

The Plain Dealer

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WHOLE NO. 492.

COULD THEY REALIZE.

and stood on the Side of the Afro-American.

AS A SOUTHERN JOURNALIST SEES IT.

Lyndching a Cowardly Method of Anticipating the Law—When will these Murders Cease

Special correspondence to the Plain Dealer.—The white man at the South and his sympathizing friends, known as the "Independent Political Thinker," should be ashamed of the false cry, made in this National political campaign by the Democrats, the "Force Bill," and "Negro domination." There is not a single educated and refined white man in all of the South, who believes that the Negro wants to dominate over the whites. The white man here in the South, never loses a night's sleep over the cry of "Negro domination," indeed he does not believe that the Negro wants any more than to be a man, rising up in his own right, and if an emigrant agent persist in his right to invade the South to remove to some other section of the country, where they can enjoy the rights of citizenship, where they can get money for their labor, where they will not be compelled to take "orders" to some rich white man's store and trade out what they have worked for, where they will not be compelled to rent for thirty cents per day and be charged twenty-five cents per yard for common calico, where they are not charged eight cents per pound for white pork, packed in Cincinnati, Ohio, a few days previous, where they are not compelled to send their children to a school in an old log hut or a common school house, with a common teacher, who is employed because the white man will not pay him more than six times out of ten what he would pay for a white teacher, while the white schools run seven and nine months in the year, paying their teachers \$40 and \$50 per month, bringing their public school teachers from as far North as New York State, for this purpose. The emigrant agent, is taken before some justice of the peace and tried for interfering with white people's business, and exciting Negroes and found guilty of course, and sent to jail. We have an emigrant agent from Oklahoma territory now in jail at Weldon, N. C., another one at Goldsboro, N. C., and one in Sussex county, (Va.), all simply because they have been inviting colored men to leave the South, and go West, and come up financially, morally and intellectually, with that great country. The Democrats here in the South, say, "that they don't want the emigrant Irish, German and French, people to come South." They declare that they will never, never sell their lands to the European, and the German when he comes South, and does not vote the Democratic ticket. Right here in Surry county, Va., the Negro is looked upon by the Democrats as being the most peaceful man in all of the world. Hon. M. Q. Hoylt, of Whitefield, Surry county, Va., in a speech delivered in the interest of the Democratic party, at Surry county, C. H., Va., Tuesday, Sept. 27th, said: "I would rather employ the black man as a farm hand; I would rather see him in our shops and factories; I would rather trust him in my home; I would rather follow the teachings of their learned ministers, nay, I would rather tell the world that I am the friend of the black man, and his humble family, than to be the friend of a single 'cargo' of that diseased European and pauper laborer now waiting to be landed in New York." Think of that coming from a man who was once a slave owner, now a Democrat, and a man who speaks against the so-called "Force Bill." I am now, and always have been a Negro, who believes in fair play. Honestly should be the great "watch word" of this Nation. I am more than ever in favor of the Lodge bill, known as the "election bill," and called by Democrats, as a "Force Bill," because it is a National plea for National political honesty. I do not believe that an honest man can be a Democrat or a Republican, and afford to oppose the bill in any grounds, except those of a strictly selfish political nature. If the Democrats mean to act squarely with the people, why oppose the measure? We are told that the Democrats are in the majority in the South, that the Negroes are voting the Democratic ticket, that the white man is the intelligent man in the South; that leading Negroes are trying to keep up the strength

of the Republican party, but that party is only a mask, why is it, that these Democrats fail to protect themselves against "Negro domination?" Why not speak and vote for the "Force Bill" so as to perpetuate the existence of the white man or the Democratic party, against Negro rule and Republican success? Nay, the Democratic party shows that it is false that the Negro votes the Democratic ticket. With a fair election and an honest count, we would carry almost every Southern State. The Democrats claim "that the elections in the South, are fair." Now let us see. I shall give a few facts, that I have found by absolute investigation. We will first take Halifax county, N. C., in that county, we have 14,689 Negro votes, 10,312 white votes, 8,793 of the Negro voters can read and write, 8,984 owns their own homes, in that county we have eight Negro lawyers, six doctors, twenty merchants, 892 Normal school graduates, 150 college graduates, 287 classical scholars, 39 college learned men, who preach in our pulpits. Out of the 10,312 white votes, 3,906 can read and write, 3,709 own their own home. They have only eighteen lawyers, and forty doctors, 182 merchants, who do a business of any amount. Eighty college graduates and only seven college graduates as ministers. The white Democrats in this county never saw a Negro Democrat, yet, in 1890 the Democrats carried Halifax county, N. C., by 750 majority, electing a State Senator, and ten members to the legislature, and all of the county officers. In one voting precinct, more votes were counted for Mr. Hill, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, than there were dead and live men of that year in all of the county, in one box was found 39,899 Democratic votes. We will next take Northampton county, N. C., in which United States Senator M. W. Ramsey lives. Here the Negro pays taxes upon the sum of \$1,967,412.15. His vote numbers 13,974 the white or Democratic vote, we have 8,215 Negroes who can read and write, 7,103 who own their homes, 176 college graduates, 2,007 educated men and women, some lawyers, merchants, doctors, and good farmers. A Negro Democrat has never been seen in the county, there are over 300 white men who swear, that they will vote the Republican ticket. In 1890, the Democrats carried Northampton county by 5,031 majority, in one ballot box was found 4,780 tickets cast for the Democratic candidate, when the registration book showed only 1,490 names upon the list. I might next take Martin county, N. C., and I might take Dooley and Houston counties, in Georgia, where the Negro vote numbers in some places five to one white vote. Corveta county, Georgia, is carried by the Democrats at every election by the most diabolical fraud, that ever disgraced a free people. Upon two of three nights before the election some Negro is shot and killed, and their red circulars are printed in blue ink, and are sent almost in every Negro home in the county. Who believes that South Carolina is a Democratic State? In Copiah and Franklin, Hinds and Jefferson, Lincoln and Adams counties, in the State of Mississippi, alone, since January 1st, 1886, 88 Negroes have been killed because they refused to vote Democratic tickets. I am for Benj. Harrison, as against Grover Cleveland. Ascendency of the Democratic party again to power in this country means some more caste legislation against the black man. South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky and Louisiana, all drew their waters from what they had hoped to have found in a four years, long rule of the second term of the National Democracy. It is certainly, I believe the duty of Benjamin Harrison, at the polls every colored voter to stand by next November. J. Smallwood.

SHOULD BE ASHAMED.

Emigrant Agents Behind the Bars in the South.

NO FOREIGN ELEMENT WANTED.

Refuse to Sell Land to Foreigners.—Facts and Figures about Democratic Methods and Representations.

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 6.—If the white people of the South only realized the state of feeling now existing among the colored people, caused by the large number of wrongs committed upon them by all classes of whites. I am sure they would relax some of their unnecessary persecutions and soberly consider what the outcome will be. There is not a man or woman in the South today of ordinary intelligence, or good common sense, who is not smarting under the terrible injustice heaped upon our race. They are complaining, grieving and wondering how long this persecution will continue before something happens to stop it. It is needless for any one to suppose for a moment that eight millions of loyal citizens are going to bear these things always. No people has ever suffered at the hands of another people without striking back. Justice and God is on the colored man's side and when the climax does come God and justice will reign and injustice and oppression will lose. But of course no one can make the white South believe that any more than they would believe that slavery was not right and was not ordained by God and that they could whip the North and save their slaves. The white South thinks it can continue to kill in cold blood, whip without let or hindrance, and commit any kind of an outrage on colored people, and that the other part of the world will stand by and not object. In this they are wrong as they are in everything else concerning the colored people. God made us as He did all other races and He loves us just as He does other people and He considers our lives just as precious as those of any other race and in His own time and way He will teach the white South a lesson of justice. Shortly after the Paris, Texas lynching, the Daily Dallas News, published the following editorial, which is the most pointed that I have ever seen in a Southern newspaper: "If all victims of mob violence were guilty even that would not excuse this cowardly method of anticipating the law. The vilest brute should have a chance before the courts—a right of trial by law before a fair and impartial jury. The lower and meaner he is the more he needs all lawful opportunities. But the truth is that many innocent men have been foully murdered by mobs of so-called respectable regulators who considered it exceedingly courageous to go in a vast array, and taking the law into their own hands, to take the life of some hapless victim without jury, witnesses of any kind. It is quite natural that testimony showing the victim's guilt should accumulate after he has been lynched. The persons engaged in the execution are sure not to leave any stone unturned in efforts to justify and exonerate themselves. They will declare very positively that their victim was guilty and will produce evidence to establish this fact, if they have to patch up a confession for the unfortunate whose lips they have sealed. But the truth remains, in spite of such persistent efforts of the guilty to justify their crime, that hundreds of innocent men have been murdered without a chance, without a show, by the vicious hot-heads who have worshipped at the shrine of Judge Lynch. Mobs are, in the nature of things, unreasonable and brutal. They are organized to condemn and to kill unmercifully. The first objects of mob violence were two angels in the House of Lot in the very wicked city of Sodom. Lot persuaded them to spend the night with him. Before they retired the men of the city, even the men of Sodom, came passed the house round, both old and young." They demanded the two angels, and when Lot attempted to reason with them and actually offered them his two daughters to persuade them to leave, they rushed upon him, ordered him to "stand back," and "they pressed sore upon the man, even Lot, and came near to break the door." Such is the manner of the enraged mob unto this day. This first mob of which history gives a record was ended by an Almighty stroke which buried the participants in a deluge of fiery bitumen. Of course such prompt visitations of Almighty vengeance are not expected in these days, but while retributive justice may linger for a time, it is just as sure to overtake the mob and the state or nation in which mob violence is tolerated as it was in the days of Lot. No, the News is right. None of us expects God to visit the South with His vengeance as He did in Sodom, but He will certainly use men to punish men for their wrong doings, but of course reason is dead when the season is a black man or a white man pleading for justice for the black man. J. Smallwood.

GENERAL BUTLER'S NERVE

How He Tamed the Rampant Southerner in Days Gone By.

Boston Journal.—When Gen. Butler took possession of New Orleans, there was considerable mob violence. He sent a message to the city government asking them to call upon him at his hotel. The Mayor said: "No," tell Gen. Butler if he wants to see the city government he will come to them." The officer bearing the message said to the Mayor significantly: "You had better not tell him that message." The Mayor finally came to the hotel. While in conference there with Gen. Butler, the mob having surrounded the hotel, Capt. McKay crowded in with his uniform almost torn off. Touching his cap he said: "Gen. Williams' compliments, and he bids me to say to the General commanding that the mob is getting unruly, and asks for orders as to what shall be done with them." "Give my compliments to Gen. Williams," answered Gen. Butler, quietly, "and tell him to clear the streets at once with his artillery." The Captain left with his message. The members of the city government all sprang to their feet, crying: "Don't General, don't give such an order as that." "Why this emotion, gentlemen?" came the reply. "The cannon are not going to shoot this way, and I have borne this noise and confusion as long as I choose to." The Mayor tried to pacify the mob, but they jeered at him. There was a cry: "Where's old Butler?" "Let him show himself. Let him come out here if he dares." Said the General: "I thought it my privilege to answer that call. I stepped forward in full sight on the balcony with my cap in hand and as unmoved as possible said: 'Who calls me?' I am here." That brought a hush, and then a wonderful noise up St. Charles street called by attention. St. Charles street was at that time paved with great square granite blocks in a very uneven condition. Down this street the Sixth Maine Battery was coming under Capt. Thompson, one of the most dare-devil, furious riders I ever saw. He was leading his battery down the street as if nobody was in it, every horse driven at the fullest speed and every bugle sounding the charge. "No one who has never seen such a charge can imagine the terrible noise and clamor it makes—the cannoners clinging to their seats and the wheels of the guns bounding up inches as they thundered over the uneven stones. The mob was hushed. They cast their eyes toward the approaching avalanche and sought safety in flight. "By the time Capt. Thompson saluted as he went by the whole street was cleared; and when he came 'into battery' at the corner, with three guns to clear each street, the scene was as quiet as a children's playground." While in command at New Orleans Gen. Butler issued an order that there should be no meetings or convocations held except by his permission, save by the fire companies and police. "About 11 o'clock one night a good-looking, well-dressed Negro servant applied to see me. I was about retiring, but said he might be sent in. "General," said he "I have just come from a party of gentlemen. There are fourteen of them. They have been having a dinner and said all manner of hard things about you and the United States Government." "Do you know their names?" "Yes, sir." "Where their places of business are?" "Yes, sir." "I had these names taken down, also the name of the Negro waiter. In the morning the names of all the party were given to an orderly, who was instructed to call on each, letting no one of them know that he was going to call upon others, and to give each my compliments and say that I would be glad to see him at my office at 4 o'clock sharp. "At 4 o'clock the orderly opened the door and said: "General, the men that you ordered here are in waiting." "I ordered them shows in and they arranged themselves around the room. There was a look of eager curiosity on the face of each. "Gentlemen," said I, "my information is, and you know whether it is correct or not, that you were assembled last night in direct disobedience of the general order, as you know. The dinner party was an excuse for the gathering, and you amused yourselves by abusing me. I forgive you that. But you abused your government and mine, and used terms about the President and members of the government which I cannot permit. You supposed that I did not know of it. Nothing passes here worth knowing that I do not know of, as you see. But gentlemen, this was mere folly; it did neither good nor harm to anybody, and I shall take no further notice of it, unless something of the kind occurs again, and if it does I will surely give you notice of it. Good day, gentlemen. I hope I shall not have to trouble you further." "And they departed, every man inquiring in his own mind which one of that party told."

BRAVE COMPANY OF MEN

Afro American Soldiers Who Have Received Medals of Honor.

MEN THE NATION CAN DEPEND ON.

A Series of Gallant Acts that have been Rewarded by Special Acts of Congress.

There are only four regiments of colored soldiers in the regular army of the United States. These are the 24th and 25th infantry and the 9th and 10th cavalry. Judging from the subjoined list they are a brave and efficient company of men of whom the race may well feel proud. The Congress of 1863 enacted that the President cause to be struck from the dies prepared at the United States mint for that purpose, "medals of honor" additional to those authorized by the act of July 12, 1862, and present the same to such officers and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action; and the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated out of the Treasury to defray the expenses of the same. Under this law the following colored soldiers have received "medals of honor": Benjamin Brown, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, for gallantry in action, May 11, 1889, while escorting Paymaster Wham and party. Being attacked by robbers he gallantly held his ground, and, though shot through the abdomen, he did not quit the field until again wounded in the arm. Isaiah Mays, corporal of Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, for gallantry while serving as escort to the paymaster, presumably in the same fight with a band of robbers. Henry Johnson, private, Troop K, Ninth Cavalry, for bravery in action against hostile Ute Indians at Milk Creek, Col., October 2 to 5, 1878, he voluntarily leaving fortified shelter, and under heavy fire at close range making the rounds of pits to instruct the guards, fighting his way to the creek and back. Geo. Jordan, first sergeant, Troop K, Ninth Cavalry, for gallantry in action against hostile Apache Indians at Old Fort Tulerosa, N. M., May 14th, 1880, while commanding a detachment of twenty-five men, repulsing a force of more than 100 Indians under Victoria; and for gallantry in action against hostile Apache Indians at Carizo Canon, N. M., August 12, '81, while commanding the right of a detachment of nineteen men, stubbornly holding his ground in an extremely exposed position and bravely resisting a much superior number of the enemy and preventing them from surrounding the command. Augustus Wally, private, Troop I, Ninth Cavalry, for bravery in action against hostile Apache Indians at Cuchillo, Negro Mountains, N. M., Aug. 16, 1881, rescuing a comrade while under fire of the enemy. William O. Wilson, private, Troop I, Ninth Cavalry, for gallantry in action carrying a message for assistance through the enemy to Pine Ridge Agency when the wagon train, under escort of Captain Loud, with his Troop D, Ninth Cavalry, was attacked by hostile Sioux Indians near the Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., December 30, 1890. Under act of Congress of February 9, 1891, the following have received certificates of merit which entitle them to \$2 per month extra pay: Thornton Hains, private, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry, for gallantry in action May 11, 1887. Though wounded he bravely held his ground under a heavy cross fire. Madison Ingoman, sergeant, Troop D, Ninth Cavalry, for gallantry in two actions against hostile Sioux Indians. While in command of a detachment of six men of his troop escorting a wagon train he was attacked by twenty-five Indians, January 23, 1881, and again by fifteen Indians, January 25, 1881, in Canon of Carr uela, Alamosa, N. M., in both instances promptly charging and meeting the enemy and saving the train. John Rogers, private, Troop G, Ninth Cavalry, for distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Apache Indians at the Cuchillo, Negro Mountains, N. M., August 16th, 1881; voluntarily carrying a despatch for success under a severe fire through the lines of the hostile Indians encircling the command. Three Rounds Did It. Will Pruet, colored, and "Doc" Kennedy, colored, both heavyweights, the former a St. Louis pugilist, and the latter from New Orleans, attempted to fight to a finish two weeks ago, but the police stopped them just as they entered the ring. Early Saturday morning they met again, and this time were not disturbed. About 100 St. Louis sports witnessed the encounter, which was fought at 200 pounds for about a \$500 purse. Three savage rounds were fought, Pruet being knocked out in the third round. Kennedy was hardly scratched, while his opponent was terribly punished. The 7th Mills at Elbe, Pruet, colored, weighing 210 lbs., and Kennedy, colored, weighing 210 lbs., fought on that party.

L'OVERTURE'S HONOR.

An English General's Confidence Not Misplaced.—A Merited Rebuke.

The following story is told of the great Negro soldier-statesman, Toussaint L'Ouverture. While the English general Maitland was making preparations for quitting the island—Hayti—believing that another personal interview between himself and Toussaint was desirable, he returned the visit at the Negro camp with perfect confidence in Toussaint's integrity. The General did not hesitate to travel to him with only two or three attendants, though his camp was at considerable distance from his army, and he had to pass through a country full of Negroes who had lately been his mortal enemies. The French commander, Koume, thinking this afforded a most favorable opportunity for serving the cause of the French government, wrote to Toussaint urging him to detain the British General as a prisoner. While Gen. Maitland was on the road toward the camp, he received a letter informing him of Koume's plot and warning him not to trust himself in the power of the Negro chief; but, consulting the good of the service in which he was engaged, and still relying on Toussaint's honor, he determined to proceed. When he arrived at the headquarters, Toussaint was not to be seen, and the General was kept in waiting a considerable time. At length Toussaint entered the room with two letters in his hand. "There, General," said he, "before we walk together, read these; one is a letter just received from Koume, the French Commissioner; the other is the answer I am just going to dispatch. I would not come to you until I had written my answer to him that you might be satisfied how safe you are with me, and how incapable I am of baseness." Gen. Maitland, on reading the letters, found one of them to be from the French Commissioner Koume, being an artful attempt to persuade Toussaint to seize his guest as an act of duty to the republic; the other was a noble and indignant refusal. "What," said Toussaint in his letter to the perfidious Frenchman, "have I not passed my word to the British General? How then can you suppose that I will cover myself with dishonor by breaking it? His reliance on my good faith leads him to put himself in my power; and I should be forever infamous if I were to act as you advised. I am faithfully devoted to the republic; but will not serve it at the expense of my conscience and my honor." Color Persecution. Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 8.—A \$1,500 incendiary fire at an early hour this morning brought to light later in the day, corroborative evidence showing that Thomas Boswell and wife, respectable colored people, have been the victims of no less than four crimes in the past few weeks. Boswell owned his own home in the eastern portion of the city, but he was obnoxious to some of his white neighbors because of his color, and for months past he has been subjected to all manner of indignities. In addition to minor persecution his horses and cows were mutilated. This was followed by the burning of his barn, and although it was known to be of incendiary origin the facts could not be proved. A few weeks ago all members of the family were taken sick, supposed from arsenical poisoning; and his son, Fred, died. No official investigation was made and a temporary sensation died out. Soon after midnight last night the family residence was discovered to be on fire and the inmates barely escaped with their lives. As there has been no fire about the premises since yesterday afternoon the conclusion was reached that it was the work of incendiaries and a corps of officers at once went to work on the case with a view to clearing up the previous mystery surrounding the death of the son. The well from which the water supply is obtained was cleaned out this afternoon with startling developments. At the bottom was found a good-sized rock wrapped in rag and also inside of the rag was found a sufficient quantity of arsenic to make certain the death of all who might use the water. The poison has evidently been in the well for several weeks and the only reason there were not other deaths is because the family stopped using the water. The making public all the above facts to-night has aroused the greatest indignation among all classes, and if the guilty persons are apprehended, the chances are that short work will be made of them. The B. M. O. Washington, Oct. 8.—The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America closed their sixth biennial session this evening, after a session of five days, by the election of the following grand officers: Grand Master, Wm. F. Foster, Richmond, Va.; deputy grand master, Charles B. Wilson, New Orleans; grand secretary, C. H. Brooks, Paducah, Ky.; grand treasurer, W. C. H. Curtis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; grand directors, J. W. Anderson, Penn.; John Harmon, Montgomery, Ala.; D. A. Clark, Washington, D. C.; W. L. Holmes, Va. The next meeting plans will be Boston, Mass.; D. B. Bowser, of Philadelphia, the retiring grand secretary; who presented the sum of \$10,000 for the purchase of a grand lodge in Philadelphia.

AMERICAN HATS.

BETTER THAN THE FOREIGN AND JUST AS CHEAP.

English Hats Worn Only to Gratify a Personal Whim—A Whole Tariff Argument in One Short Interview—Some Democratic Logic.

The oracles of Democracy told the people of Michigan last campaign that the McKinley tariff would increase the prices of all the necessities of life.

Democratic logic is very convincing to a man who doesn't know or believe anything more than the Democrats teach him.

A tariff duty is levied on English hats; The tariff duty is added to the cost for Cleveland says so;

Since a man must pay the cost and the tariff added the tariff is a tax and increases the price of the hat.

Can anything be plainer? Certainly not from a Democratic standpoint. But the Republican party does not stop here.

The Republican party teaches what the Democracy never does—that hats are made in America and that no man is obliged to buy an English hat upon which a tariff duty is levied.

Why is it that Democratic orators and journals say so little about American manufactures? Simply because they wish the people to think that everyone has to buy goods upon which tariff duties are laid and because they wish the people to overlook the fact that there is any American competition to keep foreign prices down.

The whole subject is finely illustrated in an interview had with C. H. Dickerson, of Detroit, of the firm of Dickerson & Co., dealers in hats, caps, furs and straw goods.

"The increased duty on felt hats necessitated either an increased price to the merchant and the customer or, to retain the price prevailing before the increased duty obtained, an inferior quality of material. He had, however, stood a portion of the increased duty and he was enabled to retail the hats at the old prices, while the deteriorated quality of the material used is so inconsiderable as to be no factor in its appearance or durability."

So much for the foreign article. Now hear what he said of the home product:

"The best grades of American made hats are superior in every way to the best foreign made and these goods have not been affected in any way by the McKinley bill, and are sold as cheaply as ever before."

So long as the American citizen can get better hats, made at home by American laborers, paid American wages, as cheaply as ever before, it will be hard for the Democrats to convince the people of Michigan that they are being swindled by the McKinley law.

But Mr. Dickerson lets the Democratic cat out of the bag and explains why Grover Cleveland, Don M. Dickerson and other manufacturers of Democratic campaign thunder raise such a howl about a tariff on hats. American hats are not exquisite enough for them. They're not "English, y'know." Those gentlemen belong to the class of customers described by Mr. Dickerson when he said:

"There is a certain class of customers who will have the English made hat and no other. This class has grown to considerable numbers, and one of the aims to be achieved is to whom the cost of gratifying a whim is of no consequence."

Patriotic American citizens have little in sympathy with such "exclusive" gentlemen, for whose elegant heads an American hat is not good enough. The American vote will go with the American hat.

A correspondent of the New York Press calls to mind: "The laboring men of this country should not forget that Grover Cleveland during his administration showed his contemptuous disregard for their interests by permitting his Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase for the use of the Indian Bureau several hundred wagons from inmates of the Tennessee penitentiary, all of which were manufactured by convict labor."

The "unspeakable Dons" of the Sun has the supreme delight of beholding national Democracy in the serene days of early autumn eating its words spoken in the green days of early summer. Free trade is to the rear, protection is no longer as unconstitutional as it was in June.—Knoxville, (Tenn.) Journal.

There are now 27 tinsmith mills in successful operation in the United States. There would have been at least 50 of these mills at the present time, had it not been for the menace of free trade which the Democratic party has held over the country for the past two years.—Grand Rapids Eagle.

The union veterans have sized up Judge Morse's comradeship to a nicety. They will apply his own standard and stick by their own party as faithfully as he has done since he turned Democrat.

Tax bacteriologists have not yet decided whether the stuffing in that Gray Gabies letter contained the spillover of reform or merely plain, common-sense demagogism.—N. Y. Press.

Don Campan says the Democrats will sweep the state this year. The state will be swept and the Capitol too, but with a Republican broom this time.

Read the Plaindealer.

HE IS PLEASED WITH IT.

The Plaindealer's Course Commended—More Outspoken Journals Needed.

Baxter, Ark., Oct. 9. To the Editor.—Sir: Your sample copy is before me, and I confess it is news beyond expectation. I set out immediately to see if I could not get up a club of 5 or 10 subscribers.

At present I have the promise of 3 wealthy and reliable citizens who say they will subscribe and use their influence to get others to do so. Prof. Gray, our public school teacher here, says he likes the Plaindealer because it "strikes from the shoulder." I like it myself because it seems to take an interest in the condition of our race in the South, denounces in unmeasured terms the nefarious perpetration of frauds in elections and the efforts of the bear-eyed bourbons to disfranchise the ignorant voters.

The Plaindealer commands my respect, because it takes a stand for right, truth and justice; and while I may not be an embodiment of purity and good morals, while I doubtless never would be accepted as a criterion of "goodness," yet I certainly am glad that one Negro journal has the courage of its convictions, and fails not to denounce all misdoings, even in high places.

I take no stock in newspapers (secular) that are led astray by their denominational prejudices, and will lead to the sky every boot-lack jack-leg that fawns upon it, while deriding men of merit.

I take no stock in that class of newspapers that would wheedlingly condone the outrages heaped upon my people in this South land, and I hold in contempt, and spurn as a cur, the bishop, preacher or professional man of any church or calling who would try to make it appear that I have no business to complain of my lot.

The man who should tell me that the federal government can, will not, and is not bound to protect its subjects in the South, is not my friend. Let the Plaindealer hew to the line, and God grant the chips may fall on some guilty wretches toes.

Oh, if we had a hundred Plaindealers, so that they might storm this citadel of crimes! The terrible crimes committed in this state in the last year were enough to call a rosy tinge to the ebony cheeks of Satan, and make his majesty hang his head for shame. And yet only one or two Negro journals in the state had the stamina to refute the condoning utterance of the white press.

The burning of Ed. Coy at Texarkana, the lynching of Henry Beavers at Wilmer, the shooting of George Harris at Varner, the murder of the whole family of Negroes in Calhoun county, the taking from jail of the person of Fred Baker and shooting him to death at Monticello because he fended himself against white-caps, and sent one of them to report to God ahead of him—these are all crimes of the deepest hue; and had we a dozen Negro journals like the Plaindealer, we could make Rome howl.

Down with all leaders and journals, too, that try to pull aloof from the race and make excuses for the actions of our enemies.

I am, Sir, truly a friend to the race, E. Malcolm Argyle.

STAUNTON, VA.

Staunton, Va., Oct. 10.—The first week of this session of the Valley Training School passed pleasantly, and the outlook is bright, both intellectually and financially, for the present term. The faculty for '92-'93 is composed of Rev. D. C. Dean, A. B., principal and instructor in the higher Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Classics, Prof. S. C. Carter, instructor in the lower branches of Mathematics, English and Vocal Music; Miss A. V. Peters, Junior department; Rev. C. C. Stumm, Elocution and Short-hand.

With such a faculty the school can not but succeed. Dr. and Mrs. Stumm, who came to us from Philadelphia, have for years been engaged in literary work. Mrs. Stumm teaches thoroughly and by the latest methods.

Rev. J. H. Prestley, the noted African missionary, who has a charge in Richmond, is in the city, the guest of Rev. C. C. Stumm, D. D.

Revival meetings are being held in all of the colored churches with great success.

Mrs. Alex. Lias, of Waynesboro, has returned home from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Willis Carter, of Sears' Hill.

Owing to the extra duties of Prof. Willis Carter, the "Tribune" was not mailed to its many readers until Saturday morning.

Mrs. Edward Bunn of Richmond is in the city, the guest of Presiding Elder Holmes and wife.

Mrs. Mary Brown has returned home from Washington, where she spent two weeks during the G. A. R.

Prof. J. A. Draper, our talented comedian and ballad singer, left yesterday for Charlottesville on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Adams entertained friends on Friday evening last. Among the guests were Miss Maggie Derritt, who has just returned home from a visit to Philadelphia, Mr. J. J. Brooks, lately of Lincoln University, and Prof. J. A. Draper.

Mr. Frank T. Ware, our Afro-American dealer in furniture and hardware, is on the sick list. Mrs. Ware has been confined to her house for two weeks, but is now better.

Mr. Jacob Davenport, one of our most progressive young Afro-Americans, has opened a grocery store.

Typhoid fever is raging throughout the country. X. Y. Z.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Battle Creek, Oct. 11.—A family reception of twenty-five was given at the residence of Mrs. Mary Harris, 305 Kalamasoo St., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Coursey and Master Charles, of London, Ont., also Mr. and Mrs. A. Phillips of Kalamasoo, Mich. Games were kept up until a late hour, when Mr. and Mrs. Coursey and son returned to their home in Ontario; also Mr. and Mrs. Phillips to Kalamasoo.

Mr. John Bolden of Albion, Mich., was the guest of Miss Lillie Harris, Thursday, Oct. 11, at 805 Kalamasoo street.



OUR LODGE DIRECTORY.

- OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION OF OHIO. Grand Chancellor—Sam B. Hill, 389 Court street, Cincinnati, O. Grand Vice Chancellor—Jas. H. Weaver, Portsmouth, O. Grand Prelate—A. J. Meane, Bendville, O. Grand Keeper of Records and Seals—George W. Hartwell, Dayton, O. Grand Master of Exchequer—Levi R. Moore, Ironton, O. Grand Master of Arms—Jas. E. Benson, Cleveland, O. Grand Inner Guard—Jesse M. Sears, Gloucester, O. Grand Outer Guard—Sageen Morren, Xenia, O. Grand Lecturer—J. T. F. Carr, Cincinnati, O. Grand Marshal—George S. Bowles, Piqua, O. Supreme Representatives—A. J. Riggs Cincinnati, O.; J. R. Scurry, Springfield, O. Past Grand Chancellor—L. H. Wilson, Cincinnati, O.

GARNETT LODGE NO. 8 MEETS every first and third Tuesday night in each month. H. M. Higgins, G. C.; Harry Lewis, K. of R. and S.

POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 1, meet every second and fourth Tuesday night in each month. Louis Whitman, G. C.; A. J. Riggs, K. of R. and S.

EXCELSIOR DIVISION NO. 7, meets every fourth Thursday night in each month. E. B. F. Johnson, Com.

WILSON DIVISION, NO. 2, MEETS every third Thursday night in each month. Wm. Johnson, Com.

The Plaindealer should be in the homes of the 800 Pythians in Ohio. The Pythian column should invite an open and free discussion from the membership throughout the State. We can do this with your assistance. We urge that matters of law, etc., that are not clear to the minds of the members be sent to the editor of this column and we will endeavor to clear up the mysteries. All matter sent to the Pythian editor, at 58, W. Sixth street will receive careful attention.

The letter of "an agitated outsider" who hails from Vicksburg, Miss., and writes for the journal of last week will receive due attention next week.

Perhaps no other charitable organization in this country has labored under greater disadvantages and brought forth more beneficial results than the order of Knights of Pythias. Organized as it was during the heat of the late civil strife, when society was in a disrupted state, it has steadily advanced in importance, and is now in a flourishing condition with both races. The beautiful lessons of friendship between Damon and Pythias are sought to be practically taught by the ritual, which can not be surpassed for beauty and perceptive of language. The strong ties with which the members are bound together, the interesting and attractive ceremonies of the degrees, the generous manner with which the membership have ever responded to the appeals for charity, have endeared their hearts more firmly to its principles and taught them to believe that true friendship may exist.

We have recently been asked if the lodge is responsible to the endowment bureau for its financial membership. We desire to say that every financial member is expected to pay his endowment and if he does not the lodge is expected to pay it for him as long as he is financial in his lodge. This is done to avoid the predicament in which the order would be placed should a member die, who would be financial in his lodge and not a member of the endowment.

YPSILANTI NOTES.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Oct. 10.—There was a dance at Whitaker's the other night in which several of our young men figured.

The Misses Mina Collins, Genevieve Thompson, Louise Mashat and Adra Hill were in Ann Arbor, Sunday.

On Monday, about 2.30 p. m., the house of Mr. Wm Beckwith was burned. Every one sympathizes with him.

Sunday was Quarterly Meeting in Ann Arbor, and a few Ypsilantians attended.

Mr. Wm. Beckwith and family will occupy Mr. Allan DeHazen's house at 111 S. Adam St.

Mr. Fred Anderson made a flying trip to Ann Arbor on Sunday.

Rev. Watkins of Kalamasoo and his father were in our city last week.

We see that some more of the Ypsilanti girls are following the example of Misses Rosa McCoy, Estella Embrose, Genevieve Thompson and Minna Collins (of course every one knows what it is) "wing a wheel."

On Sunday afternoon occurred the funeral of Mr. Jas. Hayes. He leaves a widow and several children.

Mr. Richard Cornell is on the sick list.

DECIDED FAILURE.

DEMOCRATIC ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE OLD SOLDIERS.

They Recast the Attempts Made in This Line—Republican Prospects Reported Bright Everywhere—Free Trade and Free Banking Unpopular Everywhere.

[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—There was one conspicuous failure during the Grand Army reunion. That was in the effort made by the Democrats to capture soldier votes. One would scarcely expect that the Democratic party would think a gathering of old soldiers a sufficiently fertile field for Democratic work to make it even worth while attempting to make converts to the Democratic cause in it. But the situation is such a desperate one that the Democrats have stopped at nothing.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing. The result was that documents, especially prepared to influence the soldiers, were sent over here from the Democratic headquarters in New York in great quantities, and men employed to wear the Grand Army badge and distribute them broad cast among the old soldiers. It need scarcely be said that this fact when it became known created the greatest indignation among the veterans gathered here. It was also discovered that the Democrats have adopted a form of campaign badge which so closely resembles the Grand Army button that it can scarcely be detected as a counterfeit. This fact added to the indignation on the part of the old soldiers, who saw in it an attempt to make use of their nonpartisan organization for partisan purposes, after the Democrats had even refused to appropriate a penny in congress for the entertainment of the old soldiers. The contrast between the two parties was strongly marked in the apparent absence of efforts by the Republicans to use this gathering for political purposes.

Comparing Party Records. One of the most conspicuous failures was the attempt made by Democratic emissaries to show that the Democratic party has been friendly to the soldier. Those who are familiar with the work of congress quickly met and defeated this effort. They showed from the records of congress that nine-tenths of the legislation favorable to the veterans of the late war originated with the Republican party, and that on almost every bill passed for the benefit of soldiers in the war of the rebellion a majority of the Democrats voted against the measure, and that every Republican voted for it. It was shown that in the aggregate of the votes upon the dozen or more great pension bills that have been passed by congress nearly two-thirds of the Democrats voted against the measure, and that out of the 1,300 Republican votes cast in the house upon these bills only two votes were against them.

Records of Presidential Candidates. One thing that has come to the minds of the old soldiers gathered here in comparing the attitude of the two parties toward them has been the fact that every Republican president elected since the war has been a distinguished soldier; on the other hand, the only Democratic president served his country by a substitute, and of the entire list of Democratic nominees since the war only one has been a soldier.

One interesting feature of the occasion was the opportunity it gave for inquiry into the political prospects in various parts of the country. The gathering brought not only old soldiers of both parties, but many others who were drawn here to witness this great gathering of veterans. Talks with men from every part of the country show the Republican prospects to be extremely bright.

The "Assistant Democratic Party." The farmers and others interested in the progress of the great northwest are evidently becoming rapidly awake to the fact that the third party is attempting to use them for the benefit of the Democracy. They see that a vote with the third party simply means a vote for Democratic success. The Democrats are quietly working through and with the third party to destroy the Republican majority in those states which have heretofore been safely Republican. The thinking people of Illinois, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado see that a vote in any of those states with the People's party is really a vote with the Democrats. The success of the People's party in any of those states they now readily understand would mean not the success of any of the principles of that party, but the success of the Democratic party. It would mean the destruction of reciprocity, which has added millions of dollars to the sales of farm products and is opening markets for our grain and flour and meat, and absolutely driving British and German goods out of those markets and admitting our own in their place.

Another thing which the farmers of the northwest are rapidly discovering is that co-operation with the third party means a return to wildcat money, which caused the farmers such great losses when state banks were in operation before the war. The third party is as much in favor of a return to this sort of currency as are the Democrats, but whether it is or not makes little difference, for the people now understand that in voting with the third party they are merely helping to bring about Democratic control of house, senate and presidency.

"Landslide" in Manufacturing States. Those coming from the manufacturing sections report a "land slide" in favor of the Republicans. Many manufacturers who have formerly been Democrats are now openly announcing their determination to co-operate with the Republicans, in the belief that the absolute free trade principles of the Democratic platform would when carried out destroy manufacturing industries and throw millions of people out of employment and millions of dollars of invested capital would be made valueless.

FLINT ITEMS. Flint, Oct. 10.—Things are very quiet this week in our city. I suppose this is owing to the coming election campaign. Each party seems to be confident of success. I am happy to say that the Afro-Americans, with very few exceptions, will cast their ballots this fall for Harrison.

Rev. Masterson is doing much good here.

Miss Laura Brown paid us a flying visit from Saginaw.

Mrs. Lerman is ill and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Parker is in a precarious condition.

J. W. W.

The People's Savings Bank.

Table with financial data including assets, liabilities, and interest rates. Includes a list of directors and officers.

Advertisement for Gerst Bros. Undertakers and Embalmers, featuring a portrait of a man and contact information for 73 Gratiot Ave. Near Miami Ave. Detroit, Michigan.

Large advertisement for KENYON, MILLINERY, HEYNS'S BAZAAR. SPECIAL SALE FINE OVERCOATINGS. Elegantly Lined and made to your order for \$20 and \$25. Consisting of Meltons, Kerseys, Chin-chillas and Frieze in all colors of the different makes at E. R. McCONNELL'S, THE AMERICAN TAILOR, 49 & 51 Michigan Ave., DETROIT.

CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT

B. HILL - EDITOR.
- AND MANAGER. -

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Plaindealer office is located at West Sixth Street, where all items for the Cincinnati department can be sent for publication.

PLAINDALEER is always on sale at S. Tisdale, 158 West Sixth Street, and at Darnell, 119 1-2 W. Sixth Street, and at Delmonco 13 W. 6th, and at the Hotel 297 W. 5th Street.

For Secretary of State, SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, Of Champaign.
For Supreme Judges, WILLIAM T. SPEAR, Of Warren.
JACOB F. BURKETT, Of Findlay.
For Clerk of Supreme Court, JOSIAH B. ALLEN.
For Member Board of public works, E. L. LYBARGER, Of Coshocton.

Hamilton county Repub. ticket. For Judge of Circuit Court, First Judicial District, JOSEPH COX.
For Congress—First District, BELLAMY STORER.
For Congress—Second District, JOHN A. CALDWELL.

For Auditor, GEORGE O. DECKABACH.
For Sheriff, ROBERT M. ARCHIBALD.
For Coroner, WILLIAM F. GASS.
For County Commissioner, HENRY KORB.
For Surveyor, BENJAMIN W. HARRISON.
For Director of the County Infirm.

PHILIP HEISEL.

PERSONAL MENTION.
-Mr. Will Roberts will spend the winter in Maysville, Ky.

-Mrs. Lawson, of 4th street, will spend a few weeks in Chicago.

-Miss Mollie Barnett, our collector, will wait upon you next week.

-Mr. Milton Williams is home after a visit to his family in Piqua, O.

-Rev. Byron Gunner, of Lexington, Ky., was in the city, the past week.

-Mr. Jas. Carroll, of Elizabeth St., spent Saturday and Sunday in Millersburg, O.

-Rev. Aaron W. Fuller is confined to his bed with an attack of typhus malaria.

-Mrs. John Rice has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Louisville, Ky.

-Miss Bettie Dobbins of Miamiville, O., is the guest of Mrs. F. Randolph, of Cumminsville.

-Miss Mattie Pierce of George St. has returned from a pleasant visit to her friends in Xenia, O.

-Quite a pleasant program was rendered by the Willing Workers' society last Tuesday evening.

-The panorama at Mound street Baptist church, last Friday evening, was well attended.

-Mr. William Porter attended the undertakers convention, which convened in Louisville, last week.

-After a pleasant visit to her mother in Chicago, Mrs. H. L. Lewis, returned home last Wednesday.

-Rev. Allen Allenworth left for Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Monday, after a pleasant stay with friends.

-Mr. and Mrs. Oberd, of Lexington, Ky., were the guests of Mrs. Thomas, of 9th street, the past week.

-Mr. and Mrs. John H. Smith, of 164 Freeman avenue, left last Thursday to visit their parents in Richmond, Va.

-Mr. R. L. Hawkins, cashier of Odd Fellow's Building Association, Mr. Lane Vice-President, of the Penny Savings bank and Mr. G. G. Lee, one of the directors of the Penny Savings Bank, of Chattanooga, Tenn., were the guests of Mr. A. H. Henderson, of 92 Barr street, this week.

One of the most interesting socials of the season was given, Wednesday eve, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Wiley, 22 Willow St., Walnut Hills, in honor of their daughter, Miss Alice O. Sparks. Quite a number were present; among them the following: Mrs. Amanda Sheppard, Mrs. M. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Henrietta Edwards, Mrs. Carolina Lewis, Mrs. Carrie Spinks, Mrs. Cynthia Kinney, Mrs. Ida Mason, Misses Edna Brown, Emma Christian, Emma Lewis, Mary Young, Maggie Bell, Frances Anderson, Zella Ward, Irene Curtis, Kate Carroll; Messrs. Wilson, Christian, Lee Otey, Willis Nichols, Henry Rose, Alfred Leonard, Nathan Terman, John Sparks, and Henry Green. A pleasant time was spent until a late hour.

Walnut Hill Notes.
-Mrs. Charles Hogan is still very low.

-Miss May Weaver opened a private school in Avondale, last Monday.

-P. E. W. J. Johnson is erecting a fine residence on Beresford avenue.

-Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Harrison mourn the loss of their three months babe.

-Misses Grace and Lida Hogan, are fast recovering from diphtheria.

-Rev. Robert Morten has been restored to full membership in Bethel church.

-Mrs. Fannie Depugh is quite ill at her residence on Savoy street, Avondale.

-Miss Maud Ralston, of Chicago, was the guest of Mrs. Nora Childs, last week.

-Mrs. Fannie Hunter, of New Richmond, Ohio, visited Mrs. Fannie Depugh, last week.

-Rev. Jos. W. Artope returned from Wheeling, Va., last Thursday, and filled his pulpit on Sunday.

-The members of Bethel church, tendered their pastor, Eld. H. H. Harris, a grand reception last Thursday evening.

-Miss Francis Stewart at four o'clock this evening will embark upon the matrimonial sea with Mr. Tweedy, the painter.

PIQUA, OHIO.
Piqua, O., Oct. 10.—The members of Cyrene A. M. E. church gave their pastor, N. M. Mitchell, a fine donation last Thursday evening. All expressed themselves pleased with the parsonage. It is a pleasant home for any minister and is also credit to our people.

-Mr. L. A. Medley and Mr. Burbon Gillman, have returned home from their trip in Virginia.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.
Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The Daily News of Saturday last, says: G. W. Leach, of Toledo, Ohio, commissioner of the National Emancipation Monument Association, is in the city soliciting funds for the erection at Springfield, Ill., the burial place of Abraham Lincoln, of a monument to commemorate the abolishing of slavery in the United States. The project is a worthy one and appeals to the patriotism of all citizens.

The party given at the residence of Mr. Blair Dymora on the 6th, inst., by Messrs Schuyler, Marks, Beaumont and others was a pleasant affair. Among the ladies present were, Misses Lillian Breckenridge, Louisa Breckenridge, Claudia E. Pleasants, Julia Evans, Cora and Ely Pointer, Cora Grant, and the Misses Livermore's. The refreshments were excellent.

-Mr. Ed. Bird, of Ashland, spent the Sunday with friends in the city.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.
Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Mr. James Vactor is working in New Brighton, Pa.

-Mr. Frank Collins visited his brother Will, at Lowellville, Sunday.

-Miss Agnes Hall left last week to visit her home in Baltimore, Md.

-Mr. B. McGruder left Monday to work in Warren, O.

-Messrs J. Lucas, Will and John Ooe and Jim Johnson, of Warren, were in the city over Sunday.

-Mr. Frank Lucas, of Foster street, is working in Canton, O.

-Mr. and John Barret are now both on the sick list.

-Sam West, of Warren, was in the city Tuesday.

-James Chinney attended the mass meeting in Cleveland, Monday.

THE CHAMPION C. TY.

Springfield Items and Locals of Interest—
The Colored Man Should Vote the National Republican Ticket.

Springfield, O., Oct. 12.—Following is the Republican county ticket.—For sheriff, Thomas E. Lott; for treasurer, John Goodetellow; for commissioner, James H. Dalle; for infirmary director, Thomas B. Flage. This is indeed a strong Republican ticket and should receive a hearty support from every voter in the county, the time is short and what we do we must do it quickly. We must see that we register first ourselves, then see that our neighbors do so and then vote the straight Republican ticket, from Harrison down to the last name on our county ticket, when we do this, we simply do our duty as Republicans. So let us go to the polls on the day of registration, and enroll our names with other Republican voters, as no one can vote in Springfield this year who does not register on October 13, 20, 28, or 29th in person or by blanks, that are furnished in case the voters cannot be present on any of the four registration days.

In Cincinnati and Cleveland all the voters must register annually. In all other Ohio cities of over 9,000 inhabitants, at the census of 1880, quadrennial registration—preceding each presidential election—is required. Registration is not required in the rural districts or in municipalities of less than 9,000 inhabitants, but in all places having over 9,000 population in 1880 (the law having been passed before the census of 1890) no one can vote who is not properly registered.

The registration places for the different precincts will be open from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 4 p. m. on each of the four registration days.

There should be no excuses after the election, that you did not know when to register. The dates and places have been repeatedly mentioned through the daily papers.

Rev. Jesse Henderson, wife and daughter, of Reunion, O., are spending a few days in the city.

Don't fail to register so you will be able to cast your vote on election day for Harrison and Reid.

The Plaindealer is booming in the Champion city. If you want to know the doings of our people you should read it.

Rev. D. Butler and wife, of Lockland, O., are the guests of her mother, on the E. North street.

The Republican State committee should not lose sight of Mr. Fred D. Hale. He is a natural born orator and no colored man in the State could render more service to the present campaign, than Mr. Hale. The committee will make no mistake in securing his service in certain localities in the State.

Mr. Ansel Vinay is elected assistant superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school.

Mr. Milton Buster, of Xenia, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bowman, last Sunday.

Mrs. Betsy Buford is reported on the sick list.

Mrs. Fannie White, of Euclid avenue, is very ill with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Laura Williams who has been the guest of Mrs. Geo. Reid, of Clifton avenue, returned to her home in Birmingham, Ala., last week.

Mr. John Taylor, one of our energetic young men, has opened up a first class blacksmith shop in the rear of the Odd Fellow's property, on Main street. Mr. Taylor desires the patronage of all who have any work in that line. His prices are reasonable and will guarantee satisfaction. Give him a call.

Mr. John G. Langston spent a few days with his sister in Chillicothe, O., the past week.

Mr. Sherman Willis left the city a few days ago, broken hearted, because he could not capture a jewel that was too high for him. He has sworn vengeance on the Champion city.

Miss Sadie Allen was called to the bedside of her sister where she is visiting, in Newark, O. She will bring her home as soon as she is able to start.

Following is the reception committee which has been selected by the Second Baptist Sunday school, to secure places, and receive the delegates when they arrive in the city: Rev. P. H. Williams, E. W. Anderson, Miss Rebecca Gill, Wm. Ferguson and Miss D. Hackley.

Miss Lulu Simmons has gone to Columbus, to spend two weeks with relatives.

Quarterly meeting at Wiley chapel last Sabbath was a success in every particular, large crowds turned out all day. Rev. Johnson the presiding elder preached three very able discourses.

Rev. Henry Bridges, of Lebanon, O., spent the Sabbath here the guest of his brother Richard Bridges on State street.

Mrs. J. Leach and Miss E. Taylor, of Dayton, was in the city for a few days last week.

Mr. Geo. Barnes of No. 1, Open Chain alley, is lying very low with the dropsy and consumption, the christian people of the city should give him special attention.

Mr. W. Day after a short stay with friends in Xenia, returned home. Mr. M. S. Seale, delegate from Champlain Binder lodge, arrived home from Washington, D. C., on last Tuesday. He reports the 6th biennial session closed their labors very successful, with the exception of the pensioning of D. B. Broser, of Philadelphia, the retiring grand secretary. The Odd Fellow's here do not approve of this part of the actions of the B. M. C., and thinks it shameful to put such a burden upon the lodges throughout this country. Just think of paying him \$50 per month for service rendered in the past. When such would be service was a disgrace to the order.

Z. R. Jackson, Rev. R. C. Ransom, Charles Butler, F. D. Hale, E. C. Jackson, Dennis Dent, Frank Greek, Geo. Cotter and D. W. Brown.

Rev. Dr. John Anderson, of Vicksburg, Miss., accompanied with his wife and sister-in-law, Miss Woodson, made the Champion city a pleasant visit last week. Rev. Anderson is stationed at Stubenville, O.

Mr. Lawson Speaks, after a very pleasant visit to his old home in Maryland and the National Capitol, returned home pleased with his trip.

Don't fail to leave your news at Z. R. Jackson's barber shop, for the Plaindealer.

Mr. Geo. Bally, our deputy sheriff, has gone on a fishing expedition, with his father-in-law, Mr. Hunster, of Yellow Springs, down on the Miami river.

Household of Ruth, No. 133, is at present in a flourishing condition, they are increasing in membership at each meeting, and have considerable money in the treasury with a very little sickness.

It is reported here that a committee from Warren chapel church, at Toledo, and one from Aker street church, of Dayton, was at the conference, which was recently held at Piqua, offering certain amounts of money for a certain preacher, as they were determined to have him at whatever the cost would be. I wish to say to those churches and others, that I think that it is a very bad precedent for any church in a conference to set up. Suppose they ask for a certain minister, they pay him more than they have ever paid their former pastors and when he goes to the charge, one half of the congregation are displeased with him. He stays his year out, and another preacher will go to that charge and demand the same salary they paid the high price minister, they put themselves to so much trouble to get. Although he may not be so good, yet they set the standard for one man in order to get him, and all others who come after him will want the same salary, so you see it is best in a great many instances to let the Bishop use his own wisdom about those matters. There is no church in the State, which has had a more able set of divines than North street church, in the last fifteen years, and yet this church has had the first time to send a committee to conference asking for a preacher, they have always left such matters with the bishop, and he has sent this church the following able ministers: Rev. A. A. Whitman, R. G. Mortimer, B. F. Lee, now Bishop, John W. Gazaway, Dr. T. H. Jackson, John G. Mitchell, O. P. Ross, W. T. Maxwell, Robert R. Johnson, and now they have that young silver tongue orator, R. C. Ransom, who is on his third year with this people. Let the bishop use his own judgment about such matters and you will invariably get a good preacher.

The members and friends of the Second Baptist church, gave their pastor, Rev. P. H. Williams, a very agreeable surprise last Tuesday evening. There were about sixty-five present. Rev. Wm. Vinay made the presentation speech, Rev. Williams responded in his usual earnest manner. The presents were valuable, and well selected.

We had the pleasure of visiting the Second Baptist church last Sabbath evening, when we listened to a very impressive sermon and some finely selected and well rendered music by their new choir.

The pastor delivered the first one of a series of sermons for the next three weeks, on the hand of "Satan in history," under the following heads: 1. "Satan who he is, where he came from." 2. "Satan in the family." 3. "Satan in the church." 4. "Satan in politics."

NEW RICHMOND, OHIO.
New Richmond, O., Oct. 10.—Mrs. Lizzie Talley of Cincinnati spent a few days here this week.

The many friends of the Rev. and Mrs. M. M. Smith, who was pastor of the A. M. E. church last year, but of Sabina this year, very forcibly and favorably impressed the pastor and his estimable wife with the appreciation and esteem in which they are held by them by tendering them a reception, Wednesday evening. The evening was spent in conversation and singing. Rev. Smith and wife expressed their thanks and bade them farewell. They left, Thursday, for Sabina.

Mrs. Jennie Taylor of Mt. Auburn was called to the bed-side of her sick child, who is very low with diphtheria.

Miss Sadie Breckenridge, a charming and intelligent young lady of Greenfield, O., is visiting here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marcom.

Miss Martha O'Bannon, of Walnut Hills, spent a few days here this week.

A surprise party was given Miss Mary Washington, Tuesday evening. A large number were present and enjoyed the evening's entertainment.

Miss Fannie Wilson, who has spent the summer on Walnut Hills, is at home again.

There was a very pleasant surprise last Thursday evening given Mr. and Mrs. Philip Reid. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Reingold, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. N. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Alonso Jackson, Mrs. John Tilton, Mrs. E. Toney, Mrs. M. Moore, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Lee Burrell, Mrs. Julia Fox, Mrs. B. F. Nelson, Mrs. Wm. Jackson, Miss Emily Owen, Miss Louisa White, Miss Lizzie Graves, Miss Sadie Breckenridge, of Greenfield, O., Miss Nancy White, Miss Hattie Moore, Mr. Peter Wilson, Mr. Henry Moore, Mr. D. Moore, and Mr. Ed. Graves.

Mrs. Jacob Thomas of Mt. Auburn spent Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonso Jackson gave a very nice tea to a few friends in honor of Miss Emily Owen, Miss Louisa White, Miss Isa Griffith and Mrs. B. F. Nelson.

Mrs. Emily J. Owen will leave for Cincinnati, Thursday, after a pleasant visit with friends here.

Miss Effie Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Jennie Taylor, died, Sunday, of diphtheria. Many friends mourn her demise.

Mr. Peter Wilson spent a few days in Cincinnati this week.

Miss Ella Platt and Miss Susie Ditz-

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on spent Sunday in Batavia, O. Mr. Geo. Ringold, Mr. Louis Crowne, Mr. Dick Johnson and others are repairing the A. M. E. parsonage.

TOLEDO TOPICS.
Toledo, O., Oct. 11.—Mrs. George Fields gave a very delightful surprise party, Tuesday eve, in honor of Mrs. Fen of Charleston W. V.

Mr. Hassie Cousins, of Charleston, W. V., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Geo. Welter.

Mrs. Colbert and Mrs. Garrett, of Jackson, Mich., returned home, Tuesday.

There will be a concert given at the Third Baptist church, Friday eve, Oct. 21, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America—Mr. Bert Ward, manager, Miss Etta Johnson, pianist.

Mr. Jammie Parker, who is visiting mother, will soon take his departure for his home.

Miss Georgie Jones celebrated her 18th anniversary, last Friday, Oct. the 7th.

FRANKFORT, KY.
Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 10.—The graphic description of our present condition in the capitol of "Old Kentucky," would be quite interesting no doubt to an outsider, but space will not permit us to speak only in part.

The Plaindealer is an excellent paper and will doubtless grow in its circulation among our people.

The anti-separate coach convention, of Franklin county, met on last Thursday night, Oct. 6th in the First Baptist church, and the following organization permanently organized the following county committee: J. W. Woodcock, chairman; Edward Willis, secretary; Martin E. Boyd, treasurer; Benj. Sayre and Lewis Dent, members. This committee will do all in its power to raise the amount of funds necessary in the State to test the constitutionality of the well known separate coach law of Ky.

"Graton" is watching the "Owl" this week, while "Mack" writes up the news.

Dr. E. E. Underwood is rapidly becoming one of the best and most successful physicians of our city.

Miss Martha Williams, of the South Side, is acknowledged by all who know her, as a very fine hostess.

We are pleased to say that Mrs. Lizzie Greenup is rapidly on the mend.

A vigorous committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of Columbus day, in our city public schools, and an excellent program is in store.

"Mack."

Must Prove He is Alive.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Peter Smith, a colored ex-soldier living in this city, has been called upon by a special agent of the pension department to furnish that department with proof that he is alive. He entered the army from Massachusetts, and being wounded was among the first soldiers of the civil war to be pensioned. For nearly thirty years he has been drawing \$8 per month. When he called at the pension office for his last installment he was informed that his case was being investigated and payment must be withheld.

Next day a special pension agent called at his house to arrest him as a pension fraud. He informed Smith that the real person to whom the pension was due died twenty years ago, and that his widow was now living at Alexandria, Va., and drawing a pension. Smith explained that he separated from his wife before entering the army and had never seen or heard of her since. He also furnished proof that he is the man who should receive the pension, and so no arrest was made. The pension department will now look up the woman who claims to be his widow. She has evidently sworn that he is dead.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, '92

The opening of the campaign in Cincinnati about three weeks ago was enthusiastic. The great Music hall was crowded to the doors, and among the audience the Afro-American clubs took a conspicuous place.

John T. Rich, the Republican candidate for Governor, is one whose Republicanism can not be questioned. He is sound on the principles of American citizenship and American industry, and on such merits the support of all the liberty loving people of Michigan.

It would be well for Afro-Americans in Ohio, as in other States of the North, to find out how their candidates stand on a national election measure, and other pledges of the party. The candidates should stand firm and be strong in their Republican principles to merit their support. An open enemy is sometimes preferable to a treacherous friend.

The political strikers are now abroad. Usually such men are entirely without influence, and their demands should pass by unheeded. They are an element in politics that ought to be discouraged, political parasites that tend to make politics a disgrace. The more you tolerate them, the more persistent they become in their demands. The only safe policy is to ignore them.

The Ego, of Cass county, promises a great deal. He guarantees that if the Afro-American will cast off their "political shackles," they will be properly recognized by his newfound love, the Democratic party. If he can get for them what he wants it is proper for Mr. Ego to announce himself as the Democratic candidate for sheriff or treasurer of the county. Don't be to modest Mr. Ego, but said in.

The People's party in Georgia have had to take as large a dose of bourbon election pills as has been customary to force down the throats of Afro-Americans. It isn't the votes cast in Southern States that make majorities, it is the votes counted. What a terrible calamity to bourbon ideas it would be to have the Populist succeed. There could be imagined nothing worse save "Negro domination."

It doesn't take very much to make consolation for Democrats. A few ex-office holders who feel disappointed have suddenly discovered virtues in Democratic principles. The Democratic party has not changed a whit in 80 years. Personal ambitions and its disappointments have changed the men who have just discovered something in it to admire. However, these Democrats think these accessions auger victory, while the fact is they are losing five men of principle for every disgruntled one they gain.

The Democratic party might aptly be called a mob party. It is by mobbing that they keep the South solid. It is by mobs that they become the superior dominant race in that section. It is by mobs that thousands of innocent men are murdered yearly and free speech stifled. And now the infection has come North and by mobs the Democrats make candidates and elect them. The campaign appeal to the mob South is changed to catch the disgruntled vote North. A party that mobs its way into office while practicing meaningless platitudes about freedom, is unfit for government.

The Democrats cannot talk about hoolie very much this campaign. When Mr. Cleveland and three of his personal friends have handed over \$10,000 a piece for a corruption fraud, it is now openly charged that large numbers of ignorant gullible Afro-Americans are to be hired to colonize in New York. It is right in line with the history and practice of the Democratic party to try and debase the Afro-American and then wash their hands and with pharisaical cant point to the corrupting influence of the politics. Should Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Whitney or our own Mr. Dickinson lend their money to this infamy they are as guilty as their ignorant dupes. Every Afro-American with one spark of manhood should protest against this proposed scandal on the race. It is nothing more than a conspiracy scheme to make an argument against a fair election bill.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.
Vice-President,
WHITELAW REID.

MICHIGAN POLITICS.

Of all men, the Plaindealer regards as most detestable, is the average Afro-American Democrat. Not because he is, or pretends to be a Democrat, for the Plaindealer believes in liberty of thought, speech and action, and would not detract one iota from the right of any man to unite with any political party whose principles of government are in harmony with his own. But there is that about the average Afro-American Democrat that disgusts all with whom they come in contact by reason of their untruthful attacks upon the Republican party, the denial of all benefits accruing to the race by that party, a continual denunciation of it because of the unworthiness of some leader in it, the lauding of a party that has opposed all measures of advantage to the race, and is still engaged in passing class laws, and committing the most unpardonable wrongs against them, and by trying to urge others to unite with this ancient enemy, because some one man has shown himself to be a trifle in advance of his party, and in his private life will treat a man as a man, as all men ought to do. Usually the venom of these persons, as amongst the whites who change their political belief and afterwards attack the party they were in sympathy with, is due to disgruntled political ambitions, and because of this not one of their arguments is worth the paper they are printed upon. Such a man as C. Fabe Martin, of Cass county, who has written an address to the Afro-Americans of that county, urging them to forsake the Republican for the Democratic party. Every man that reads and thinks in Cass county, knows that Martin's address literally abounds with untruths, that it is characteristic of the man whose greatest enemy is himself, and whose present condition is the result of his own weakness.

Justice Allen B. Morse voiced a most liberal decision on civil rights that a Democratic Circuit judge practically nullified. The fact that so many Republicans did not want the franchise given in 1866 or '68, to Afro-Americans only show that so many men were not then on the level with the Republican party. Like the Democrats of to-day, they were not in keeping with the spirit of the times. The Michigan Democrat who tried to have the word white erased from our statute books in Michigan was and is now on that line in advance of his party, which is endeavoring to build up class distinctions. President Harrison has shown that he is a friend of the Afro-American, that in the matter of appointments in the opening up of new positions, he has not been surpassed, and that of all the leaders in public life, no man has taken a more fixed stand on American citizenship. He denounced the government of fraud in its hotbed. In the hour of defeat for his party his voice rang out anew and firm for the passage of a National election measure, and recently in his letter of acceptance he has shown that he is still consistent on this most vital issue before the Republic. The old law for the creation of Federal supervisors is inadequate to reach the abuses of our system. In addition to this the Republican party is pledged to protect American citizenship. The hands of the Federal government needs strengthening, and power must be given it to enable it to step in and give to the citizens that protection in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness his citizenship demands. The outrages committed upon the race South are committed by Democrats in a Democratic country, where all the functions of the government from the Governor and the bench down, are Democratic. This being the fact the Democratic party is responsible for the continuance of these outrages and not the Republican administration. Mr. Cleveland, coming out as he does in open antagonism to a measure that guarantees a free election is opposed to a free American citizenship, and all self-respecting Afro-American will follow the example of Henry F. Downing, the editor of the Message, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and refuse to support that party.

The nomination of Mr. Beverly for Register of Deeds, in Cass county, is a tribute to that gentleman's worth. It is a natural sequence of the progress of the Afro-American and of Republican principles and any attempt to cast discredit upon it or to create dissatisfaction is ill advised.

Republican and Democratic parties in Michigan and in the North, held like position, and that man for man, each were equally liberal and friendly to the Afro-American, the fact that the Democracy of the North is in sympathy with and controlled by the Democracy of the South is alone sufficient reason for every Afro-American in Michigan to cast his ballot for Harrison for president of the United States, and for John T. Rich for Governor of Michigan.

OHIO POLITICS.

It is with some gratification that the Plaindealer sees some signs of political activity throughout the State, and such activity is certainly needed. There is a great deal of unrest among Afro-Americans, due to a misconception that ought to be disabused from their minds at once, and it will take quite an effort to do it. If party managers are wise they will commence the work at once.

Professor Jenks would have a very fruitful field for investigation on the money in politics question in Detroit. No man is going around forging and lying for political purposes unless there is something in it. Yet this is the case in the present Democratic effort to make it appear that a large number of Afro-Americans are supporting that party. Last week the Free Press had a large list of young Afro-Americans purporting to be the nucleus of a Democratic club. A visit to every one who represents one whit of respectability shows that their names were obtained through subterfuge and fraud. A fellow who rotates in the role of a preacher, lecturer and politician, is engineering the job and is getting well paid for it. As the Democrats expect to spend a large fund in corrupting voters, House might as well get his share as any body else, and the more he gets the less there will be for others. This is the usual Democratic method to corrupt men if possible and then hold them up to scorn as the "dangerous class" in politics. If there are any young men in Detroit who wish to be Democrats they should never join clubs and give some scheming rascal a chance to line his pockets at their expense.

When the Honorable Frederick Douglass contributed his article on Southern lynching to the North American Review, a number of Southern editors became very much disturbed at the wide circulation such obnoxious truths would be given. The strange fact however is that the majority of the papers that did the most kicking, have always counseled and abetted these crimes, instead of upholding the law and the advocacy of humanity. At the recent Afro-American Press convention arrangements were made for a wider dissemination of Southern barbarities than ever before. Mrs. Impey, editor of the Anti Caste, an English publication, was at the meeting and pledged her help. As a consequence all Europe will be flooded with the barbaric crimes, committed in America, by its best Southern citizens in the shadow of churches and in the courts of justice. The associated press dispatches will not be allowed to smother the real facts or excuse them as has always been the case heretofore.

Common Democratic Method.

Winchester, Ky., Oct. 4.—The first official registration under the new constitution of Kentucky took place in towns of the first, second, third and fourth class to-day. This city, about 6,000 inhabitants, has been in the control of the Democrats for years, which power they have gained by money and bull-dozing, which always seems lawful in a Democratic state under an open ballot. The new law prohibits this character of fraud, and the Democrats say that their only chance was to prevent an honest and fair registration. Last night the Republicans thwarted a scheme to run the Afro-American vote out of town by free excursions, and to-day they came up to the polls threatening Afro-Americans with tax receipts. They also tried to disfranchise all those whose names did not appear on Democratic Assessors' books; but, as the looks show, they have fallen short by about three hundred. The City Council, which has but one Republican in it, fixed only one day for registration. In order to carry out plans in which they have utterly failed. This county has always gone from 300 to 500 Democratic, but the indications are now that it will give Harrison and Reid a small majority. Judge Liele, the Democratic candidate for Congress of this district, is a resident of this city and will probably carry the district by several hundred, as he is exceedingly popular. Democrats are not at all pleased with to-day's work.

Here Is Devotion.

Columbus, Oct. 4.—Gara Williams, a twelve-year-old blind Afro-American girl, was brought all the way from Magnolia, where she lived with her grandmother, to the blind Asylum here, with her eleven-year-old brother George as her only escort. George was in his day and generation; but was the blind girl's mainstay. He says that having his sister safely cared for in the asylum, he will walk home, leaving no money to pay for fare.

Less Wind and More Action.

To The Editor of the Plaindealer:—As usual the semi annual absorption of the interest of colored men here is engrossed in politics. Each man among us who hopes to get a job under the new dispensation of patronage, or to retain his present place, feels it incumbent on himself to manifest his zeal and exhibit his influence by organizing a political club and parading on every occasion. Within a month eight new clubs have been formed within the corporate limits of the city and every outlying suburb with ten or more colored male population has its own political club. And this too, notwithstanding there are at least four good permanent organizations with convenient and well furnished quarters, viz. The Ruffin club, the McKinley club, the Elliott club and the John Brown club. Every one of the white political leaders has his colored henchman, who demonstrates his loyalty by naming his club after his boss, and avows his opinion upon even the most insignificant subject, until the boss has been informed and his personal interests consulted. Oh, if we could only induce a race pride that would bring us together under a leader of our own, who could inspire one half the devotion these machine manipulators exact and receive from their colored henchman, who worship their bosses as little gods whom they seem to consider immutable and immortal.

I was amused, but not surprised, at the grand political demonstration in the Music hall, Saturday night. More colored clubs marched into the hall than white ones, and every one preceded by a band or drum corps, most of them by bands for which some of them boastingly asserted they "paid forty dollars for music." As each entered, the assembled multitude yelled and cheered and the members on taking their seats at once began speculating and calculating which club had received the greatest ovation. How we love to march! This wind jamming compliment of applause is about all that most of them will receive for their enthusiastic and devoted efforts in behalf of the grand old party. All of them combined have less influence in securing recognition by the appointment of a colored man to some petty position, than the endorsement and recommendation of any one active white politician. But who cares for expenses, so long as we may march "Whoo! Whoo! Keep step there and don't get your legs tangled up with each other!"

The Blaine club entered with more men in line than all the colored clubs together could have strung out. The audience went wild and as they fled down the aisle the colored clubs gave a series of yells that sounded as if pandemonium had been let loose. The members looked over at the colored clubs quarters in the hall, smiled broadly and passed on. The apathy, indifference and even opposition among white voters towards our county ticket is causing some apprehension to the thinking managers of party affairs. The campaign committee is working hard no doubt, to secure the election of a whole ticket, but their work is not so palpable to the general outside public as usual. In other words, they don't show their hand. The "still hunt" may be very good, but the rank and file need some enthusiasm injected into them or they are liable to think the ticket a lost anyhow and not worth while to vote. Of course, nothing affects us, for we would vote the ticket straight, even if there were no marching. Last year a few prominent colored men joined a movement to defeat the local ticket. The veterans of the Grand Army nominated an independent ticket and placed one of the colored voters on it for the legislature. His countrymen put out a newspaper and began to put in some good licks for the voters. But, alas, after two issues I found the paper had fopped, the legislative nominee had resigned and taken the stump for the G. O. P., and Wm. H. Parham was left alone to mourn in sackcloth and ashes the departure of his co-laborers in the spasmodic attempt to kick out of the traces. I have admired Parham more than ever, since that effort and though he came back into line he did so with dignity, and credit to himself. He gave the party a severe, but its all over now and the colored troops are again in line to march and fight nobly for the grand old Republican party.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 11, '92.

A Noted Character Gone.

Gen. T. Morris Chester, colored, died at the home of his parents in Harrisonburg, at the age of 88 years. After graduating from the Thetford Academy, in Vermont, in 1856, Mr. Chester went to Liberia, where he was superintendent of the Africans recaptured from American slave, and instructed them in schools and in the civilized methods of industry. He remained in Africa until the breaking out of the civil war, when he returned to America and assisted in the enlistment of colored soldiers in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts regiments. He was the war correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, with the Army of the James and Potomac; and it is said that his letter on the capture of Richmond was received twenty-four hours in advance of any other correspondent's. Mr. Chester visited Europe and passed the winter in Russia. He was cordially received by the Emperor Alexander.

He was afterwards received at the courts of Denmark, Sweden, Saxony and England. Mr. Chester studied law at Middle Temple Inn, London, and was admitted to the English bar in 1870, being the first colored lawyer in England. He returned to America in 1871 and settled in Louisiana where he practiced law and was prominent in the establishment of schools for the education of colored people. At the same time he was placed in command of the First brigade of the Louisiana Guard.

In 1872 he was appointed United States Commissioner, serving until 1875. In 1884 Mr. Chester became president of the Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow Railroad.

DOROTHY'S PRESENT.

A REALLY NEW AMERICAN STORY TO
1911
A Pretty Story Which Will Interest All
Brides, Past, Present and Prospective.
Of Course No Housewife Should
Read It.

So she was to be "married on the 14th" and I was "invited to be present." I knew it, for I was to be her bridesmaid, and we had spent weeks and months in planning it all, from the most insignificant ruffe to the very veil itself. But here was documentary evidence of it—a formal invitation.

Then it occurred to me that my wedding offering was still unselected. I must have been waiting for a special dispensation, I think, for I longed to give her something real—really real. Something bright and pure and sparkling and dainty and useful, like herself. And my income, compared with my aspirations, was ridiculously small, as it so often happens. But no one would think of Dorothy and "imitation" in the same breath. My gift must be "dainty." Small then. It must be "sparkling." Glass or china then. "Pure." White of course. "Useful." Cups and saucers. Exactly! And they ought to be Belleek, but that costs so much. Dorothy and I had asked the price of a beautiful imported cup at a pretentious shop on Fifth avenue, near Thirtieth street, and we felt like thieves for even touching it when the attendant said the price was \$6.25 for one. No, the outlook was not encouraging, but there's "nothing like trying again," as my grandmother used to say, and I started for town at once.

"I would like to see some white Belleek cups," I said to an attendant in a fashionable store not far from Broadway. "Certainly," and he took from a glass case the dearest little, pure white, scintillating bit of a cup with a gold brim and as light as a feather. It was my dream materialized, and I almost screamed with delight when he let me hold it. "This," he explained, "is American china." "Oh, dear, how provoking," said I, almost letting the bijou tumbler; "I want it real—not any American stuff." I think his eyes twinkled, but he replied very gravely and politely: "This is real. You doubtless know (clever man) that 'Belleek' is the name of a town in Ireland where this ware was first produced. The proper clays are found in this country in abundance, and ten years ago ex-Congressman J. H. Brewer, of New Jersey, paid a man three times as much as he was receiving in Ireland to come here and work for him. Other potters, who pay their workmen as good wages, have found out the secret since, and there is no more delicate china made in the world than some we get from Trenton, and none so cheaply sold in the United States as this American."

"Well, I should think that American potters must be very good men to pay their workers three times as much as they could get in Europe, but how can they afford it?"

"The protective tariff."

"You are going to tell me about that McKinley bill?"

"Do you object to it?"

"Oh, I don't know anything about it, really; but it must be a very good or a very bad thing, people talk about it so much."

"Here are the facts; you shall judge of its 'goodness' or 'badness' yourself: The McKinley bill forces the foreign potter to pay sixty cents for the privilege of selling 100 cents' worth of decorated china in this country—that is, there is a tariff of 60 per cent. on that class of goods. This is so that the workman here may be paid sixty cents more for a dollar's worth of work than are the same class of people in Europe. That enables our working potters to live better and happier lives than do those in Europe, and brings a class of men among us who are encouraged to produce the most artistic results. There is so much competition among the native potters that the price to customers is low. The price is eighty cents each."

"Eighty cents and real, and I saw an imported one for \$6.25! Well, I think the McKinley bill is a very good thing indeed. Give me half a dozen of them right away, please." It seemed so wonderful that by buying this cup, which was the very thing I wanted, for eighty cents, instead of paying \$6.25 for an imported one, I was helping one of my own countrymen and his family to live three times as well as they could do in Europe.

It had never before occurred to me that that tariff had anything to do with us girls. I thought it was all about tin pans—plate, I mean—and it seemed to me then and now that if we began our encouragement at home "charity beginnings" would take care of themselves. Why, it is so simple I feel as if I must take a hand at voting happiness and comfort to working people.

I went home with a light heart. I had found what I was looking for and much more. With a yard of white satin and another of rose colored I covered a case for the precious cups. My present cost \$6.50, cups and all. This note came from Dorothy:

HERRIN, YOU DEAR GIRL—It's the prettiest and daintiest thing I have had. But you shouldn't have spent so much money on me. Ned says it makes him think of me, being pink and white and bright, and—but he says a good many perfectly absurd things anyway. I am so happy about everything, and so pleased with your gift. It's just what I wanted. You must show me how you make that delicious tea, and we will christen my beautiful china together. Always your Dorothy.

There! I say, and so will Dorothy, when I tell her my experience. "Long may the protective tariff wave!" We girls are not ungrateful to our Uncle Sam, if we but understand what he is doing for our happiness. Dorothy and I heard too much about "protection," and too little about "American-made goods," and other homelike things, at home; and during that "finishing" process, we had read "The American Boy" by G. A. E. Reardon.

"MICKLE'S STILL" DEPART.

Mr. Mickle, Greatly Vigorously, at the Washington Reunion.

General Sikes still "has it in" for Mr. Cleveland, addressing his old comrades of the Third Corps in a practical way the services which the soldiers of the Union armies had rendered their country in its hour of peril. But he said more, and these are some of his words: "You are going home now, and there is something I want you to take home with you. Ponder it; teach it to your children; tell it to your neighbors. It is this truth: That the people of the United States will see that no man is ever elected to an office of profit and trust in this country who opposes the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the Union." That was a saber thrust at Mr. Cleveland, who was never so merry as when hunting for half a reason to veto a widow's pension. The report continues: "The general leaned on his crutches as he spoke these words, and the sharp, idiomatic, merciless sentence, clean cut, through the air like the slash of a cavalry saber. He rammed the words home hard, as Captain Bigelow did the last charge of the Massachusetts battery of the Third Corps, and the effect was as instantaneous as when Captain Bigelow pulled the lockstring. In a moment what was left of the old Third Corps spoke with its old charging ring in its opinion of the man whose only joke was cut at the expense of disabled veterans. 'Three cheers for the man who made that speech,' cried Comrade General Carr, springing to his feet, and again the charging cry of the old Third Corps rang out into the night of Grand Army place and rolled up to the White House." General Sikes was evidently right when he waved his crutch in the Chicago convention and declared that Grover Cleveland would never receive the votes of the men who fought to preserve the Union.

PERTINENT QUERIES.

Some Knotty Questions for Democrats to Answer.

If foreigners do not pay the duties, why should they remove their factories to the United States?

If the United States is not producing tin plate in commercial quantities, why are sixty Welsh tin plate works idle?

If the McKinley wool duties did not protect American wool prices, why has the price of wool fallen in the London market over 21 per cent. since January, 1890, while in the same time the fall in the price of American wool has been only 7 per cent?

Why should Democratic Labor Commissioner Peck's report, showing how the McKinley law has increased wages and given life to industry, cause such great sorrow in the free trade camp?

If the tariff has caused strikes, why were there 1,740 fewer strikes in New York State in 1891 than there were in 1890?

Is the example of Grover Cleveland, who immediately before his first nomination for the presidency confessed that he "didn't know a thing about the tariff" and who wrote his tariff message at the dictation of southern free traders, a better one for Democrats to follow than that of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Benton and Randall?

With cost of living lower and farm prices higher than two years ago, as admitted by Democratic Senators Carlisle and Harris, would not the farmer be foolish indeed were he to vote against protection, the farmer's policy?

Are the free traders who attempted to nullify the constitution in 1832 and rebelled against it in 1861 better judges of its provisions than the protectionists who fought and bled for it during five long years of war?—American Economist.

You are going home now, and there is something I want you to take home with you. Ponder it; teach it to your children; tell it to your neighbors. It is this truth: That the people of the United States will see that no man is ever elected to an office of profit and trust in this country who opposes the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the rebellion.—General Sikes at G. A. E. Reunion Sept. 21.

Harrison on the Battlefield.

It was almost the middle of May, 1864, before Colonel Harrison had an opportunity to participate in one of those great battles which have become historic. Resaca was the field upon which he made for himself a reputation for coolness and personal valor which none can assail. He led on foot the charge of his brigade upon a formidable redoubt. Away in advance of the first regiments he ran across the valley, which to so many was the valley of death, and still in the lead he climbed the hill on which scores fell to rise no more. Colonel Harrison was among the first to cross the parapet. It has been said he was the very first. A hand to hand combat ensued, the gunners defending themselves with their rammers and the assailants attacking with their clubbed muskets; officers exchanged pistol shots. It was in fact one of the rare instances of a genuine bayonet charge without a shot fired except by the defenders of the redoubt. The air rang with victorious cheers, and for awhile the inclosure was a scene of frantic joy. The colors had all been borne inside, and to both friend and enemy in the distance they announced that the height was gained.—Washington Star.

The Canadian farmer pays fifteen cents duty for taking his barley across the line into the United States. How can it be said that the consumer pays the duty? It comes out of the pockets of the Canadian farmers.—St. John A. Macdonald.

Under the reciprocity agreement special favors have been secured for our exports of agricultural products, and our exports of such products have been greatly increased.—Harrison's Letter of Acceptance to 700.

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

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- Annual copy, 50 cents; Six months, 25 cents; Three months, 15 cents; Single copy, 5 cents.



Mr. James Cole, Jr., is on the sick list.

Miss Ida Champ left Tuesday for a lengthy visit to Chicago.

Joseph Price left last Sunday evening for St. Johns, Mich.

Mrs. Augustin Johnson, of Simcoe, Ont., has moved her family to the city.

George Santee left last Tuesday for Syracuse, N. Y., for a four weeks visit.

The Willing Workers will meet at the residence of Mrs. Anna Wilson on Adams avenue.

The Cadillac waiters gave an enjoyable promenade concert at Stanley hall, Monday evening.

John Mosley, who has been visiting friends in Baltimore and Hagerstown, Md., have returned home.

Messrs. Wm. Abernathy and Wm. Weston took the examination last week to join the Masonic Order.

Mrs. Ramsey, and daughter Carrie, of Canton, are in the city, the guest of Mrs. H. H. Williams.

Dr. Edward Harris, of Garnett, Kansas, passed through the city, Tuesday, enroute to London to Chicago.

Mrs. Lulu Owens has returned home from her trip to Washington, D. C. Her visit was a delightful one.

Mrs. Thos. Garrison and daughter Louise have returned home from their visit to Pittsburgh and Washington.

Mrs. Harriet Smith, who has been spending the past month with relatives in Washington has returned.

Joseph Bush, formerly of Detroit, now of New York city, was home on a visit to his mother, relatives and friends.

Mrs. T. J. Rice, and her daughter, Nellie, have returned from a delightful visit with relatives in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Georgia Hackley, and daughter Queenie, have returned home from a two months visit to Mrs. Hackley, of Denver, Colo.

Mr. Arthur Dean, of Fenton, N. J., is making Detroit his home and is occupying a chair at Mr. Alex. Moore's new barber shop.

Frank List, of Boston, Mass., formerly an old Detroit boy, is in the city visiting his many friends. Frank is the type of fashion.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Lucy Williams to Mr. Elmer M. Lewis, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at St. Matthews church.

The name of the physician attending Mrs. Johnson, of Clinton st., is Dr. W. H. Haynes, instead of Harris, as appeared in last weeks issue.

Mrs. Amelia Crawford and Miss Katie Crawford, after a few days visit to Mrs. Jane Gregory, have returned to their home in Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Odd Fellows are preparing to initiate into their order a large number of young men, among whom are Messrs. Cromwell and Benj. Lambert, George Learo and many others.

As we go to press the news is received of the nomination of W. W. Ferguson for the State Legislature. Mr. Ferguson's nomination is a popular one and will add strength to the ticket.

The Earnest Endeavorers held their election of officers last Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. Winborn, Brewster st., after which Mr. Reuben Bates entertained the members at luncheon.

John Brown W. R. C. 198, will hold a camp fire, in honor of Department president, Mrs. Cornelia Perry, at Newsboys' Hall, 45 Monroe Ave., Thursday evening next. A fine program has been prepared and the public is cordially invited. Prof. D. A. Straker will preside and Rev. John M. Henderson will deliver the address.

Mr. R. T. Shewcraft has again entered the Detroit Art Academy for the purpose of contesting for the foreign scholarship, to be awarded by that academy to the scholar doing the best life class work in school. It is hoped that Mr. Shewcraft will be successful in capturing the scholarship, as he is a worthy and deserving young man.

Meeting Of Grand Encampment I. O. O. F., Flint, Oct. 11 '92

A special train will leave Detroit at 7:30 a. m. via the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Ry.

The Flint there will be a Grand Parade and prize drill and other amusements too numerous to mention.

All I. O. O. F. and friends of Canton Detroit No. 1 P. M. and of the order are invited to join this excursion. Round trip rate only \$1.90 valid to return on any train within 5 days from October 11th.

Tickets to be had of Committee and at Depot, morning of excursion.

Cooks for Hotels and Restaurants as well as for private families are fast settling down to the conviction that Salivation oil is absolutely necessary for burns, scalds, and chapped hands, and they show their faith by keeping it on hand.

Mich. Cent. Excursion to World's Fair on account of the Deductory Circumstances, World's Columbian Exposition, The Michigan Central will, on October 19th to 22nd inclusive, sell tickets to Chicago and return at one and one-third the round trip, good for return until Oct. 24th, not good on trains 19 and 20, The Detroit and Alpena Ticket Office, 25 Woodward Ave. and at depot, foot of Third St.



In conversation the other day, some very charming girls were complaining of a lack of attention from the gentlemen of their acquaintance, and one openly bewailed her lack of talent and plain features as the cause. Now the Glimmer has a secret for these young girls, which he gives them in confidence. It is this—continued pleasantness will have its effect on the most strong hearted man. There never was one worth looking at, who could resist it, and a woman who makes the man she likes believe that she does not know the meaning of worry, who always has for him a pleasant smile and a word of welcome, will find that tender thoughts of her are creeping into his heart and that her pleasant words, if spoken are more potent than the charms of a prize beauty. Men are selfish and do light to bask in perpetual sunshine. So if you would win make the art of pleasing a science, and study it until you have mastered it.

If there is one person more disagreeable than another its the person who plumes himself on arising at an unearthly hour in the morning as if the good old habit of sleep was something so reprehensible that there was virtue in controlling it. There is no particular virtue in early rising. To be good for some thing after one is up is the important thing. Good sleep both in its quality and duration is health, harmony and consequently happiness. Half the cranks who perform their morning work by candle light and crow over the amount of work they accomplish before noon, are so worn out and exhausted before night that they make life unendurable to all around them. Eighteen to twenty hours of good nature is a terrible strain on the best of us and it was probably in the interests of peace and good will as well as health that sleep was invented.

It has been said that the slang of to-day is the good usage of to-morrow, but the Glimmer is inclined to doubt the assertion. For were it true, it would take a whole set of encyclopedias to hold the vocabulary of the next generation. Idioms would become so localized that it would take an ordinary life time to master our own language in its entirety. Not long ago the Glimmer visited an uptown residence which was pleasantly furnished and brilliantly lighted tables were laid for cards and the hostess in evening dress looked charming as she awaited the arrival of the guests of the evening. They came and after passing pleasant greetings, began the games that were to form the evening's entertainment. The Glimmer had been to many of these affairs and the scenes were familiar, but a glance at this party had they remained in the midst of a literary circle, well versed in purest of the Queen's English. Every act was graceful, every countenance bespoke intelligence and every manner showed refinement. But when dame grabbed unheeded those tongues, Mr. Noah Webster would have failed to recognize his native tongue, and would have thought himself among a strange people. Slang is as indispensable now as chewing gum or suspenders. The varied conversation denoted the versatility of the individual members of the company. One group discussed foreign affairs, another the coming election, another society fads and still another sporting topics, yet the inevitable slang phrase was in it all.

Like every dog, every fad has its day. There was the hange fad. For a time ladies collected carved dimes and quarters with the initials of the donor on them, and while the less favored sisters of the forests content themselves with necklaces of bird's bills, Buffalo teeth, small shells and bear claws, the "sassy girl" swings from her well rounded arm the shining tokens of admirers. That fad soon went into a state of innocuous desuetude and the friendship ring took its place. There were rings galore until the most unfortunate maid of the beau-catchers persuasion was surfeited. The fad now in vogue is the china cup and saucer craze. This is the most practical diversion yet suggested and the Glimmer is one of its most earnest devotees. You can give as many ladies a cup as one wishes or as many as his pocket can afford. When one has completed the dozen all the admirers are invited in to join. Just think of so much admiration for a single object gathered around one fad board drinking chocolate. If a girl can't make match out of a pick of twelve she is hard to suit and will have to wait until the next fad comes along.

The pages of the world's history are replete with the achievements of the black race. Its scholars, its orators, its mathematicians, its scientists and its soldiers have proven that "Fleecy locks and dark complexion Do not alter nature's claim."

About the year 1700 there was born in Jamaica, W. I., a Negro who lived to be 70 years of age. His name was Francis Williams. Struck with the conspicuous talents of this Negro, the Duke of Montague became his personal friend and sent him to England to be educated. During his sojourn in Europe he published a poem commencing: "Welcome, welcome, brother debtor," which obtained so much vogue in England that certain individuals, irritated at discovering anything meritorious emanating from a Negro, attempted, but without success, to dispute its being exclusively his own production. Long's history of Jamaica contains a flattering reference to this scholarly Negro. Williams wrote several poems in Latin, one addressed to George Hamilton, the Governor of Jamaica. His name is also mentioned in the Memoirs of the Duke of Devonshire.

Canton, Miss. Oct. 8.—Serenades are the latest fad in Canton. Wedding bells resounded at the Second Baptist church last night. Mrs. Fannie Douglas and Mr. ... were joined in the rites of holy matrimony, by Rev. Davis.

The teachers of our Madison county, both white and colored, are having a hard time. In the recent examination it is rumored that only five white and fifteen colored teachers secured licenses. We are glad to note that the colored people of our town are enterprising enough to hold a county fair. In spite of hard times they are cheerful and are determined to have a good time.

Rev. J. H. Hibber, of the M. E. church, left in haste for Vicksburg, yesterday morning, on receiving a telegram from the "better half." He had already received a letter announcing the illness of his infant, and we suspect the "wonder" is better. Bro. Hibber is a distinguished member of the true type and we sincerely hope that Providence will bless his loved ones from all his travels.

Mr. Henry Cage is the father of a bouncing boy. Mr. Newt Handy who for fifteen years has been identified with the teachers of this place is making strenuous efforts to become a member of the legal profession. We wish him every success and hope he may become an able lawyer.

Mr. Philip Bartley, one of the most wealthy Afro-Americans in Canton, seems to have acquired his wealth by diligently "minding his own business."

Mrs. Edith Hall is still very ill. She has a lingering illness, her husband is very devoted to her and spares no pains to make her comfortable. We hope for her a speedy recovery.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of a short visit at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Jordan. Mrs. Jordan is an estimable lady, and a brilliant conversationalist. She was formerly a resident of Washington, D. C.

Depression prevails among the farmers and merchants of this county, owing to the short cotton crop, and the low prices paid for that staple. One firm has already suspended business, and ere the season expires many more consignments will be made.

Every few days we notice colored men on the streets seeking employment, who have abandoned the cotton fields.

Mr. J. W. Chambers, of Pickens, a wealthy Afro-American farmer, paid a flying visit to our little city today.

The celebrated poet, Placido, a Spanish Negro, who in the summer of 1844 was exiled, with eleven others, at Havana, Cuba, for having been concerned in an alleged conspiracy to obtain liberty for the Black population—the slaves of the Spanish inhabitants, was beloved and appreciated by the most respectable young men of Havana who united to purchase his freedom. On the day of his execution this brave and intelligent Negro marched from the chapel to his death with a crucifix in his hands, reciting in a loud voice a beautiful prayer in verse of his own composition. Maria Chapman has translated it into English. I have space for one verse:

Being of infinite goodness! God almighty! I hasten in mine agony to Thee. Reading the hateful veil of calumny, Stretch forth Thine arm, Omnipotent, in pity; E'face this ignominy from my brow Wherewith the world is fain to brand it now.

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"PREPARE FOR WINTER."

WE CAN QUOTE THE MOST FAVORABLE PRICES ON SHOES THAT ARE

AS WARM AS MUSTARD

CALL AND SEE OUR LINE OF COLD-EXTERMINATORS AT ZERO PRICES.

EISMAN & MAY, YOUR SHOEMEN

AT 85 GRATIOT AVE.



Is still at the front! You can rely on it! It never fails to perform a cure!

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

is sold by all dealers for 25c

Don't be misled. If a dealer offers you some other "just as good" brand, get the old reliable Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. No imitations are so good.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco

REGISTRATION. CITY CLERK'S OFFICE. DETROIT, OCT. 10, 1892.

To the Qualified Electors of the City of Detroit: Notice is hereby given that the District Boards of Registration of the several wards and election districts of the City of Detroit under and by virtue of "An Act to preserve the purity of elections and to guard against the abuse of the elective franchise by the registration of electors," and all acts, amendatory thereof, and in accordance with the charter of the City of Detroit, will meet on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1892 from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 6 o'clock p. m. continuously week by week at the following places in their respective wards and election districts for the purpose of making a perfect record, as near as may be, of all persons residing in each ward and election district who are qualified electors under the laws...

First Ward, First District—At the Franklin House, corner of Bates and Larned streets.

First Ward, Second District—At No. 59 Monroe avenue.

First Ward, Third District—At Galletta's barn, No. 176 John R. street.

First Ward, Fourth District—At Galletta's barn, No. 178 John R. street.

First Ward, Fifth District—At the office of Recreation Park, Brady street.

First Ward, Sixth District—At the store No. 151 Canfield avenue.

First Ward, Seventh District—At Eastman's drug store, No. 1354 Woodward avenue.

First Ward, Eighth District—At the barn on Hamlin avenue rear of 1614 Woodward avenue.

Second Ward, First District—At No. 17 Lafayette avenue.

Second Ward, Second District—At Perkins' Hotel barn, on Middle street.

Second Ward, Third District—At No. 59 Montcalm street.

Second Ward, Fourth District—At No. 402 Cass avenue.

Second Ward, Fifth District—At No. 701 Woodward avenue.

Second Ward, Sixth District—At No. 715 Woodward avenue.

Second Ward, Seventh District—At No. 974 Cass avenue.

Second Ward, Eighth District—At No. 1477 Woodward avenue.

Second Ward, Ninth District—On Fifth avenue at the first house west of Woodward avenue.

Third Ward, First District—At the house of C. W. Sheriff, No. 90 Champian street.

Third Ward, Second District—At the house of Frank V. Klotz, No. 161 Gratiot avenue.

Third Ward, Third District—At the house of C. Meyers, No. 402 Antoine street.

Third Ward, Fourth District—At the house of Joseph Kreizinger, No. 613 Antoine street.

Third Ward, Fifth District—At the house of N. L. Koeng, No. 156 Canfield avenue.

Third Ward, Sixth District—At the house of John J. Wellman, No. 219 Milwaukee avenue.

Fourth Ward, First District—At the house of Mr. Scripps on the north side of Congress street, two doors west of First street.

Fourth Ward, Second District—At the house of E. Q. Pardee, No. 72 Jones street.

Fourth Ward, Third District—At the house of Fred M. Burton, No. 278 Second street.

Fourth Ward, Fourth District—At the bakery of J. F. Brill, No. 506 Third street.

Fourth Ward, Fifth District—At the store of F. J. Henning, corner of Third avenue and Tuscola street.

Fourth Ward, Sixth District—At the Detroit Skating and Curling Club, corner Fourth avenue and Gold street.

Fourth Ward, Seventh District—At laundries of M. J. Wirhey, No. 1125 Third avenue.

Fourth Ward, Eighth District—At the house of Fred Stock, No. 978 Crawford street.

Fifth Ward, First District—At the house of Thomas Knox, No. 308 Congress street.

Fifth Ward, Second District—At the house of Wm. Kemter, corner of Rivard and Catherine streets.

Fifth Ward, Third District—At the barber shop of Louis Chew, No. 459 Rivard street.

Fifth Ward, Fourth District—At the barber shop of George Hoffmeyer, No. 684 Rivard street.

Fifth Ward, Fifth District—At the house of Jacob Saar, No. 398 Harper avenue.

Sixth Ward, First District—At the house of Michael Breen, No. 21 Seventh street.

Sixth Ward, Second District—At the store of John Shule, No. 159 Seventh street.

Sixth Ward, Third District—At the store of S. H. Jones, No. 392 Michigan avenue.

Sixth Ward, Fourth District—At the house of D. B. Phillips, No. 372 Seventh street.

Sixth Ward, Fifth District—At the house of A. Allardyce, No. 456 Sixth street.

Sixth Ward, Sixth District—At the store of J. W. Hayes, No. 804 Seventh street.

Sixth Ward, Seventh District—At the house of Frederick Gay, 360 Warren avenue.

Sixth Ward, Eighth District—At the store of W. J. Walton, 573 Lincoln avenue.

Seventh Ward, First District—At the house of J. H. Grieshaber, No. 157 Orleans street.

Seventh Ward, Second District—At the house of C. Kariser, No. 237 Mullett street.

Seventh Ward, Third District—At the house of A. Muer, No. 2 Jay street.

Seventh Ward, Fourth District—At the house of Frank Reich, No. 556 Hippolee street.

Seventh Ward, Fifth District—At the house of Frank Kowalski, No. 376 Canfield avenue.

Seventh Ward, Sixth District—At the house of C. Peck, No. 1528 Russell street.

Eighth Ward, First District—At No. 77 Twelfth street.

Eighth Ward, Second District—At No. 253 Baker street.

Eighth Ward, Third District—At No. 160 National avenue.

Eighth Ward, Fourth District—At No. 747 Grand River avenue.

Eighth Ward, Fifth District—At No. 983 Twelfth street.

Eighth Ward, Sixth District—At the northwest corner of Kirby avenue and Twelfth street.

Ninth Ward, First District—At the house of Ferdinand Theus, No. 152 St. Aubin avenue.

Tenth Ward, Second District—At the house of Charles Tapert, corner of Mullett and Chene streets.

Ninth Ward, Third District—At the house of Jacob Frey, No. 325 St. Aubin avenue.

Ninth Ward, Fourth District—At No. 255 St. Joseph street.

Ninth Ward, Fifth District—At No. 1329 St. Aubin avenue.

Ninth Ward, Sixth District—At the house of H. Lemke, on St. Aubin avenue, second house North of Pillsbury avenue.

Tenth Ward, First District—At the store of Phillip Janowski, corner of Howard and Sixteenth streets.

Tenth Ward, Second District—At the house of Geo. C. Carter, No. 759 River street.

Eleventh Ward, First District—At the house of Henry C. Campbell, No. 372 Sixteenth street.

Tenth Ward, Fourth District—At the barber shop of Henry Winer, No. 427 Seventeenth street.

Tenth Ward, Fifth District—At the house of Frederick Bruggeman, No. 348 Magnolia street.

Tenth Ward, Sixth District—At the house of J. W. Patterson, No. 835 Sixteenth street.

Tenth Ward, Seventh District—At the store of Wm. P. Fraser, corner of Fourteenth and Harper avenues.

Eleventh Ward, First District—At the house of Charles Harrison, No. 134 Chene street.

Eleventh Ward, Second District—At the house of August Poljan, No. 334 Chene street.

Eleventh Ward, Third District—At the house of Wm. Schueler, No. 505 Jos Campau avenue.

Eleventh Ward, Fourth District—At No. 139 Grandy avenue.

Eleventh Ward, Fifth District—At No. 471 Grandy avenue.

Eleventh Ward, Sixth District—At No. 862 Mitchell avenue.

Twelfth Ward, First District—At the house of George Morrow, No. 131 Twenty-second street.

Twelfth Ward, Second District—At the house of David Cornell, No. 286 Twenty-second street.

Twelfth Ward, Third District—At the house of Sidney Savory, corner of Twenty-fifth and Myrtle streets.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth District—At the house of Wm. Kominaki, corner of twenty-fifth and Myrtle streets.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth District—At the house of T. H. B. Williams, corner of Twenty-fourth and Hudson streets.

Thirteenth Ward, First District—At No. 984 Jefferson avenue.

Thirteenth Ward, Second District—At No. 84 Elmwood avenue.

Thirteenth Ward, Third District—At the house of Bernard Wolf, No. 501 Elmwood avenue.

Thirteenth Ward, Fourth District—At the house of Thomas Smith, No. 936 Gratiot avenue.

Thirteenth Ward, Fifth District—At the house of Fred Ebb, No. 1049 Forreast avenue.

Fourteenth Ward, First District—At the house No. 1174 Fort street.

Fourteenth Ward, Second District—At the house No. 329 Dix avenue.

Fourteenth Ward, Third District—At the house No. 1179 Michigan avenue.

Fourteenth Ward, Fourth District—At the house No. 211 Twenty-sixth street.

Fourteenth Ward, Fifth District—At the house No. 1173 Kirby avenue.

Fifteenth Ward, First District—the store of John Stahl, No. 1393 Jefferson avenue.

Fifteenth Ward, Second District—At the house of Mary Bowen, No. 474 Bellevue avenue.

Fifteenth Ward, Third District—At the house of Fred Kreis, No. 1230 Gratiot avenue.

Fifteenth Ward, Fourth District—At the office of Carl Everding, corner Jefferson and Fisher avenues.

Sixteenth Ward, First District—At the house of John J. Johnson, Lee-ville.

Sixteenth Ward, Second District—At the house of W. W. Wilkinson, No. 1444 Fort street.

Sixteenth Ward, Third District—At the Methodist Mission, No. 109 Welch avenue.

Sixteenth Ward, Fourth District—At the house of Charles Kuhr, No. 1352 Michigan avenue.

Sixteenth Ward, Fifth District—At the house of Henry Kloenhammer, No. 1758 Michigan avenue.

When and where all electors must register their names to entitle them to the privileges of voting at the ensuing election. The following is a true copy of section 1 of article 7 of the constitution of this state, which fixes the qualifications of electors: "In all elections every male citizen, every male inhabitant residing in the state on the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, every male inhabitant residing in the state on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, pursuant to the laws thereof, six months preceding an election, or who has resided in this state two years and six months and declared his intention as aforesaid, and every "colored" male inhabitant of Indian descent, and native of the United States, and not a member of any tribe, shall be an elector or entitled to vote at any election, unless he shall be above the age of twenty-one years and has resided in this state three months and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote ten days next preceding such election. "Provided, That in time of war, insurrection or rebellion no qualified elector in the actual military service of the United States, or of this state, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the township, ward or state in which he resides, and the legislature shall have the power and shall provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote and for the canvass and return of their votes to the township or ward election district in which they respectively reside, or otherwise." By order of the Common Council. Charles R. Foster, City Clerk.

JAMES CORNELL

PAINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

—DEALER IN—

PAPER HANGING

AND FRISCOING.

Wall Paper 5c. per Roll.

55 BRUCE ST. DETROIT.

SHAFFER'S SHAM!

HOW HIS HEART "FAIRLY BLEEDS" FOR THE SOLDIERS.

His Commandship as Great a Delusion and a Shame as Judge Morris's.—Partisan-ship Superior to Patriotism in the State Land Office.

From the State Republican: Land Commissioner Shaffer is reported as saying once on a time, about two years ago, that his heart "fairly bled" for his soldier comrades. Inasmuch as Mr. Shaffer is making his run for re-election on his soldier record it may not be out of place to just recall a bit of history in connection with the land office. When the hero of Culp's farm was accidentally installed as high chief mogul of the office there were

Veterans of the late war employed there, Messrs. Cameron, Hamilton, Lewis, Havens, Bowen and Noyes. When the grand old man from Cass stepped in they were asked to step out, and in their places have been appointed

One (1) Just one veteran, a Democrat by the name of Olds.

How that heart must have bled. The places of these veterans have been filled, and are now occupied by whom?

Well, for instance. There is: Shaffer, Miss Sadie, clerk state land commissioner, salary \$1,200 per annum. Shaffer, Miss Gertrude, clerk land commissioner, salary \$1,000 per annum. Shaffer, William T. S., clerk land commissioner, salary \$1,000 per annum.

All of the above reside with Mr. Land Commissioner George T. at 704 Ottawa street west, and are his daughters and son.

The other employees of the office are anything but old veterans.

How do old soldiers like this record? Old soldiers, even Democrats, should hesitate, and look up this man's record before they throw away their ballot.

When the general came to Lansing in the capacity of land commissioner he announced his intention of paying the mortgage on his farm from the proceeds of the family salary grab. He has without doubt been successful, as he told a friend on the train recently that the mortgage had been "lifted" and he was on his way to Cass county to purchase an adjoining eighty acres. This last "eighty" is to be purchased with money that should have gone to veterans for services performed.

How that heart does bleed.

American and Canadian Farmers.

Immediately after his return from the Chicago convention, Don M. Dickinson retired to his country home at Trenton, to rest from his arduous labors in the nomination of Cleveland. He was called upon to address the citizens of that place at a Democratic ratification meeting, held on the evening of June 29. He spoke on the tariff question and endeavored to convince his hearers that the lot of the Canadian farmer is much happier than that of the American farmer under the protective tariff system. That part of his speech, taken from The Detroit Free Press report, is quoted below.

In ludicrous contrast with Mr. Dickinson's rainbow-hued picture of agricultural felicity on the other side of the river, stands a comparison made by the Windsor Evening Record under date of Sept. 5. Here are the two pictures in "deadly parallelism."

DICKINSON. Take the American farmer who brings his hay to market. After bringing a ton in from his farm he sells it for the sum of \$2. Desiring a new plow he takes the proceeds from the sale of his hay and purchases the plow for \$5, using the dollar derived from the sale of the hay to pay for his plow.

Now in comparison with the American farmer, let us see how the farmer from Canada fares. He brings a load to the American market, pays the tariff, which the American purchaser subsequently pays, and then has all with which to purchase a plow. What does he pay for his plow—the same as the American farmer? He is asked \$13 for it. He pays under this beautiful system of protection, but if he goes back to Canada with \$4 in his pocket, the American farmer goes back to his home with nothing but an over-priced plow and no money.

The attempt to make the people believe that a Canadian farmer can buy for \$7 "the same identical plow that the American farmer is asked \$13 for," could not have been made by anyone, except a politician whose ideas of American markets have been warped by Democratic necessities. Such discriminations are nowhere made by hardware merchants. The statement is absurd on its face. The Evening Record on the contrary cites authorities for its market prices.

This is the one great issue, and there can be no doubt as to the verdict of American intelligence and patriotism upon it in November. No Free Trade! No Pawser Labor!—N. Y. Free.

Read the Plaindealer.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

The President's Prompt Action in the Venezuelan Matter.

Venezuela's appeal for protection from the threatening encroachments of Great Britain upon the territory of that little republic, which was made in vain to this country in 1887, when Secretary Bayard was at the head of the state department, has been answered by President Harrison. The situation is one which will undoubtedly give an opportunity for the emphatic assertion by the president of the famous Monroe doctrine—an assertion which was evaded by President Cleveland's administration, despite the pathetic appeal of the Venezuelan government.

The sealed instructions which were delivered to Admiral Walker on board the Chicago intrusted him with a mission more important, it is believed, than any that has been confided to an American naval officer in recent years. Agents of the government of Great Britain have taken possession, unduly and forcibly, of the port of Barima, at the mouth of the Orinoco, which up to that time had been possessed by Venezuela, whose title to it was indisputable. It is only necessary to cast a glance at the map of South America in order to see the vast importance of this aggressive step of Great Britain. When a European maritime power has once obtained a foothold at Barima it absolutely controls the Orinoco river and its numerous affluents. Through that artery it may penetrate as far as the Rio de La Plata. Venezuela is therefore not the only American republic that is at the mercy of the naval power that gets control of the Orinoco river. Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay are likewise at its mercy. Much interest is felt in President Harrison's instruction to Admiral Walker. It is believed they will be found to be in his usual vigorous and firm tone, which has more than once in the past brought a prompt recognition from Great Britain and other foreign powers.

A DEMOCRATIC MANUFACTURER.

He Tells Why He Proposes to Vote for Harrison.

Florien Grosjean, the head of the La Lance & Grosjean Manufacturing company, of Woodhaven, Long Island, has announced his intention to vote this year for Harrison, protection and reciprocity. Mr. Grosjean has always been a Democrat.

The big factory of the company of which Mr. Grosjean is the president manufactures agate ironware and gives employment steadily to 1,400 men. The factory building covers six acres. The people who labor under its roof take away several thousand dollars in wages for each day of their toil.

Mr. Grosjean gives a clear reason for the faith that is in him. "I am," he said, "very fond of Mr. Cleveland. I have always voted the Democratic ticket, and have done what I could to help elect it. Both times that Mr. Cleveland ran I voted and worked for him, but I can no longer antagonize my own interests, and the interests of the 1,400 men in my employ, by lending encouragement to a free trade propaganda. It is plain to me that the establishment of a free trade system would eventually force us to close our factory and throw out of work the operatives."

Sees Himself as Others See Him.



"What is a tin plate liar, pa?" "A tin plate liar, my son, is a man who tries to get into office by saying that the tin plate industry established by the Republican McKinley law amounts to nothing, when in fact he knows that there were 20,000,000 pounds made in this country last year, \$6,000,000 of capital invested and thousands of men given employment in this new industry."

Increased commerce in the first full year under the McKinley law over the last full year of the old law, \$210,540,510; increased exports, \$17,449,346; increased revenue, \$51,367,650; increase in imports free of duty, \$192,332,143.

Opposed to G. A. R. Recognition.

I notice that every senator and representative who had served in the rebel army steadily voted against giving us any recognition or extending us any courtesy. That I much regret. We were ever their honorable antagonists. Magnanimously we have forgiven them, restored them to the citizenship and honors and emoluments of the country which we prevented them from betraying and ruining. We visited them when they did burial honors to their fallen chiefs, going almost so far as to march beneath the flag of a stricken treason. Surely after twenty-five years they should have forgiven us for having vanquished them in the interests of freedom, nationality, humanity, and above all of their own children.—Veteran in New York Paper.

I have arrived at the age of fully threescore and have been a lifelong Democrat, but I am fully satisfied that Cleveland is not the friend of the soldier and should not receive our support.—General E. O. Beers.

When the McKinley law imposing a duty of two dollars a pound on Sumatra leaf went into effect the price of Connecticut tobacco increased from sixteen cents to twenty-six cents, and the actual profits of the farmer were more than doubled. It is estimated that the tobacco growers have already gained \$1,000,000 by the law.

I tell you, sir, the old soldiers will not vote for Cleveland. He cannot carry New York.—General Sickles.

TARIFF KICKERS.

THE BRITISHERS AND DEMOCRATS KICK IN UNISON.

Equally Opposed to Our Protective System—What the English Manufacturers and Newspapers Are Saying—Openly Opposed to Our Tariff.

There can no longer be any doubt that the British free traders are not only very much displeased with our protective tariff policy, but are anxious for Democratic success in the coming election in order to see the tariff destroyed. One of the most striking evidences of this is found in a collection of clippings from British newspapers and trade journals, made by Hon. A. C. Bowen, of Denver, while spending a few weeks in England. They show the greatest bitterness on the part of the manufacturers, who say that the American tariff, under the McKinley law and its reciprocity features, is absolutely destroying British commerce in the countries where they have been fostering trade by large expenditures for years.

The British journals make no secret of their hope for Democratic success. The London Times says: "Englishmen can feel little sympathy for either of the parties engaged in this ignoble struggle, but undoubtedly our interests as a trading country must make us wish success to the Democrats, who now, for the first time, go to the polls as the avowed champions of free trade."

Commenting on the advantages which our reciprocity treaties give American commerce over that from Great Britain, The Colliers Guardian, a very influential British industrial journal, complained bitterly that the very countries where Englishmen have invested great sums in public and private enterprises should give American manufacturers great advantages over those of England. It says frankly that the protective policy which the Republican party has fostered and the Democrats opposed has not only made the United States a large producer, but with the additional leverage of reciprocity is forcing our products into the countries where the English have heretofore had their own way. On this subject it says of the Republicans and their policy:

"Their effort is to obtain the monopoly of the trade of the New World, and they are so influencing some of the countries that produce from the United States is being admitted duty free, whereas the goods of other nations have to pay heavy duties. The McKinley tariff affords an excellent bargaining power when negotiating trade treaties which we in England cannot possess, seeing that in return for any concessions they might make we could give them nothing, because we already admit duty free almost everything we import."

"Last year, it will be remembered, we had one prominent example of this newly inaugurated policy of the United States in the case of its treaty with that large and interesting market, Brazil, which placed us at a great disadvantage in our trade with that country. The hardship of that treatment to our manufacturers cannot be denied, for whatever development there has been in the industries and commerce of that country has been in great part brought about by English aid; British capital has been found to construct the railroads and other public works, and private undertakings have been extensively assisted out of English pockets."

"If therefore any nation had a right to have its goods received in Brazil on the most favorable terms it was the British and not the United States, which has done nothing to foster the development of the country, and till the new treaty was signed charged heavy duties on all Brazilian products imported to its shores, whereas for years we have levied no—or at any rate very small—duties. The people of the United States are now therefore reaping where we have sown, and our government, which has been appealed to by the chambers of commerce and various trading bodies, appears to be unable to obtain for us better treatment."

"Another instance of this new policy is their treaty with Cuba and Porto Rico. It will be almost impossible for our producers to compete against those of the United States in the Spanish West India islands, and the hardware manufacturers of the midlands, in endeavoring to get our foreign office to move in this matter, have represented that their business with those islands—which is not at all inconsiderable—will be practically annihilated."

There was a general belief of the loyal people that Stevenson was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and it afterward turned out that he was.—Rev. G. B. Saecker.

Advice from a Valuable Source.

George E. Hahner, of New York city, a first cousin of David B. Hill, says that Harrison will be elected, and that he will have a majority of votes in New York state. Mr. Hahner says that he had a talk with Senator Hill, but declined to divulge the nature of it. "If you have any money to bet place it on Harrison," added Mr. Hahner.

The National Republican league has more than a million active members and 12,000 league clubs. Its object and prominent aim is educational. Join it.

Statistics prepared by a Democratic official, under a Democratic administration, show as clearly as anything can that the tariff is a question of wages and that the McKinley law has been a good thing for the workingman, for in addition to increasing his earnings it has actually reduced the cost of living to a point that has never been touched before in thirty years.

I have had but one thought in my mind. It was to use whatever influence had been confided to me for the general good of all our people.—President Harrison at Indianapolis.

DEMOCRATIC "HARMONY."

General Sickles on the Management of the Democratic Campaign.

General Sickles is still sarcastic and evidently still not "placated." Somebody asked him in New York the other day if he was going on the stump. He replied sarcastically: "Why should I belong to the Hill crowd and the Hill crowd don't amount to anything. That was the theory on which Cleveland was nominated. Why should we Hill men worry about the election?"

"Cleveland is all right, of course, without New York. He doesn't need New York. Mr. Vilas is going to carry Wisconsin. Mr. Dickinson is going to carry Michigan. Mr. Harrity is going to carry Pennsylvania, and Mr. Russell is going to carry Massachusetts. There is no necessity for New York, with all these states going for Cleveland, and, of course, the Hill men are not necessary to his success. This being so, why should I or any of Mr. Hill's friends get excited over the election? They said we amounted to nothing at Chicago. Why should we amount to any more now?"

"How many of the soldier boys who were in the parade do you think will vote for Cleveland?" the general was asked.

"Very few," answered the general, under of the old Third corps, with a halo of his head, "very few."

PALMER'S PRAYER.

The Grand Army's Sympathy with President Harrison.

On learning that President Harrison would be unable to attend the G. A. R. encampment at Washington, owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Harrison, Commander-in-chief Palmer issued the following:

The painful circumstance which prevents the president from attending the great reunion of the veterans in Washington is deeply regretted by all his comrades in arms, regardless of party. He was a participant in the grand review of the arms in 1865, and has taken a deep interest in the coming encampment, and it was expected that he would not only participate in the march, which promises to be the great culmination of the great gatherings of the Union veterans, but in all the festivities of the week. The critical illness of his beloved wife has compelled him to remain by her bedside. Speaking out of the depth of my heart, and voicing the feelings of all his comrades, we pray that He who ruleth armies and nations give our president strength and fortitude to bear his great affliction, and that the partner of his life may be restored to health.

The Northwestern Rainbow.



The Democratic party, if intrusted with the control of the government, is now pledged, to repeal the tax on state bank issues, with a view to putting into circulation again, under such diverse legislation as the states may adopt, a flood of local bank issues. Only those who in the years before the war experienced the inconvenience and losses attendant upon the use of such money can appreciate what a return to that system involves.—Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

Always at Par.

When a national bank closes its doors the notes bearing its name are just as valuable as those bearing the name of the best institution in the country. This is the result of the admirable Republican system of national banking, and this is the system which the Chicago convention demanded to have overthrown. The crazy declaration of that body in favor of a return to the abominable system of banking in vogue before the war, is an insult to the intelligence of the people and a menace to the finances of the country. Every vote with the Democrats or with the People's party means a return to the wretched system of state bank currency which caused millions of dollars losses to farmers and others before the present splendid system of safe and reliable currency was devised.

The McKinley Bill Did It.

The decision of the company known as Salt & Sons, the owners of Saltire, near Bradford, England, to wind up their affairs is attributed by the corporation itself to the McKinley law. The chief business of the concern has been the manufacture of plashes for the American market, but since the McKinley law was enacted the business, we are told, has diminished to one-tenth of its former proportions.—New York Press.

Fast history in this country justifies the statement that declaring laws to be unconstitutional in a convention is but the first step. The next is to refuse to obey them. Will the Democratic party go this far in its opposition to protection, and in the interest of free trade as it did in South Carolina in 1832?—Secretary of War Hilkin.

More Manufacturers Advance Wages.

The report of Commissioner Peck as to increased wages in New York under the McKinley law is sustained by the report of the labor commissioner of Massachusetts, whose report shows an increase of wages in over 60 per cent. of the 4,500 manufacturing establishments reported upon.

There is one pauper in free trade England to every thirty-nine people. In America there is one to every 680. Low wages, poor living and in old age a poor farm. If the free trade party America is striving to enlarge the number of paupers, it is advocating the right policy to bring about such a result.

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GROVER DID IT.

HE OFFICIALLY USED FORCE BILL TACTICS TO RE-ELECT HIMSELF.

A Discovery Which Takes Away the Last Issue of the Democracy—An Official Order by Cleveland for the Use of Force Bill Methods to Re-Elect Himself.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Another Democratic idol has fallen. Another Democratic "campaign issue" has been destroyed. And this, too, by Mr. Cleveland himself.

The Democratic party has certainly been unfortunate in its issues in this campaign. Its tariff issue was destroyed by a member of its own party—Labor Commissioner Peck. Its wildcat currency issue was destroyed by members of its own party innumerable, who denounce it unsparringly. And now its last and only remaining issue, the force bill, has been destroyed by Mr. Cleveland himself.

It came about in this way. Some wretched person with a good memory, who had listened with amusement and amazement to the plaintive wails of the Democracy about the force bill, suddenly remembered that Mr. Cleveland, while president and a candidate for re-election, not only authorized, but absolutely ordered for his own benefit, the enforcement of the very force bill features of the then existing law, about which Democrats are now so much agitated.

This discovery has been the political event of the week. It was as much of a bombshell in the Democratic camp as was the Peck report a few weeks ago. It takes away the last leg the Democrats had to stand on. The three issues upon which they were making or attempting to make their fight in this campaign were free trade, free banks, free frauds at the polls. Curiously every one of them has been knocked out, and that, too, by Democrats. But the most distressing thing is that the destruction of the last one of these issues left to the party should have come about through an official act of the party's own candidate while he occupied the White House. And this he did with the purpose of re-electing himself president of the United States.

The facts are these, and they are very interesting: The so-called force bill simply proposed to extend to small towns and country districts of the United States the law which has been in force for years through which United States marshals and supervisors of elections, enforce order and prevent fraud in any city of 20,000 inhabitants or more in elections for congressmen or other United States officials. The recent discovery, which has created such a panic in Democratic circles and taken away the last vestige of an "issue," was the fact that President Grover Cleveland, on the approach of the election of 1888, when he was a candidate for re-election for the presidency, issued to Attorney General "Pan Electric" Garland, under date of Oct. 5, 1888, the following order:

DEAR SIR—You are hereby requested to take general charge and direction of the execution of the statutes of the United States touching the appointments of supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals, and the performance of their duties and their compensation, so far as these subjects are by the constitution and laws under the supervision and control of the executive branch of the government. Yours truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Immediately afterward this letter was sent by Attorney General Garland to United States marshals:

SIR—In pursuance of a letter of the 5th inst. from the president, directing the attorney general to take charge of the "appointment of special deputy marshals, the performance of their duties and their compensation, together with the compensation of supervisors," at the congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of titles 24 and 25, chapter 7, title 70 of the Revised Statutes. Under sections 2,222 and 2,221 Revised Statutes you have power to keep the peace, protect supervisors, preserve order, prevent frauds and enforce the law in towns of 20,000 inhabitants and upward. You should make yourself familiar with the statutes referred to and see that they are understood by your deputies, who should be discreet and your discretion. In matters involving questions of law you are directed to consult the attorney of the United States for your district for needed information and advice. It is assumed that the duties can be performed without infringing upon the rights of any citizen in a manner that shall be firm, and at the same time free from any unnecessary display of authority. It is not expected that supervisors and deputy marshals will receive compensation for more than five days' service, and they should be so informed. Within this time all can be done, it is thought, that ought to be. You need vigilant men, who are conscientious workers, and no others.

It is thus shown from official records that Mr. Cleveland, while president, ordered his subordinates to use, in the election in which he was himself a candidate, the very laws to which his party is now so strenuously objecting. The so-called force bill, about which Democrats are howling, was the very essence of the act which Mr. Cleveland ordered his subordinates to enforce for his own re-election. This is all there is to the force bill bugaboo. It was simply a proposed law providing for an extension, to country districts, on the petition of citizens, of the law already in force in the cities of 20,000 inhabitants or more.

What did the force bill really propose to do? It proposed to extend to the country districts, where fraud is now a matter of common occurrence, practically the same law which Mr. Cleveland ordered enforced. It proposed to make false registration or interference with registration a crime; it made keeping false poll lists a crime; it made election bribes and ballot box stuffing a crime; it required ballot boxes to be placed in plain sight of voters, and the wilful placing in those boxes of illegal ballots a crime; it made improper manipulation of ballot boxes or ballots a crime. And that is all. That is the law which President Cleveland ordered his subordinates to enforce to aid in his own re-election, and it is the proposed law so extended as to be available for all of the people about which Mr. Cleveland's supporters were howling until they found that one of the last official acts of their candidate sustained all of its principles. O. P. AUSTIN.

DEMOCRATS AND THE G. A. R.

They Would Not Give a Penny for Their Entertainment.

So much has been said about the refusal of the Democrats to give any recognition to the G. A. R. at Washington that it may be interesting to know just what the cold facts are. An investigation shows that the house appropriation committee made no appropriation for or recognition of the event in framing the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Nor did the house itself do so. After the bill had been passed in the house President Harrison, seeing that no action had been taken on that subject, sent a message to congress calling attention to the subject and suggesting the desirability and propriety of reasonable aid for a proper entertainment of the men who saved the nation.

The senate appropriations committee, acting upon the president's suggestion, reported an amendment giving \$100,000 for this purpose. Senator Cockrell immediately moved that the amount be paid exclusively from the revenues of the District of Columbia. This was voted down, the motion, however, receiving 17 votes, of which 16 were cast by Democrats and Farmers' Alliance members—nearly all of them from the south. When the bill went into conference, however, the house conferees insisted upon placing the Cockrell amendment upon the bill and on also cutting down the appropriation to \$75,000. This was combated by the senate conferees, and the bill was hung up in conference for weeks.

The house conferees, with the weight of the three-quarters Democratic house behind them, were able to carry through their proposition, and the senate conferees were obliged to yield and permit the entire burden to be placed on the district. The Republicans in both houses spoke and voted almost solidly against the proposition to place the entire burden on the district, saying frankly that the people of the nation would not only willingly bear a share of the expenses, but esteem it a favor to be permitted to do so. The only result of their efforts, however, was to get the total appropriation finally fixed at \$90,000 instead of \$75,000, as urged by the house conferees.

I believe it will be possible to constitute a commission nonpartisan in its membership, and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election systems and methods might be committed.—Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

The Democratic Campaign Orator Promises Too Much.



The committee on war claims in the Democratic house of the Fifty-second congress reported favorably bills to pay more than \$70,000,000 of southern war claims, and other bills of a similar character amounting to \$500,000,000 have been introduced and are now awaiting action at the next session.

McKinley's Democratic Elral Converted.

One more tariff triumph. A dispatch from Alliance, O., announces that Wallace H. Phelps, editor of the Alliance Daily Review, a prominent Democrat in times past, and candidate for congress against Governor McKinley on the Democratic ticket in 1896, has renounced the Democracy and comes out for Harrison and Reid. He gives as his reasons that he has become thoroughly convinced of the great benefits accruing to the American people by reason of the protective tariff system tempered with reciprocity, and advises those who do not believe that American manufacturers' workmen should be brought into competition with the poorer paid laborers from Europe to vote the Republican ticket.

The Democratic party when in charge of the treasury loaned, free of interest, to "pet national banks" throughout the country \$61,921,294. This has been reduced by the Harrison administration to \$13,866,370, and the surplus used for reduction in the interest bearing national debt.

Democratic Pet Names for the Soldiers.

Are the Democratic soldiers going to vote for Cleveland because the chief spokesman of the Democratic convention and platform, the Louisville Courier-Journal, denounces them and their wounded, sick, helpless, aged and infirm comrades as—
Looters, Perjurors,
Coffee coolers, Robbers,
Camp followers, Agrarians,
Red nosed patriots, Thieves,
Loafers? —Madison Courier.

General Weaver, the People's party candidate for the presidency, has abandoned the campaign in the south because of the public insults he and his wife received. Such a thing has never happened and could not happen in Republican communities.

Grover Cleveland, while president, ordered his subordinates to use force bill methods for his own re-election. This is shown by copies of his official orders to Attorney General Garland, published in correspondence from Washington.

MILWAUKEE ITEMS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 10.—A number of persons met in the lecture-room of St. Mark's A. M. E. church, Tuesday evening, Oct. 4th, to make due arrangements for the fair to be held about the 17th. Everybody was extremely busy and good work was accomplished.

Albert Bryant and Miss Etta Turner surprised their many friends by being quietly married, Wednesday evening, Oct. 5th, after prayer-meeting at St. Mark's A. M. E. church. Mr. Bryant is a well-to-do young man, a conductor on the Lake Shore & Western R. R. Their many friends wish the young couple abundant success. They will reside in Milwaukee.

Thursday was Republican day at the Exposition, and 12,600 persons were present. Of course we expect a few more on Nov. 8.

The Literary was well attended, Thursday evening, and a fine program was presented. The feature of the evening was a discussion between Messrs. S. B. Bell, Harrison Hutchison, Rev. Williamson, Rev. Geo. Brown, Mr. Jones and James Parkes, on the affirmative, and Mr. Murray on the negative. The question was—Resolved that the country is more desirable as a place of residence than the city; and, strange to say, the audience, acting as judges, decided in favor of the affirmative.

Friday afternoon there was a handicap race by the Bicycle Club. There are some very speedy riders in the club. A tramp-appearing white ruffian was found loafing around the wash-room of the hotel by Mr. S. C. Chenault, who has charge of it, and politely asked to leave, as it was against the rule of the house. He refused and pulled a revolver upon Mr. Chenault, who took it from him and reported the occurrence at the office. No arrest was made.

Mrs. B. F. Taylor, son Bennie, and baby are visiting her father in St. Louis, Mo.

Alexander Bailey and friend, L. H. Palmer, left for Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 8. Those Fletcher, of Chicago, is visiting his cousins, Geo. and Henry Bland.

Miss Minnie Bland, of Chicago, is visiting her uncle, Mr. Bland, and family. David Royal, of Sheboygan, is visiting friends in the city, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hawkins.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dangerfield lost their son, Sylvester Alexander, Oct. 4. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon, from the residence of the parents, No. 74 Third St. Rev. R. H. Williamson conducted the services. The child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barker is very ill.

Mrs. George Bland is no better.

RICHMOND, IND.

Richmond, Ind., Oct. 10.—Mr. Wm. Freeman and family of St. Louis are visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Griggaby spent Sunday at Fountain City.

Miss Irene Mitchell is spending her vacation at Chicago and Danville, Ill., at which latter place she is the guest of her mother.

Arthur Freeman has returned to the city.

Dr. John McSamson, of Chicago, spent last week in the city.

Miss Pearl Reynolds visited her grandmother, last week.

Miss Jessie M. Brown has resigned her position with the Republican Line of Indianapolis and returned to the city. Miss Jessie is an expert stenographer.

Miss Anna Swift has returned to her home in South Carolina.

Mrs. Julia Garrett-Chinn, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the guest of her mother. Brotherhood Band is being instructed by W. F. Patterson.

The Social given at G. U. O. O. F. hall, last Saturday, was a success. Mrs. Edie Freeman and Miss Ora Bunday gave a surprise party in honor of their father, Mr. Madison M. Bunday's fifty-ninth anniversary. The surprise was superbly arranged, and the twenty-seven guests highly enjoyed themselves. Mr. Bunday is one of our oldest and most respected citizens.

Mr. Isaac Winburn has entered Earlham College.

Misses Grace and La France Patterson, who have been very ill with scarlet fever, are convalescent.

Mrs. B. M. Hancock, of Chicago, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. E. Harris, last week.

Rev. Ben Smith, after three years active pastorate at the Mt. Moriah Baptist Church has resigned to accept the position of State Missionary Lecturer. His vast congregation, with the assistance of other friends gave him a public reception at G. A. R. Hall on the evening of Oct. 1st, which was the largest attended entertainment given in this city for years.

Geo. A. Wilson, the bustling Piqua, Ohio, mail carrier, came over one day last week to see his best girl.

John Nicholas, of Piqua, came over on his wheel last week.

Rev. C. C. Townsend, of Jeffersonville, was in the city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Nixon are keeping house.

My dear readers, to secure a copy of this paper you will have to do one of two things, and that is: have five cents for the paper when delivered or subscribe by the year and pay in advance. This is business and it will be the only way to get the Plaindealer.

W. F. Patterson.

ATHENS, OHIO.

Athens, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Mr. James Quall, our sanitary officer, is filling his position with credit to himself and to the race and the Board of Health is much pleased with his manner of executing his work.

Mr. E. C. Berry's work is progressing rapidly, and in a short time he will be able to boast of owning the finest hotel in Athens.

The Young Peoples' Temperance and Literary society will probably be re-organized. The few who are interested in the work are resolved to continue their efforts in spite of much that is discouraging. This is a very laudable decision, and we trust that their perseverance will eventually be rewarded. Outside criticism is a great stumbling block, but since their course is just they do well to continue.

URBANA, OHIO.

Urbana, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Professor F. J. Loudin's Jubilee Singers, will give one of their delightful entertainments at the First Baptist church on the evening of the 24th. As they are well known here, lets give them a large audience.

Three of our young gentlemen will soon leave for Chicago, Ill.

All those who are delinquent for their paper, will please pay the agent, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. John Jones left for Muncie, Ind., last Monday morning.

Berry D. Morse, Ross Chavers, Isaac Chavers, Walter Espey, William Brooks and Roll Barrett, members of Morse's band, have returned from a successful tour with Cook and Whitby's circus.

Clarence Stevens, the great tonorial artist of the West, is visiting his parents.

A surprise party was tendered Aunt Tilman Redman, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Stevens.

Mr. John Waugh has returned from Columbus.

Mr. Samuel Adams, of Springfield, was in the city this week.

Harry Wilkinson was in Springfield last week.

Mrs. Armfield and children, of Columbus, O., are the guest of Mrs. Brown, of North Keaton street.

Mr. Eugene Tudor came up from Springfield to spend last Sabbath, his family.

The Urbana Colored band, gave an open air concert in front of the Garfield Club rooms.

Mr. Israel Morgan, Mechanicsburg, esteemed conetable, was in the city this week on business.

Rev. A. D. Palmer was returned to his charge at this point again.

Miss Minnie Menden, of Lima, was the guest of her sister, Goldie.

Rev. J. Steptoe, of Washington, C. H., filled the pulpit of the Second Baptist church, last Sabbath. He was assisted by Rev. Powell, of Lexington, Ky.

Benjamin Didick is convalescent.

Mrs. Washington Moss is improving.

Professor G. S. Bowles, of Piqua, was in the city on last Tuesday evening, and gave the boys a little touch up of Knights of Pythianism.

Rev. P. Everett and family, have moved to Xenia, O., during his pastoral work here, at the Second Baptist church, he met with success, both spiritually and financially. He leaves our midst with the best wishes of all, hoping that in the future, that God will be his protector as well as spiritual adviser.

Miss Ada Gales has returned from Xenia, O., where she visited her brother.

Let every true Republican vote for their candidate for infirmity director, as he is a man not only worthy, but capable of filling the position satisfactorily. Mr. Herkiale Minor is this worthy and esteemed man of our race.

Mrs. James Carty and daughter, Hazel, of Keaton street, were guests of relatives of Bellefontaine, this week.

P. B. R. M.

VOLINIA, MICH.

Volinia, Mich., Oct. 11.—Rev. B. Roberts preached his first sermon in our new church last Sabbath to a very orderly audience.

The A. M. E. Church of this place can boast of the best attended Sunday School of any in the conference. Just think of it, only fifteen families and last Sunday reports scholars in attendance, 35, total 43. Who would not be proud of such a school?

Mrs. I. Jeffries and Mr. H. B. Wilson talk of going on the excursion to the World's Fair city soon.

Rev. Robison Jeffries and family visited his brother and sister, Mr. I. Jeffries and Mrs. L. McCowham, last week.

Mrs. Jackson Gungerman entertained friends from Vandalia, last Saturday.

Quite a number came over from Vandalia to see our wonderful medium, James Riley, proud to say he is not an Afro-American, if the parties Mr. O. E. Ampey and wife have that came were.

Mr. Wm. Walden, Sen., was 92 years old and consequently quite feeble was able to be out to church Sunday.

Messrs. Wilson, Ampey, Ivens and their wives attended the fair at Dowagiac last Thursday.

We are glad to say that Mrs. Moses Ivens, who has been sick quite awhile is convalescent.

Mrs. M. J. Pompey and sister, Miss Melinda Snellen, of Calvin, was the guest of Mr. John Matthews, Tuesday.

Trixie. p.

ADRIAN, MICH.

Adrian, Mich., Oct. 10.—Rev. H. E. Stewart, pastor of the A. M. E. church, spent Sunday in Jackson.

The ladies of the A. M. E. church, will give a Thanksgiving dinner and in the evening there will be a literary program.

Miss Cora Claution is gradually improving.

Mr. Holiday, of Hudson, is in the city.

Mr. Walter Burton has returned to the city, after a two weeks visit at Saginaw.

Miss Jessie Harris is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Mr. Wm. Gaskin is greatly improved in health and will leave our city for Jackson, soon.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 9.—Mrs. Ben. McComas, of Eagles Place, gave a very pleasant entertainment Monday evening, in honor of her brother-in-law, Mr. Isaiah McComas, of Buffalo, who was visiting relatives a few days.

The Dominion public singers who have been practicing for some time, will give their first entertainment, Tuesday evening, at the Baptist church, Governor's road, near Harrisburgh. Proceeds for the church fund.

The prudent and provident mother makes it a rule to keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house. She has tried it before and she well knows that when her little ones have croup it will surely cure them.

Peninsular Savings Bank

CAPITAL.....\$500,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....100,000
STOCKHOLDERS' ADDITIONAL LIABILITY.....500,000
GUARANTEE FUND FOR DEPOSITORS.....\$1,100,000

AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, President
J. B. CHAPTON, Jr., Cashier
FRANK HOWARD, JOHN M. DWYER, Directors

4 Per Cent INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Commercial accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe banking.

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, PURIFY THE BLOOD.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Pleasant to take, safe, effective. Give immediate relief. Sold by druggists. A trial bottle sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York City.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA, GA.

SEND for our Catalogue, and see what a good education we can give you, under the best teachers and on the most reasonable terms. Grammar, Normal and College Courses, with industrial training and the best unsectarian Christian influences. Advanced students especially desired.

HORACE BUMSTEAD, President.

THE ONLY PULLMAN LINE To CHICAGO

World's Fair

DEDICATION CEREMONIES

OCTOBER 20
CIVIC PARADE.

OCTOBER 21
DEDICATORY CEREMONIES

OCTOBER 22
Military Parade.

Trains leave Detroit 6:50 a. m., 10:50 a. m., 8:45 p. m.

ONLY \$9.55 To CHICAGO and RETURN

Secure your Tickets and Sleeping Car Berths at Company's City Office, Grand Trunk Railway, cor. Woodward and Jefferson Aves.

GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY

196 Randolph Street,
Lyceum Theatre Block.

Lace Curtains and Prompt Work a Specialty.

Goods Called For And Delivered Telephone 448.

DICKERMANS PHARMACY,

Cor. 29th St. & Armitage Av., Chicago

We Want Agents
The Plaindealer desires agents, correspondents and subscribers in Cleveland, Lima, Delaware, Lebanon, Delphos, Bendville, Cochocton, Gallipolis, Mansfield, Sandusky, Norwalk, Selma, Troy, Akron, Middletown, Oberlin, Ripley, Oadys, Yellow Springs, Newark, Portsmouth, Wilmington, Circleville, Zanesville, Steubenville, Jamestown, Cambridge, Eaton, Hillsboro, New Philadelphia, Tiffin, Clyde, Mt. Vernon, Lancaster, Canton, and all other cities and towns in Ohio; also in Louisville, Paducah, Harrodsburg, Paris and surrounding towns in Kentucky. If you know of any one in these places who can be secured, write at once to The Plaindealer—Detroit or Cincinnati office.



Cayenne pepper sprinkled around their haunts will drive away ants.

Castor oil applied once a day from two to six weeks will remove warts.

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

Wash white flannels in cold water with suds made of white soap and they will shrink very little, and will not look yellow.

A few drops of camphor in the water used to bathe the face will prevent the shining appearance which is so disagreeable.

When you can't think of any thing else to make for your friend make a cushion. It is the fashion now to have them every where, hung on chairs, heaped on sofas and piled upon the floors and besides providing a world of comfort for the indolent or weary, they are really very effective aids to decoration.

If you don't find the remedy worse than the disease you can prevent the colds, sore throats and other evils of this trying season by a rigorous use of cold water on the throat and chest. A rigorous washing and scrubbing with cold water every morning followed by friction with a coarse towel is said to be an excellent preventative for throat troubles, as well as a promoter of beautiful complexions.

The boys in the State of Georgia, are making rapid progress in spelling while the girls who used to bear away the honors in that study, are steadily retrograding. The cause for this change is said to be the new rule made by school managers of that section, that when one of the girls misses a word the boy who spells has permission to kiss her. Not a boy has played truant since the rule was made.

Among the fads for those fortunate people who have time for such things is the one of keeping an album of the dresses of each season. The style of the dresses being sketched on one page and a piece of the material with trimming and the name of the dressmaker and date being placed on the other. These if properly kept and handed down to coming generations so that the little girls of the future may know just what mamma wore when she was young.

A hot bath is too strong a stimulant to be used by persons in rigorous health, but for persons not so robust, a salt bath, taken at night at the temperature of 80 or 85 degrees will induce a pleasant sleep when nothing else will. The best salt for this purpose is the coarse salt used in freezing ice cream or curing meat. English housekeepers keep a box of this salt in the bathroom. It is an invigorating and whole some addition to any bath and stimulates the skin to throw off the impure secretions of the pores.

Bridesmaids this fall will wear demit-train dresses in Empire style of chiffon or silk, and large Gainsborough of Empire hats. The little maids of honor, who go before the bride, are among the most picturesque features of the bridal procession, and are dressed in simple, straight Empire gowns of white, made with huge sleeves and trimmed with old lace. Traveling dresses of autumn brides will be made of heavy tweeds, with simple skirts and plain bodices, just as any other traveling dress, any variation from this being considered "bad form."

For little girls who wish to make a Christmas gift, etc., for mamma, the following two are suggested. A laundry bag of white cotton duck which is very substantial and can be easily laundered. Ornament it with blue and red cotton, worked in Russian cross stitch, or cover a pincushion and toilet bottles with fresh chints and make a bureau cover, to match. To cover the bottles, cut a round disc, a little larger than the bottom of the bottle, and then a strip of chintz, which will go once and a half again around it and is wide enough to cover the entire length. Gather it to the round bottom, trim the other edge with ribbon one and a half inches wide. The pincushion cover is simply an oblong square edged with lace, the fulness being pinned together at the corners and covered with a bow. Both the bottle covers and the pincushion cover have the advantage of being easily "done up."

Fabe Martin, of Dowagiac, has to say. Martin has left the Republican party and cast in his lot with our opponents and is now writing articles for the Casopolis National Democrat. In its issue of Sept. 29 he has a long letter in which he attempts to call the attention of the colored voters of Cass county, and especially Calvin township, to a few matters which, in his judgment, will greatly benefit them individually and advance the interests of the whole race throughout the country. These are in one word to vote the straight Democratic ticket. Yes, in his judgment, but not in ours here in Calvin. He speaks about Grover Cleveland doing so much for the colored people while he was president, but fails to tell us of any particular offices held by colored men. We did not think that friend Martin would catch the Democratic distemper so quickly, but he has. He also wants us to vote for Allen B. Morse (the man who gave one of his arms in defence of his country) for governor. He brings up the Civil Rights bill and all that the crippled soldier Morse, and some other Democrats in Detroit, did for the colored race. Yes, in your judgment, Mr. Martin. But let us say to you now, such advice will not do. You have joined a party that has always done everything in its power to keep you and your race in slavery and ignorance. Search the records of the U. S. Congress and you will find that the Democratic party have been our foes, and they are such to-day. I think that when the mighty Gabriel sounds that everlasting trumpet they will still be found opposing the colored race. Mr. Martin, your judgment is wrong. We can not and will not take your advice. We are not working for an appointment. We have no bosses to tell us what to do or how to vote, as you say we do. We know which party has been a friend to our race, and which party it is in the South, that compels our race to ride in a separate coach and sit in a separate waiting room; and if you are not aware of it, Mr. Martin, we ask you to take a trip in Georgia and you will be sure to find out, strong Democrat though you are, that the Democratic party does all these things, and if it gets into power our race will be set back where it was several years ago. We don't want your advice. We believe that every Afro-American should stand by the Republican party and vote straight.

B. E. Curtis.
Day, Mich., Oct. 10.

Election Notice.
City Clerk's Office,
Detroit, Oct. 12, 1892.
Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held in the several wards and election districts of the City of Detroit, on Tuesday, the eighth day of November, A. D. 1892, for election of the following officers:
A. Member of the Board of Estimates in each of the sixteen wards of the city, whose several terms of office will begin on the second Tuesday of January, A. D. 1893.
Also a Member of the Board of Estimates in the Second Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Warren G. Vinton.
Said election will be conducted as prescribed in the Charter of the City of Detroit, and the laws of the State of Michigan applicable thereto.
The polls of said election will be open on Tuesday, November 8, at 9 o'clock a. m., and close at 5 o'clock p. m. and will be held at the following places, viz:
First Ward, First District—At the Detroit Auditorium (Detroit Rink), on East Larned street.
First Ward, Second District—At store, No. 59 Monroe avenue.
First Ward, Third District—At Hopkin's wagon shop, corner of John R. street and Barclay place.
First Ward, Fourth District—At Gillett's barn, No. 170 John R. street.
First Ward, Fifth District—At the office of Recreation Park, Brady street.
First Ward, Sixth District—At the store No. 51 Canfield avenue.
Second Ward, Seventh District—At the store No. 1370 Woodward avenue.
First Ward, Eighth District—At the barn on Hamlin avenue, rear of 1614 Woodward avenue.
Second Ward, First District—At 17 Lafayette avenue.
Second Ward, Second District—At Perkins' Hotel barn, on Middle street.
Second Ward, Third District—At No. 59 Montcalm street.
Second Ward, Fourth District—At No. 203 Clifford street.
Second Ward, Fifth District—At No. 701 Woodward avenue.
Second Ward, Sixth District—At No. 731 Woodward avenue.
Second Ward, Seventh District—At No. 974 Cass avenue.
Second Ward, Eighth District—At No. 1477 Woodward avenue.
Second Ward, Ninth District—On Fifth Avenue, first house West of Woodward avenue.
Third Ward, First District—At the house of C. W. Sheriff, No. 90 Champlain street.
Third Ward, Second District—At the shop of William Lindeman, No. 177 Gratiot avenue.
Third Ward, Third District—At the house of C. Meyers, No. 402 Antoine street.
Third Ward, Fourth District—At the house of Joseph Kreizinger, No. 618 Antoine street.
Third Ward, Fifth District—At the house of N. L. Koening, No. 156 Canfield avenue.
Third Ward, Sixth District—At the house of John J. Wellman, No. 219 Milwaukee avenue.
Fourth Ward, First District—At the house of Mr. Scripps on the north side of Congress street, second door west of First street.
Fourth Ward, Second District—At the store of J. G. Moore, No. 243 Michigan avenue.
Fourth Ward, Third District—At the store No. 264 Grand River avenue.
Fourth Ward, Fourth District—At the store of F. J. Henning & Co., corner of Third and Tuscola streets.
Fourth Ward, Sixth District—At the Detroit Shaving and Curling Club, corner of Fourth and Gold streets.
Fourth Ward, Seventh District—At the laundry of M. J. Withey, No. 1125 Third avenue.
Fourth Ward, Eighth District—At the house of Fred Stock, No. 978 Crawford street.
Fifth Ward, First District—At the barn 159 Rivard street.
Fifth Ward, Second District—At the store, No. 256 Hastings street.
Fifth Ward, Third District—At the house of Valentine Hoff, No. 409 Rivard street.
Fifth Ward, Fourth District—At the house of Frank Lukasek, corner of Rivard and Calhoun streets.
Fifth Ward, Fifth District—At the store No. 1509 Russell street.
Sixth Ward, First District—At the barber shop of J. W. Dye, No. 331 Fort street West.
Sixth Ward, Second District—At the house of John Shule, No. 159 Seventh street.
Sixth Ward, Third District—At the store of C. L. Beagle, No. 374 Michigan avenue.
Sixth Ward, Fourth District—At the store of Lenton Crabb, No. 477 Grand River avenue.
Sixth Ward, Fifth District—At the store of L. E. Muffet, No. 583 Seventh street.
Sixth Ward, Sixth District—At the store of J. W. Hayes, No. 804 Seventh street.
Sixth Ward, Seventh District—At the barn of Jos. E. Mills, No. 326 Putnam avenue.
Sixth Ward, Eighth District—At the store of W. J. Walton, No. 573 Lincoln avenue.
Seventh Ward, First District—At the house of W. H. Hill, No. 425 Larned street.
Seventh Ward, Second District—At the house of C. Kaiser, No. 237 Mullett street.
Seventh Ward, Third District—At the house of A. Muer, No. 2 Jay street.
Seventh Ward, Fourth District—At the house of Charles English, No. 870 Ripelle street.
Seventh Ward, Fifth District—At the house of Frank Kowalski, No. 376 Canfield avenue.
Seventh Ward, Sixth District—At the house of C. Peck, No. 1528 Russell street.
Eighth Ward, First District—At No. 77 Twelfth street.
Eighth Ward, Second District—At the store, No. 523 Baber street.
Eighth Ward, Third District—At the store, No. 343 Trumbull avenue.
Eighth Ward, Fourth District—At the house No. 126 National avenue.
Eighth Ward, Fifth District—At the house No. 160 Myrtle street.

PREPARE FOR THE COLD WEATHER ITS BOUND TO COME.

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

LADIES' MISSES' UNDERWEAR GOLD WEATHER AND CHILDREN'S GOODS.

ALL SIZES, STYLES AND VALUES.

LADIES

CAMEL'S HAIR VESTS AND PANTS \$1.00
ALL-WOOL SCARLET VESTS AND PANTS \$2.19
BLACK WOOL EQUESTRIAN TIGHTS Ankle and Knee Lengths at 20c and 50c
SERSEY RIBBED CORSET COVERS at 25c, 35c and 50c
Heavy Ribbed Cotton Jersey Ribbed Vests and Pants 50c and 75c
Wool Ribbed Vests in Natural and White at 85c
Better Quality at 75c and \$1.00
Natural Wool Vests and Pants, fine quality, at

Children's **HEAVY COTTON RIBBED JERSEY PANTS AND VESTS at 33c and 39c**

Bargains in Children's Wool Pants at 35c

PORTEOUS, HUNTER & CO.

VAN BAALEN'S LOAN OFFICE,
Established in 1860.

31 & 33 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

We have on hand a very large and complete line of Fall and Winter Overcoats, pledged with us during the Summer, which we sell at prices ranging from \$5 upward. Also a complete stock of Tailor-made Misfit Overcoats which will be sold at one-half their original price.

Money loaned on all goods of value.

Sixteenth Ward, Third District—At the Methodist Mission, No. 109 Welch avenue.
Sixteenth Ward, Fourth District—At the house of Charles Kuhl, No. 1552 Michigan avenue.
Sixteenth Ward, Fifth District—At the house of Henry Kloehammer, No. 1758 Michigan avenue.
By order of the Common Council.
Charles R. Foster,
City Clerk.

FREE TRADE FACTS.

One Day's Experience in the Life of a South Bend Carpenter.

The late Daniel Custer will be remembered by older residents of South Bend as a first class carpenter and a good Democrat. He lived on the northeast corner of Main and South streets, and some of his children yet live in this county. No carpenter in South Bend got better wages than he commanded. May 8, 1888 (which please remember was in those good old Democratic free trade times before the war), Mr. Custer did a day's carpenter work for the late Hon. John Brownfield and was credited on the books of the Brownfield store \$1.50. He was charged with the following items:
9 yards calico, 12 1/2c.....\$1.13
3 yards lawn, 12 1/2c..... 1.13
8 pounds coffee sugar, 12 1/2c..... 1.00
12 pounds 8d. nails, 7c..... .84
Total.....\$4.10
Deducting Mr. Custer's credit for his day's work this transaction left him in debt \$2.60.
If the foregoing transaction had taken place May 18, 1892, under Republican protection, it would have been vastly in Mr. Custer's favor. He would have received \$3 for his day's work instead of \$1.50, and his same purchases would have cost him \$1.52 instead of \$4.10. Instead of going in debt \$2.60 he would have had \$4.08 to his credit, equal to two and two-third days' free trade wages.—South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

One Year's Work Under the McKinley Tariff.

The importations of farm products in a natural or manufactured condition fell off over \$50,000,000 in value during the first full year of the McKinley law. Here are some of the figures:

	Imports in 1891.	Imports in 1892.	Reduction in 1892.
Live animals.....	\$6,795,939	\$4,351,702	\$2,444,237
Barley.....	5,892,849	1,892,040	4,000,809
Flax, hemp, jute, etc.....	19,844,097	2,448,979	17,395,118
Fruits, etc.....	11,574,331	11,291,941	282,390
Hops.....	1,938,616	282,390	1,656,226
Hay.....	1,124,448	715,161	409,287
Provisions, meats, etc.....	3,911,214	1,798,096	2,113,118
Seeds.....	2,261,421	770,798	1,490,623
Tobacco.....	2,170,454	12,290,098	7,480,419
Vegetables.....	4,455,374	2,983,227	1,472,147
Wool, manufactured and unmanufactured.....	71,846,516	52,228,708	19,617,808

The exports of farm productions increased nearly \$150,000,000 in the first full year under the McKinley law and reciprocity. Here are some of the figures:

	Exports in 1891.	Exports in 1892.	Increase in 1892.
Cattle.....	\$2,581,121	\$3,892,025	\$1,310,904
Wheat and flour.....	2,822,091	2,798,911	23,180
Cotton.....	2,822,091	2,822,091	0
Fruits, etc.....	1,124,448	1,124,448	0
Hops.....	1,124,448	1,124,448	0
Hay.....	1,124,448	1,124,448	0
Provisions, meats, etc.....	1,124,448	1,124,448	0
Seeds.....	1,124,448	1,124,448	0
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Wool, manufactured and unmanufactured.....	1,124,448	1,124,448	0

The Farmers Are Satisfied.
The McKinley bill increased the tariff on the farm products, oats 15 cents per bushel, barley 30 cents, wheat 25 cents, wool 11 to 18 cents per pound. Everything that the farmer raises is now protected. As a consequence farmers of Manitoba are thrown out of the American market and the prices of those articles in Manitoba are very much reduced; oats selling for 14 cents per bushel, barley 18 cents, wheat 30 and 34 cents, wool 11 cents, and everything correspondingly low and without purchasers. In the meantime the farmers of the United States are doing a much larger business, are getting good prices, paying off the mortgages on their farms and listening to the calamity howlers who say "tariff is a tax" and if you do not buy you cannot sell, and trying to convince the "poor farmer" that he is taxed to death. They know that the cost of plows and other agricultural machinery is less than ever before. They further know that the price of wheat was not below \$1 for many years until during Mr. Cleveland's term of office, and that the first year of General Harrison's term it again rose to \$1.

It was and is and always will be the policy of the Republican party to protect the American wage earner as against the foreign manufacturer by a generous tariff on importations. It was and is and always will be the policy of the Democratic party to reduce the rates of wages by enforcing the heresy of free trade for the protection of the foreign manufacturer and the pauperizing of the American wage earner.

Cornell on the Tariff Issue.
"The tariff issue has lost none of its effectiveness," said ex-Governor Cornell. "On the contrary, it has been emphasized by the action of the Chicago convention. We can hold on that issue every vote we had four years ago, and get some new ones too. The establishment of such new industries as the Lister silk plush factory at Jamestown, N. Y., is an object lesson in protection far more effective than reading or talking."

The plush mills of free trade England are closing down and those of protected America are opening up. The English manufacturers say it is due to the McKinley law.

Faithful, but True.
It is admitted by the Democrats that the appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-second congress in the lower house, of which they have a majority of 151, amount to \$507,711,181.64, which is more than \$44,000,000 greater than the appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-first congress.—New York Advertiser.

One sentence of President Harrison's letter of acceptance contains enough of high national doctrine for a dozen Republican campaigns. (Ask that in which he describes the party's principles as embodying "a policy of sane progression and development—of new factories, new markets and new ships.")

Martin's Advice No Good.
Editor's Plaindealer.—It has been some time since you have had a letter from our little village, but we still live. We have two stores here, both owned by Afro-Americans; and our farmers are doing as well as could be expected considering the low price of wheat.

The coming election is almost the sole topic of conversation in this vicinity. The contest will be a close one and we are getting in shape to try to give an old time Republican majority in November. We have an energetic and well-qualified Afro-American as a candidate on the county ticket for register of deeds, namely, W. Z. Beverly. He is a Cass County man, thoroughly well known, and if elected will be an asset to the office and a credit to the race to which he belongs. We wish every Republican in the county to vote for him, notwithstanding what our Afro-American Democrat, D.

Children's Wool Pants at 35c

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Wool, manufactured and unmanufactured.....	1,124,448	1,124,448	0

Taylor, Woolfenden & Co.

EARLY DAYS

to be talking of a genuine Mark-down Sale of Men's Underwear, but that is what we are going to entertain you with in this edition. We have a few broken lots and here are the prices—

Men's Natural Wool Shirts reduced from 50c to 25c
Men's Natural Wool Shirts reduced from 75c to 50c
Men's Camel's Hair Shirts reduced from 85c to 50c
White Merino Shirts and Drawers, New Britain Co.'s goods, reduced from \$1.25 to 75c
White Canton Flannel Drawers, comfortable and durable, reduced from 75c to 50c

JUST ARRIVED

One case of the celebrated Health Underwear—all sizes Shirts and Drawers—usually sold for \$1.00, we offer them at

85 CENTS

We are well supplied with

MENS WOOL SHIRTS

in dark colors. They take the place of the Summer Neglige Shirt and come in fancy and plain colors.

Cuffs and Collars attached. A fine line of fancy colors at 75c each. A neat serge effect in brown and blue at \$1.00 each. Gray, Brown and Black Flannel Serge at 50c and \$1.75 each. Finest Goods in New Weaves, \$2.00 and \$2.25 each.

Taylor, Woolfenden & Co.

The business man who recalls the days of wildcat banking will not vote to destroy a system which gives every state all the banking facilities it requires and makes every banknote in circulation as good as gold both at home and abroad.

"Hull Grummets" is the kind of bait Mr. Cleveland is reported as finding most effective for fishing at Buzzard's Bay. His friends in the west are using the People's party as their Hull Grummets. Help to catch enough Republican votes with it to deprive the grand old party of the electoral votes of certain states. Hull Grummets have always been Republican. Never a year with the People's party's baiting made a vote to aid the Democrats.