia, and where raw onions are not easily digested boiled onions have a similar effect. They quicken the action of the kidneys, and even severe cases of gravel have been cured by a regular habit of eating raw onions. For stomach worms in children they are better than most of the advertised remedies.—American Cultivator.

Saving His Capital.

"You're a goose!" angrily exclaimed a New York man to his wife, who continually chided him about his excessive extravagance. "You do nothing but cackle, cackle, cackle, all the time." "Yes, dear," she sweetly replied; "but you must not forget that the cackling of geese once saved the capital of Rome, and if cackling can save your capital, I'm going to keep it up," and she did.—Texas Siftings.

He Took the Hint.

The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Judge Duffy said admonishingly to the prisoner: "After this you ought to keep away from bad company." "Yes, Your Honor, you will not see me here again in a hurry."—Texas Siftings.



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CHILDREN'S FROCKS.

Little folks' clothes demand almost as much of their mamma's attention as do their own elaborate toilets, for, to be in good form, little men and women should be dressed as simply as possible. That is not an easy task when it is considered how many frocks one of society's future queens requires. She must have her morning robes, breakfast dresses, which she will wear in the schoolroom, and afternoon frocks, besides several street costumes, cloaks, hats, etc.



A PRETTY MORNING FROCK.

A pretty morning frock for a girl of six years is of navy blue cashmere. The full waist is gauged at the throat, where it is ornamented by a high collar of the cloth, and is fastened to the plain, gathered skirt by a band at the waist. Over this comes a full gown of cherry-colored bengaline, extending quite high under the arms at the sides. It meets in front, where both sides are gathered into a full ruffle about two inches wide. Crimson morocco slippers should be worn with it.

A little maiden of seven years would look sweet, in a frock of ruby cashmere, combined with point d'Enghein lace, which makes it a trifle more dressy and quite suitable for afternoon wear. It should be made with deep yoke of the lace, to which the very full skirt is attached, where it is finished with ruffled heading. The "gigot" sleeves are quite high on the shoulders and have deep cuffs of the lace. Silk stockings, the color of the sofas, meals to be served a la carte; from May to November, awnings, ice-cream furniture, palm-leaf fans, in short, modern comforts where we moderns most need them, and that is emphatically abroad and not at



CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Little girls' cloaks also show capes like those of their mothers and promise to be quite as much favored. A very stylish coat is of biscuit-colored Bedford cords. It fits quite snugly and is finished below the waist by a full, deep ruffle which forms the skirt. Two eapes come from beneath the roll collar and are trimmed with a braiding of narrow white silk cord which is also seen on the skirt. It is further ornamented by large white pearl buttons. With it a hat of the biscuit cloth is worn, having a full, soft crown and pleated brim, faced with white corded silk and caught up in the back with knots of white ribbon.

A golden-haired little man looks especially well in "Le petit Russe" paletot, of dark blue rough-finished cloth. It is not quite as long as his short trousers and is single-breasted, fastened with black frogs. The deep collar and cuffs are of Persian lamb, which is also used for his tiny Cosack cap. The coat should be wadded, and lined throughout with navy blue twilled silk.

Baby boy who still wears petticoats can wear a cloak of white Bedford cords. It should be cut like "Le petit Russe," but double-breasted, fastening on the right side with large pearl buttons. A belt of the cloth comes from beneath the pocket flaps and buttons at the side. A braiding of white silk cord ornaments the rolling collar, wide cuffs and pockets, and is run down the front.

A white felt hat, tied under his chin with broad white ribbon, is worn with it, and is bordered with ostrich feathers. It is picturesquely bent and caught up in the back by a bunch of white tips.



A BOY'S SUIT.

A lad of seven looks well in a suit of black velvet, with extremely short trousers, that show his bare knees, as his black silk stockings do not quite reach them.

Over a waistcoat of white corded silk, fastened with enameled gold buttons, comes a short jacket with revers, similar in shape to an Eton jacket. The neck is finished with a deep lace collar, edged with a ruffle of the same. Of course the little man should wear patent leathers.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

There is no prettier way to renew an old dress, or give variety to a limited wardrobe, than by the charming house bodices which are worn now. An evening gown seen the other day had a perfectly plain skirt of white albatross, with a band of cream feathers around the bottom. With these were to be worn three quaint little bodices. One of cream albatross, laid in fine plaits on the side meeting in the back, where they converged in a point, giving a slender effect to the waist. The front of the bodice was plaited in the same way, and a deep sailor collar was made so as to stand high around the neck, which was further ornamented by a cravat of pale green.

Another bodice was of delicate lemon with a large fichu of chiffon, and the third was a beautiful pale pink silk, elaborately trimmed with lace. Amid the lace and chiffon which so profusely decorate these bodices one may stick at will as many of the little jeweled stick-pins as they may possess. In fashionable parlance, "they are so awfully chic."

We hear a great deal about fashion's follies in modern times, and yet even in this frivolous age Dame Fashion gives evidence now and then of streaks of good taste, and in nothing is it plainer shown than the growing popularity of cloth gowns. Not alone for church or shopping, but reception and visiting dresses are largely now made up in some of the beautiful varieties of cloth.

Fur is still the accepted trimming for these gowns, and not only on cloth but on silk it is used. Even ball gowns are adorned with fur, and in spite of the seeming incongruity of the first elements, a ball gown lately made of fawn silk, jet and gold embroidery, lace and fur bands, was elegant and in perfect taste.

The fondness for feathers is second only to that of fur. Cock and ostrich feathers are most often used, but now and then some fair one braves the dangers which superstition claims cluster thick around the peacock's gorgeous dress, and decorates her costume with the evil eye of this conceited fowl's plumage.

But feathers are much less serviceable than furs. An outer garment trimmed with feather trimming will hardly be presentable during an entire season. Feathers lose their curl in damp weather, and then they have a depressed and forlorn look, which imparts itself to the wearer, making her look an object to be pitied rather than admired.

But the one thing altogether lovely and greatly to be desired by the woman who knows the value of a becoming accessory to the toilette, is a feather boa. Fur boas are common

and for warmth unnecessary with the high collars which are a feature on all the winter wraps. Cocks feathers look cheap, but a real ostrich feather boa is a thing of beauty to be desired forever. Nothing is more charming than those of pale blue, pluk, cream or white, which Beauty throws over her shoulders with a low corsage, and those of black feathers give a desired finish to the most elegant street costume.

If you are a busy woman, that is, if you belong to that class which has regular duties to perform every day, don't ruin your temper and impair your health by trying to make your Christmas presents. Ten to one, in your hurry, the result will not be what you hoped for, and in the long run you will spend almost as much money, with less satisfaction. In the stores are to be found any number of pretty trifles, moderate in price, which will express your loving remembrance to your friend without taxing the time, patience and good humor you need for your daily work. And what more do you desire? Don't be so tired with your holiday giving that when Christmas comes you cannot enjoy your own gifts nor bestow upon those around you the Christmas good cheer without which the day is a failure.

Unless you are a spoiled darling of fortune, who like the lilies, to a not nor spins, your hands at this season are a vexation to your spirit. No matter how much care you lavish on them, crayon dust, pencil shavings, ink, the needle, water and weather make their marks upon them and mar the delicacies which should be characteristic. The manicure set which is now a useful adjunct to every lady's toilet appliances does a great deal to remove the ravages of weather and occupation, but even that leaves something to be desired. Let me tell you of an almond paste which was used in the days of our grandmothers for bleaching the hands. Pound to a paste two ounces of sweet and two ounces of bitter almonds. Add half an ounce of Windsor soap, cut in fine shreds, two drachms of spermaceti, half an ounce of oil of almonds and a few drops of any kind of fragrant oil. Mix all the ingredients, except the perfume, in an earthen jar and set the jar in boiling water. Stir till it melts, add the perfume and pour it in your jar for cold cream to cool. Wash the hands thoroughly with a nail or flesh brush, dry them with a soft towel and apply the cream, wearing as long as possible a pair of gloves with the palms cut out.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

South Bend, Ind., Dec. 14.—Mr. Samuel More's funeral service which was held at Mt. Zion Baptist church, was largely attended. An impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Smith. He leaves a wife and two children, mother, brother and sister to mourn his loss.

Rev. B. Smith, of Richmond, Ind., is visiting the Rev. Smith in his meetings, which are progressing nicely.

Large audiences filled the Baptist church morning and evening last Sunday. G. D. S.

THEY WANT TO MIGRATE.

The Postmaster General has received a letter from Crawford, Miss., signed by William Brooks, president, and H. P. Lawrence, secretary, saying: "The colored people want to emigrate to Africa. We want to know whether we could get any aid from this government or not. We are holding meetings every month. We would be glad to hear from you soon. Ten thousand of us want to emigrate." The letter was referred to the superintendent of immigration.

Jackson, Mich., Dec. 7.—The second quarterly conference of the A. M. E. church was held Dec. 6. The sermon delivered in the morning by Rev. A. L. Murray was replete with spiritual food. Rev. J. M. Henderson P. E. preached the Sacramental Sermon, and his eloquent discourse at night sparkled with gems of thought. The church is improving under the pastorate of Rev. Murray.

The Ribbon party given last Thursday evening by the ladies of the church was a financial success and a novelty. The lecture room of the church was prettily decorated with many colored ribbons, and globes, while a miniature lake surrounded by flowers and foliage, graced the center of the room.

Burt Goodall is quite ill. Mrs. C. Tolles is upon the sick list. Ruth Chapter will give an entertainment Tuesday evening.

The Sunday school of the A. M. E. church are preparing for a Christmas eve, Rain Bow.

The Auxillary and Charter clubs will give a New England supper and Farmers Kitchen Christmas night. Sphinx.

TERRE HAUTE NEWS.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 13.—Terre Haute a city of only 40,000 inhabitants boast of five Afro-American churches.

On Monday the commissioners board became Democratic, the first time for years. The Janitors are very uneasy. It is rumored that Mr. Willis Edwards of the Turf Exchange will succeed Mr. Wm. Howard.

Prof. S. W. Stewart, F. D. Blake, Jos. Jackson, Miss Nellie Munroe, J. W. Sims, C. F. Stokes and Miss A. L. Knight, comprise the list of city teachers.

Mail service employees, are Mr. Edward Clark, 'Carrier,' J. H. Walker,

WINANS & CO.

NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

The unfavorable weather has made a serious break in the volume of our business. This morning at 7:30 we commenced the most gigantic sale ever made by us.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, CORSETS, HOSIERY.

Everything within the walls of our store. We name a few prices that will induce you to make us a visit and see if we mean business.

\$1.50 Colored Moire Silks, 75c Black Rhadames, 75c Double Warp Colored Surah Silks, one lot remnants of silk, colored and black, worth up to \$1.25 yard, all at

49c yd

50c, 65c and 69c Colored Serges, Henriettas, Plaids, Cheviots and Homespun; one lot remnants of Dress Goods worth from 50c to \$1.50 per yard, all at

39c yd

39c and 50c Fancy Snowflakes Breton Plaids and Stripes, Camel's Hair Bourettes; one lot remnants Dress Goods worth from 25c to 50c per yard, all at

19c yd

Handkerchiefs at 7c, 10c and 12 1-2c, all at

5c

Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs in White and Colored, hemstitched, sold at 23c, 25c, 39c and 50c, all at

19c

\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2 Suede Mousquetaires and Dressed Kid Gloves, all at

98c pr

1,500 Corsets, sold at \$1.25 and \$1.50—Thompson excepted—all at

98c

500 pieces Shaker Flannels, in white, gray and brown, 25c quality, all at

12 1/2c yd

900 Umbrellas in Gloria and Lennox Silk, worth up to \$3.50, all at

\$1.49

500 Umbrellas, 26 and 28 inch, Fast Black, English Twill, prices were \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50, all at

75c

We have always been glad to see you. Come this week. It will pay you to look through.

Everything as advertised and ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

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Transfer agent, and G. Morton Janl- In the fire department are Henry McCallister, R. A. Scott, W. H. Anderson and Wm. Howell, and in the police force J. W. Bishop and F. M. Smith.

The (Railway employees) are Chas. H. Washington postal clerk, Andrew Ashworth van pay car, David Harr's pres. McKeens private car, Robt. Joiner messenger in auditors of E. and T. H. freight offices.

Trains Nos. 55 and 56 on the T. H. L. I. and L. M.; have been discontinued until spring and porter Mannel will rest until the T. H. club house is completed, when he will take full charge.

The new union station when completed will be second to none in the state. Morton and Mannel will present a new drama (The Widows predicament) in the near future.

Mr. Isaac Morton agent for the Tribune of Cincinnati, was in the city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Bragg, have gone to Arkansas on a three weeks visit to relatives. Mr. Bragg is the

possessor of some valuable real estate in the city.

Mrs. M. C. Manuel is out again after a severe attack of a gripe. Messrs Thompson, Morton and Clagget of Paris was in the city Sunday. The Afro-Americans are fast becoming property holders in the North and East part of the city.

Pres. Harrison, should appoint W. D. McCoy of Indiana minister to Liberia. He would be the right man in the right place.

We will be able to give notice of all the church society, and interesting news in the future.

Unit.

The smaller industries throughout New England are all working 54 hours per week.

At present 4,000 men are employed in the world's fair grounds and buildings.

Three large English steamers just purchased by American capitalists are on their way to Newport News to run in the South American trade and by Jan. 1, 20 vessels will be ready to sail from there to European ports, mostly with grain.