

# THE PLAIN DEALER.

VOLUME IX. NO. 2.

DETROIT, MICH., MAY 29, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 419.

## JOSIAH M. HENSON.

A DESCENDANT OF MRS. STOWE'S ORIGINAL "UNCLE TOM"

Interesting Sketch of a Useful and Varied Career Covering Two Important Epochs in Our National History.

From the *Adrian Times*:

A few days ago these columns contained a record of the tragic death of Mr. Josiah M. Henson, a well known and respected resident of this city. To the facile pen of our friend, Judge Norman Goddes, we are indebted for the following interesting details of our deceased townman's eventful life and career:

The death of Josiah M. Henson not only removes from our midst a good man, a useful, industrious and intelligent citizen, but also one of the links in the chain connecting the new with the old—the days of slavery with those of freedom.



Josiah M. Henson.  
From a photograph taken some years ago.

When Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," that marvelous revelation of the system of human slavery in America, was published, there was exposed to the view a picture, so life-like and so in accord with what was afterward known of the "accursed system," and the characters delineated by her were so real, and of such genuine flesh and blood, that very many of her readers asked, "Whence has this woman this knowledge? Is not her home far removed from the scenes so vividly described?" How then is it possible she should make a picture of such wonderful accuracy?

The answer to these questions may be summed up in the following statement. It is now claimed that the original of that wonderful character, "Uncle Tom," was the Rev. Josiah Henson, the father of Josiah M. Henson whose funeral occurred on Sunday, and that it was from him and his career, she obtained many of the incidents related by her.

In the key to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," written by Mrs. Stowe herself, and published in 1853, she says, in answer to the objection, that the character of Uncle Tom was an improbable one, "that she has received more confirmation of that character, and from a greater variety of sources, than of any other in the book." And while of course, the character as drawn, is largely ideal, and perhaps not founded on any single model, yet there are many reasons for believing that Mr. Henson was the principal.

Speaking of him in the key, above referred to, she says: "He was first in the state of Maryland. His first recollections were of seeing his father mutilated and covered with blood for the crime of raising his hand against a white man—that white man being the overseer, who had attempted a brutal assault upon his mother. This punishment made his father surly and dangerous, and he was subsequently sold South, and thus parted from his wife and children forever. Henson grew up in a state of heathenism, without any religious instruction, till in a camp meeting he first heard of Jesus Christ and was electrified by the great and thrilling news that He had tasted death for ever man, the bond as well as the free. This story produced an immediate conversion, such as we read of in the Acts of the Apostles."

Henson forthwith became a Christian, and began to declare the news to those about him. He was gradually led to assume the station of a Negro preacher. He became immediately a very valuable slave to his master, and was entrusted with the oversight of the whole estate, which he managed with great prudence, integrity and judgment. When his master's affairs became embarrassed, he formed the design of removing all his Negroes to Kentucky, and entrusted the operation entirely to Mr. Henson. Subsequently his affairs becoming still more involved he sent his son down the river in a flat boat loaded with cattle and produce for the New Orleans market, directing him to take Henson along and sell him, after they had sold the cattle and the boat.

Subsequently, to this young master was taken violently ill with river fever, and became as helpless as a child. He passionately entreated Henson not to desert him, but attend to the selling of the boat produce, put him on board the steamboat, and not to leave him, dead or alive, till he had carried him back to his father. The young master was borne in the arms of his faithful servant to the steamboat, and there nursed with unremitting attention during the journey up the river; nor did he leave him until he had placed him in his father's arms. Our love for human nature would lead us to add with sorrow, that all this disinter-

edness and kindness, was rewarded only by empty praises such as would be bestowed upon a very fine dog, and Henson indignantly resolved no longer to submit to the injustice. It would make this article altogether too lengthy to quote all she says of him, but these disjunct extracts, taken with what follows, sufficiently warrant Mr. Henson's friends in claiming that his father was the original Uncle Tom.

When Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, late National President of the W. R. C., was in attendance at the convention of the G. A. R., and W. R. C., held in this city, some two years ago, she was, for several days, a guest at my house. Knowing something of her history, and also of her connection with the old anti-slavery movement prior to the war, I asked for, and listened with interest, and of what had come to her personal knowledge, during that exciting period of our national history.

In one of these conversations she spoke of the extraordinary influence of Mrs. Stowe's novel, and of a Josiah Henson as being the principal character, saying that she knew him well, and had visited at his home in Canada only some eight years prior to the time of our conversation; and when I expressed surprise, saying to her that my recollection of the story was that "Uncle Tom" was killed by Legree, she replied that in the construction of the story, Mrs. Stowe found it necessary for dramatic effect, and also to illustrate what was possible, under the system her book was destined to overthrow, to introduce that scene, but that "Uncle Tom" was not the victim of the tragedy described.

Among other things, occupying an entire evening in its recital, she related the fact of his having lived on a plantation in Maryland, only a few miles from Washington—how by his scrupulous honesty and conscientious discharge of every trust committed to him, he acquired the confidence of his master to such a degree that although, under the law, he was a chattel—property like the horses and cows, with the care of which he was entrusted—yet he became the real manager of the estate, sold the produce, did the marketing, and for some years occupied a position of overseer and manager of the estate. How his master, addicted to gaming and drink, in course of time became financially embarrassed, and how nearly all the slaves on the farm, were sent, under the care of "Uncle Tom" to his master's brother in Kentucky, to place them beyond the reach of creditors, how he learned of a second scheme of his master to have him sold in the far South, and how, taking advantage of the fact that he was a preacher, he and the colored people, and thus privileged to be away from home on Sunday, he effected his escape.

Mrs. Wittenmeyer's relation of the incidents attending his escape, as graphic and exciting as anything to be found in works of fiction, and I despair of doing anything like justice to the story as she told it. The story directed of a thousand and one dramatic incidents, which I have not space to relate, was substantially as follows: He was living upon the plantation of his master's brother, in Kentucky, five miles from the Ohio river, and having made up his mind to reach a land of liberty for the black as well as the white man, he had his wife make a strong sack, sufficiently large to hold his two youngest children. After coming from his work he would strap this sack to his back and carry the children for an hour at the time, thus becoming accustomed to the burden, and accustoming them to what they supposed was play.

Confiding his intention to only one person, a colored man, he arranged to have this man row him and his family across the river, one Saturday night, and here commenced one of the most marvelous journeys ever undertaken by any human being. Remember this was fifty-eight years ago, when the slave power was the dominant power in the land, when to be known as an Abolitionist, was to lose caste and social position, not only in society but in church as well: when the people of the country through which this journey must be made were strongly prejudiced against the colored people, not a few believing it their duty, under the constitution, to return a runaway slave, many others willing to do so in hope of a reward, and almost all more or less hostile.

But he was in pursuit of liberty, liberty not only for himself, but for wife and children, and children's children also. Carrying the two youngest (Josiah M. being one of them) in the sack, on his back, his wife and his two older ones at his side, traveling by night only, and concealing themselves during the day in the woods, they, after two weeks of indescribable hardship, reached Cincinnati, where they were secreted and cared for by the agents of what was then known as the "Underground railroad." After resting a few days they were, under the cover of night, carried by them some thirty miles, by wagon, and put on an old military road, which had been opened by the government many years before, but which was not used, it running mainly through what was then an uninhabited forest.

After a journey of the severest toll, during which they came near starving to death, living partly on berries and obtaining some food from the Indians, they finally reached Lake Erie at Sandusky bay. Concealing his wife and children in the woods he approached a vessel which was being loaded, and procured employment in helping to load. While at work he casually asked a colored man, employed on the boat, how far it was to Canada. The reply was "You are running away from slavery. Go tell the captain, and he will help you."

The captain came, and directed him to conceal himself in the cabin, and

not allow himself to be seen on the dock, as there were slave hunters in the village near by, who would be only too glad to get their hands on him. Mr. Henson then told of his wife and children—and the reply was, "Well I can't send for them now, but at dusk will start and anchor out in the bay, sending a boat for the family." This was done, and before landing at the wharf in Buffalo the kind-hearted captain, to avoid the danger of their being captured in that city, towed a yawl boat by which they were taken down the river and landed on the Canadian side, opposite Black Rock. Mr. Henson soon found a house for his family, and employment for himself, and began to prosper.

After a time, it being noised about that he was a preacher, he was asked to speak in a religious meeting. The effect was electrical, the speech a revelation, and from that time on his services as a speaker were greatly in demand. Some time after this he was induced to go to Boston, where he spoke, with marvelous effect in some of the leading halls in the city, in behalf of a manual labor school, called the "Dawn Institute," which he had been instrumental in establishing near Fredon, on the Sydney river, in Canada, for the benefit of the colored people. He also made two visits to England in behalf of the same institution, and while in London addressed large audiences in some of the leading halls in that city. Indeed, his speeches attracted so much attention in England that he was honored with a reception by the Queen.

He had letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who treated him with the utmost courtesy, and in the interview asked at what college he was educated. The reply was "In the college of adversity. I was a slave until forty-four years old, and until my escape never learned to read or write." But said the Archbishop, "You are an educated man, you use good English. This doubtless may be regarded as complimentary to the English spoken by his master and the white men with whom, in his early life he was brought more or less in contact with and not to any education acquired after he became free."

It would require a small volume to give all the incidents in his career that Mrs. Wittenmeyer related—her own visit to his home, and also the visit made by Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wittenmeyer's story, I casually remarked that we had living in the city a colored man, named Josiah M. Henson, and that I had heard he claimed to be a son of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom." She at once became greatly interested and asked to see him. The next day I invited Mr. Henson to call at my house, telling him there was a lady there who knew his father.

He came at seven in the evening, and remained until ten, and more than confirmed all Mrs. Wittenmeyer had said about his father. He remembered distinctly the journey on his father's back in the sack, from Kentucky, he being then four years old. He well remembered her visit, and also the visit of the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, happening to be home on both occasions, Clay coming over from Detroit, and greeting his father with the kindness and familiarity of an old friend, from the deck of the boat, which sailed up the river directly in front of his father's house. Mr. Henson said his father and Clay talked nearly all that night.

I have rarely spent a more enjoyable evening. It was like reading Mrs. Stowe anew, with comments by the actors themselves.

Some months after Mrs. Wittenmeyer returned to Philadelphia I wrote her suggesting that she re-write a history of "Uncle Tom," giving the real facts and incidents, and stated that if written as graphically as they were recited at my house, I believed the book would sell.

She replied under date of July 22, 1890, saying: "I think your idea a splendid one, and just as soon as my term of office is over, I will undertake the task of bringing out the 'Sequel to Uncle Tom,' or whatever we may choose to call it. I will come to Adrian, and go to Canada, for the facts, and I think I can make a grand book. My hands are now too full to give it a thought."

I have not heard direct from her since, but have been told she has a literary engagement in New York, which will be unable to keep her promise. Had Mr. Henson, who knew so many incidents in his father's life, lived, this would have been a fruitful field for any writer adapted to the kind of work required.

Very few of the young people of today of those under forty, can have any definite idea of the old regime, of the working of the "Underground railroad," the stations thereon, or of the unselfish devotion of the conductors and station agents. The roads and stations are now fallen into decay, and most of the conductors are buried beneath the sod. Among the prominent ones known to this community, Aunt Laura Haviland still lives.

I have been asked to make this full statement in justice to the memory of a good man. Mr. Josiah M. Henson was an educated and intelligent citizen, and has often told me of his experience in teaching his father to read. He had a just pride in his father's character and career, and in the prominence given by Mrs. Stowe. His innate modesty and sensitiveness, and dread of being thought a boaster, kept his mouth closed save to those he thought he could confide in without danger of ridicule; hence very few of his neighbors knew anything of his antecedents, or the fact of his distinguished parentage. He was born in August 1829.

## "PLUTARCH'S TOPICS."

THE END OF WORSHIP TO PROMOTE MAN'S SPIRITUAL ELEVATION.

The Preacher's Relation to the Convert—His Election to the Church—The Afro-American Pulpit—Conversion as Assurance—The Divine Commandment.

NUMBER IV.

The preacher is instructor and guide to the regenerated. A regenerated person is keenly susceptible to the influence of the Holy Spirit, yearns to know and do the will of God, and is constantly, through the Holy Ghost, strengthened in his desire and aided in his efforts to know and do the will of Heaven. The will of God concerning man is two fold, it regards piety and philanthropy—love to God and love to man.

Under the head of piety come rites, ceremonies, sacraments, worship as the objective expressions of the purposes, feelings and desires of the individual in his relation to God. The end of worship, (using the term in its broadest sense) so far as it regards man, is to promote his elevation in spiritual character and to bring him more and more completely under the mastery of divine influences.

Our topic leads us away from any discussion of the quality of the worship in Afro-American churches, but it is with aching hearts that many of us contemplate the rotten, crude practices, irreverent manners, and unintelligible conceptions that mingle in the worship carried on in so many particular churches.

Under the head of philanthropy comes all that relates to knowing and doing our duty to our fellow men, in which broad sense we use the term "morality." Morality does not contemplate an individual isolated from all other creatures and viewed in his relation to God solely, but conceives of him as a member of a society.

Independent of the physical consequences that attend any human action, we discover that there are consequences determined by moral law. Certain actions are inevitably attended with evil consequences effecting both the doer and humanity in general, these actions are morally wrong. Other actions are as invariably attended with good consequences to both the doer and humanity at large, these actions are right. The laws by which the unflinching sequence of moral actions is fixed are coeval with man's existence. Whether men know of the demands of this law or not, the consequences attending its obedience or violation are the same, "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people;" "righteousness delivereth from death."

The transgression of moral law leads to death. Hence the necessity that God should reveal to man the will of Heaven. If ignorance of the moral law would avoid the consequences of transgression, no revelation would be obligatory, but, seeing that God had placed man under the rule of laws the obedience or disobedience of which have such great and inevitable sequences attached, it became a just God and a loving Father to take means of revealing to man the truth and the ways of life and of death. The bible is the written portion of this revelation. It reveals what man could not otherwise discover. It does not create law nor found obligation, it simply reveals to man what the law is, and what his obligations are and to an extent warns him of the nature of the consequences of good or evil conduct. Hence it is that the Bible is the first and supreme authority, possessed by men, as to what is right and what is wrong. But the Bible is largely a declaration of abstract rules, and abstract principles concerning morality, hence there must be some divinely provided means of applying these rules and principles to the actions that are called out in the individual life. Again, the individual must be prepared to receive these truths for, "the wicked will not learn righteousness."

In short, we find upon examination of the scheme of salvation, that the preacher is the divinely appointed messenger to force home to human hearts the truth of God, that his message to the world is confined to enforcing the doctrine of repentance, the unregenerated heart can receive no truth beyond this, the preacher therefore, labors everywhere to bring men unto Christ that they may be born again. His work as an instructor concerning character and conduct begins with the regeneration of his hearers.

First, he receives the convert into the church and then places him under the sway and influence of certain divinely ordained means of grace. To the person so conditioned, the preacher stands in the relation of instructor and guide so far as teaching the application of the revealed law is concerned. Piety disposes the hearer to revere and love and obey the God who announced the law, his readers his heart sympathetic and his readers the world is captivated to the truth the preacher drinks it in and knows it to be truth because it is witnessed to him as such by the Holy Spirit. (We have thus amplified propositions laid down in Article I in order to bring clearly before us the function of the pulpit.) The preacher is not left to the exercise of unlimited personal liberty in his teaching, the priest is of the church and the church is the custodian of the message while the preacher is the messenger. That portion of the Bible that the church is to teach unto men is contained in its creed and that part of conduct which it is to direct is prescribed in its Discipline.

The ritual is for the exercise of piety in acts of worship, the discipline is for the exercise of morality—the end

is to develop Christian character and fit the church member to properly conduct himself in his larger relations as a member of society. The church has no office unto the dead, save committing their bodies to the ground, its duty is to the living.

We will now examine "what" the Afro-American pulpit teaches; next, the "method" of its teaching, next we will examine the church, i. e. the conditions under which the pulpit teaches.

1. Does the Afro-American pulpit effectively teach and impress upon its subjects "moral obligations?"

Granting that the hearers are regenerated, that they have a yearning to know and to do what is right, that this yearning arises from a pious love of God, yet we find upon examination that this yearning is very likely to seek to satisfy itself by acts of worship toward God and that it does not reach much toward philanthropy. Christians will sing, pray and otherwise pay devotion to God and with satisfied hearts go away from church and the next day do injustice to their fellows or neglect to do acts of charity. So, we discover, that special effort is needed to direct the regenerated heart to a feeling of its duty toward men.

Mere conversion and piety are in no sense an assurance that a man will be a good citizen or neighbor. The converted man must be instructed to know and disposed to do his duty toward his neighbor.

The first law regulating men in their relations to each other is the law of reciprocity, the duties arising from the law of reciprocity may be divided into three classes: 1. Duties to men, as men; 2. Duties arising from the constitution of the sexes; 3. Duties arising from the constitution of civil society. This division is according to a generally accepted authority, Wayland.

To teach these duties effectively the church must impress upon its members the relation of these duties to the divine commandment, "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." This must be done by scripture and argument. "Plutarch."

## GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY.

These Six Young People are Under Suspicion.

Six Afro-American students, three young men and three young women, were recently expelled from Oberlin college for a flagrant violation of the college rules. While many think the ruling of the faculty very severe it cannot be denied that the conduct of the students places them in a most unenviable light. No amount of explanation will excuse the presence of three young ladies and three young gentlemen alone in an unoccupied building. Charitable people will gladly excuse them and attribute it to youthful indiscretion, but there are others who will view it less favorably. However, it may be judged there is no doubt that these six young people, with advantages so much superior to the vast majority of the race, will enter life with the blight of scandal on their fair names. Guilty or innocent of flagrant wrong they are under suspicion and their sad fortunes should serve as a warning to countless others of our young people who too frequently forget that it is wisdom to avoid even the appearance of evil.

They are Misses Bessie P. Hudnell, Washington, D. C., Rose Washington, Memphis, Tenn., and Pauline Perry, Portland, Ore., Messrs H. K. Loeb, Woodville, Miss., W. T. Baisey, Chicago Ill., and John Fox, Richmond, Va. They were coupled in the order named. The faculty gave them a forty-eight hour leave to leave the city. He was a senior, Baisey in the conservatory, and Fox in the preparatory department; Miss Hudnell in the freshman class and the other two ladies in the preparatory department. The girls' parents have been sent for and will return with them.

Ruled by "Negroes."

Bluefields, situated about the 12th parallel from the equator, and in one of the oldest sections of Spanish America is ruled almost entirely by "Negroes." A correspondent to the New York Tribune writing of the settlement says: "There is an Indian chief, who is nominally the head of the government, but the Negro rules, collects the taxes, makes and enforces laws, sits in judgment when white sinners offend and calls the Indian to repentance." Bluefield is a port of some commercial importance, exporting mahogany and a large per cent of the bananas brought to the United States. The inhabitants are Mosquito Indians, "Negroes" and a foreign colony of American, German and English traders. Although the spirit of unrest which pervades all these Spanish-American countries can be discerned here yet, the population seem orderly and contented. The Sunday law is strictly observed, the protestant religion prevails and the town is strictly moral. Foreigners who come to the town with the American prejudice against the "Negro" smother their race antipathy and endure the pill of Negro supremacy because, under the existing circumstances, trade is good and any change or uprising might harden their successful pursuit of the "mighty dollar."

Miss Frances Willard declares that if she were black and young no steamer could revolve its wheels fast enough to convey her to the dark continent. "I would go where my color was the correct thing and leave these pale faces to work out their own destiny."



# OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

AFRO-AMERICAN MINISTERS AND LAYMEN IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Who They Are, What They Are Doing and Where They Are Located—Some Afro-Christian Workers.

Editor Plaindealer: This being a season of unusual interest in your city the occasion of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, representing, as it does, in a great measure, the varied thought and progressive ideas of the country, it may be of special interest to your readers to know something of those of our own people, who form a part of this body, and of the work they are doing in the South.

There are of those in attendance eighteen delegates, of whom nine are ministers and nine are laymen; five are visiting ministers, making twenty-three in all.

The following is the list: Ministers.—Revs. Elihu Garden, J. C. Watkins, Alex. R. Wilson; Jno. P. Foster; Henry C. Mabry, D. D. Abner F. Graham, Magager G. Huskins, York Jones and Lewis Johnson.

Laymen.—Messrs A. S. Owens; C. C. Johnson, M. D. J. A. Jackson; Harvey O. Reese; Prof. Samuel B. Pride and J. A. Yancy and T. M. Oglesby.

Visiting Ministers.—Revs. Thos. H. Lee, D. D.; Jas. A. Rainey, A. M.; Jas. A. Bonner; Lewis D. Twine and John A. Savage.

Conspicuous among the ministers is the Rev. Dr. Thos. H. Lee, formerly of Baltimore, Md., a graduate of Lincoln university, Penn., but now of Little Rock, Ark. He is of medium size and height, with a heavy moustache and long flowing beard and would upon any occasion become the center of attraction in a group.

Dr. Lee is a minister of rare powers and vast resources; logical and exhaustive in treatment; is a deep thinker; has broad views and is analytical; he is both in matter and doctrine. He has charge of the church work at Little Rock, and hopes soon, also, to lay the foundation of a splendid educational work in that city.

In point of physique, Rev. Jno. C. Watkins, of Sumpter, S. C., would by no means be least. He is a graduate of Howard university, of the class of '83, and for a number of years had charge of the church and school work at Wainsboro, S. C., where he built two churches. He is the "young man eloquent," has a clear sweet voice, is an able and effective preacher, and an aggressive christian worker. He has built the third church and has been elected delegate to the general assembly the second time.

Rev. Lewis Johnson, of Pine Bluff, Ark., is to the writer's mind the most logical and profound reasoner of the delegation. He lived for a time in Pittsburgh, Penn. He attended school at South and for a time labored under the auspices of the Southern church. But entering upon his present work, he attached himself to the Northern church. In his present field of labor he has laid the foundation of a splendid educational work known as the Richard Allen Institute.

Rev. Elias Garden was born in Charleston, S. C., where he now labors. He was educated in the state and entered the ministry in '68, taking charge of the Wallingford church which he still serves. The esteem in which he is held is shown in his being elected three times a commissioner to the general assembly.

Rev. Jas. A. Bonner is of Lexington, N. C. A graduate of Lincoln of the class of '85, his first work was at Troy, S. C., where he had a successful pastorate of two years. Afterwards accepting a call to Lexington, he entered upon the work with zeal infusing new life into the church. Still serving his people acceptably, he is preparing to build a house of worship. He is to address various congregations on his return.

Rev. Abner F. Graham hails from Biddle university, Charlotte, N. C. He graduated both from the scientific and theological departments, and began the pastorate of the Biddleville church, which he has served faithfully and well and where he is held in very high esteem by his people.

Dr. Henry C. Mabry scarcely needs an introduction to your readers for those attending the sessions have had an opportunity both to see and hear him. Among the first to do work for his people, he has ever been a strong advocate of education and morality. He is of the class of '73, Lincoln, was ordained in '84 and has been a delegate to the assembly. He is now teaching and preaching at Fayetteville, N. C., with a school of 471 pupils.

Rev. Lewis D. Twine is also of Lincoln of the class of '80. He first began work at Monroe, N. C. Here he built a church. Seeking a wider sphere of usefulness, he accepted a call to Lexington. Rev. Bonner's present field, laboring there several years. But ever progressive, he goes in 1889 to Durham, N. C., where he still labors.

Without the advantages derived from a high sounding name, Rev. York Jones ranks well both as a scholar and a christian worker. His ability to entertain an audience is not to be questioned. Of a keen wit, graphic in description, and of fine sarcastic touch, he rarely fails of his point. He comes from the presbytery of South Virginia. Is also a Lincolnite, class of '85. Has charge of an industrial school in connection with his church work. Here he preaches, teaches and plays music. His work is in a prosperous condition.

Rev. Alex. R. Wilson is another of the accessions to our church from the Southern ranks. He is of good education, has a splendid delivery, and, though quiet in manner, has broad views and is an energetic worker.

Perhaps of all the Afro-American ministers present, none has better oratorical powers than Rev. Jas. A. Rainey. He comes to the assembly as an appellant. He is a graduate of Biddle university and has for many years been among the foremost educators and christian workers of the race.

also pursuing higher studies in other schools. Rev. John A. Savage is principal of the Louisburg graded school. He is of the class of '79, Lincoln. He among others is now North in the interest of his work.

These men representing various spheres of activity, are all staunch adherents of Calvinism, full of race pride, pious, devoted, progressive, energetic workers educationally, spiritually and morally; yet, withal, manly, jovial and cheerful.

Foremost among the laymen may be mentioned Profs. Jas. D. Martin and Samuel B. Pride, of Biddle, class '87, and Dr. C. C. Johnson of Howard. The first two are among the most progressive and successful educators of N. C. The latter of the two, being valedictorian of his class, is now principal of an educational work second to none in its scope. The former is professor of history, mathematics, and English classics in Sausbury state normal school. Having known them as school fellows, the writer can safely say the race never had truer friends nor stronger advocates of civil and religious liberty.

Dr. Johnson graduated from both the college and medical departments of Howard; from the college in '85 and medical in '88. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1890. Three years ago he began the practice of medicine in Columbia, S. C., where he still enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

The other laymen are all aggressive christian workers. Mr. Owens is of Charleston. Mr. Yancy is Sunday school missionary of Pittsylvania co., Virginia. Messrs Jackson and Reese are young men of promise and Mr. Walker is a pious, earnest christian.

Very respectfully yours, Detroit, May 27. Thos. M. Oglesby.

## A METHODIST'S VIEW.

The Presbyterian Assembly as Seen Through His Spectacles.

Editor Plaindealer: With the eyes of all the great religious world upon them, the 600 men composing the 103rd assembly of the Presbyterian church are steadily marching along the line marked out in their program, dealing with most important questions both of affairs and theology. In this gathering are such men as Schaff, Patton, Butler, Green, Hall, McCook and others whose achievements in the world of thought and of deeds are monumental. Pressing upon this convention and demanding of it some expression of approval or disapproval are some of the greatest and gravest questions that have arisen during all the long period that marks the existence of theology as a science.

Great as is the Presbyterian church in the field of evangelization, in the field of theological thought it is still greater, indeed, it is the most venerable and most notable exponent of Protestant thought.

But, my purpose in writing of the assembly is to point out some useful lessons pertaining to the management of our own organizations.

This great body is composed of men who are able to subordinate selfish interests and personal preferences to the general good. Three strong candidates appeared in the field contending for the position of moderator, two of these candidates were the exponents of factions growing out of differences concerning certain pending questions, the third candidate was a man universally known to be calm, fair, strong, and impartial; it required but one hour after dinner on the first day for all parties to see the wisdom of selecting the third candidate referred to. He was nominated by one of his opponents and his nomination was seconded by the other, his election was by the unanimous vote of the assembly. The power to exercise such self-control and to practice such self-sacrifice is a fundamental essential to successful organization.

Another characteristic of the assembly is the thorough deference each member shows toward the moderator. The sound of his voice, the waving of his hand, or one tap of his gavel has always been sufficient to bring instantaneous order, even on occasions when fifty men were clamoring for the floor. The character of the debates is most consistent with the intelligence of the convention. In but two instances, thus far, have any debaters under the pressure of the most intense personal feeling even, resorted to impassioned appeals to the prejudices or the selfishness of the assembly.

Only a well-balanced, well-trained, highly cultured, and thoroughly honest man is capable of contending for a question by the use of arguments that strictly pertain to its merits.

A philosopher, a scholar, a truly good man would scorn to resort to the tricky appeals to prejudice and passion that characterize the methods of some of our strongest debaters.

At the very beginning of the session, a learned member arose and said, "no encouragement should be given to speakers who have nothing to say, therefore to make sure that none take up our time with speeches of little or no weight, I move that every speaker be required to go to the platform." This motion carried and it has thus far very efficiently served the purpose. None but a fool would stand before that great body unless he came there with something to say and was conscious of the ability to say it.

Such a measure adopted at our convention would largely eliminate the presumptuous and ignorant rattle-brains whose unseemly conduct so frequently both obstructs progress and brings ridicule upon our most important assemblies.

There are about 20 Afro-American delegates present. They sit promiscuously throughout the body and receive very cordial treatment from all. Beyond voting, however, they have taken no part in the business of the assembly save as it related to the Freedmen's Board. Their silence indicates discretion on their part, for none of them are in any sense able to discuss in fitting manner any of the questions that have engaged the attention of the learned body. Among them are no men of the class represented by Drs. Grimke or Jackson. Among the most distinguished and scholarly appearing of the ministers is the Rev. Dr. Mabry, who certainly is able to do well anything he might undertake and whose good sense and modesty would lead him to undertake nothing he was not

able to perform in a creditable manner.

Several of the laymen are men of sterling business qualities and were not backward in expressing, in private conversation, their distaste at the evident desire of the committee on Freedmen to present to the assembly the black man as a mendicant only. It is to be regretted that some of them could not or did not have the opportunity given to others to set the race before the assembly in its true light.

On the evening of the day devoted to the Freedmen, some thirteen Afro-American delegates were given seats on the platform and called upon for speeches. With the solitary exception of Dr. Mabry, each speaker seemed to be controlled by the desire to evoke laughter, each succeeded fully, but it was at the sacrifice of manly dignity.

One after another twelve of the thirteen became a jester and the occasion of most hearty expressions of mirth. The great congregation dispersed exceedingly well pleased, but none had been impressed with any serious view of the "Negro" as an earnest, aggressive, determined man. One lady said, "they are jolly fellows and don't seem to be controlled by the desire to evoke things above their present lot." Beyond urging more liberality in giving to the support of the Freedmen's cause no speaker had grown earnest and impressive.

As I beheld these, my brethren, begging help at the hands of the grinning whites, how my heart swelled with proud contemplations of our grand church which stands upon its own feet.

Viewed in his connection with the white churches the world sees the Afro-American only as a dependant and a ward, but viewed in the great colored organizations we exhibit the many qualities of self-dependence, self-direction, and the admirable character of aggressive, progressive manly men. John M. Henderson. Detroit, May 27.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Suggestion for Alternate Commissioner Parker—A New Appointee.

The recent action of the Board of Control of the World's Columbian Commission will prove of interest, as well as answer a number of questions which are frequently asked. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That this Board deems it inexpedient to direct any distinctions to be made between American exhibitors and that the matter of installation ought to be left to the direction of the Department having the charge of the installation of exhibits."

From this action it is readily understood that a separate exhibit will not be countenanced by the Exposition Management, and makes it all the more evident why the organization of Industrial Associations to care for the Afro-American exhibits in the several states should at once be inaugurated. In this connection and for this purpose, a proposition has been submitted to the Chief of the Department of Publicity and promotion requesting that the newly appointed alternate commissioner, Mr. H. Parker of Missouri, assisted by an attaché of the Promotion Department, be authorized to go into the several states for the purpose of organizing such societies. This, if done, or it might be said if countenanced by the several localities to be benefitted will give to the Afro-Americans as well as to the exposition, a co-equal share of responsibility in the matter of the collection of exhibits. Besides, this plan of organizing would in no way interfere with the efforts the states themselves will make for their exhibits. In short, it will simply be the starting point of encouragement for the states to follow in reference to Afro-American exhibitors. The associations need not be officered by exposition officials and the expense thereof would be borne by each individual locality where organized.

As this whole subject of industrial organizations have been very fully outlined in former contributions on this subject, the pro and con of the proposition can now be left to the gentle criticism of those who are anxious to speak their sentiments on this topic. It may be said, nevertheless, that unless some tangible plan is soon put in operation that the time will have gone by for anything whatever of a practical nature to be formulated.

Major Handy, Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, has appointed Mr. Louis Anderson, one of Washington's journalistic tyros, and a talented young man of the race, to a position in the Press Department of the exposition.

## ELECTED OFFICERS.

Ypsilanti, May 25.—The Light Seekers met at the residence of Prof. Burdine and elected the following officers: president, Prof. Burdine; vice-president, Jas. Kersey; secretary, R. McCoy.

The Ladies Lyceum met in the parlors of Mrs. F. Row. Mr. Robert Griffin is spending a few days with his many friends here. Mrs. J. Norris has opened his ice cream parlors for the Summer. The Wiling Workers will meet at the residence of Mrs. Mary Thompson, Tuesday.

Miss Mina Collins has returned from her visit to Ann Arbor. Mr. J. Simons was in the city Sunday.

Mr. Romaine Johnson and Miss R. McCoy were appointed teachers of classes four and five. Mrs. L. Anderson has returned from a visit to Findlay, Ohio.

The Good Samaritans elected delegates to attend the grand lodge to be held in Detroit, in June. Every one in Ypsilanti should read the Plaindealer. Only one dollar per year.

## DONATION PARTY.

Kalamazoo, May 20.—On last Tuesday evening the members of the 2nd Baptist church gave their pastor, Rev. Mr. Lewis a donation. Mr. Lewis has made many friends here and many others besides the members of the church assisted in the donation. Those present indulged in speaking and singing, the pastor asked biblical questions and all present enjoyed the pleasant entertainment.

Niles' will have a new metropolitan opera house.

# "August Flower"

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. You don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

## Doubting Thomas.

Every Meal. down to a meal but she had to vomit it

as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

## SICK HEADACHE

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.** Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Biliousness. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headache, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents. CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



"A YOUNG WOMAN AT FIFTY." Or, as the world expresses it, "a well-preserved woman." One who, understanding the rules of health, has followed them, and preserved her youthful appearance. Mrs. Pinkham has many correspondents who, through her advice and care, can look with satisfaction in their mirrors.

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S** Vegetable Compound goes to the root of all female complaints, renews the waning vitality, and invigorates the entire system. Intelligent women of middle age know well its wonderful powers. All Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00. Send stamp for "Guide to Health and Beauty," a beautiful illustrated book. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers letters of inquiry. Enclose stamp for reply. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

## HAY FEVER CURED TO STAY CURED. & ASTHMA

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

## DENVER SHOES

made from leather tanned by the best possible manner from selected hides purchased in Colorado. Price being cheaper than at any other point in the United States. Our machinery is the most improved. Our operatives are equal to any. They are working for us at eastern prices, having come here on account of the climate. If your dealer does not carry them, we will send you a Gentle Lace, Button or Congress Shoe for \$3.75, which is equal to any \$6.00 shoe you ever wore. Or a Calif. Slip hand-made tap sole Brog with dust protector for \$3.00, equal to any \$5.00 shoe. Other men's shoes at 50% profit.

Footage always paid by us. Full illustrated catalogue with sample of leather. We refer to any Bank in Denver. The Denver shoe & Leather Co., 1115-15th Street, Denver, Colo. Mention this Paper.

# The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

## Railroad Time Tables. THE SHORT LINE

|                         |         |          |          |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| Leave Detroit, M.C.R.R. | 7:05 am | *1:30 pm | *9:30 pm |
| to Toledo, C. H. & D.   | 6:45 am | 10:15 am | 3:30 pm  |
| to Toledo, C. H. & D.   | 6:45 am | 10:15 am | 3:30 pm  |
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| to Toledo, C. H. & D.   | 6:45 am | 10:15 am | 3:30 pm  |

There is nothing, unless it be the sewing machine, that has lightened woman's labor as much as Dobbins' Electric Soap, constantly sold, since 1869. Now, why rub and toil, and wear out yourself and your clothes, on washday, when this perfect soap is provided, to lighten your labor and save your clothes? If you have ever used it, in the 23 years we have made and sold it, you know that it is the best, purest, and most economical soap made. If you haven't tried it, ask your grocer for it now. Be sure and get the genuine with our name on the wrapper.

Read This Twice not the selling price alone, that must be considered, in arriving at a knowledge of the value of an article. There is as much real pure soap in a bar of Dobbins' Electric as in four bars of any other soap made, and it will, if used according to directions do four times as much work as any other. Its cost is but a very slight advance on that of inferior soap. Inset upon Dobbins' Electric. I. L. CRAIG & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Detroit, Lansing and Northern. Three Elegant Trains to and from Grand Rapids Daily, except Sunday. Five Express Trains to and from Lansing Daily, Except Sunday. Leave Detroit: 7:05 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:15 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m.

Connecting in Union Station, Grand Rapids, for THE CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN. Trains leave Grand Rapids for Chicago 9 a.m., 11 p.m., and 11:35 p.m. time five and one-half hours. Trains leaving Grand Rapids at 11:35 p.m. daily has through sleepers arriving at Chicago 7:05 a.m.

Train leaving Detroit 1:15 p.m., arrives at Grand Rapids 8:05 p.m. Direct connection with C. & W. M. train leaving Grand Rapids at 10:05 p.m., and Traverse City 10:30 p.m.; arrives at Holland 6:35 p.m.; arrives at Muskegon 7:10 p.m.

THE SAGINAW VALLEY AND ST. LOUIS is the Shortest Line between Grand Rapids and the Saginaw. Trains leave Grand Rapids 7:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m. Leave East Saginaw 7:30 a.m.; 6:10 p.m. Time, four and one-quarter hours. W.M. A. GAYLITT, Gen'l Agt., Detroit. Telephone 883.

Freight and Ticket Office, Hammond Building, Ground Floor, 120 Gen'ld St., also entrance from Fort St. CHAS. W. FALD, Gen'l Mgr., Grand Rapids. GEO. DAHAVEN, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Grand Rapids

## FIRE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE GOODRICH BROS., Walker Block 26 West Fort Street DETROIT, MICH.

## JOHN P. HENSLEN Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STOVES AND HARDWARE. Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. 123 and 124 Antoine St., Cor. Fort, Detroit, Mich.



## THESE GO TO SCHOOL.

BRIGHT ONES WHO ARE HELPING THE RACE BY HELPING THEMSELVES.

Errors of Surface Observation—Prof. Kennedy takes issue with Prof. Daniels—Bright in Chery School Rooms.

Head These go to school

A common error made by the superficial observer of two fields of grain, one thin, ill-looking, the other heavy with golden harvest is to disparage the soil that raised the sickly fruit, and to exaggerate the virtues of the mother earth blessed with an abundant yield. A closer analysis generally develops many extraneous circumstances, which go far to qualify such an opinion. The quality of the harvest, like the quality of steel, is found to depend upon the proper proportion of certain essential elements. The mother earth and the iron ore are the fundamentals, but they are a long way off from golden grain and the tool steel. The percentage of perfection in one case is made up of certain proportions of basic earth, of ingenious tools, of fertilizers, of careful labor, of mixed together with a skillful hand, in the other iron and carbon and manganese, a proper flux and skillful handling are the all important factors.

The quarter line fence that separates the two dissimilar grain fields is not a natural dividing line; the same soil undoubtedly once extended over both areas. That fence, however, marks the dividing line between the property of Smith and Jones, and there's the rub. But a few minutes investigation of the history of Smith vs. the history of Jones, explains the mystery. So again the iron master knows of many instances where the same iron ore has brought failure to one worker and untold wealth to another simply because of the difference of treatment. These thoughts are musty with age and can be found elaborately amplified in numerous recent and forgotten volumes, and the writer begs pardon of any captious critic for their repetition.

A visitor to the public school, however, cannot but be impressed with the truth of them, again and again, and also with the fact that errors in surface observation are made frequently today working untold injury.

The question of the extent of inherited qualities, that is prominent in current discussions among erudite hair splitters, may be discreetly omitted here. The all-wise Power that put phosphorus in some ores and sulphur in others, to the discomfiture of the iron-worker, who arranged celery soil near Kalamazoo and cedar swamps in North Michigan, has also deemed it for the best to cover the earth with brains of varying calibre. The products of those brains, caeteris paribus, vary with their size and kind.

But the brick walls that form the school house, and like the line fence between Smith and Jones, divides the school children up in district parcels, are artificial and do not explain the marked difference in the mental and moral harvest found therein. The original soil is here again the same but heaven forbid ideas compelled to sprout and flower under the slothful unsympathetic care of farmer Smith. The writer is reminded of instances in his own experience where prejudiced, indifferent and unskillful teachers discouraged and depressed him. It takes no keenness of vision to discover the same trouble existing in some schools today and the same unfavorable results are present.

In other cases, the aspect is entirely different. The entire building from primary to senior grade is infused with a spirit of liberality, energy of purpose and a pride in good results that augurs well for any earnest Afro-American within its walls. Such a school it was the pleasure of the Plaineader to visit last week.

### The Lines a School

built in 1885 on Kentucky street, spreads its civilizing influence over a district in which Afro-American families are fairly well distributed. Classes are taught up to the 4th grade and then transferred to other schools for high school preparation. The principal, Prof. James W. Kennedy, was found to be a very pleasant gentleman who is thoroughly interested in his work and anxious to furnish all needed information. The Plaineader was invited to visit the different rooms and introduced to the teachers who cordially showed the work of the children for inspection and comparison. The Professor took issue with Prof. Daniels, of the Washington school, who claimed to have the banner school for bright Afro-Americans. "I believe I can show some of the brightest and most promising in my school," he said. Mr. Kennedy takes unusual interest in all his pupils, visits their homes, knows them all nearly by name, finds out their extra studies and work outside and notes when it interferes with work at school. In the basement the children have a cherry play-room for rainy weather, everything denoting the perfection of cleanliness.

Sixty-five Afro-Americans are at present attending this school.

Miss Adelaide C. Wilcox, of Room A, has nine scholars in the 4th grade. Eva Wheelock possesses a very sweet soprano voice and her strong forte is drawing. Emma Gorman is absent a great deal but writes and draws well and is a good reader. Willie McCurdy who is the oldest of the McCurdy children were especially referred to by the principal. Willie "is a very neat, steady and industrious boy, a good student." Eddie Cook, of Calhoun st., is a "bright, mischievous fellow, who sings like a lark." Lottie Williams bears a good name for her respectful and lady-like demeanor.

Frank Robinson is a bright scholar, irresistibly funny and good in everything save arithmetic. Louise Smith is a very good scholar was forced to leave about three weeks ago. Theo. Wilson also recites in Room A. In Room B, taught by Miss Drake, are Mary Crosby, Cora McCurdy, Ida Anderson, Lizzie Allen, Heartha Duncan, Gertrude Johnson, Chas. Franklin, Chas. Green, Saml. Bush and George Craven. Mary Crosby's drawing and copy book show neat work. Cora McCurdy, a lady-like little girl, draws well. "Cora is now at work on an original design for the exposition. Lizzie Smith, a 'girl-tough girl' is all

respects is also selected to furnish an original drawing for the exposition. Lizzie Allen and Gertrude Johnson both show up well in writing. Ida Anderson is rated as "an exceptionally good scholar." Heartha Duncan, of Watson street is spoken of "as a very sweet little girl, whose mother takes great interest in her work." (An excellent example for other mothers.) Heartha has also been taking music lessons. There are certain ages at which children seem saturated with the spirit of restlessness or rather incipient perpetual motion. Miss Wilcox, of Room C, insists that the children in her room have just reached that soul tormenting age. The Afro-American bees in this hive are Birdie McDaniels, Cora Green, Cora Payne, Bertha Johnson, Frank Hite, Geo. Woods, Harry Goins, Clarence McCurdy and Norman Mills. An inspection of drawing books showed fairly good work, those of Harry Goins and Clarence McCurdy being especially accurate.

The class in Miss C. Lorenger's room, B. 3rd., grade, were reading and the Plaineader had a good opportunity for sizing up the following list of twelve children, the first seven on the list being started by their teacher as doing good work: Mamie Cotterton, John Parker, Grace Thompson, Walter Smith, Carrie Johnson, Gertrude Thomas, Louis Smith, George Smith, Cora Moore, Walter Sheridan, Alda Craig, and John Nichols. Gracie Thompson, a little tot shows quite an aptitude for drawing.

Room E. has but three Afro-Americans enrolled but they are "all wool and a yard wide." Robert Johnson leads in reading and writing; Maud Gates is "good in everything," and Geo. Burton shines in writing and spelling. "In fact," said Miss Julia Anderson, their teacher, "among all, white or colored, you won't find three nicer pupils."

Fifteen embryo history makers have weighed anchor under command of "Capt. Drake" in the A 1st., grade, bound on a voyage of discovery. They are in shallow waters yet and but little can be said of their seamanship. "They excel in singing and writing," said Miss Drake, as she ran over the list as follows: Sarah Johnson, Luella McCurdy, Queenie Wilson, Irving Mills and David Bell are good trusty scholars; Lee Johnson and Fanny Gorman excel in numbers; James Bass and Frederick Gorman also do nice work. The other seaman, who will handle the ropes better later on are Lewis Johnson, Charlotte Bell, George Anderson, Oscar Wilkes, "a little tartar," Edward Pearce and Clara Wheelock.

In Miss Mary Hibbard's room are Clarence Egbert, Henry Green, Esther Henry, Robert Jackson, Harry Wilson, Nettie Pierce, Bernard Smith, Alice Gorman and Bessie Goins, who are learning to keep still.

### WAITERS VS. COOKS.

A Small Size Strike Delays Breakfast at the New Hotel Cadillac.

Last Sunday evening the chief cook at the Cadillac hotel precipitated a small sized strike by refusing to fill an order given in his department by Wm. Beno, one of the waiters. It seems that dinner is served from 6 to 7:30 P. M. each day at this hotel and a guest having entered the dining room at 7:20, Beno started to serve the full course. At 7:30 the chief cook refused to continue the order and after a war of words angrily asked for the discharge of Beno. Head-waiter Murray, and the steward, both acquiesced and Beno was given to understand it.

At this point the entire waiters crew took a hand in the matter and gave notice that they were going to stand by their fellow workman.

Things remained quiet until Monday morning when the waiters in a body demanded Beno's reinstatement, or some explanation of his discharge. At breakfast the doors of the dining room were thrown open, and immediately guests to the number of about sixty entered but no waiters were on duty to serve them.

Head-waiter Murray found them in the old dining room, awaiting an explanation, and not being able to satisfy them he sent for Mr. Graves, one of the proprietors, who informed them that he knew nothing of the case and asked them to go on with their work pending an investigation. Not wishing to embarrass the proprietors they appointed as a committee, with full power to act, three of their number, Messrs. Britton, Wilson and Green, who were in the kitchen when the refusal to fill the order was made.

At noon the committee reported that Messrs. Van Est and Graves had decided that the cooks were at fault and served notice upon them not to again interfere with any waiter in the discharge of his duty. As to Beno he was satisfied to take a few days vacation, receiving pay in full to the first June, so as not to cause any friction in this well appointed hotel during these busy days.

It is a signal victory for the waiters and, as one was heard to remark, "things never moved as smoothly in the kitchen before."

This week the crew in the dining room consists of 56 men, besides the head-waiter, and every man has to rush to take care of the many guests of the house.

Wm. H. Spratt of Concord died Friday of pneumonia. He had lived in Jackson county since 1835.

Cincinnati As  
Hamilton ever-ready  
and Dayton ticket  
between  
Thousand Cincinnati  
Mile Dayton  
Books Chicago  
are St. Louis  
now St. Albans  
sold Ft. Wayne  
for Indianapolis  
Twenty Ana Arbor  
Dollars Toledo  
and good Buffalo  
on fifteen Peoria  
different Cleveland  
roads Niagara Falls  
connecting Thousand  
C.H.&D. other  
points

## COOK AND THOMAS' NEW BANNER BARBER SHOP

Brush Street between Macomb and Gratiot Ave.

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

Hot and Cold Baths, WITH SHOWER or PERFUMERY.

Bath Rooms reserved for Ladies Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m. Complete service.

Cook & Thomas, Prop.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

### Preston National Bank

Detroit, Mich.

At Detroit, in the State of Michigan, at the close of business, May 4, 1891.

| RESOURCES.   |                |
|--|----------------|
| Loans and discounts  | \$2,664,501 91 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured                                | 2,986 32       |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation                                | 50,000 00      |
| Stocks, securities, claims, etc.                                 | 647 50         |
| Due from approved reserve agents                                 | 252,145 83     |
| Due from other national banks                                    | 148,184 65     |
| Due from State banks and bankers                                 | 68,493 46      |
| Premiums on U. S. bonds  | 9,700 00       |
| Checks and other cash items                                      | 1,338 38       |
| Exchanges for clearing houses                                    | 42,145 67      |
| Bills of other banks   | 45,072 00      |
| Fract. and paper currency, notes and coins                       | 448 85         |
| Specie   | 154,303 00     |
| Legal tender notes   | 162,800 00     |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation) | 2,250 00       |
| Total  | \$3,704,096 57 |

| LIABILITIES.                         |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Capital stock paid in                | \$1,000,000 00 |
| Surplus fund                         | 40,000 00      |
| Undivided profits                    | 5,780 62       |
| National bank notes outstanding      | 44,000 00      |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 1,100,465 28   |
| Time certificates of deposit         | 455,127 05     |
| Certified checks                     | 2,791 28       |
| Cashier's checks outstanding         | 8,855 69       |
| Due to other national banks          | 543,381 41     |
| Due to State banks and bankers       | 458,955 28     |
| Total                                | \$3,704,096 57 |

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

JULIUS P. GILMORE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1891.

CHARLES H. AYERS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: R. W. GILLET, W. H. ELLIOTT, F. W. HAYES, Directors.

## NEGRO AGENTS WANTED

To Sell Our Royal Book, "The Black Phalanx."

It is a history of the Negro Soldiers and gives a full account of their services in fighting for freedom and the Union, from the Revolution to the present time. SPECTACULAR PICTURES of the Negro Troops. All ready to be made into books or written. Film of money to be made selling it, for every body wants it. You Can Make Money. One man has already made 600 dollars on 500 books. Don't fail to send at once for circulars and see our Liberal Terms to Agents. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct., Boston, Cincinnati or St. Louis. (Mention this Paper.)

### Edwards' Indian Cough Syrup.

A sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Whooping Cough. Three bottles cured Jacques Amin, of Maldeu Tow ship, after actually being bedrid and expected to die and as a last resort tried William Edwards' Indian Cough Syrup and is now quite well and the cure was effected in about six weeks.

Three bottles have cured Mrs. John Hickmoth, of Kingsville, after an illness of ten years. She says she paid one doctor \$20, and was no better when she paid the money. It was the cure when she commenced doctoring. Afterwards she tried Edwards' Indian Cough Syrup and is now as well as she ever was in her life and she authorizes William Edwards to publish this endorsement for the benefit of suffering humanity. Three bottles only was what she paid for the cure. If you are afflicted in this way take it at once. It will surely cure you.

"This Syrup helped me better than anything I ever took. I have taken four bottles of it and find that it is splendid for Coughs and Colds and I think if any one that is suffering from Colds and Coughs, would take it, it would save them also." Mrs. Joseph J. Wright, Colchester, Ont.

"It Saved Baby's Life!"—The above is what Mrs. Joseph Fox, of Backville, Ont., Colchester, said about Edwards' Indian Cough Syrup. My children were afflicted with the whooping cough in its worst form, the baby was so bad that the doctor said it could not live. I heard of Edwards' Indian Cough Syrup, through Mrs. Joseph Wright, and sent immediately for a bottle. The first dose relieved, and in a few hours baby was out of danger and cured in a few days.

Can be had at Mrs. E. Valentine's King St., Amherstburg, Ont.; Mrs. J. Nolan, Gesto near the Cassan school house; T. R. Flood, Harrow, Ont., and Edward Walker, McDougall St., Windsor, Ont.; John Scott, Erie River; also Mrs. Burnett, 22 Croghan St., Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Jones, 323 Antoine street.

### CHAS. CUNNINGHAM

Caterer & Confectioner.

Ice Cream. Water Ices and Fine Cakes. Silver, Linen and Dishes to Rent. Special Rates to Churches and Sunday Schools. 309 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Telephone 4794.

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SHERIFF'S SALE—Notice is hereby given that I, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, in favor of Theodore F. Looker, against the goods, chattels and real estate of Robert Moodie and Oliver M. Dickie, in said county to me directed and delivered to me, on the twenty-fifth day of May A. D. 1891, levy upon all the right, title and interest of Robert Moodie and Oliver M. Dickie surety in and by the following described real estate situated in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, to-wit: Twenty-five (25) acres of land off of the North end of the west half of the Northwest quarter (30) of section four (4) in Town two (2) South of Range eleven (11) east. Also lot numbered ten (10) in Albert Crane's subdivision of the west part of Out Lot numbered Twenty-three (23) and east part of Out Lot numbered Twenty-four (24) of the Le Brosse farm so called North of Grand River road according to the recorded plat thereof. All in Wayne County, Michigan, all of which I shall expose at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the western front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, aforesaid, on Monday the Eighth day of June A. D. 1891 at twelve o'clock noon.  
Dated Detroit, Tuesday April 21st, 1891.  
LOUIS B. LITTLEFIELD, Sheriff.  
By BENJ. F. SERIBOE, Deputy Sheriff.  
GEO. X. M. COLLIER, Plaineader's Attorney.

### C. G. Wynn PHOTOGRAPHER

Studio 106 Miami Ave., (Formerly 243 Woodward Ave.)  
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# The (Detroit) Plaindealer.

Issued Every Friday.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

THE PLAINDEALER Company Publishers, Tribune Building, 11 Rowland Street.

Entered at the Post Office at Detroit, Mich., as Second-class matter.

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

DETROIT, FRIDAY MAY 29, '31.

Nine out of every ten persons who witnessed the recent fire expressed it as their opinion that the loss of the Campaign building was due to the carelessness and incompetency of the Fire department. Is it not possible that the city has outgrown the present heads of the present department?

The work of the Presbyterian church among the Afro-Americans, as will be seen elsewhere in this issue of the Plaindealer, is constantly growing and producing great results. Presbyterianism formed the character and shaped, in no small degree, our Republic in its infancy; if it can produce anything like the same results upon Afro-Americans in the South its work will be inestimable.

The result of the training schools in the South is markedly observable in the increased numbers of good farms owned by Afro-Americans. Many are now experimenting in fancy farming on what is known as the "worn out lands" of Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina. Give the Afro-American a quarter of a century more to grow in, and the question will be not what shall we do with him, but what shall we do with the Italian, and other undesirable foreigners, who are pouring into this country in such large numbers.

The cowardice of the representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties, in dealing with the immigration question, is responsible for the ignorant, penniless, and sometimes criminal hordes of immigrants that are landed at Castle Garden by the thousands each week. The coming of such a class of people, who so soon become citizens, determine the election of president, governors, legislators, and judges, thereby giving to them the power of shaping and constraining the laws, will eventually give to our country such a problem to deal with, as will make, what is termed the "race problem," pale in comparison. It is certainly high time for the American people to act in the matter. They should be particular as to what class of people they wish to assimilate with themselves. Delay with this question like the delay and temporizing with slavery may lead to like results.

The New York Tribune, the great metropolitan newspaper, in speaking of the skillful attempt of the convict Lewis, given in full in our last week's issue said:

Convicts have before now planned to obtain their release by forged pardons, but it was left for the inventive genius of a Western convict to forge both a pardon and a draft by the proceeds of which he might make good his escape to a distant country and maintain life there. The skill and ingenuity of this particular convict were so great that if the community would not be harmed he would almost deserve a pardon. If he had turned as much ability and industry to the carrying out of some legitimate enterprise he would have been a more ordinarily useful member of society. To which its name sake the American Catholic Tribune, of Cincinnati, very pertinently remarks:

"The man to whom the above refers was a Negro. We regret his fault but all the same we are proud of the marked skill displayed by the culprit. If the Tribune admires skill and ability, etc., why does it not give place in its vast army of men to Negro writers?"

In an Eastern church encumbered by debt certain of the members who believe that those who make a debt should be most interested in paying it protested against giving a fair, concert, festival or any money making entertainment, but supplied themselves with envelopes on which was printed the request "Give for the payment of the church debt what you would have spent at the proposed fair." Especial effort was made to receive a response from every member of the church and the result was most satisfactory. With absolutely no expense from a membership of 250 more than \$300 was realized. Three or four such efforts cleared the debt and the church has the satisfaction of knowing that it was through their own efforts. When one considers the time, trouble, and expense for church entertainments in Detroit, and the small amounts realized from some of them, it is a source of wonder that some student of economy among the mem-

bers does not advocate a different system here. Aside from the wasteful waste of time, money, and labor expended, in these entertainments, is it quite the true christian spirit to call in the outsider and stranger, holy and unholy, for the sole purpose of reaching their pocket books? There is a better way than this and every christian who believes what he professes, knows it. If each member in every church would do his whole duty according to his means, the services would not lose dignity by frantic appeals for money and the church social would be what it should be, a place where young men and young women would be welcomed, entertained and weaned from the saloon and worse resorts to the sweet influence of christian love, "without money and without price." And who shall tell the beneficial effect from this wholesome example on the part of our exemplars?

The contentment of the masses of Afro-Americans is one of the greatest obstacles against their more rapid advancement. If the masses had not been content, and ill-disposed to take up the aggressive line of action, mapped out in the National Afro-American League's Declaration of Principles, that organization would today be strong and vigorous; and the movement, that at its birth promised so much for good, would have realized the anticipations of its most sanguine advocates.

Even the masses cannot deny that their condition is lamentable, and even they have aspirations for better life, for more opportunities and greater chances, and for more liberties than they now enjoy. Hence, their content, or indispotion, to take hold of an organization, that is in its nature non-partisan, from whose general offices the politician is excluded, and whose sole great aim is to secure for them the things they most desire, seems mysterious and inexplicable.

It cannot be that the masses are ignorant of the League and kindred organizations, for race journals have been generous in their comments and articles upon the same. It cannot be that fear is responsible for their lack of interest, particularly North, for in what does the danger lie in an organized attempt to secure complete civil privileges; to protest against outrages; to bring criminals to justice; to encourage business enterprises; or to open up more and better avenues of employment to the youths? It is not because the mass of the people are not patriotic, or are cowards, for if danger overtook the country today, from the mass would spring as many volunteers ready to sacrifice their lives to the country, as from the mass of any other particular class. Is it because of a lack of confidence in each other? Why the cry from the mass, as well as from the individual, is for greater harmony and more confidence in each other.

Whatever the cause, it is such content as is displayed under such circumstances that saps the very life blood of a race, and makes it a prey for who ever wills to do so, to oppress it. While such a condition exists it is impossible, save through individuals, for a race to rise, and such growth at best can only be slow.

While it may be impossible to leaven the whole mass at once, all the great efforts should be directed towards the arousing as many as possible to the danger of the condition they are in, and to the necessity of action upon some such lines as have been proposed by the National organizations. It is only through such efforts that the more intelligent and better elements can sooner hope to overcome the narrow prejudices and petty slights inflicted upon the Afro-American, and which they feel more keenly than the mass. From the very nature of the case they need some such active work to serve as safety valves, in which to blow off their surplus energies, their indignation at their treatment, to find a scope for their activities, so as to keep them from becoming cynics, misanthropes, atheists and enemies of the Republic.

Under such conditions action is best for races and men. Why cannot Afro-Americans act? Differences in detail ought not to interfere. Peter and Paul could not agree in matters of doctrine, though in their allegiance and devotion to Christ their motives were unquestioned, and they were most zealous. Action of any kind is better than the present indifference, or contentment of the masses.

There are errors, so long practiced, as to become hobbies, with a large number of people. Others believe a thing because some one else believes it, and they cling to that belief as firmly as if it was a conviction formed from the commands of the Holy Writ. Those who have the courage to stand against current opinion are few; they form the few conspicuous people who make a mark notwithstanding the fact that they are buffeted by the sentiment worshippers of their day. A prominent figure in the public life of today, who has convictions and the courage to back them, is the Rev. Anna Shaw, president of the "Wimodaughis." When she was asked to force a poor Afro-American girl out of that organization on account of color

alone, she replied that she had been preaching that all nations were made of one blood and she would not let her action belie her words. Later, in Detroit, when pleading the just cause of women's rights, she made the remarkable, though true statement, that the church is the follower and not the leader in reforms. That it had championed or countenanced systems of oppression and wrong and even winked at such evils now, mentioning in particular, slavery.

No one knows better than the Afro-American how true these remarks are. He has been able to gain distinction in almost every other direction while the church is still temporizing and discussing separate conferences and kindred anti-christian doctrines. Jackson, Dixon and Godfrey as pugilists command and receive the respect of the entire sporting fraternity North. Their color has lost them nothing. They stand well at the head, and command not alone friends but substantial backing. Murphy, Hamilton and Barnes, as jockies, receive the same consideration by men of the turf as if they were white; merit alone being required. This, too, while the church is discussing "what shall we do with him?" A christian business man, with a few rare exceptions, is the last man to help a struggling Afro-American youth up the ladder. He's afraid, can't tell how it will be received etc. And so the white church and its christian members in this matter of reforms comes struggling in the rear, accepting what the sporting fraternity has long ago acknowledged.

The New York Tribune clips an editorial from an ignorant and insignificant Iowa paper in which the remarkable argument is adduced that the Afro-American voters of this country leads no aid to the Republican party. That furthermore he is a detriment inasmuch as he does not add a single electoral vote to the Republicans he adds about twenty to the Democracy through his inability to have his vote in the South east and counted. This is of importance to us solely because the Tribune copies and seemingly endorses the sentiment. The Tribune is possibly the leading Republican paper of this country and should know much better than that. It ought to know, as well as we do know, that there are a half dozen Northern states, which, with the Afro-American vote taken from the Republican, would be Democratic. It knows, or at least ought to know, that Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan would be surely Democratic if the Afro-American voters should desert the Republican party. It knows that the entire Afro-American vote cast with the Democratic party presidential years would make the state of New York hopelessly Democratic.

It does not surprise us to see such ignorant and harmful editorials in the backwoods journals but it certainly does surprise to see such an intelligent, influential, and eminently fair a paper as the Tribune apparently sanctioning a statement which, besides being untrue, is apt only to make the Afro-American voters still more restless as to his political relations. If the Afro-American remains a Republican it will be because he believes it to be the best party and not because he owes any debt of gratitude. The day for such argument is long since past and the Keokuk Gate (City), the New York Tribune and all others bright to realize that quite a different condition exists today than twenty, or even ten, years ago. Besides, whose fault is it that the Afro-American vote, which entitles the South to these twenty votes, is neither east nor counted? Whose fault is it? Will the Tribune answer?

**Who Shall Rock the Cradle?**  
At the Virginia Baptist state convention representing 200,000 Afro-American Baptists last week at Charlottesville, Va., Dr. McVickers, of Toronto, Can., in urging the raising of a fund of \$5,000 for two seminaries, drew a gloomy picture of the colored people of the South, asserting that they are worse off now in many sections than they were 34 years ago. In reply to Dr. McVickers, the Rev. J. M. Armistead, of Petersburg, Va., said: "I am opposed to any more such help from the North. I would say to the Home Mission Board of New York, put your money somewhere else and let us help ourselves. If we are ever to stand alone now is the time to do so, but as long as our Northern brethren rock the cradle for us we will be children, and forty years hence we shall be as dependent on Northern help as now."

**A Good Answer.**  
The mayor of Memphis, Tenn., in welcoming President Harrison to that city said: "The paramount aim is to guard our social purity, preserve our civilization, and maintain caucasian prestige and supremacy." To which the President in answering said: "This government of ours is a compact of the people to be governed by a majority, expressing itself by lawful methods. Everything in this country is to be brought to the measure of the law. I propose no other rule either as an individual or as a public officer. I cannot, in any degree, let down this rule without violating my official duty. There must be no other supremacy than that of lawful majorities. Therefore, I think, while I realize your difficulties, we must all come, at last, to this conclusion that the supremacy of the law is the one supremacy in this country of ours."

## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

President Harrison has commuted the sentences of the *Navy* rioters. Chicago people tendered Mr. Grimke a reception on his recent visit to the city. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Crummel, of Washington, D. C., sail for England June 1.

At the Pratt mines in Alabama last week an explosion of gas killed ten Afro-American convicts.

Mr. Henry O. Wagoner, of Denver, Col., a prominent worker for the race in ante-bellum days is losing his eyesight.

Sarah Miles, a young woman of New York stabbed the officer who was taking her to prison with a shawl pin seriously wounding him.

Miss Lottie Cole and Mr. F. B. Waring of Chicago, appeared in the leading roles of "Halva the Unknown" in Louisville, Kentucky, last week.

The new Sons of Veterans' camp recently formed in Washington honors Michigan by naming themselves the "General Russell A. Alger Camp."

Mr. D. W. Dempsey of Chicago, has been appointed deputy supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias by Supreme Chancellor E. A. Williams of New Orleans.

Miss Julia Wormley, the educationist of Washington, D. C., will join the Virginia concert company in Australia on July 1, for a two years tour through Europe.

The Rev. S. J. Barrows, of the Boston Christian Register, will have an article in the June number of the *Atlantic Monthly* on "What the Southern Negro is doing for himself."

A party of Afro-Americans in New Orleans refused to go on an excursion which they had advertised, when they found that the railroad officials had ordered "Jim crow cars" on the train for them to ride in.

Isabel Gray, of St. Paul, who died recently, willed every Afro-American church in the city \$200, and the remainder of his fortune, \$20,000 to establish a fund for the education of needy young Afro-Americans.

The graduating class of the Chicago College of Law showed their appreciation of Mr. P. O. Gray, the only Afro-American in the class, by tendering him and his newly married bride a reception and presenting Mr. Gray with a complete set of poems.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the "Colored Orphan Asylum and Association" for the children of New York was held last week. An interesting program of singing and calisthenics was presented and a comfortable sum raised from the sale of useful articles.

A successful meeting for the benefit of the Rankin-Richards institute of Windsor, N. C., the manual training school for Afro-Americans, was held in Broadway tabernacle, New York, last Monday night. The Rev. Wm. B. Derrick and E. McCants Stewart were among the speakers.

There are numerous cases of black people turning white, but few where the white is turned to black. Henry Six, of Noblesville, Ind., is one of the few. He is turning darker every day and now cannot be distinguished from the ordinary Afro-American.

Charles H. Turner, one of Peter H. Clark's students, in the Gains High school, now a successful candidate for the degree of B. S., in the Cincinnati University, has a thesis on "Morphology of the Avian Brain," in a recent issue of the *Journal of Comparative Neurology*. The thesis is one of exceptional merit and is accompanied by tables, plates, and illustrated figures showing the great industry and research on part of the author.

Mrs. Anne E. Walker, of Washington, D. C., has pledged the faculty of the Corcoran Art gallery in confusion by proving eligible to admission in all respects save color. Her drawings sent to the committee proved entirely satisfactory but when she presented her ticket of admission, the instructor informed her that it would never be given to a "colored" person; the committee had known her to be "colored" they would not even have examined her work.

**Major Fleetwood as a Mascot.**  
The Pilot, Washington, D. C.

Major Fleetwood appears to be something of a mascot for the ladies of the choir under his charge. It was after serving with him at St. Luke's that Miss Mattie Lawrence was called away to the tour that has recently had such a happy termination. It was he also who secured for Mrs. McKinney and her husband the engagement for their first travelling troupe, and about that time he abandoned music for military matters. Two years ago the Major returned to music, in charge of the Borean Baptist choir, and at the end of the first term Mrs. Josie Ball, Miss Mattie Allen and Miss Lucy Horton, of his flock, were called away to tour around the world for three years, and now, at the end of his second term of service, two more of his flock Miss Julia C. Wormley and Miss Katie Slide have a similar call and expect to leave July 1. Some people say that another of his lady singers is to be married about the same time. With such a record for good things falling to the share of his lady singers it is safe to predict that the Major will not have to sue very hard to fill the vacancies that may exist when he calls his lambs together in the early Autumn. He is now about to take his Summer vacation.

**Smith Printing Company.**  
The complete stock of wedding cards, invitations, tickets, calling cards, etc., kept always on hand by the W. L. Smith Printing Co., 97 Woodward avenue, satisfies the most exacting. Excellent quality of work, prompt service, and courteous treatment to purchasers are characteristic features of all concerned in the business. Give them a call.

**Barber Wanted.**—At once, first-class workman at Black's barber shop. Two dollars a day. Wm. J. Black, Box 408, Hancock Mich.

Furnished rooms—From ten to fourteen gentlemen can find newly furnished rooms at W. H. Smith's, 227 Cass avenue. Very convenient to the Hotel Cadillac. Four lines of street cars pass the doors.

## Our Next Week's Issue

The Plaindealer for May 29 will contain Plutarch's Toples, Letters from T. J. Calloway, now in the South, on Afro-American Colleges, another article on Detroit Schools, besides the usual amount of General News, Editorials, Local Items Etc. Read the Plaindealer. Subscription price within the reach of all. One dollar per year.

## A VARIETY OF THINGS.

"Pencil Pusher" the versatile special writer in the Philadelphia Tribune says:

"While talking with an usher of the Academy of Music, last Thursday, he expressed himself highly pleased with the effort made by the colored people to secure the Academy, and also with the pieces they perform, but with a merry wink of the eye he said: 'Colored people always give us more work to do than the white people do.' For instance, now remember, I have no little prejudices against color, but I can't help noticing the difference in the two races. When white people have a performance, we ushers are kept busy seating people from 7:30 to a few minutes before 8, then we are given a rest and very rarely have to show a seat after 8 o'clock. But when colored people give a performance we commence showing seats a few minutes before the beginning of the program and thus we continue ushering late comers until after nine o'clock. Often these late comers have front seats and it would be an insult to them if I offer them a rear seat until the curtain is drawn, they want to parade down the aisles to their seats, it matters not how interested the audience may be in the play." When I left the usher, though we, as a race, are step by step progressing nicely, yet we have much to learn in the school of refinement and culture."

The Atlanta Times says: The Plaindealer shows commendable enterprise in sending its capable and genial correspondent, Mr. T. J. Calloway, into the South to write up our schools. Mr. Calloway called upon us and we found him talkative, intelligent and well informed.

We have often wondered why our Northern brethren who, in many respects, have the advantage of us in running a paper, do not do more active work in the South. This is not the first time such has been done, but maybe this is the beginning of more active work in the South by our Northern papers.

To which the Plaindealer has but to say give us the support such "commendable enterprise" merits and we will make you wonder at the active work we'll do.

In commenting upon the failure of the Democratic legislature of Michigan to pass the G. A. R. appropriation the Pilot of Washington says:

"Can the Plaindealer expect the Democracy to pay out money to entertain men who made their platform in 1864 a lie. Did they not denounce the war and practically recommend a surrender to rebellion and treason? Democracy hates the old volunteer and has for him nothing but sneers. He confounded their plans and prevented their disruption of the Union. In 61-5 Democracy meant treason and was aiding and abetting rebellion. Today it has not outgrown the influence of its friendship for treason's hosts and its animosity to the Nation's defenders. Let the young, patriotic voters of the country remember the bearing of Democracy towards the old veteran of the Union."

"The young men of the race seem to be getting on top in politics as in most other things. It is a healthy sign. We need a new sort of leadership that asks no odds of the enemy and will take no nonsense from friends, but will insist upon a fair fight and no favor. Cuneo, Durham, Townsend, Terrell, Price, Dancy, Pelham, Crum, Mitchell, and others, are influences of recent development which are only just beginning to be felt. Our advice to this young element is, stick together, men. In union there is strength and success; in division, weakness and hopeless failure. 'We must hang together or we shall hang separately.' How shall we hang?"

The foregoing paragraph is clipped from the New York Age and the Plaindealer only desires to call the attention of the young men, those mentioned and the many other progressive young Afro-Americans throughout the country, to the fact that there can be no "stick" or "union" without the "I" and therefore they should vote as so as to hang together.

**Then and Now.**

The following little evidence of church growth is clipped from the New South of Beaufort, S. C.

"The greatest evidence of success is success, in the history and development of the Immanuel Presbyterian mission, this evidence is not wanting. Looking back ten years, when this work was not even thought of, for it was not actually commenced until July 1881, and looking at it now we are compelled to exclaim 'What hath God wrought!'"

Then we had nothing, now we have a neat church edifice, a boarding hall for the accommodation of ministers, teachers and students, and an elegant school building capable of seating 300 pupils. We have 50 members in the church, 4 candidates for the ministry, 300 scholars in the Sabbath school, 8 officers and teachers in the Sabbath school, 17 boarding students, 250 pupils in the day school and 6 teachers in the day schools.

This is the only Presbyterian work among the colored people either in this (Alkon) or the three adjoining counties of Barnwell, Edgefield, and Lexington. The colored population of these four counties is not less than seventy-five thousand. This gives the mission a large field in which to work.

Mission schools, planted by various religious denominations in the South, have done more towards solving the Negro problem than anything else.

To rent.—One pleasantly furnished front room, for a gentleman only. Apply 27 Milliet street. 411 41.



## CITY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Aaron Lamp, 125 Hastings street.  
John Williams, 31 Croghan street.  
Cook and Thomas, 12 Croghan street.  
Jones and Brewer, 389 Antoine street.  
W. H. Johnson, 169 Hastings street.

### MERE MENTION.

#### To City Subscribers.

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

Mr. Ed. Taylor has returned to the city again.

Mr. James Watts of Hastings street, is seriously ill.

The N. B. A. band have elected Jos. Johnson band sergeant.

Mr. Fred Slaughter of Hamilton, Ont., is visiting in the city.

Mr. Bert Ward is railroading between Detroit and Butler, Ind.

Samuel Gosley is learning the newspaper business at the Sun office.

Robert L. Duncan has moved to his new shop at 363 Croghan street.

Mr. E. Willis of Wilkins street has recovered from his recent injuries.

Mr. James Lightfoot of Hamilton, Ont., is the guest of Detroit friends.

The stewards of Ebenezer church will give a military drill Tuesday evening.

John Brown Post will have the post of honor in the Decoration day parade.

Miss Maggie Worthington, of London, is visiting her sister on Champlain street.

Prof. Finney's orchestra played for the normal school at Ypsilanti last week.

Mrs. Laura Gray left Monday for Gross Point where she will spend a week or so.

Mr. J. I. Duporte, of Montreal, is visiting his son, W. H. Duporte of Adelaide street.

Mr. James Smith of Amherstburg, has been visiting friends and relatives in Windsor and Detroit.

Miss Bertha Edwards, who has been suffering from the quinsy at the home of Mrs. Lawrence of Windsor street, is recovering.

Mr. Jas. Moore of the Detroit city band has signed with the Richard and Pringle minstrels for the season of '91 and '92.

Mrs. Walker, of Champlain street, has a young nephew living with her now. He has but recently arrived from Bermuda.

Mr. Daniel Webster while trying to extricate his dog from beneath a street car on Jefferson avenue was severely bitten on the hand.

The Detroit social club holds its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. W. W. Ferguson, Alfred street.

The suit of Contractor Garrett against the architects, Meyers and Hyland, in which the Bethel church is involved is now in progress.

The Rev. John M. Henderson, of Bethel church, will be one of the orators at the Memorial services to be held at the rink Decoration day.

Mrs. Lawrence Daily has returned from London, Ont., where she attended the funeral of her brother. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss E. Fryor.

The Ladies Relief Corps no. 198, will give a butterfly social Wednesday evening, June 10, at their hall room 15, Hilsendigen block. Tickets 15 cents. 420.

Wanted.—A good, industrious boy to live in family of two as one of the family. Age from 12 to 14 preferred. Address Edward Casey, 62 Coldwater street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Isaac Woods, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Woods, of Antoine street, died Tuesday morning and will be buried this afternoon from Ebenezer church, of which he was a member.

Monday, June 1, the new barber shop of Cook and Thomas will be opened and all are invited to call. Besides the proprietors, Messrs. William Taylor and Thomas Johnson will be on duty.

Mrs. I. V. Inge returned home from Chicago last week where she was called to attend Mrs. Mary Mason of Windsor, who was very ill in that city at the home of her daughter-in-law. Mrs. Inge arrived there a few days before her death and remained until after the funeral. Mrs. Mason had many friends in Detroit and Windsor who will deeply regret her death.

Rooms to Rent.—Mrs. Tyler, having moved from 26 Jay street to 117 Antoine street has newly furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

Visitors to the city and others can find first class accommodations, 193 Congress st., west, one and one half blocks from the central depot.

New Summer Trains Service.

Commencing Monday, 25th, the D. G. H. & M. Railway will run a special suburban train daily, Sundays excepted, leaving Detroit at 5.55 P. M. and running to Orchard Lake, stopping at all the suburban stations on that line. This train arrives at Orchard Lake at 7.15 P. M., returning leaves Orchard Lake at 7.30 A. M. and arrives in Detroit at 8.30 A. M. This new train service gives five daily trains each way between Detroit, Royal Oak, Birmingham, Pontiac and Orchard Lake. The summer resorts has commenced, and the D. G. H. & M. Railway have placed on sale a line of commutation tickets at very low rates as an inducement for those desiring to live at above places, certainly the finest section of Michigan for the summer.

Read the Plaindealer.

## Glances Here and There.

The drama upon the school children of today for the numerous entertainments constantly on hand, has had such a baleful influence that it is attracting wide attention. It is claimed that 50 per cent of the Afro-American children in the Cincinnati schools will fail this year for causes outside of their ability to keep pace with their classes in fact it seems as if the promising scholars are those who are making the failures. One reason for these failures which is true, is that parents who have never been accustomed to mental exertion cannot be made to understand that study is tiresome and requires rest. But the most potent factor in retarding the school progress of the little ones is the constant drain upon them to commit declamations for concerts. The same effect has been seen in Detroit where scholars otherwise bright have failed to pass an examination. The little ones are ambitious, they like the plaudits of the audience the same as older people and their minds are completely enapt with the willo'-the-wisp of present praise to the detriment of their school course. Another hindrance in school work among our Detroit scholars is the false ruinous idea of school children belonging to social societies that keep them up late at night and for weeks. As a consequence both boys and girls are sent into the better equipped for society than business, and having no money they are a failure at both.

The disgraceful scenes among the Fort street denizens by which one man lost his life and another narrowly escaped shows the depths to which people with good fathers and mothers may sink. While everyone must deplore such vicious acts and their consequences it is a good thing for the city to be rid of such fellows, a few in the grave and a few in Jackson. These are the people that white reporters seek out when they wish to write an article on the race. Good white people seldom come in contact with the better class of Afro-American people, yet they read and believe almost everything to their detriment.

It is naturally thought that when the little blind god touches a man's heart he also reaches his pocket book. Even the most penurious man when in love is expected to give gifts to his beloved and exhibit the blissfulness of his state by open-handed liberality whenever she is concerned but many ministers can testify that this is not always the case.

It is no unusual occurrence for the bridegroom to inaugurate the frugality which he expects to prevail in his new household by reducing and sometimes withholding altogether from the good parson, the fee which from time immemorial has been regarded as one of the allowable perquisites of the profession. Of course the blushing bride is ignorant of this petty little meanness and fondly imagines that the largess bestowed upon the minister is commensurate with the affections that have been professed for her. If she could know in many cases the size of the stipend which her stingy lord dells out in payment for the ceremony which it is presumed has made him happy for life, her rosate views of future happiness would be sadly tempered by gloomy forebodings.

The Gleaner, like the rest of the inhabitants of the city, was down to see the big fire Saturday afternoon, and while standing discussing with a bystander the seeming inability of the Fire department to cope with so big a fire he overheard a conversation which shows how the traits of a people stick to them. The department had succeeded in controlling the flames which at one time threatened to completely destroy the buildings occupied by Fischer and Hart, and had sent a fireman to one of the upper floors to cut away the snuffing rafters. Engaged in a rubber suit, from head to foot the man looked, from a distance, like a woman. So much so that a woman standing behind the Gleaner asked of her companion, "What that woman was doing up there. Of course the question met with laughter at the expense of the questioner who turned red, looked embarrassed and said, "Well, I didn't know but what it was a Polack woman gathering wood." Every one acknowledged that probably the only thing that prevented these women from being up there was the stringent police guardianship at the fire line.

"Say, Mr. Plaindealer, you have a writer upon your paper who is pointing out many improper customs that we, as a people, are guilty of. I refer to your Gleaner who each week furnishes a most readable column. Well, I've got a subject for a Glance for him. I don't remember whether he has ever referred to this particular thing or not but even if he has it will do no harm to repeat it. I think that people who come late to church or other public places should be content with a seat somewhere in the rear. Contrary to this it seems that the later they are the nearer the front they want to get, especially if they happen to wear a pair of shoes which makes considerable noise. They really destroy the interest of the service performance for those who make it a point to come early. I wish the ushers would insist upon such people taking a back seat." So remarked a prominent Detroitite to the Gleaner last Sunday.

STATE OF MICHIGAN COUNTY OF WAYNE.  
At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office in the City of Detroit, on the twenty-third day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one present Edgar O. Durfee Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Eviline Carleton deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Mary C. Durfee praying that administration of said estate may be granted to William W. Ferguson or some other suitable person. It is ordered that the twenty-third day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for the hearing of said petition. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in THE PLAINDEALER a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.  
EDGAR O. DURFEE  
Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)  
HOMER A. FLINT,  
Register.

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**ATTENTIVE TO ALL**  
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NEAR BRUSH.  
The Latest Solid Gold Birthday Rings at \$1.50 Each.  
**Souvenir Spoons.**  
—IN—  
Orange, Coffee and Tea  
From \$1.50 Upwards.

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

## THE DIME SAVINGS BANK

**4 PER CENT**  
Open Every Evening.  
Pays 4 per cent. on all Savings Deposits. Money deposited before the 6th will draw interest from 1st of month.

## 53,000 Pleased Purchasers!

Weber, Boardman & Gray and Newby & Evans Pianos.  
If you would like to join this army and become the possessor of one of these Superb Pianos, call at  
**LING'S MUSIC HOUSE,**  
67 Monroe Avenue, corner Randolph Street.



SCIENTIFIC DENTISTRY.  
**TEETH**  
Natural and Artificial.  
A perfect and natural Set of Molars for  
**\$5.00 AND UPWARD.**  
Gold Filling \$1.  
Amalgam 50 cts.

Painless Extraction of Teeth.  
Dr. McCullough's "Odontunder" Dental Parlors.  
175 Griswold St. Over Ingalls' Drug Store.

## Peninsular Savings Bank.

94 Griswold Street.  
Capital, \$250,000.  
Four per cent Interest paid on Savings Deposits.  
Accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe banking.  
JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.

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Painting In All Branches.  
Dealer in Wall Paper.  
Paper Hanging and Freezing  
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60 MICHIGAN AVENUE  
NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern. A grand celebration to be held at Ann Arbor, Mich., in honor of Emancipation Day Aug 1, 1891.



Hereafter no Correspondence will be published that reaches us later than the first mail Wednesday morning.—Editor.

#### CHRISTIAN UNION.

Chatham, Ont., May 25.—Last Wednesday evening some of the many friends of Rev. J. O'Banion, while he was at church, entered the parsonage and loaded his table with the solid substantial comforts of life. His worthy mother, though unaccustomed to such surprises, thanked the liberal donors on behalf of her son. The surprise was complete.

Christian union is becoming the all-absorbing subject of the churches. By invitation the Rev. O'Banion preached in the B. M. E. church of London for Dr. T. C. Oliver last Thursday night and for Brother Daniel Ady in Nazrey Memorial on Sunday afternoon. His subject on each occasion was "Christian Union." The congregation were highly pleased at the prospect of Christian love and cordiality being cultivated among the churches. He preached on the same subject in his own church on Sunday night to a large, intelligent and appreciative audience. Such efforts will have a telling effect.

Sunday, 31st inst., is quarterly meeting in Campbell chapel. A large gathering is expected.

Among the latest in the form of entertainments was an egg social held by the society of Willing Workers on Monday night.

Mrs. Charity and granddaughter Mrs. Williams of Detroit, are visiting Mrs. Julia Ramsay and Mr. Horace Watkins of this town.

The Plaindealer is welcomed by many Afro-Americans in Chatham. Lizzie.

#### ELECTED A DELEGATE.

Flint, May 26.—Presiding Elder James M. Henderson will preach on the 27th.

Mr. George Hunt, after a long illness was able to be out Saturday.

Rev. C. F. Hill of Saginaw, assisted Rev. G. W. Brown at quarterly meeting. The choir sang excellent Sunday. They are improving.

The ladies are appearing in the latest Spring styles.

Mrs. Dorsey of Saginaw spent Sunday in this city.

Mr. W. I. Lyons was sent from Flint, to the Electoral college as delegate, and was there elected as alternate to the general conference in May 1892 at Philadelphia.

#### AN AIR GUN ACCIDENT.

Ann Arbor, May 25.—Elder Gordon paid a short visit to the city last Friday. He was from the West on his way to Detroit.

Mrs. Landers is very sick.

Mrs. Burleigh does not get any better.

Mr. Scott of Toledo, returned home last Monday. He was the guest of Mrs. L. Green.

Mrs. Clay took her father Mr. Preston home to Saline last Wednesday. He has been here doctoring.

Miss Hattie Turner of Detroit, is visiting her father and sister Mrs. Henry Waldron.

Mr. George Jewett Jr., is able now to get out by walking with a cane.

Mrs. Annie Clay has been sick with something like the grip.

On Sunday Master Harry Clay was shot in the hip by an air gun in the hands of Lawyer Whitman's son.

There were several Afro American ministers here on Saturday. They came to the dedication of McMillan hall. There was a large excursion from Detroit in the afternoon.

John Lucas, after an absence of some years is visiting his father and sister. John looks well.

Mrs. Oscar Jackson and Miss Emily Jones have been chosen as delegates to the Sunday school convention held at Adrian in June. Lottie

#### NEW OFFICERS.

Battle Creek, May 26.—On Wednesday of last week the Daughters of Magnolia Tabernacle and Knights of Taber held their annual installation of officers, which resulted as follows: Chief preceptress, Mrs. Maggie Conner; vice chief, Mrs. E. Marshall; chief recorder, Miss Allie Clark; chief treasurer, Miss M. Dyson; chief priestess, Mrs. Mary Jones; inner sentinel, Miss Lula Henderson; outer sentinel, Mrs. E. Kelton; Messrs. Dailey, Geo. Marshall and L. Fisher are the three tribunes.

The egg breaking social was not very largely attended. Those present enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Mrs. W. H. Hall of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Mandy Scott of Lansing, are visiting in the city, the guests of Mrs. Mary Suedgrass.

Mrs. Mariah Davis of Lansing, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Bailey.

Mrs. Mary Collins and Mrs. Jessie Butler made a trip to Jackson last week.

Mr. Charles Pollard of Indianapolis, Ind., is the new artist at J. J. Evans' shaving parlors.

Messrs. Bailey and Dailey, the bustling hardware men are moving their stock to Canal street where their customers will find them. The building they now occupy is owned by the city and will be removed to give place to a new engine house. B. S.

#### HORSES DISAPPEARING.

Casopolis, May 25.—Your correspondent has been on the sick list.

Anthony Hill has the foundation laid for erecting a fine house.

There will be baptismal services at the A. M. E. church June 14.

Decoration day will be observed next Saturday with an extended program.

Strawberries are plentiful and retelling at seven cents per box with the bottom in the usual place.

Mrs. Z. Beverly, son and daughter spent Sunday in South Bend. Mrs. B. left Monday for Porter to attend her mother who is quite sick.

Dr. W. N. Reed, a health officer, sued Calvin township for a year's services, \$117. Jury agreed to \$32.

Mrs. Joseph Archer, who has been an invalid for some time is on the decline.

On the 14th Miss Prudy Griffin causes the arrest of Sylvanus Hathcock for bad tardy. Examination waived indefinitely.

Rev. Henderson of Detroit passed through our village en route to Calvin to participate in a quarterly meeting.

There have been two span of horses stolen here in the past three weeks. No trace of either span.

The graduating exercises will take place on the evening of June 11. Miss Dallas Wilson is the Afro-American representative. W. B.

#### JACKSON-CORBETT FIGHT.

The Contest Ends in a Draw after Sixty-one Rounds—A Scientific Match.

The glove contest between Peter Jackson, the Australian colored champion, and Jim Corbett, the pride of the Pacific coast, for a purse of \$10,000, took place last Thursday night before the California athletic club and resulted in a draw in the sixty-first round. Both men fought until they were completely played out.

The decision of "no contest," given at the end of round 61, after the men had been in the ring four hours and five minutes, is generally accepted as equivalent to a "draw" decision. When the decision was given both men were so utterly exhausted that neither of them could have struck an effective blow if they had remained in the ring until daylight. The first half of the fight was the most scientific contest ever seen on the Pacific slope, but the last 30 rounds were simply a walk around. After the battle had lasted a couple of hours, the honors were about divided though perhaps slightly in Jackson's favor. Corbett rallied then and for two rounds had him greatly distressed. The effort however, was too much for the San Franciscoan, and, with the exception of a few rallies, there was nothing done by either man during the next two hours.

In the last few rounds Jackson staggered around the ring, and Corbett was in about the same condition. Both men were heartily cheered at the conclusion of the fight.

Each man was voted a purse of \$2,500 by the California club and all bets decided off by the referee. Jackson has declared his willingness for another "go" for a purse of seven thousand five hundred dollars. Corbett is at outs with his manager and has given it out that he will not fight before that club again.

#### THE MAY QUEEN FESTIVAL.

Grand Rapids, May 25.—One of the finest entertainments ever given in Grand Rapids was the May Queen festival and musical given at the Spring street, A. M. E. church, May 20, under the direction of Linna Craig. The church was prettily decorated with ferns and tropical plants and finely rendered recitations were given by Mr. Geo. Williams and Miss Buckner. Miss Buckner and several other ladies who participated in the exercises were the recipients of handsome flowers. The musical was under the direction of Sylvester Smith, who began the second part by playing a march to the strains of which, Miss Linna Craig, the May Queen, entered accompanied by her maids of honor and subjects. Miss Craig was beautifully dressed in white satin, Spanish lace and diamonds and carried La France roses. She was attended by Misses Hattie Givens and Miriam Beam, Mr. George Williams and Miss Grace Craig, Mr. Charles Warren and Miss Ella Buckner, Richard Pickney and Addie Carter, Robert Mickens and Ouida Wright and Master Burt Buckner and Dora Brown, bearing the crown and scepter followed by 16 fairies daintily arrayed in white and carrying large baskets of flowers. The ladies wound the may pole and gracefully danced through the mazes of the fairy march, under the guidance of Mrs. D. W. Buckner. At the conclusion the chorus "Fairy Footsteps," was sung by the company and the entertainment closed with a beautiful tableau. It was equally successful financially, the net proceeds being \$39.

#### ELECTED A DELEGATE.

Flint, May 18.—The body of the late Mrs. Mary McClaire was taken to the city cemetery for burial from the A. M. E. church where the Rev. G. W. Brown preached the sermon. She was 33 years of age.

Mr. Josiah Vick and wife and Mr. W. J. Lyons went to Saginaw Sunday to attend the communion services.

Mr. George Morgan left last Saturday for Detroit where he will reside.

The Sunday school elected Rev. G. W. Brown as delegate to the Sunday school convention at Adrian.

Mr. Lemuel Lamb has been granted a pension by the government.

Mr. Bailey Eris is very sick and not expected to live a long time.

Mr. Thos. Kelley is very sick. W. N. V.

J. B. Scott, who has been employed at O. W. Shipman's coal dock at Amherstburg had his back broken Wednesday by a large lump of coal falling on him. He was brought here to St. Mary's hospital but will probably not recover.

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

#### Custer's Last Charge.

"Custer's Last Charge" continues in full popularity and is still regarded as one of the greatest sights of this city. Don't miss it. Admission 25 cents. If

#### STABBED TO DEATH.

Dave Strange Murders Bill Loomis and Gives Himself up to the Police.

Dave Strange and William Loomis, two very tough characters of the "heights" have long been infatuated with a woman named Ella Whitney, who excited their jealousy when she paid one more attention than she did the other. Loomis proved the greater attraction for her, and she lived with him as his wife. Strange, although he had a wife, was beside himself with jealous rage, and more than once during the past few months they have been on the point of taking each other's lives.

Both men were about 30 years of age and of a strong, muscular build. It was a foregone conclusion that if they ever fought one or the other would die. About a month ago a conflict was precipitated between the men. Both had their knives and were slashing at each other when they were pulled off by main strength and separated for the time being.

In the saloon of Loreux Einheuser, at 23 east Fort street, corner of Brush, where Bullard shot White, the two men met about half past seven Saturday night. Strange was following Loomis. They were both full of villainous whiskey and got into a discussion when murderous threats were made. They were put out of the saloon and immediately Strange fell upon Loomis, like a tiger, plunging a murderous knife the full length of the blade into Loomis' right side, in the vicinity of the beating ribs, and with another the weapon sank into the man's breast near the heart. Loomis sank into the gutter when Ella Whitney, the woman who was the cause of the murder, rushed wildly through the crowd, and with something akin to grief she lifted the dying man's head into her arms and spoke to him. He replied with some barely distinguishable words, but they were enough to show that he recognized her. She held him for three or four minutes and thus he died. The police having been notified the patrol wagon came rattling up and the officers pushed their way into the crowd. The murderer had fled and there remained nothing for them to do but take care of the corpse. They loaded it into the wagon and drove with it to police headquarters.

Ten or fifteen minutes after accomplishing his bloody work, Strange entered the sergeant's room at the station. He went straight to Sergt. Denler's desk and with an air of great unconcern he said:

"Here sergeant, I wish you would keep this knife, and I guess I will stop with you a while."

He laid the gore-stained weapon on the desk before the astonished officer's eyes.

After a few bantering remarks he was locked up.

Loomis is the son of respectable parents living on Wilkins street but had not been at home for many years.

Major's Cement Repairs Broken Articles 5c and 25c. Major's Best Liquid Glue 10c.

A New Yorker paid \$2,500 for a brown diamond.

You Can Secure a Good Business Position by learning bookkeeping, arithmetic, writing, shorthand, etc., by mail, Bryant's College, Buffalo, N. Y.

The wild current is suggested as the State flower of Oregon.

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

The 1st of May was Chicago's moving day and 13,000 homes were changed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

There is a difference of only twenty-two square miles between the areas of England and Iowa.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT Nerve Restorer. No Fit after first trial. Use Marshall's cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The most unalterable of water colors has been found to be yellow ochre, terra siena, sepia and blues.

Well preserved women, when consulting their mirror, see beside their satisfied reflection, the calm and earnest face of Lydia E. Pinkham. They can tell you why.

An Idaho newspaper has been exchanged for a mule. In explanation the new editor states that the mule was old.

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

The prisoners in the city jail at Atchison became so interested in discussion of the Scriptures that they came to blows.

One of the prettiest of Alabama's many belles is Miss Mar Lettwith of Florence. She is a small blonde of graceful figure.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the under-lined, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 35 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TEXAS.

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The center of the spruce gum industry is St. Johns, N. B. The spruce gum is most profitable of any in the farmer's category.

Are You Interested in SHOOTING, FISHING, OUT or INDOOR, SPORTS or GAMES? To learn the lowest prices send 2-cent stamp to V. Kindler, SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, East of City. Mich. - the Largest General Sporting Goods Establishment.

THE NEWCOMB Fly Shuttle Rag Carpet LCOM. Weaves 10 yds. an hour. Send for circular. G. N. NEWCOMB Davenport, Iowa.

CURE Biliousness, Sick Headache, Malaria. BILE BEANS. J. F. SMITH & CO., Makers of "Bile Beans." 255 & 257 Greenwich St., N. Y. City.

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

P. SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO. CHICAGO. EDDELWEISS BEER. Illustration of three men at a table drinking beer.

Dirt defies the king. If the old proverb be true SAPOLIO is greater than royalty itself. Try it in your next house-cleaning. Grocers keep it. DO YOU LIVE IN GREASE? As a true patriot and citizen you should naturalize yourself by using the best inventions of the day for removing such a charge. To live in Grease is utterly unnecessary when SAPOLIO is sold in all the stores, and abolishes grease and dirt.

A MAN UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. Map showing routes between Chicago, St. Paul, and other cities.

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

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

VIA THE ALBERT LEA ROUTE. Fast Express Trains, daily, between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, making close connections for all points North and Northwest. FREE Reclining Chair Cars to and from Kansas City. The Favorite Line to Pipestone, Watertown, Sioux Falls, and the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. THE SHORT LINE VIA SENECA AND KANKAKEE offers facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to any Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address E. ST. JOHN, General Manager, CHICAGO, ILL. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket & Pass Agent.



# A MAIDEN FAIR.

BY CHARLES GIBBON.

## CHAPTER IV. CONTINUED.

She was exasperated by his coolness and made a movement as if she would rise, but fell back on her chair with the old cry—  
"Wait till I get up and I'll set ye a bonnie dance, my bray lad—you that canna come to see me aince in a month, cause ye're shamed to be seen among the folks that ken whaur your bray duds cam frae. But bide ye. I'm gaun to hae the lawyer here and I'll settle ye. And I'm gaun to hae Bob Ross as a witness—"

"Bob Ross?" muttered Cargill, for the first time roused from his lethargy; "he's eternally t'ring up where he isn't wanted."  
"Ay, it's like you to misca' folk that are better than yourself." He looks after them that belongs to him whiles ye gang aff to your grand chambers in Edinburgh and London, and are fear' folk shou'd ken you got your siller frae the pair auld fish-wife that ye have here."

His lethargic nature was not capable of burning into a flame; but the spark which she had thrown into it by the mention of Bob Ross had stirred the embers into a glow, and this last shaft elicited a spark.  
"You know quite well, mother, I have pressed you often enough to leave this place—"

"Leave this place!" she cried angrily, "where ev'rything was won—a likely."  
"Very well. I don't try to force you, and I don't think it is fair that you should grumble at me because you are here."  
"It's because of you that I am here. But wait till I get up and I'll settle ye."  
"Well, well, let that be. I want to talk to you about this arrangement with the captain."

"Ay, ay," muttered the old woman with greasy eyes, her whole manner to him suddenly changing as if she were about to make a bargain with him. "What about that? What about that?"  
"He has no objection to the match provided we can show money enough to start with, and he will settle everything upon his daughter."

"That's capital," cried the old woman gleefully and quite reconciled to her son, forgiving in that moment all his extravagances. "But the lass—what did the lass say?"  
"I have not asked her yet."

Bell Cargill leaned back in her chair and stared at her son, gasping.  
"Ye idiot—do you no ken that was the first thing ye should hae done?"

"I shall have plenty of time for that," was the placid answer. "Murray has got a cargo for Peterhead and I am going with him; and she will be there of course. But in any case she wou'd not say no when her father said yes—she is accustomed to the word of command."

The mother looked at her son admiringly, almost for the first time.

"Well," she said, chuckling, "there's some o' my bluid in yeafter a'. That's just fine. You'll hae her a' to yourself, and a lad o' my mettle can mak' a lass agree to anything when that's the case, if he just speaks pretty enough."

Old Dick Baxter put his head in at the door.

"Here's Bob Ross noo, Bell. Do ye want him to come up?" he said.

## CHAPTER V.

### MISCHIEF IN THE WIND.

Under ordinary circumstances Ross would never have thought of waiting at the foot of the stair until he learned whether or not Bell wanted him. He would have walked up and entered the room with no other ceremony than the unnecessary question—  
"Are ye at home, mistress?"

On the present occasion, however, hearing that her son was with her he shrank back, and would have been glad to escape from his promised visit altogether. Cargill and he had never been friendly, although there was no open enmity between them. But now he felt an almost unconquerable dislike to meet the man. At any rate there was no need to meet him except when necessary, and that necessity was to arise soon enough.

Their relations to each other were now clearly defined; they were both fighting for the same prize—the one with his money, the other with his love. Cargill, the dandy elephant, regarded Bob Ross, the pilot, with contempt, that might easily develop into hatred—if it had not already done so; Ross regarded him with simple dislike and a desire to avoid him.

There could be no pleasant encounters between two men holding such a position towards each other.  
That was why Ross sent Dick to ask if he were wanted, much to the surprise of Bell, who was unaccustomed to such ceremonies. "Cry to him to come up," was her quick answer to Dick; "he could hae come himself to speer."

Cargill for a moment hesitated whether or not he should leave; but, desirous of discovering what his mother had wanted with Ross, decided to remain.

He nodded with lymphatic placidity to the visitor as he entered.  
"How are you to-day, Mistress Cargill?" asked Ross—he was the only one who called her Mistress Cargill; to everybody else about the place she was still Bell, or Bell Cargill.

"Brawly, brawly, thank ye for speer'ing. I'll sune be up and about noo. But I'm na gaun to fash you this afternoon, Bob, nor the lawyers either. I'm gaun to tak' your counsel, and let the thing be."

"I'm real glad to hear that, Mrs. Cargill. You would have been sorry for it afterwards."

"I'm na sure o' that yet. How's ever, Jeems has done something at last; he's to marry a lass wi' a tocher, and that's satisfaction in a kind o' way. But when I get about myself I'll ken better what to dae. For the time being there's use need to fash oursel's. I'm obliged to you, a' the same, and you were right enough to say that he would satisfy me yet."

"What is all this about, mother?" broke in Cargill, who very much disliked being called "Jeems" at all times, and especially now.

"Never you heed, Jeems. You may thank your friend Bob, that you didna ken a' about it afore noo."

"I am sure I am extremely obliged to Mr. Ross for any kindness he has been good enough to do me, but—"

"Will ye drap that, ye fool, and speak like an ord'nar body?" almost screamed Bell.

"But I should like you to explain," he went on stolidly.

"Then I'll na explain naething till I'm up. You marry skipper Duncan's dochter, and there'll be nae need to explain. What are ye gaun to be af' or next, Bob?"

"I am to take the *Mermanid* to Peterhead next," was the quiet answer, but not without a secret feeling of satisfaction that he could give this rub to Cargill.

It was more than a rub—it was a blow. Cargill's puffy cheeks and small, protruding, dark eyes—fish's eyes—were incapable of expression; but they could show the signs of biliousness, and at this moment they looked very bilious. His voice, however, expressed neither passion nor surprise as he said—  
"Oh, you are to take the *Mermanid* on her next trip?"

"Ay, I believe so. But I have to go now, mistress, as you are na needing me. Good day, mistress—good day, Mr. Cargill."

Glad to escape, he sprang down the stair. But he had not gone many steps when he heard a plethoric voice behind him.

"I want to speak to you, Ross?"

It was Cargill who had followed him instantly.

"I'm in rather a hurry, Mr. Cargill, as I ought to have been home two hours ago."

"I can walk with you. The matter is one of great importance to you."

"What is it?" inquired Ross, slackening his pace, so that the other might with more ease and dignity keep up with him.

"That is to say, I think it of great importance to you; possibly you may think otherwise."  
"What is it?"

"I have a friend who is the head of a firm of shipowners, and he told me that they are in want of a man who should be himself a pilot, to take general charge of all the arrangements with the pilots for their ships. He would have a permanent engagement at a good salary, and it struck me that you were the very man for the post."

"I might be," was the reply with a subdued smile, which Cargill did not observe.

"You would be. Why should you waste your time in such ferry-boats as the *Mermanid* when you have such a chance as this? For you have only to say the word and I can almost promise that you shall be the man chosen."

"And when would I be wanted?"

"Well, as I understand, you would have to be at the office in two or three days."

"I doubt it cannot come my way."

"Why not?"

"Because I have to go with the *Mermanid*."

"Oh, you can easily get out of that engagement. I will undertake to arrange it for you."

"Thank you, but I promised to go and I am going. Moreover, I like to manage my own business."

"Then you refuse?"

"I am not clear that there is anything to refuse except to break my word, and I do refuse to do that."

"Oh, very well," said Cargill loftily, "as you please. I thought to render you a service, and I can assure you such a chance is not likely to fall in your way again."

"Then I must just try to do what is in my power to get on without it."

Ross gave a parting nod and went on. Cargill halted abruptly and stood looking after him as long as he was in sight.

What was the man thinking about? The drooping of the heavy brows over the small dark eyes suggested that his thoughts were unpleasant ones. He had tried a harmless expedient for preventing Ross going with the *Mermanid* and had failed. He believed that he could have secured for him the engagement he had spoken about, but he had somewhat metamorphosed its real nature in order to suit his purpose. Well, there were other ways of keeping him out of the *Mermanid*, at least for this trip.

He would see old Murray (that was the irreverent way in which he thought of the great Captain Duncan), and get him to cancel the engagement. Yes, he would see him before the night was out. What a fool the old skipper must be not to see that this fellow was after his money and his daughter!

But he would see him put that little matter right. After all, it was the easiest way, and he had been only wasting time in trying another.

## CHAPTER VI.

### A WILD NIGHT.

Although the afternoon had brightened into summer, the evening changed to winter. Slowly the sky darkened as the sun set in a misty glory behind the hills, and clouds gathered. The restless wind, which had only abated during the day, again rose, at first in a low monotone moving the clouds slowly along, but by-and-by it came sweeping up the Firth in great gusts and singing a wild duet with the heaving waters, whilst the clouds hurried hither and thither with increasing rapidity, and the moon could only occasionally send a silver gleam through the darkness.

"I'll be a gey blaw the night," said the fisher-folk, to whom every sound and sign of wind, water, and clouds had its meaning.

"I doubt if they'll win out," they said again, with anxious looks at the angry sky.

They referred to the fishing fleet which nightly started on its perilous adventures. Big there was no fear in the manner of regarding the gathering storm; only calm recognition of an ordinary fact in their dark lives, with possibly some sense of inconvenience and loss due to the present state of the elements. The weather indicator, in the little square fronting one side of the harbor—placed there with the kindest intentions by some benevolent person—was rarely consulted. By most it was looked upon as a sort of curious toy. "Just the weather box," said some, as if tempest and calm were locked up in it. They looked to nature herself for guidance in their calling, and seldom thought when they "went out" that they might never come back; a blessed condition of the mind which enables us to do our duty in the teeth of danger.

Women as well as men take their lives in the same way; never a thought of what may come; and only a short sharp cry in the heart with an outwardly dumb sorrow when the worst befalls. Then to work again; not a boat or a man the less goes out to sea; not a woman the less ready to do her work on shore. The life goes on just as if nothing had happened, whether it be a single smack

or a fleet that founders. There are more mouths to fill and therefore more work to do. There is no time for outward wailing. What goes on within—God knows.

In the parlor of Anchor Cottage the captain was comfortably smoking his pipe and drinking toddy; seated in a high-backed arm-chair, a cheery fire burning at his feet. Annie at the table was busy with accounts which she was anxious to dispose of before going to bed.

The wind made a loud moaning round the walls, but never a window or door shook, everything had been made so truly firm. This was a house built to stand and not to sell.

Neither father nor daughter paid heed to the storm. He was busy with his pipe and his toddy, delighting himself in watching her silent diligence in work.

So they had been occupied for some time. Then he showed symptoms of restlessness, and at length spoke.

"Will you be soon done, Annie? I want to speak to you."

It happened that she had a very clear notion of what he wished to speak to her about, and also that she did not wish to hear it. So she answered—  
"It will take me a long while yet, father; maybe, till bedtime."

She proceeded with renewed energy to examine books and papers and to calculate figures, and he remained silent, respecting her task and valuing its results.

By-and-by he became restless again.  
"Are ye na nearly done yet?" he inquired impatiently.

"I'll make some stupid blunder if you keep on speaking, father."

"Then stop afore you make the blunder, because I maun speak to you about a matter that has been rumblin' in my inside a' this afternoon."

Thus commanded she knew that no further evasion of the disagreeable subject was possible without getting her father into one of his passions—and they were frequent enough and furious enough to make her willing to sacrifice her own comfort in any way to avoid one of them. She laid down her pen, turned her chair towards him and said quietly—  
"Now, father, what is your will?"

He took the pipe from his mouth, carefully examined its contents, then pressed them down with his finger; next took a big gulp at his toddy, and finally replacing the pipe between his teeth said in a sort of sly way—  
"I wanted to speir at ye something."

"What is it, father?" she replied tenderly, a though much tempted to laugh at his droll behavior.

He felt that impetuous laugh, and something of the fun of the position touched himself, for he grinned as he said—  
"Just this, my lass; would ye like to be maerit?"

"That would depend upon the man, father," she answered, with a merry laugh.

"Hoots, lassie," he said, with a comical mixture of irritability and sense of humor in his voice and manner. "Ye dinna mean to tell me that ye are gaun to think about the man when it's his siller that concerns ye."

Annie became serious; looked in the fire as if studying some grave problem which was exhibited to her there. Presently, without looking up, she spoke—  
"I am wondering, father, if my mother thought of the man or siller most when she took you."

That was almost a cruel stroke, although the girl did not know it. When Duncan Murray wedded her mother he had obtained with her a tocher which had helped him considerably in his fight with fortune. So the burly little man moved uneasily in his chair, his ruddy face became ruddier, and he took some more toddy.

"That's na the question, Annie. I hae nae intention o' forcing your will in the matter; but I just want to talk it ower wi' you in a sensible sort o' way. Ye see you should think o' both the man and his siller, for there are many lads that would be glad to take you from me, na for yourself, but for what you would bring wi' you. See it behoves us to consider."

Annie was still staring into the fire; but now she was also listening to the wind sough, sighing round the house and making strange noises in the chimney. Maybe, too, she was listening to a voice she had heard that day at the gate and thinking of meaning, whilst hearing the echo in her breast.

## TO BE CONTINUED.

### More Advice to Smokers.

"Lots of advice has been given to smokers, but I'll tell you something which has never been written up and ought to be known."

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The first person who set fire to a cigar coughed quite violently.

"Didn't I tell you?" exclaimed the lecturer. "Two out of three will do that."

"It's caused by the smoke," he said.

"Never. When you are about to smoke cut off the mouth end of the cigar, put the smoke end in the mouth, and then blow. This expels all the fine particles of tobacco and dust inside the cigar. When you have done this reverse the 'torch,' and you won't cough when lighting it. Those little bits of tobacco get down your throat, and are injurious. More people have been injured by swallowing these little specks than you have any idea of, yet they think they were hurt by inhaling the smoke."

### A Confederate Shoe.

A Georgia editor has an old Confederate shoe manufactured for the government in 1864, just before the war ended. The sole is fully three-quarters of an inch thick and is made of poplar wood, evidently shaped with a hatchet or drawing knife. The upper is attached to the sole with a strip of rawhide running entirely around the shoe, the leather being held to the sole with large carpet tacks. The upper is of rough cowhide, dressed only on the inside.—(Pittsburg Dispatch.)

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Church News-

Bethel A. M. E.—Corner of Hastings and...
Ebenezer A. M. E.—Calhoun street, near...
Lesson Arc. A. M. E.—Services 10:30 a. m.

The corner-stone of the new Rust...
The Rev. M. C. Young, pastor of a...
A service, which drew out an...
Grace Presbyterian church of Chi...

Rev. B. A. Imes, of Memphis, Tenn.,...
The Southern Presbyterian assembly...
FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The Carpe Diem Club of Milwaukee...
Milwaukee, Wis., May 23.—The...
The evening's program was begun by...

There is considerable talk among...
Mr. J. J. Miles completed his 15th...
Any one intending to visit Wauke...

ADRIAN NOTES.

Adrian, May 26.—Miss Mary How...

The citizens are preparing to do...
The delegates will be given a pleasant...

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X—JUNE 7—II CHRON-

Hezekiah the Good King—Golden Texts...
—"Them That Honor Me I Will Honor."—I Samuel 2:30.

Daily Readings.
M. Hezekiah the good king...
Tu. Sacrifices resumed...
W. Passover observed...
Th. The reforms completed...
F. Hezekiah's deliverance...
Sa. Hezekiah's sickness and recovery...

Time.—B. C. 726, the beginning of...
Hezekiah's reign. He was the fifth king...
after Joash. One hundred and thirteen...
years intervened between the death of...
Joash and the beginning of Hezekiah's...
reign.

State of the kingdom.—For description...
read chapter 23. Morally, Judah reached...
its lowest condition during the reign of...
Ahaz. 23:1-4. Politically, his reign was...
one of great disorder. Judah was invaded...
by the kings of Syria and Israel, both of...
whom took many captives. Note the...
prophetic utterances of Obed. The Edomites...
and Philistines also invaded Judah...
during that reign, 23:17,18. Because of...
this four-fold invasion, Ahaz sent to...
Tilgath Pileser, king of Assyria, for help...

I. Hezekiah's righteous life. V. 1.
"Hezekiah"—His name means the strength...
of Jehovah. "His mother's name was...
Abijah"—Mentioned probably because she...
was a God-fearing woman, and had much...
to do in the formation of the character of...
her son. His father, Ahaz, was, as we have...
seen, one of the worst kings of Judah.
"Daughter of Zechariah"—Some twenty-...
eight persons of this name are mentioned...
in the Bible. Which one of them is here...
meant is uncertain, but it has been con-...
jectured that it was the one mentioned in...
2 Chron. 26:5 and Isa. 8:2, a friend of...
Isaiah and faithful witness.

V. 2. "Did that which was right"—In...
addition to the influence of a godly...
mother, probably the prophet Isaiah had...
much to do in his early training.

II. Hezekiah's restoration of the...
temple. V. 3. "In the first month"—Of...
the Jewish year, called Abib or Nisan, cor-...
responding to the latter half of March...
and first of April. "Opened the doors"—...
Which had been closed by his father, 23:...
24, thus virtually proscribing the worship...
of Jehovah in favor of the idolatrous...
worship of the gods of Damascus. "And...
repaired them"—Repeating them with gold...

V. 4. "Into the east street"—Rev. Ver...
"Into the broad place on the east," the...
court of the priests which was on the east-...
ern side of the temple.

V. 5. "Sanctify now yourselves"—Every...
genuine reformation must begin in the...
heart of the reformers. "And sanctify...
the house of the Lord God"—Disuse and...
abuse had brought it into a very sad...
condition.

V. 6. "Our fathers have trespassed"—...
The fathers of the priests had shared with...
Ahaz, his father, the wickedness of that...
generation. "Forsaken him and turned...
away"—Every sin is a turning of the back...
upon God.

V. 7. "Put out the lamps"—Of the...
golden candlestick, significant of the...
darkness into which their course brought...
the people. "Not burned incense nor offered...
burnt-offerings"—The latter should have...
been offered as confessions of sin and the...
need of atonement, and the former as the...
daily supplications of God's mercy.

V. 8. "Hath delivered them to trouble"—...
Read accounts of the invasions of the...
kings of Syria, Israel, Edom, Philistia and...
Assyria, chapter 28.

V. 9. "Are in captivity for this"—See...
28:5, 8 and 17, for account of the captives...
taken by the Syrians, Israelites and Ed-...
omites.

III. Hezekiah's reformation of the...
kingdom. V. 10. "Now it is in mine heart"—...
Every good work begins in the heart of...
those who inaugurate it. "To make a cov-...
enant"—To renew the solemn covenants...
into which their fathers had entered. Ex...
23:1-8; Josh. 8:30-35. "That his fierce...
wrath may turn"—He believed that if they...
would return unto the Lord, he would...
return unto them in his grace.

V. 11. "My sons"—Note the affection-...
ateness with which the king addresses the...
priests. "Be not now negligent"—There...
was need of great earnestness and dil-...
igence, and need of it right now. "And...
that ye should minister"—Should do what-...
ever was necessary to lead the people to...
be faithful. Note the order of the reforma-...
tion that followed: 1. The priests pur-...
ified themselves, vs. 12-15; 2. The house...
of the Lord was cleansed within the next...
sixteen days, vs. 16-19; 3. Burnt-offerings...
were offered for sin in abundance, vs. 20-...
26; 4. Proclamation was made from Dan...
to Beer sheba—Israel included—to the...
people to observe the Passover, chapter 30; 5.
Idols and places of idolatrous worship...
were destroyed, chapter 31:1-6. All this...
was accompanied by religious instruction...
reformation in morals and restoration of...
the stated ordinances of worship.

LEARN FROM THIS LESSON.

- 1. God's grace can save the children of...
wicked parents; 2. Every life's work...
should begin with seeking an interest in...
and promotion of the kingdom of God; 3.
Every true revival must begin in the heart...
of its advocates; 4. Every unbeliever has...
his back turned toward God and the light;
5. To resist the gospel and grace of God is...
to put out the light he has sent to guide us...
to heaven, and leaves the soul in eternal...
darkness; 6. Let us return unto the Lord;
we will find him waiting to be gracious; 7.
Every genuine revival is attended by a...
reformation of morals, a zest for religious...
instruction, and a deeper interest in the...
stated ordinances of God's house; 8. Every...
one should feel it his duty to work a...
reformation in his own heart and life, and...
in the hearts and lives of others; 9. To do...
this, let every one enter into a personal...
covenant with the Lord, or renew the cov-...
enant already made.

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