

# THE PLAIN DEALER.

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## THE GREAT OBJECTION.

NOT THAT HE IS INCOMPETENT BUT THAT HE "IS A NEGRO."

The Whole Evangel—Why They Vote Solidly—The Good He Accomplished—All He Asks—The Nation's Promise.

Albion W. Tourgee in Frank Leslie's.

The relation of the colored voter of the South to the Government of the United States is not entirely a question of the present, nor does the ultimate result affect alone the citizens of those states in which the race issue has become the absorbing question. It is, in fact, a part of that larger question which runs through all our history—through all the world's history, indeed—concerning the right of one man or class of men to control the actions and destiny of another man or class of men. When such right exists, and how far it may extend, are questions which depend on a multiplicity of considerations, prominent among which are the purpose of the class seeking to exercise such control and the character of the class sought to be subordinated.

In comparing the American Negro with the white man in the United States certain facts must always be kept in mind. The average white American represents the material accumulations of at least a hundred years of American life and opportunity. The surplus of at least three generations, and the experience and unrestricted opportunity of many more, go to make up his inheritance from the past. The Negro inherited only ignorance, poverty, and the woeful memory of unrequited wrong from two hundred years of servitude. The one class of native Americans with whom he can at all fairly be compared in intelligence and progress is the landless, "poor white" population of the South. Even with this comparison is manifestly unjust. Poor as these may have been, they were rich in comparison with the newly-freed slave; and ignorant as they were, the opportunities that opened before them were a thousand-fold better than the Negro has enjoyed. Yet in comparison with these, no competent observer will deny that the progress of the Negro during the twenty-four years of even limited opportunity which the race has enjoyed has been immensely greater than that of their white competitors. Probably five times as large a proportion of the Negroes as of the "poor whites" have bought themselves homes during that interval, and the universal testimony of the superintendents of education in the Southern states is to the effect that they have increased far more rapidly in intelligence. When we recall the fact that the average rate of wages of the farm laborer throughout the South is hardly ten dollars a month, that the average number of days the public schools are open in those states is less than one hundred per annum, and that in a great portion of this region even these limited opportunities are inaccessible to a large number of the race, it seems little less than a miracle that one-sixth of them are able to read and write; that in one county of South Carolina there are more blacks than whites who can read their ballots, and in the state of Kentucky fewer blacks than white illiterates. If ability to achieve progress under unfavorable conditions is any test of racial capacity, the American Negro need not fear comparison with any race that ever inhabited the globe.

As a laborer, it is unquestionable that he very greatly excels, both in industry and efficiency, the average white man of the South. Statistics upon this subject are necessarily hard to obtain, but any one who will compare the population of the South with its agricultural production by the counties, will be surprised to see how nearly the amount of the great staples produced corresponds with the ratio of its colored population. All the great cotton counties, and almost all the great tobacco counties of the South, have decided colored majorities. A recent canvass of the leading wood and iron establishments of the South, made by a prominent journal of that section, shows that the Negro is preferred as a common laborer by a majority of them, and is largely employed as a skilled laborer in certain branches.

It is claimed that he is incapable of self-government by reason of his ignorance. This reason would apply with equal force to one-fourth of the white voters of those states, and cannot be accepted as adduced in good faith until it is made to apply to them as well as to the Negro. An ignorant white man is just as unfit to govern as an ignorant Negro, and has not the same claim to representation in the Government because he does not so much need protection in his rights. But even this argument is not necessary to show the insincerity of this claim, since the educated Negro is regarded by those by whom it is made as far more obnoxious, in a political sense, than the ignorant one, while the interdict imposed by those who object to the Negro as a political factor extends not only to the Negro himself, but to the white man who is chosen by their votes.

The Northern man's idea of a healthy political situation at the South is usually a division of the voters of both races between

the two great political parties. This is just what the Democracy of the South does not want and does its utmost to prevent. A prominent Southern journal recently declared that "next to the control of the states by a purely Negro majority, the worst thing that could happen would be a division of the Southern whites into two great political parties, who should compete with each other for a preponderant portion of the Negro vote." The simple fact is, and every "white-line" Democrat of the South knows it to be so, that if the Negroes were permitted to hold meetings, engage in political discussions, have a "white-man's chance" in the caucuses and conventions of all parties, they would not only divide upon all public questions, but would be able to compel recognition and respect from all parties. The objection to him as a political factor is not because the Negro is ignorant or incapable, but because he is a Negro!

The race issue in politics to-day is simply a re-assertion of the right of a race claiming to be superior to another to control the inferior, which underlay the institution of slavery. Slavery was the broad assertion of the right of each individual of the superior race to control as many individuals of the supposedly inferior race as he might desire to capture or be able to purchase. The position of the "white-line" Democracy of the South is an assertion, not of the individual but of the collective right of the white race to dominate the colored man against his will. "Slavery," as a prominent Mississippi journal recently declared, "was intended solely to promote the comfort and advantage of the white race." In like manner the race issue in politics has for its aim the pecuniary advantage and personal gratification of the white race in those states, regardless of the interests or desires of the colored man. The ultimate purpose of the movement is to keep the Negro dependent and helpless in order that the white man may have his services as a laborer upon terms as nearly on a level with the conditions of slavery as possible. This purpose of continued repression and debasement of the colored race is naively avowed by a leading Southern journal of recent date, in these words:

"The education and advancement of the Negro tends to create rather than to solve the race problem. If the Negroes could be kept only as laborers in the cotton, rice, and sugar fields, and in the furnaces and mines of the South, aspiring to nothing higher, and not antagonizing the whites in matters political, there would be no race conflict—no race problem."

This is the whole evangel of a "white man's government" in a nut-shell. Only one thing will raise the ire of the Southern "white-liner" so quickly as the thought of the Negro exercising the power of the citizen, and that is the fear of his emigration. Nothing will stir public indignation so surely in any Southern community as the advent of an emigration agent. In North Carolina, a few months ago, the Legislature was petitioned to make the solicitation of laborers to go to another state a penal offense, on the ground that it "demoralized the colored voter." In other words compelled the offer of higher wages and the making of contracts more favorable to the laborer. In Mississippi, within six months, the hanging of a colored preacher has been reported in the public press, it being expressly stated that "some of the most respectable gentlemen of two counties took a part" in the transaction, the only reason alleged for the act being that he had "occasioned the planters of that region a great deal of trouble by persuading the Negroes to go to Arkansas by the promise of better wages."

It is frequently claimed that the fact that the Negro votes solidly as a race compels the whites to adopt the same course to prevent Negro domination. It is well to remember that it was the opposition of the Southern Democracy which first compelled the Negro to vote solidly for his own protection. The "white-line" Democracy opposed the enfranchisement of the Negro, insisted that he should not be allowed to serve on a jury or testify against a white man, even in assertion of his own rights; they enacted for him in some states, even after his emancipation, a special penal code, whose severity would have disgraced the seventeenth century, restricting his personal liberty, making it an offense to leave his employer's plantation without a pass—in short, re-establishing many of the worst features of slavery under the pretense of regulating labor and providing for the public peace. It was to resist such open and avowed opposition to his enjoyment of the privileges of the citizen that the Negro necessarily became a political unit. That he has continued so is a natural result of invertebrate and undisciplined hostility to his guaranteed rights of citizenship. His quarter of a century of freedom has been to the Negro a constant battle for equal rights. Were he freely accorded political equality—given the same recognition that white man of equal intelligence enjoy—there would be no more classiness on his part than on the part of the Irish or Germans in communities where they are in the majority at the North. Of course, as long as the Negroes are threatened with disfranchisement, whether by open violence or individual or collective fraud, they must stand together, and at least protest against their own debasement.

The Negro understands perfectly well—better than any white man of the North, indeed—that the bare legal right to vote, however it may be availed or denied, is in and of itself a bulwark against actual serfdom. Take away the guarantee of national citizenship, abused and defied as it is, and the civil rights of the Negro would be

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## OLD LEADERS THERE.

HARMONIOUS ACTION AND DETERMINED AGGRESSIVENESS MARK THE STATE CONVENTION.

Mississippi Preparing For Work—Martha Washington Tea Party—Insulted Bruce—"The Land of the Free" (?)

Special Correspondence to THE PLAIN DEALER. CANTON, Miss., Sept. 30, '89.

The Republican State Convention held in Jackson last week was conspicuous for its large gathering, harmonious action and determined aggressiveness in the canvass for the election of the ticket nominated by them.

The presence of so many of the old leaders of the party gave inspiration to the work and evoked enthusiasm so long pent up.

The re-appearance of ex-Senator B. K. Bruce on the floor representing his old bailiwick was the signal for general acclaim, and, in the organization of the convention, he was selected as its presiding officer, in which capacity his rare intuition, urbanity and parliamentary skill gave character to the assembly and dignified its proceedings.

"The grave and stern decorum of the countenance he wore" disclosed the identity of Fourth Auditor Lynch, the characteristic soberness of whose look was relieved by the bland, smiling features of President Harrison's first colored appointee, Hon. J. J. Spelman.

Hon. James Hill, everywhere busy with that nice exactness in the details of every transaction, gave animation to the scene and expedition to its work.

Gen. Geo. C. McKee, receiver of public moneys; Major Gibbs, postmaster; A. T. Wimberly, revenue collector; T. W. Stringer, grand master; M. M. McLeod, deputy grand master; Gen. Chalmers, who heads the ticket for governor; W. E. Mollison, the nominee for secretary of state; O. L. Garrett, presidential elector; R. S. Simmons, Frank Hill, Wesley Clayton, Nelson Anderson, etc., were among the notables present.

The ladies of Jackson took advantage of the presence of Senator Bruce and Auditor Lynch in their city and had a Martha Washington sociable at their commodious hall near the state capitol. The quaint costumes worn by the ladies gave an odd witchery to their lovely charms. Enjoyment reigned supreme until the "wee sma hours" admonished retirement.

Among the ladies to whom is attributed the conception of the affair were Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Harry Mayson, Mrs. J. Williams, Mrs. Henry Harris, Miss Maggie Spelman, Miss Adele McLaughlin, Mrs. Wm. Winter, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Harry Richer and others.

Senator Bruce looked immensely happy in the center of a circle of ladies, while the facial contortions of Auditor Lynch showed that the bevy of young girls who had him were playing him to advantage. Miss Maggie Spelman and Mr. S. W. Lewis presided at the instrument and varied the entertainment with improvisations and selections from the master minds.

On the evening (Friday) of Senator Bruce's departure for Washington a number of friends assembled at the residence of Mrs. Perry, where the distinguished gentleman was, and accompanied him to the depot.

In this age of civilization, flaming with the intelligence (?) of the nineteenth century, an indignity was offered Senator Bruce by the ticket agent in the ticket room of the Illinois Central railroad, whether the Senator had gone to purchase a ticket, and was informed by the agent that he could not get accommodated where he then was, as tickets were sold to none but white people at that place. He directed Senator Bruce to the colored waiting-room, from which point he could be served.

And this is America—the land of the free and the home of the brave!

The senator escaped the other indignity on this company's line by taking a sleeper through, or he would have had to ride in the "Black and Tan" car as far as the Tennessee line. S. W. Lewis.

"Peculiarly Unfortunate."

*Southern Exchange:* We think it peculiarly unfortunate, however, for the Negro race that such well qualified teachers as Mr. Terrell and Prof. Gregory of Howard University should not be willing to give the race the full benefit of their talent and acquirements in the places they are most needed. We think the tendency of the race toward politics extremely unfortunate. It ought to be the other way.

What Next?

Richmond (Va.) *Industrial Day:* It is a shame that our people make the church a place for "business instead of worship." We noticed in a prominent church not long since three posters on the wall advertising an excursion. What next?

S. P. Garrison of Philadelphia, was denied the first-class seat he paid for in the Central theatre and thrown from his seat by a boorish usher. The case has attracted much attention and he has entered suit against his assailant.

## FERGUSON'S COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Expects to Transport over 20,000 Afro-Americans on Mexican Soil.

New Orleans *Times Democrat:* SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 30.—W. H. Ellis, of this city, who, with Ferguson, of Fort Bend county, is engaged in a gigantic scheme to colonize the Negroes of Texas in Mexico, has been here for several days, but left today to return to Mexico to look after his project. He stated to a reporter today that things were progressing splendidly. The Mexicans had made them a concession of \$2,000,000 in money and 450,000 acres of land in Vera Cruz, and all that was lacking now to render it possible for them to borrow money on the concession was the final approval of the Mexican Congress, before which the measure is now pending. The action Ellis expects will be taken within ten days, and that later he proposes to start with his first company of colonists. He says many wealthy Mexicans have united with himself and his Fort Bend comrad in the organization of a company to carry the colonization scheme into effect. The company has a capital of \$60,000, and the son-in-law of President Diaz is one of the directors. Ellis and Ferguson, however, retain sufficient shares to give them the controlling interest of the company. They propose, Ellis says, to pay the way of the colonists give to each head of a family fifty acres of land and sell him 100 more.

When asked if he expected to make any money out of the scheme, Ellis laughed and replied: "Well I am not going to Mexico for my health, because I have had pretty good health and done a first rate business here, and in San Antonio. Now, I have closed my business to devote my entire time to this thing, and of course I expect to make money out of it. We had considerable correspondence with American capitalists and railway magnates, and I have assurances that as soon as Mexican concession is finally approved, we will have no trouble raising \$100,000 in cash to commence operations with." Ellis says that they will only colonize the best class of Negroes in Mexico, and that the chief attention of the colonists will be directed to cotton raising, for which the Southern Negro is most eminently fitted, while the Mexicans know absolutely nothing of it.

"The seed once planted in Mexican soil grows and flourishes like a green bay tree, for from seven to twelve years, and so after the first year, all the cotton planter has to do is to gather the crops as it opens. Ellis is full of the enthusiasm of his scheme, and feel confident that he and his associates will be able to transport over 20,000 Texas Negroes to Mexico before the opening of the next crop. They propose to take others by way of New Orleans, and thence across the Gulf to Vera Cruz.

## The Sum Total of A Race Riot.

*Pittsburg Dispatch:* The full returns with regard to that alleged race war at Pratt's mines, near Birmingham, Ala., are now in, and the usual disclosure is made of the most ridiculous character. A colored woman got into a dispute with a white boy, and actually overturned the urchin's goat cart, and slanged the boy's mother. After which the father of the family went to the colored woman's house, knocked her down, and beat her over the head with a pistol. This is the statement given by the assailant himself to the reporter of the Birmingham Age-Herald; and that is the sum total of the "race riot." Some people appear to have had a dim perception that the Negroes might be justified at resenting the chivalrous attack of an angry white man upon a saucy Negro woman, and telephoned for troops. Some parts of the South are yet a long way off from civilization.

## The Movement in St. Louis.

A National Negro Protection Alliance has been formed in St. Louis Mo., with the following officers: Grand Councilor, T. G. Harvey; Grand Vice Councilor, John Garrett; Grand Junior Councilor, John W. Holland; Grand Recorder, J. D. Russell; Grand Deputy Recorder, Chas. Joshua; Grand Treasurer, S. W. Williams; Grand Chaplain, John Jackson; Grand Orator, Prof. O. M. Woods; Grand Organizer, Rev. J. C. Temple; Grand Standard Bearer, Wm. J. Mansfield; Financial Scribe, Robert Beasley; National Grand Sword Bearer, Wm. Rozier; Inside Sentinel, A. F. Johnson; Outside Sentinel, John Glover; Supreme Medical Examiner, Rev. Geo. Schaffer; Executive Committee—Louis Berry, F. Brown, P. Pittsner, Wm. Mann, Lee Robinson, Geo. W. Bryant, C. H. Tandy, James Franklin and George Boldrew.

## What He Needs.

*Detroit Tribune:* If Henry W. Grady of the Atlanta Constitution had a little more courage and a little more conscience he would make a pretty good Republican. He believes in protection, is opposed to the saloon power, and occasionally works up nerve enough to denounce brutal outrages upon the Negro.

## The Whole Thing is a Nutsell.

The Syracuse Standard referring to the conflicting statements in connection with Minister Douglass's passage to Hayti, wisely concludes thus, "No white man who reveals a feeling of superiority over a colored man of equal intelligence and morality, is a gentleman."

Our local politicians are making active arrangements for the next campaign. They ordered a box of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and feel confident and happy.

## A CLERICAL OPINION.

ON THE CAUSE OF THE PAYNE-DERRICK CONTROVERSY.

What Was the Cause of the Charge—Bishop Payne Should be Supported—Is Derrick A Dupe?

To the Editor of THE PLAIN DEALER.

There was never an age that did not have its pessimists. Every new and great undertaking has been assailed with dark predictions of disaster. Apostles of complaint and despondency stand ever in the pathway of most splendid progress. We find these gloomy seers in state and church and did we heed their words would ever imagine the world to be tottering on the brink of ruin.

There is a period in a man's life when his face is turned hopefully toward the future, when, with ardent confidence he bounds forward toward the shining goal, laughing at dark predictions and undismayed by oppositions. There is another period when he looks forward no longer, but is engrossed with the present, when he is interested in affairs, not schemes and when he knows no fear. But, when the fires of youth have cooled and the dauntless courage of manly strength has fled with failing health, then comes weak old age haunted with its gloomy forebodings, all things of the present seem uncertain and deceitful and the morrow appears to be dark with impending disaster. It is in his senility that the erstwhile, dauntless leader becomes "afraid of that which is high" and cowers before difficulties at which he once would laugh.

There was a time in the life of the venerable Bishop Payne when he could not have been made the unwitting tool of vindictive men; when he would not have feared to meet any antagonist, however formidable, in the area. There was a time when he would not have shrunk from bringing any culprit before the proper tribunal, and there prosecute him with fearless vigor. Now, he is old, he has grown suspicious of his colleagues, and with the failure of his confidence in his peers, his courage has also fled. Were it not so, he would have brought Dr. Derrick to trial before the tribunal which was authority over him, and with valiant arm would clash steel with all opponents.

I do not join with those who so severely censure this grand old hero of a hundred hard fought battles against most mighty foes. If he be in the right, if the voice which never yet sounded a false alarm still rings with the clear, true notes of old, 'tis a shame if valiant men cannot be found who will rush to his support and save the honor of the church. If he be wrong; if, as many in high authority say, he has been made the dupe of vindictive and designing men; if, in his helpless senility, he has fallen among tricksters and liars, then should good men and true rush to his rescue and vindicate the honor of the church.

It is a notorious fact that the New York Age has for many months been the open enemy of Dr. Derrick, and all familiar with the present controversy know that the first open opposition to him as Secretary came through the columns of that paper, and that since then it has gone far past the bounds of journalistic zeal in filling the public ear with most unsavory tales about this much persecuted man.

There are those, and many of them, who believe that the whole bad smelling affair was conceived in vindictive hearts and that all of this shame which has come upon the church is ruthlessly brought about by persons intent upon private and personal vengeance. If this be true every loyal African Methodist should spurn the journal that would so debase itself and hold in contempt the man charged with high public responsibility, who, to wreak malicious vengeance, would so degrade himself. If a man's enemy is a guest in your house, shall that man destroy your house in order to discomfit his enemy; if an honored minister of our church is the object of some vindictive man's spite, shall the honor of the church or Father's won in toils and blood, be ruthlessly trampled in the dust in order that a little newspaper may vent its spite upon a man who has not paid his bill. A MINISTER.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 5, '89.

## Looks On It With Disgust.

*Milwaukee Sentinel:* As for the Negro, he will take care of himself. It is the whites who are most hurt, who are most degraded by this abominable prejudice. With the growth of intelligence among the whites, these race prejudice must disappear; but the Negro will make his way by his own force of character and wrest from white Americans the respect to which he is entitled without waiting for the slow moving of the spirit of human brotherhood. He has achieved wonders in his quarter of a century of freedom. We may forget his splendid services in the war, misunderstand him for his patience in chains, but we can not long be blind to his increasing intelligence, his increasing prosperity and the growing evidence of his force as an element of American life. The intelligent white men of to day look on this discrimination against the blacks, as a race, with shame and disgust, just as he looks on the persecutions of the Jews and the stoning of Chinamen.

To Correspondents: Don't Be Late.

We cannot insure the publication of correspondence which reaches us later than Tuesday. A number of our correspondents should pay attention to the hints below. Don't blame us if your letters are not published. [Editor.]

All matter for publication must reach us by Tuesday noon to insure insertion in the following issue.

Personal jokes are not wanted.

Do not write matter for publication and business orders upon the same sheet of paper.

Want of space will not permit of extended notices of entertainments, parties, receptions, etc. send us the news. Make your letters short and readable.

Make your letters and communications as short as possible.

Sign your FULL NAME, not the publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. No matter if you have been corresponding for years, always use YOUR OWN NAME.

Be brief, on time, and do not say Mr. "So and so" is sick when he only has the Anger ache!

Agents, Attention!

Our agents are required to make returns and remittances for the papers of the preceding month not later than the tenth of each month—and no papers will be sent to any agent who fails to comply with the above.

No papers are to be sold on credit unless the agent chooses to pay for them and run the risk of collecting.

Excuses and promises do not pay our expenses, etc. FRANKLIN CO. No. 100, 17.

Elected New Officers.

YPSILANTI, Oct. 8.—Rev. Sanders, formerly of Kalamazoo, filled the pulpit for Rev. J. H. Miller last Sunday. He spoke to a large audience during the day.—Mr. Ebert Roper quietly passed away at the residence of his mother, last Monday with consumption. He was buried from the second Baptist church. Rev. Wm. H. Johnson officiating.—Mrs. Norrid, of Windsor, Ont., lectured at Good Samaritan hall Thursday evening. Her subject being the Bible.—The members of the second Baptist society held a festival Wednesday evening, at the Benevolent hall.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Day, of Jackson, are visiting relatives and friends in Ypsilanti.—Mr. Samuel Johnson, of Ohio, was visiting in the city last week.—The A. M. E. Sunday school elected their teachers and officers last Sunday. They increased the number of classes from 8 to 10. The school is now in a progressive state again.—Miss Clara Johnston has returned from a two week's visit to Mrs. Jeffries' of Kalamazoo.—Rev. Miller is anticipating a vacation of a few weeks to recuperate his health.—Mr. George Anderson, the Misses Gaines and Mrs. Cora Merchant have returned from a singing tour with Mr. Wallace, of Adrian, after four week's absence.—Mrs. Tuttle Gaines will leave this week to join her husband in Cleveland, Ohio.

F. J. J.

He Knows Why.

CASOPOLIS, Sept. 7.—The Fisk Jubilee singers will give an entertainment here soon.—Rev. J. P. Coates of Grand Rapids, is now a resident of Casopolis.—Paris Brown, of Three Rivers, visited friends here two days of last week.—Miss Laura Beverly went to South Bend Thursday to stay indefinitely.—Charles Lizemore drove over to Porter, Van Buren county last Sunday. He knows why.—Fred Harper has moved on Diamond lake island.—A. C. Foster was in town Friday. He is teaching in district No. 7, Calvin.—Asa, a seven year old son of Z. Beverly, is quite sick.—A very heavy frost fell Sunday night.—John Keen, an aged farmer, a democrat, and type setter in the Democrat office, has such an affinity for our colored girls that he took one for a temporary wife, as indicated by a hotel record in South Bend. His wife had them arrested, and they returned to Casopolis to answer before Justice for their adhesiveness. W. B.

Communion Services.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 7.—Mr. James Wright, of the Wayne hotel, has taken charge of the new hotel Adline as head waiter with a fine crew of waiters.—Mr. R. H. Whitfield is at Woodford county, Ohio, visiting his sister.—Mr. James Smith has taken a position as cook at the Adline hotel.—Rev. C. F. Hill held his quarterly meeting yesterday, the presiding Elders being present.—Mrs. John Brown, Charles Tacklin Dickerson and Annie Winslow have returned from visiting in Grant Co., Ind.—Elder Jeffries left this morning for home after holding quarterly meeting for Rev. D. F. Hill, which was very interesting.—Mrs. Chapman Rhodes is very sick. Joe Roberts is also on the sick list. Joseph Roberts was down to Wabash last week to see his mother and aunt from Muncie, Ind. J. H.

Holding His Own.

JACKSON, Oct. 6.—McCullough with several other toughs met Wm. Cunningham on the street and after harrassing him for some time, finally threw a stone fatally wounding Billy in the head. On his first trial the jury disagreed. His second trial ended last week, and he was convicted. There is some talk of an appeal to higher court.—The Afro-American of Jackson is holding his own there by being from one to a dozen being employed in all the enterprises of that city.—The Rev. Brown who preached here last year, has been transferred to another conference, and the Rev. Sanders is filling his place.—Little Harry Litt who has been on the sick list about 10 weeks, is getting better.—C. S. Smith, Jr., is doing nicely. He is two weeks old. F. M. T.

Election of Officers.

LANSING, Mich. Oct. '89.—Rev. Roberts after two years absence has returned to our city, the members and friends welcome himself and family. They showed their appreciations by surprising him with a pound donation, Oct. 8. It amounted to \$12, which took him by surprise.—We are glad to say that our church is prospering financially and spiritually.—Sunday, Oct. 6, was election of Sunday school officers. Mr. Childs, supt.; Mr. Horace Jackson, asst. supt.; Miss E. Saulspau, secy.; Mr. Frank Walker, treas.; Miss S. Byrd, librarian.—Miss Etiza Doan expects to winter in Detroit.—Misses Alta Wethers and Maria Dasey, who have spent the summer up North, have returned looking well.—Any one wishing to subscribe for the Johnstown Flood book leave orders at 416 Sycamore street. A. M.

THE GREAT OBJECTION.

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stripped from him almost as quickly as they were conferred. Although, in one state at least, he is prohibited from organizing to secure better terms as a laborer, and that, too, in the face of county organizations of employers who fix a maximum of wages, and pledge themselves not to employ any man who has left another's service. That a less intelligent race should vote solidly when their acknowledged constitutional rights are the subject of present attack by a race boasting of its superiority, armed with the power which the land-owning class always has over the landless laborer, is not only natural but in the highest degree creditable to their stamina and intelligence.

It has also been said that the Negro has proved his incapacity for self government. Hayti and San Domingo are the stock arguments of the negrophobic repressionists. They are unquestionably terrible examples of repression carried past the limit of safety and resulting in overwhelming evil. But the history of Negro rule in Hayti, with all its horrors, has been no worse than Spanish rule in Cuba; and the massacre of San Domingo was only a feeble imitation of the Reign of Terror in France. Massacre and misrule are never justifiable, but the Negro is not especially blamable when he practice the lessons his superiors have taught.

It is asserted, too, that in the brief period during which the Negro was allowed to exercise power as a voter in the Southern States, he showed himself unfit for the functions of government. This probationary period was a brief one. It began in 1868 and ended in 1878. When it began the Negro had been free but three years. He had the advantage of neither education nor experience. Yet the record of eight years is not so bad as one might expect from the examples set before him and the wrongs he had suffered. In the first place he manifested no spirit of revenge. The constitution of 1868 were, as a rule, models in the careful provisions they contained for equality of right, local self-government and economy of administration. The Congress of the United States had set the example of excluding certain classes from the ballot-box because of participation in the rebellion. A majority of the new State government refused to follow this lead, and opened the door to excluded classes. In comparison with this, the system of legislative fraud upon the ballot since inaugurated seems peculiarly atrocious. The very men to whom the Negro freely opened the way to the ballot-box no sooner reached it than they took possession of it by force, declared the ballot to be their exclusive privilege, and fenced the donors out with Winchester and "bull-whacks." This wholesale violation and subversion of law they now insist shows them to be the "superior race."

But we are told that the financial record of this eight years of probation is proof positive of racial incapacity. There was unquestioned extravagance and corruption in those governments, but even in New York, where reformers and financiers are peculiarly abundant, whose swarming publicists are always ready to tell just what everybody else ought to do to secure good government, such things are not entirely unknown. The very capitol in which her legislators meet represents an unquestionable steal of many million dollars, and the end is not yet; her lobbyists take rank with her statesmen; her state government is the most cauborous and costly in the Union, and it is doubtful if in the same eight years of her history more was not filched from her people than in any state of the South during the Negro's probationary term as a citizen.

But if the failure to administer the financial affairs of the state government wisely is to be imputed to the Negro as a racial defect, let us not forget to give him credit for the good things that were accomplished during this period. The public school system, until his advent as a citizen had not even a shadow of existence in but two or three of the states of the South. The "nigger governments" of 1868 for the first time made it an integral part of the fundamental law of those states. They established equality and uniformity of taxation, and overthrew a barbarous and bloody penal system which was a disgrace to American civilization. They introduced the township system of local self-government or its equivalent in most of these states; they abolished all property qualifications for voters, thereby actually emancipating thousands of men who afterwards repaid this kindness with the shot-gun or a lash!

If races and peoples are to be judged in regard to their capacity for self government by specific results, what shall be said of that "superior race" of the South, which after eighty-five years of experience in self-government plunged the country into civil war to perpetuate slavery? They had enjoyed freedom, opportunity, knowledge, experience, besides being "inherently superior." Yet their wisdom and "superiority" in less than five years cost the nation a million lives and ten billions of dollars in value. Considered from a financial point of view alone, four years of Confederate rule, "founded on slavery as a corner stone" cost the states in rebellion more than would fifty years of that rule which is relied on to prove that the Negro is racially unfitted for self-government!

But the Negro has never asked for domination or control. All that he has asked—all that has ever been asked on his behalf—is "a white man's chance"—a voice in the government—the right of full citizenship which the nation promised him, and which is the only reparation the American people have ever offered for two hundred and fifty years of acknowledged, inexcusable, unparalleled wrong.

Marshall Mention.

October, 6.—Mr. K. Coleman is on the sick list.—Mrs. Weaver and a number of others of Battle Creek attended the fair.—Mrs. K. Coleman and daughter Frankie attended the exhibition at Detroit.—Mr. Dick Clark, of St. Paul, Minn., has returned to our city, and has opened a barber shop in the city. B. T.

"There is Vast Power in a Protest."

"As to the Southern aspect of this question, I have first to suggest that it is in the power of the free people of the North, those who love the constitution and a free and equal ballot, those who, while claiming this high privilege for themselves, will deny it to no other man, to welcome a president who shall not come into office, into the enjoyment of the usufruct of these crimes, against the ballot, that will be great gain. And then we should aim to place in the Southern states, in every office exercising federal authority, men whose local influence will be against these frauds. \* \* \* Then again we shall keep ourselves free from all partisanship if we lift our voice steadily and constantly in protest against these offenses.

There is vast power in a protest. Public opinion is the most potent monarch this world knows to-day. Czars tremble in its presence; and we may bring to bear upon this question a public sentiment, by bold and fearless denunciation of it that will do a great deal toward correcting it. Why, my countrymen, we meet now and then with these Irish-Americans and lift our voice in denunciation of the wrongs which England is perpetrating upon Ireland. We do not elect any members of parliament, but the voice of free America protesting against these centuries of wrongs has had a most potent influence in creating, stimulating and sustaining the liberal policy of William E. Gladstone and his associates. Cannot we do as much for oppressed Americans?—President Harrison, Feb. 1888.

A STARTLING SENSATION.

An Afro-American Wife Demands Her Rights.

Buffalo News: Surrogate Abbott of Brooklyn is hearing the evidence in one of the most startling unique will contests ever made.

Thomas G. Rodwell died at the age of 65 years, on June 30, leaving \$50,000 worth of property, acquired as a real estate speculator.

In 1884 Mr. Rodwell made a will bequeathing certain specific properties to his brother and sisters, and Mrs. Ella F. Rodwell, widow of a deceased brother.

Then the will says that: "Considering some substantial recognition is due to my servant, Ella F. Crabness, for the 14 years of faithful service rendered by her, I hereby give to her the houses and lots 177 Navy street and 310 Hudson avenue."

But on Jan. 9, 1886, Mr. Rodwell wrote a codicil in which he revokes the bequests to his sisters and leaves all the residue of his estate to his "faithful housekeeper," Mrs. Crabness.

Most stupendous of all, when these relatives went with an undertaker to the house of Rodwell, 177 Navy street, for the body, they were met by this wife of the dead man, having been married to him in December last.

They removed the body, however against the protests of the widow and now the sisters contest the will on the ground that Thomas G. Rodwell was insane; that the will was not properly executed and that Ella F. Crabness exercised undue influence over their brother.

A reporter from the New York Evening World rang the bell at the substantial three story and basement frame house, 177 Navy street Tuesday morning. It was answered by a short, pleasant-faced woman.

"I wish to see Mrs. Thomas G. Rodwell," began the reporter.

"Well, I am Mrs. Rodwell," replied the woman, calmly.

She was as black as Chloe, and there was a mass of knotted, kinky hair on her head. She was dressed in mourning and formed a symphony in black. She was about 35 years old.

"I first met Mr. Rodwell in 1869," she said in answer to a question, "when I was at service at Dudley Haines, and I took care of him for 14 years.

"When the blizzard came in March, 1887 he had a room around the corner from my house, and I waded through the snow up to my knees to look after him, because I knew he couldn't get out now.

"Then he said there would never be another blizzard to catch him that way, and he put me in this house and I furnished it myself.

"Then Mr. Rodwell used to talk about doing right by me, and finally, last December, he took me over to New York to a minister named Mr. Stryker and we were married by him.

"Mr Stryker was a colored man I never saw before, but Mr. Rodwell had known him many years. I cannot find him now, through my lawyer, Mr. Underhill, who is executor of my husband's will, has tried hard to get him to attend court as witness.

"As true as God is in Heaven, Mr. Rodwell married me, and he was the one who first said we must be married. He said I had been faithful to him and looked after him and had loved him.

"I've got my certificate, and Lord knows I didn't look at his money. I was a widow; Mr Crabness was a white man that I married down South, and I had a little boy. He is dead now."

The woman seemed to have a full heart, and there was the tenderness of sorrow in her subdued and quiet voice.

WINGED MISSILES.

Buenos Ayres is to have a World's Fair. Buffalo, N. Y., claims a population of 250,000.

A fire in a Mexican mine killed ten miners.

California sent 3,600,000 pounds of honey to Europe last year.

Millions of small black rats infest the corn fields of Texas.

Utah has a colony composed of natives of the Hawaiian Islands.

Capitalists are investing large sums of money in West Virginia.

Bismarck has intimated to the Pope that he must not leave Rome.

The oldest man in the world lives in Hungary and is 121 years old.

The Texas cotton crop this year is estimated to be worth \$34,000,000.

Southern California estimates her honey crop at 2,000,000 pounds this season.

Kalamazoo, Mich., expects to realize \$1,000,000 from its celery crop this year.

The fires in Montana have swept over an area of from 8,000 to 10,000 square miles.

The treasury surplus is over \$70,000,000, larger than it has been since last September.

The iron workers in South Wales have demanded a ten per cent. increase in wages.

A movement for higher wages is going on in nearly all the industries of central Europe.

Japan will hold a domestic industrial exhibition at Tokio next year, the third in its history.

The Bermuda onion crop has been so large this year that it has proved disastrous to the farmers and brokers.

A 1000-barrel oil well has been struck at Morgantown, W. Va., opening up an immensely valuable oil territory.

A riot between political factions at Richmond, Texas, recently resulted in several persons being killed and wounded.

In the Faroe Islands there is a superstition that seals cast off their skins every ninth month and assume the human shape.

M. Chauvin concluded that Iceland spar possesses magnetic rotary power, not only in the direction of its axis, but also in the neighboring direction.

A cloud burst in Nevada the other day dropped enough water on a region two miles square to form a lake of ten acres in extent and ten feet deep.

In one of two stone sarcophagi found at Rome, in the Prati di Castello, the skeleton of a girl was found, along with a wooden doll with jointed arms and legs.

It is estimated that 8,000 or 10,000 people will be locked out by the failure of the window glass manufacturers and their men to agree on terms at the recent conference.

Numerous trials of the Brown-Sequard elixir in different parts of the country resulted substantially in failure. In some instances the patients were injured by the treatment.

Great Britain's 1500 co-operative unions have 992,428 members. In 1888, \$17,072,035 profit was made on sales of \$18,675,225, \$125,100 was devoted to education and \$38,500 to charity.

There is a woman in a west of England town who makes a good living by killing cats. She advertises that if people who are about to go away for the summer will send their cats to her she will kill them with chloroform.

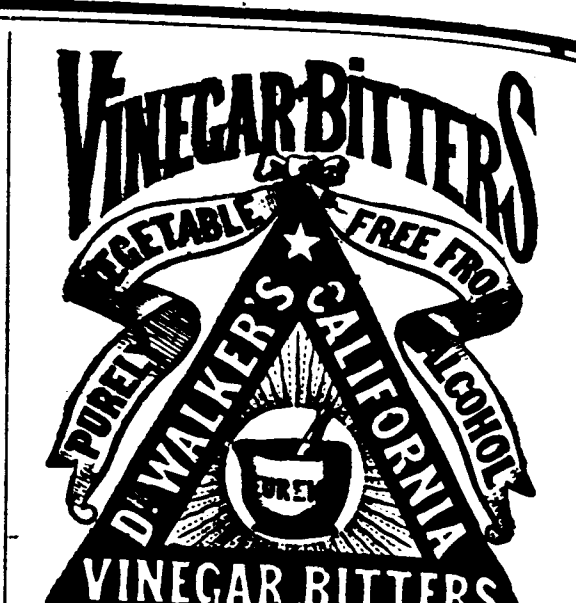
Much complaint is made by the Johnstown sufferers at the non-distribution of the relief funds in the hands of Governor Beaver and his committee. The generous people of the country seem to have brought into existence a most ungenerous set of committee men.

Three Negroes near Bessemer, Ala., under religious hallucination, rushed into an iron furnace which was at a white heat and perished. They supposed themselves to be representatives of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, being led by an old negro claiming to be the prophet Daniel.

The Florida sponge fishermen detect the presence of sponge by means of a water-glass, which is a simple contrivance, being a circular piece of glass inserted in the bottom of a bucket. The bucket is thrust into the water, and looking through the glass the sponge hunter can clearly distinguish any object on the bottom of the sea, even if the water be rough. The sponges are gathered with a pole from eighteen to forty feet long, with a three pronged iron claw at the end.

A firm of bootmakers have hit on a novelty in the advertising line which must possess irresistible attraction for every genuine snob. They announce "best boots and shoes at ready-money prices, made on selected lasts of the following gentlemen, perfect feet only having been chosen for the stock models." Then follows a list of the owners of these perfect feet in assorted sizes, including such a distinguished collection of eminence as the Duke of Roxburgh, the Marquis of Hamilton, Earl Cadogan, Prince Dolgourki and many others. This arrangement has the double advantage that any one going to this establishment has a chance of being chosen as a stock model, and finding his name enshrined on this roll of fame as owner of a perfect pair of feet.

Fourth-fifths of the power machines at present in activity in the world have been erected during the past twenty-five years. The country which possesses the highest amount of horse-power is the United States, with 7,500,000 horse-power; then follows England with 7,000,000; Germany with 4,500,000; France with 3,000,000 and Austro-Hungary with 1,500,000. These figures do not include locomotives, of which there are 105,000 at work, with a total horse-power of 3,000,000. Thus the total horse-power in the world is 46,000,000. A steam "horse power" is equivalent to three actual horses' strength, and each living horse represents the strength of seven men. Thus the total horse-power in the world represents the work of 1,000,000,000 men, or more than twice the total working population of the earth. Steam has thus tripled the entire human work power of the earth.



The only non-Alcoholic Vegetable medicine put up in liquid form ever discovered.

It is not a vile, fancy drink made of rum, poor whisky, or refuse liquors, spiced and sweetened to please the taste. It is a purely vegetable preparation, made from native California herbs.

Twenty-five years' use have demonstrated to millions of sufferers throughout the civilized world, that of all the medicines ever discovered Vinegar Bitters only possesses perfect and wonderful curative effects upon those troubled with the following diseases, viz.:

Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Eczema, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Jaundice, Gout, Piles, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from blood impurities, and as a Vermifuge it is the best in the world, being death to all worms that infest the human system.

It is always safe to take at any time, or under any condition of the system, for old or young or for either sex. It is put up in two styles. The old is slightly bitter, and is the strongest in cathartic effect. The new style is very pleasant to the taste and a perfect medicine for delicate women or children. Each kind is distinctly marked on top of carton.

Many families keep both kinds on hand, as they form a complete medicine chest.

As a family medicine, for the use of the ladies, children and men of sedentary habits, the New Style Vinegar Bitters has no equal in the world. It is invaluable for curing the ill effects of childhood, and gently regulates the system to which women at every period of life are subjected.

Ladies, get a bottle from your druggist and try it. If you druggist has not the New Style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send for it. Try it you will never be without this priceless remedy in the house.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance Bitters known, it stimulates the Brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health.

GEO. W. DAVIS, of 169 Baronne St., New Orleans, La., writes under date of May 29th, 1888 as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs, Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me a good deal better than the Springs. It is the best medicine made."

JOSEPH J. EAGAN, of No. 75 West St., New York, says: "Have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in our family."

MRS. MATTIE FERGUSON, of Dryden, N. Y., says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life."

T. P. BAILEY, of Humboldt, Iowa, says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of rheumatism ten years ago, and recurred it cured me of rheumatism."

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The Great Blood Purifier and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache, also Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Send for a beautiful book, free.

Address R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 532 Washington St., New York

Advertisement for Michigan Steam Laundry, 104 RANDOLPH STREET, between Congress and Larned streets, where they will be glad to see their friends as well as any new customer. Prices as always the lowest.

LOUIS LANG, Proprietor.

GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY, 196 RANDOLPH STREET.

White's Opera House Block. Lace Curtains & Prompt Work a Specialty.

Goods called for & delivered.

TELEPHONE 444.

Advertisement for 'SOMETHING NEW' watches, featuring an image of a watch and text describing its features and availability.

Watson-Clayton.  
Married, at St. Matthews church, Wednesday evening, 9th inst., by the Rev. Jos. H. Johnson, Pastor of Christ Church, Miss Carrie Clayton to Mr. Edward Watson, all of this city.

At a few minutes past 7 o'clock the guests being assembled, the families of the contracting parties entered to seats reserved for them near the chancel. The handsome young ushers, Messrs. Geo. Owen, Geo. Taylor, DeBaptist, and Chester Owen in full evening dress did fine service on the occasion in seating and attending to the comfort of the guests. As the Rev. Mr. Johnson entered the chancel, the groom accompanied by Mr. Huston as best man took their places near the front; the groom looking perfectly satisfactory in his handsome evening dress awaited his bride. Now the sweet strains of the Wedding March is stealing o'er the large assemblage. The ushers stand four abreast facing the doors which on being thrown open the bride enters upon the arm of her Uncle, Mr. Nathan Wilson. In couples these guests now move towards the altar, and take their places each side of the aisle. Slowly and gracefully the bride follows, and is received by the groom at the chancel front. A beautiful picture is now before us. Lovely flowers are on the altar, plumes and foliage are a handsome background to the white hangings emblematical of joy. The bride is attired in a lovely robe of Cream Landsdown trimmed with silk passementerie and point lace. The underdress fell in double graceful double lace pleats from waist to feet. The robe was beige corsage front shirred to the waist line, with princess back and graceful train. The sleeves, full puffed at the top, were met by long undressed cream kid gloves. In her hand she carried a lovely bouquet of white pinks, rose buds and maiden hair ferns. Over all this exquisite toilette the veil swept full length, covering the face and form. Truly, this was a lovely bride. The waiting groom stepped relinquished by her uncle into his keeping, forward to meet her, and she was gracefully. The impressive marriage service was now begun. All was quiet, calm and reverent, and as the graceful pair rose from the benediction and passed out on their journey together in life, fond wishes, like trooping doves around them, went forth from admiring hearts. A splendid reception was held at the family residence, and from 7:50 to 11 p. m. the parlors were filled with happy guests. Most beautiful presents in greatest variety were arranged harmoniously and quite filled a room. At a few moments past 11 Mr. and Mrs. Watson left for their beautiful home at 203 Winder street.

There are no more fitting words for a finale than those of the tender benediction as they fell from the lips of the earnest priest, that "the Lord will mercifully with his favor look down upon them and fill them with all spiritual benediction and grace; that they may so live together in this life that in the world to come they may have life everlasting."  
M. E. LAMBERT.

We are Just as Glad as He is.  
No one but those who have tried it can know what the life of an active, industrious, hardworking traveling man is, up at all hours of the night, driving through mud and rain over the country roads. Eating a dinner of cheese and crackers at some customer's country store, taking your meals when you can get them, is it any wonder that the stomach is all out of order. Bowels in a constive condition all the time and as a consequence hemorrhoids, so that riding on the cars is torture. Dyspepsia, Chronic, Headache, all ambition gone, life a weary drag. That was my condition exactly. I would go two and three days without a movement of the bowels. I have taken enough medicine to sink a ship, but always got back in same condition. I was told to try your Extract of Red Clover, and on repeated urgings by my friend, Mr. Lacy, a traveling man, who had used it, and who now says his grip-sack is not complete without it. I purchased a bottle in Grand Rapids with I must say but little faith. I followed the direction faithfully, and with in one week I noticed the change. I bought a box of your Red Clover Pills and have taken them all, and my stomach is now in better condition than it has been in past ten years. Your Extract of Red Clover acts on the bowels in so mild and pleasant a manner that you feel it is more nature than medicine. I have never before found anything that would help me in this respect, as all other medicines I had tried made the after results worse than before, but your Extract of Red Clover has regulated my stomach and bowels by the use of but three bottles so that I feel myself a new man, thought I have not used it now for over four weeks. My grip-sack is never without it and will not be. You are at liberty to use this as you see fit.  
Yours, SAM T. SICKLES.  
To J. M. Loose, Red Clover Co., Detroit, Mich.

A Farewell Reception.  
ONT. CITY, Oct. 6.—A farewell reception was tendered Rev. T. W. Ross and wife last Friday evening. The members of the church presented him with a blue velvet dressing gown.—Mrs. S. T. Lucas is visiting friends in Allegheny.—Mr. George Green of Olean, N. Y., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Green of this city.—Miss Mary Lucas is convalescing.—Mr. Henry Burch and daughter Florence have gone to Washington, D. C., for a couple of weeks.—The Misses Bassett have returned from a visit to Pittsburgh.  
NEMO.

Shaking Hands With Old Friends.  
BAY CITY, Oct. 8.—Mr. Geo. Walker of Oscoda, has been shaking hands with old friends here.—From his looks a cold climate agrees with him.—Mrs. I. Fairfax has returned from Detroit.—Mrs. N. Edwards has returned from a pleasant visit to Windor, Ont.—Mr. J. Brown met with a serious accident last week, but has recovered sufficiently to resume business.—The little daughter of Mr. W. L. Washington is quite ill.—Mrs. Geo. Walker is the guest of her sister Mrs. J. H. Baker.—Master Elmer—Walker is under the care of Dr. Elmer.—Rev. T. C. Johnson went to Saginaw last Sunday.  
LOOKER ON.

# IT IS A CONDITION

## WHICH CONFRONTS THE STATES OF THE SOUTHERN TIER.

### Why A League Is Necessary—The Negro Will Better Himself—Let Bygones Be Bygones.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.  
It would be foolish to ignore the letter of Mr. William E. Matthews to Mr. John M. Langston and Mr. Langston's reply as meaningless quantities. They mean very much. Mr. Matthews proposes to form a league for the purpose of bettering the political and material conditions of the Negroes in this country, and he asks Mr. Langston to become to it what Mr. Parnell is to the Irish land league, and Mr. Langston accepts the offer.

It is a condition and not a theory that now confronts the whole country, and particularly the States of the Southern tier. We trust that the condition will be discussed without heat and accepted without resentment. It is not debatable that Negroes, Bohemians, Italians, Englishmen or Irishmen have full right to form leagues for purpose of self-betterment; provided always that no plans or obligations pro-pounded or conferred by such leagues interfere with that primal allegiance which all owe to the Constitution and to all the laws of the United States. It would be worse than folly to embarrass discussion of the situation by reproachful or laudatory reminiscences. It is to-day and to-morrow that we have to deal with. Be it for good or for evil, the work of the past is accomplished and irretrievable. The Negroes are here, and they are freemen. Being here and being freemen, they have the right to strive for betterment of their conditions, and they have come into knowledge that they have the power also. It was inevitable that they should come into such knowledge.

It is not to be thought of that such a league as Mr. Matthews proposes, and the leadership of which Mr. Langston accepts, should be repressed by violence. Such an effort towards repression, however successful in its first essay, ultimately would prove impotent, and in the hour of triumph there would be revengeful impulses, the force of which would be in exact proportion to the cruelties and horrors of the efforts toward repression. The inherent right of man to better his surroundings, political, moral, and material, never has been suppressed by force when once the purpose of betterment became common to a race. It never can be.

The social question has nothing, absolutely nothing, to do with the issue now presenting itself. Blood is, and always will be thicker than water. Like will consort with like to the end, as it has from the beginning of time. All things being equal, or anywhere near to equal, the sympathies of the whites of the North would move more quickly toward the whites than to the blacks of the South. The sympathy gained by the black man is due to the impression that he has been unjustly dealt with. Had there been no evidence of iniquitous vagrancy laws, of laws meant to prevent a colored exodus, of laws plainly looking toward his continual repression to the degree of a "cheap" laborer, of interference with his casting of a free ballot in purely National as well as merely local elections, the feeling of the North would have been one of indifference toward the Negro race. And justly so. It would have been endowed with the full rights of man, and if it had proved itself unable to use them effectively it might have been pitied, but could not have claimed active sympathy. The thing moving the North to sympathy is a conviction that the Negro has not been allowed to exercise of the rights of man. It is for the South to dispel this conviction. Let by-gones be by-gones. It is upon today's and tomorrow's acts that judgement must be given. Give the Negro means of education, allow him the right of free speech, let him vote as he pleases, let him form labor unions; in short, let him do as men do in all free countries. Do this and "the financial support of good men in this country and of the several liberal parties in Europe," upon which Mr. Matthews relies for the support of his league, will be proven needless, and therefore will be withheld.

Two Horrible Crimes.  
BATTLE CREEK, Oct. 7.—Now that the pincas and ice cream socials are over, the average citizen is thinking where his winter's coal is coming from. A good subject to think about with the indication of a hard winter before us.—Last week our city papers were called upon to chronicle one of the most horrible crimes ever presented in Calhoun county, in the Crawford case. Since that another still more heinous crime is thought to have been unearthed with the exception that the victim still survives. A. J. Deane a street car driver is the villain, as all the papers have chronicled the affair. We will not take up your valuable space to mention the details, and, as all the parties are white we feel less interested; only it casts a shadow upon our here-to-fore quiet, law abiding city.—Miss Allie Lewis, of Paw Paw made a short visit in the city last week. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Curtis. Miss Lewis was enroute for Toledo, O., to attend the marriage of her sister, Miss Ellen Lewis of that city.—Mr. H. Megrod returned from a pleasant visit to Canada last week; he was accompanied by his sister-in-law, Miss Hannah Lyons.—Mrs. C. H. Mitchell and Miss Cora Mitchell returned from Benton Harbor last week where they were called to the bedside of their sister, Mrs. Milly Clayton, who is improving.—Mr. D. Williams, of Kalamazoo, is visiting in the city.—Mrs. William Cook and Miss George Collins returned today from Chicago, where they visited friends and took in the exposition, they report a very pleasant time.  
B. S.

# Every Question Waits the Settlement of This.

"There may be legislative remedies in sight when we can once again possess both branches of the national congress and have an executive at Washington who has not been created by these crimes against the ballot. Whatever they are, we will seek them out and put them into force, not in the spirit of enmity against the men who fought against us—forgetting the war but only insisting that now, nearly a quarter of a century after it is over, a free ballot shall not be denied to Republicans in these states where rebels have been rehabilitated with a full citizenship. Every question waits the settlement of this. The tariff question would be settled already if the 1,000,000 black laborers in the South had their due representation in the House of Representatives."—President Harrison to the Michigan club, Feb. 1888.

### For Charitable Purposes.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 8.—The Spring street A. M. E. church is favored by the cable car running in front of its door, which will make it convenient to be reached from all parts of the city.—The ladies of the A. M. E. church and friends of the Pastor tendered him with an extensive pound party last Friday evening and left many substantial articles.—Carrie Mabin, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mabin, of Wealthy avenue, died and was buried from the family residence, Thursday the 3d. The family have the sympathy of their many friends.—Mr. Lacy Chavis, brother of Joseph Chavis, of our city, died of heart disease last Thursday and was buried Friday. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss.—A society called the United Sisters of Benevolence has been formed among the colored ladies, to look after the poor during the winter. President, Mrs. J. Warren; vice-president, Mrs. S. Thomas; secretary, Mrs. J. C. Ford; assistant secretary, Mrs. S. Jones; treasurer, Mrs. J. Boyer. Boxes will be placed in the shop of Mr. J. C. Craig, which is on Canal street, and at Mr. N. Carter's, South Division street, for contributions. The ladies will hold a chicken pie social in the lecture room of the Spring street church, Friday evening. Come out and assist these ladies in this grand and noble work.—Rev. J. V. Givens is in the city and is on the sick list.—Rev. J. P. Coats and family left our city Thursday for Cassopolis, his field of labor for the present year. Mrs. Geo. B. Walls is on the sick list.—Mr. H. Robinson of Chicago, formerly of Grand Rapids, is in the city visiting relatives and friends.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Thomas gave a reception Thursday evening in honor of Rev. J. H. Alexander and family.—Mrs. Margaret Weteman is very ill. J. H. A.

The only man now living who was a member of the ministerial council at any time during the presidency of Abraham Lincoln is Hugh McCulloch, who took the post of secretary of the treasury after Fessenden stepped down.

Queen Margarita of Italy and Mrs. ("Bonanza") Mackay are the only two women, it is stated in a fashion journal, who have gowns embroidered with real pearls; but it is believed that there are several other women just as happy.

Belgium enjoys the largest railroad mileage in proportion to its area, having fully 25 miles of railroad to every 100 square miles. The capitalization per mile of English railroads remains, and it is likely to remain more than 50 per cent. higher than that of any other country. It is now about \$204,000 per mile.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is never pleased at anything that is not political. It says that the objection to a large water-melon crop lies in the fact that the rinds are scattered about the street and make work for the garbage man, and appeals to Secretary of Agriculture Rusk to develop a new type of melon which may be eaten rind and all.

Gen. Albert Pike, the head of all the Masonic orders and rites in this country, is in his 80th year. He was born in Boston, and was graduated at Harvard, went west in 1831, served in the Mexican war, and was a confederate brigadier in charge of the Cherokee Indians. He is an old newspaper man, but has been practicing law in Washington for many years.

While the Shah was in Paris recently he visited the Wild West and took passage in the Deadwood coach. The king of kings is described as delighted with the attack by red Indians. His only regret seemed to have been that he could not be given a real hot, reeking scalp as a souvenir. He offered his own barber for the operation, but Col. Cody smilingly declined the suggested sacrifice.

### The World is Our Field.

Lend us your ear. The demon of Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Constipation invades the bulwark of health, impairs the appetite and distresses the stomach (whether you die heartily or sparingly) after meals, and a laxative, pure, simple and harmless remedy is required, whereby the system may be regulated.

An opportunity is here offered by which one of the best, surest, most palatable, effective and magical remedies in the world may be secured on trial, free of charge. It is American Pepsine.

We will send a sample box costing at any drug store 50c, for 14c in postage stamps, to cover cost of packing and postage, in order to have you give it a trial.

For sale by all druggists 15c per oz. \$5.00 per pound, or will be shipped direct from our laboratory free of freight and packing.

## 25¢ A BOTTLE

# SALVATION OIL

### KILLS PAIN

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## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE SAVINGS BANK AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN, At the close of business, Sept. 30, 1888.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$ 99,492 63
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	600,702 02
Overdrafts	72 60
Due from banks in reserve cities	246,619 58
Due from other banks and bankers	1,615 02
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00
Other real estate	1,245 02
Exchanges for clearing house	11,867 04
Checks and cash items	1,843 15
Nickels and pennies	179 82
Gold	3,847 50
Silver	1,612 40
U. S. and National Bank notes	13,380 00
Total	\$1,845,785 18

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 200,000 00
Fund to pay interest	12,000 00
Undivided profits	43,361 38
Dividends unpaid	4,400 00
Commercial deposits	185,234 82
Savings deposits	1,397,430 77
Due to banks and bankers	3,758 21
Total	\$1,845,785 18

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss: R. S. MASON, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of October, 1888.

R. L. COURTNEY, Notary Public.

T. S. ANDERSON, FRANK J. FICKER, GEO. H. RUSSELL, Directors.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE People's Savings Bank AT DETROIT, MICH., At the close of business Sept. 30, 1888.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,581,800 45
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	3,000,367 03
Overdrafts	1,225 40
Due from banks in reserve cities	565,153 11
Due from other banks and bankers	13,681 66
Furniture and fixtures	1,400 00
Other real estate	101,045 07
Current expenses and taxes paid	23,170 42
Interest paid	3,625 37
Exchanges for clearing house	13,343 40
Checks and cash items	18 40
Nickels and pennies	3,340 00
Gold	11,410 00
Silver	154,729 00
U. S. and national bank notes	154,729 00
Total	\$5,475,315 89

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$500,000 00
Surplus fund	100,000 00
Undivided profits	55,365 18
Dividends unpaid	320 00
Commercial deposits	456,881 09
Savings deposits	4,155,512 65
Due to bank and bankers	131,221 24
Certified checks	6,075 75
Insurance fund for bad debts	70,000 00
Total	\$5,475,315 89

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss: S. B. COLEMAN, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of October, 1888.

G. E. LAWSON, Notary Public.

M. W. WILKIN, P. FITZSIMONS, WILLIAM BORING, Directors.

### SUPERFICIAL SURVEY.

The queen of Greece is one of the finest of swimmers.  
Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's favorite diet is bread and butter and pineapple.  
An Indiana man has been killed by a mosquito bite. It has not since sent in its bill.

Chicago's international exposition stock will be taken twice over before congress meets.

There is said to be little doubt in England that Sir Edwin Arnold will be the next laureate.

Cincinnati wants her waterways improved. Some of her other ways need improvement also.

It is rumored that Queen Victoria thinks of bestowing the Order of the Bath on Thomas A. Edison.

Gen. William Mahone is a man of slender figure and small stature, almost to the verge of effeminacy.

Judging from the antics of the lawyers in the Cr-min case they are bound to have a jury if it takes all winter.

White Horse, the Crow chief, is dead and will never be seen again even if one meets a regiment of red-haired girls.

Dr. Brown-Sequard should give a stimulant of some kind to his waning boom. The Elixir of Life is on its last legs.

Thomas Harrison, "the boy preacher," is forty-three years old. He is about 5 feet 6 inches in height and very slender.

Chas. H. Tonak, & Co., [SUCCESSORS TO]

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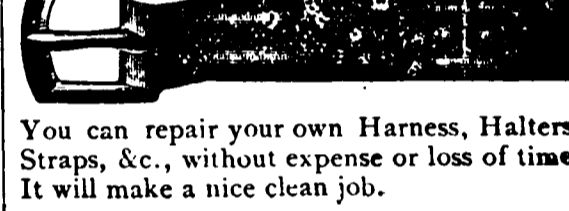
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Published Weekly Friday

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DETROIT FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, '99.

Not too great credit can be given the Detroit Tribune in its laudable effort to make the American flag popular and to familiarize the children of the public schools with the lessons it teaches.

The Afro-American is waiting for the President to issue his protest against the treatment accorded to American citizens in certain sections of the country. He is in a position now to create public opinion—the monarch that makes thrones tremble, the great civilizer of the nineteenth century and the champion of the oppressed—and we are now more anxious to hear the VALUE OF A PROTEST than we are interested in the distribution of offices and in the rewarding of the faithful.

The violence that prevented a postmaster appointed by the President of the United States from fulfilling the duties of his position by burning his office is a direct assault against the Federal government, and as such deserves greater punishment than simply making the people of the town where it was committed go three miles to get their mail. Such interference demands strict investigation and that punishment due to individuals who hinder an officer in the discharge of his duties.

Will America please state why it thinks it is a mistake to appoint an Afro-American as postmaster? Is he not a citizen of the United States, and when capable, is he not as fit to hold the position as any European-American? Did he not fight to preserve the Union, and if he did, does not his loyalty deserve as considerate treatment as is afforded any other class of the people, and particularly those who tried to destroy the Union, and would do so again if the opportunity offered? Is he not native born, and if so, is he not entitled to the same considerations as the foreign born citizen? If he is capable, loyal, native born, why is it a mistake to appoint him? Are the American people always to submit to the insensate prejudices and outrages of a section of the country against a class of citizens whose loyalty has never been questioned? And are native born citizens to always give way to those foreign born? Will America answer?

It is quite probable that the long talked of Afro-American League is at last to be a verity. We were for it from the time it was first suggested by Mr. FORTUNE, and from time to time have pointed out a number of benefits that might arise from such an organization. The new impetus to the movement is given through the energy of Mr. WILLIAM E. MATTHEWS of Washington, D. C., who has been abroad. On returning to his native shore he realized more than ever the withering effects of prejudice and Southern lawlessness. From Europe, where his manhood was untrammelled, he returns to the "land of the free and the home of the brave" to find a steamship line refusing first-class accommodations to an accredited United States minister, honored for his ability at home and abroad. The probable good of a National organization for mutual defense strikes him afresh. He at once consults a number of his fellows and addresses a letter to Prof. JOHN M. LANGSTON asking him to assume leadership of the movement. Mr. LANGSTON has accepted. Since the idea of such an organization has lain so long in embryo, no ill considered movement should now thwart its best purposes. A convention or conference should be called and the wisdom of delegates or representatives from all sections consulted, that the movement may be National and have the hearty co-operation of the people in all sections. We have been convinced for a long time that if our grievances had been pushed before the law more tenaciously that crimes and discriminations would now be less flagrant. No man who has selfish purposes to serve or who will allow his political aspirations to destroy his race interests, should attempt to lead or take an active part in this matter. The Afro-Americans of the West are thoroughly in accord with a measure of this kind. Keep the ball rolling.

There is an actor now performing in the city of Detroit who seeks to overturn all established precedents as to the character of "Othello". It is given out that to make this tragedy popular in the South, Othello is to be represented as an Arab, instead of an African, making the conception a clear case of pandering to a race prejudice. This man being a Scotchman, no one more than he ought to know that such prejudices do not exist in Europe,

and that the character as it has been represented is most undoubtedly the correct one. A writer in *The Forum* for October condemns this new representation as something purely American, a yielding to a race prejudice which exists nowhere save in the United States.

The American flag is an emblem of independence. It is a protest against tyranny and oppression. It is an object lesson of liberty and the only means through which liberty has ever been accomplished—by a resort to arms.

There is a lesson in it, too, for the Afro-American—the scapegoat of the Nation. To him as much as to any other does that flag belong. He was the first to shed blood for it, and he has ever played a prominent part when its safety was endangered. Hence he has a right that cannot be disputed to all the rights and privileges accorded to American citizens. The American flag teaches that American liberty was not gained by submission to wrongs, but that when protests failed resort was had to force. And the American people then had less cause to rebel than the Afro-American has against the outrages of the South. The history of nations teaches that those races who were the most meek were the most imposed upon, and that those races which were the most tenacious of their rights preserved the greatest liberties.

Under the conditions that now confront the Afro-American, what remains for him to do to secure for himself American liberty but to follow the lessons taught by the flag, that he himself helped to make and perpetuate? To quietly submit and retain a position of "masterly inactivity," as has been suggested, is a disgrace to free men. He must organize, issue to the country a protest against the abridgement of his rights; he must try to create public opinion and make it control the Nation, and demand the enforcement of justice. This failing, there is a last resort. He had better die fighting for his manhood and his liberties than to live the abject slave of oppression.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON, together with many other blatant expressions, says that the South is destined to become a great manufacturing section because labor is cheap. He further states that they need no protection, but failed to state why. The whole truth is contained in these two statements, although the reasons therefor are not at once apparent. The labor of the South costs no more than it does in England, and so far it has an advantage of the North, which in time will undermine our Northern manufactures or reduce labor here to the same starvation rate which Afro-Americans in many places are glad to accept. Able-bodied men can be obtained for fifty cents a day in almost any section of the South to-day, and this labor used in its growing manufacturing interests is certain to reduce the pay of Northern laborers or our industries must be closed. We have often called attention to the fact that our labor unions are doing themselves hurt when they exclude the Afro-American or vote for free trade. The day is not far distant when they will realize it in reduced wages. There must be a reason for the fact that labor is cheaper in the South. It is not because the cost of living is less, or that the Southern soil is more productive for of the staple products of this country the North produces more than two-thirds. The solution must be found in the manner in which labor is obtained and recompensed, in the oppression of the wage earner, in the store order system and the contempt of law that allows the monied class to deprive the Afro-American of rights and dictate terms. The North will be compelled to meet the prices which the South is able to make on account of its cheap labor, and the Northern workingman will be the loser. This question is an important one and as threatening to the Northern workingman as foreign immigration, yet it is seldom spoken of and never seriously considered by him.

From the condition of affairs growing out of slavery, the popular idea obtains that there is a natural antipathy resting among the white and dark races. This assumed truth has been urged with all the force, persistence and sophistry the South could master. Having peculiar and exclusive ideas they have tried to impress them upon the world. They have succeeded so far that the social atmosphere of America is generally tainted with exclusive ideas of radical race tendencies, not unmixed often with the idea of superiority. In opposition to this erroneous narrow doctrine is the tendency of the times to a more liberal plan of thought and action, and the lovers of truth, the more progressive people of America, are outgrowing narrowness in every avenue of

thought. The mind is too lofty to dwell on such trifles to the exclusion of nobler things. The Waterbury American told the whole truth when it said "the measure of prejudice against the Negro is in proportion to the ignorance and vice of the people." This question has recently been vividly brought to mind by petty acts of discrimination in Northern cities that are annoying and humiliating. In every case it has been practiced by and at the behest of narrow-minded, bigoted people, and condemned by the better classes. People joined inseparably to error have, in all ages, been the ignorant. And in all ages conspicuous and uncompromising champions of right, justice and truth have stood out in bold prominence against the narrowness and prejudice of their times. Many have lived to see a transformation of sentiment hardly creditable. They constitute the other factor of which we have spoken that has combatted caste and wrong.

The South is particularly active at this time in disseminating its doctrine of "superiority and natural antipathy," and in proportion to this activity in the direction of error is the spirit of justice aroused in the North. It is a natural consequence of cause and effect. It was so just preceding the war, when slavery became most cruel the abolition movement became most aggressive. To those intrepid champions of right, GEORGE W. CABLE and ALBION W. TOURGEE, have been added many more. Rev. JOHN SNYDER in the *Forum* for October shows conclusively that race animosities are due to a false education, showing that it is unknown outside of America. But it remained for the Rev. CHARLES STANLEY LESTER of Milwaukee to put his views into practice—as well as in a finely woven magazine article. The manager of the Bijou theatre of that city discriminated against its Afro-American patrons, claiming that it was obnoxious to his white patrons. This is the same ground taken by all who strive to draw the color line. Although we have published the facts once we reproduce them to show that the alleged prejudice was from the lower order of Milwaukee society, if at all, as is the case all over the United States. The following clipping from our news columns is substantially what Rev. LESTER and his congregation did:

"To a large congregation composed of wealthy business and professional men the clergyman from the text, 'God is no respecter of persons,' delivered a strong arraignment of Manager LITT for his action in excluding colored people from certain parts of the Bijou. While tickets were not refused to gamblers, drunkards, thieves and prostitutes, provided their skin were white, there should be no denial of the same privilege to a black man simply for the reason of his color. 'It is evident,' said the preacher, 'that the theatre in question expects to draw its patrons only from the ill-bred class, but that there are not enough people in Milwaukee to resent and punish this contemptible barbarism is sad to chronicle. The Christian church, in so far as it is Christian, will fight against this American iniquity.' The sermon has been printed in pamphlet form for circulation. Mr. LESTER is very much in earnest in his crusade and is said to have his congregation behind him."

We need just such ministers as this in every community, who will make the church in spirit what it is in profession. Men who will not ponder to the false doctrines of ignorance to become popular with the rabble or make elastic the immutable principles of the Bible. It is better to be decreed by BARRABAS than to be extolled by him.

### A Record Which Should Make Every White Man Blush.

Globe Democrat: General Sherman is not a politician, but in common with all good citizens, he takes an interest in political questions, and feels the humiliation of a great political wrong like that of the practical disfranchisement of the colored voters of the South. If the Negroes can not exercise the right to vote, then surely those who prevent them from doing so should not be allowed to reap a valuable political gain from their mere presence in given states. That is a proposition which proves itself. There is no room for discussion where the facts are so clear and so conclusive. It is nonsense to say that the Negroes could vote if they would, and that their disfranchisement is due to their own neglect and indifference. The record tells a different story—a story of systematic intimidation, terrorism and bloodshed.

### That's The Stuff.

New Orleans Pelican: Editor Addison, of the Abbeville Meridian, a small sized sheet published in Vermillion parish, thinks that the editor of the Pelican should be regulated. Well, the editor of the Meridian should try and put his utterances into practical effect; we assure him there would be one editor short and it would not be the editor of this paper, either.

Called on the President. A committee from the National Colored Baptist Association waited on President Harrison Tuesday to present resolutions asking the suppression of the outrages committed in the South. The President's reply to them has not been published, but the committee expressed themselves satisfied with the results of their visit.

Subscribers who change their place of residence should at once notify THE PLAINDEALER Company so as to insure the prompt delivery of their paper. Always give the old as well as the new address. If

### ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

C. W. Fillmore of Springfield, O., has been appointed deputy clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

Frosted feet may be cured in one or two days by the use of Salvation Oil, the great pain destroyer. For sale at all druggists 25 cents.

Afro-Americans of Washington own some of the best real estate in the District. Last week one of them sold a small piece of land for \$85,000.

The backers of Jem Smith and Peter Jackson have arranged a match in London for £1,000. They are to fight ten rounds Police Gazette rules.

Ex-Register Bruce was elected delegate to the late state convention of Mississippi from four of the largest and most populous counties in the state.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Robert Harlan of Ohio, to be an inspector of customs, with a salary of \$4 per day and expenses.

Billy Wilson wants to fight with Joe McAuliffe, but Joe says the next Afro-American he tries conclusions with will be the great Peter Jackson himself.

Midnight marauders attacked and completely demolished the residence of James West on the outskirts of the town of Cadiz, O. No cause for the deed is known.

A grand party was tendered Messrs. Ollie Hall of Chicago and Arthur Brown of Cleveland at the residence of Mrs. Hawkins, 268 Jersey avenue, Washington, D. C.

H. P. Cheatham says that as far as Republican congressmen from North Carolina are concerned there will be no bolt from the caucus on the organization of the House.

The only Afro American on the Republican state ticket of Mississippi is W. H. Mollison, who was nominated for Secretary of State. He is highly educated and very wealthy.

Frank H. Armstrong, a coachman of Chicago, Ill., applied to the county clerk's office last Thursday to secure a license to wed Mrs. Minnie Tennal, a good looking German girl.

Prof. W. S. Scarborough, of Wilberforce University, has been invited to prepare for Frank Le-lies' Illustrated Weekly a paper on the "Dangers of Negro Oppression" in the South.

J. J. Thomas, who wrote a book in answer to Mr. Froude's book on the West Indies, entitled "Froudacity," which is now in its second edition, died recently in England.

The Laboring Men's Political Protective Association of Pittsburgh will hold a county convention October 15th to discuss the political interests of Afro Americans of the county and centralize their political forces.

Over three hundred men were thrown out of work in New York last Monday by a strike ordered by the Bricklayer's Union. The Union wished to compel the discharge of four non-union Afro-American teamsters employed by Peck, Martin and Co.

A convention of fifty Afro-American Republicans, of Illinois, met at Springfield, Oct. 7. A committee was ordered appointed to investigate the changes made by John G. Jones, of Chicago, of alleged discrimination against the race in the charitable institutions of the state, and a state league was formed.

Hamilton, whose extraordinary feats on the turf have won for him the sobriquet of Black Prince, according to the Spirit of the Times has a bad attack of big head and has been laid off until he recovers. His salary from Senator Hearst alone, whose horses he rode, was \$7,000 per year, and he more than doubled this on outside mounts.

A man named Asbury Turner, living on Stone Mountain, Ga., brought into town last Sunday a huge rattlesnake, measuring five feet, and according to its number of rattles 7 years old. Turney who evidently has an eye to the main chance expects to sell him to an "Indian Doctor" for \$8 or \$10, and says he can dispose of all he can get.

The messenger of the Register of the Treasury is Mr. Henry Logan, who has carried checks, warrants, bonds, etc., from the Register's office 25 years with hardly one day's absence. His salary is \$720 per year and he is comfortably situated. His honesty and trustworthiness are unquestioned and he is so punctual that men regulate their watches by his movements.

The Republican National Committee at Washington propose sending Afro-American campaign speakers to the Western States to speak to voters of their race who have emigrated to that section. Thomas H. Miller, of South Carolina, who is a constant for a seat in the next Congress from the Beaufort district, will take charge of a delegation of political speakers who are expected to leave Washington next week on a mission of this kind.

### They Know A Thing or Two.

A Grand Musical and Literary entertainment will be given on the Fourth Anniversary of the I. O. of U. B. and S. of J. under the auspices of True Principal Council No. 1, at their hall room 15 Hilsen degen Block, Tuesday evening October 29, 1899. Some of the best vocal and instrumental talent has been secured for the occasion in order that this may prove one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season. Admission 15 cents. adv.

### The New Orleans University Glee Club.

One of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season was the one at Fraternity hall last evening, given by the New Orleans University Glee Club, for the benefit of the Second Baptist church. The company composed of seven members and under the management of Mr. F. S. Thomas, is well organized and is on the road for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of an Industrial School, which they are erecting in the South. Last week they entertained large audiences with their melodies at Wonderland.

### Piles, Piles, Piles.

LOSE'S RED CLOVER PILE REMEDY, is a positive specific for all forms of the disease. Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, and Protruding Piles.—Price 50c.

### A VARIETY OF THINGS.

A little story is going the rounds of the press to the effect that a gentleman having his little boy on a train in which President Harrison was a passenger, sought and obtained for the little man, and introduction to the President. The President, whose love for children is well known, graciously invited the little fellow to ride with him during the remainder of his trip, but to his surprise his offer was declined, because, as the little boy said, "he would rather ride with the engineer." The story is respectfully submitted to those white people who are having spasms over the possibility of Afro-Americans desiring to associate with them. The Afro-American is not half so desirous of breathing the rare atmosphere which surrounds the superior race as they suppose. For any sort of refined enjoyment the better class of Afro-Americans can find as much among their fellows as white society can afford, and it is a very "How Negro" who does not turn up his nose at "poor white trash." From actual experience the Afro-American has long since learned that the good breeding, fine manners and gracious hospitality, which should characterize a race so highly favored as the Caucasian, is wanting even among the wealthiest classes of whites, and he has too much good taste to desire to be received by surliness, or snubbed outright when he can enjoy all the pleasures of social intercourse with the Afro-American peers of those who dislike his companionship.

The Jeff Davis's both white and black have a peculiar penchant to be sensational. No sooner has one subdued than another arises. It was a Jeff Davis who first told of the barbarous treatment of the Negroes employed on the island of Navassa, and it was he who predicted that unless the condition of the workman as ameliorated, there would be an insurrection and bloodshed. Jeff Davis and rebellion will soon be synonymous.

The New York Times thinks the South will willingly surrender its representation in Congress based on the Negro vote, in order to accomplish their purpose and totally disfranchise it. This may be so in individual instances, but the tocsin has been sounded all through that section calling the faithful to resist to the uttermost any such measure. With the representation based on the Afro-American vote South eliminated, that section would be a nonentity in national politics and no one recognize it more than Southern politicians. They want to retain all they have with the unlawful means unquestioned.

THE PLAINDEALER has constantly warned its readers against the Utopian representations of emigrant agents of immigration societies who would take the Afro-American out of this country. All of these agencies are extremely selfish in their purposes. If the American colonization society had spent half the energy in locating Afro-American families on free lands in the West, it has in sending them to Siberia, they could now have seen the benefits of their work. When the Panama Canal was being dug, hundreds of black laborers were taken there under bright promises and afterward treated worse than slaves until they nearly all died. It transpires now that the "Navassa Island Company" of New York, owns a small island in the Caribbean Sea, between Hayti and Jamaica where phosphates are mined. The principle managers live in Baltimore and from that vicinity secured a number of Afro-Americans to work for them. They were no sooner landed than they realized that they were completely in the hands of the company's agents. They were treated worse than the convicts in Southern chain gangs, until they arose in their frenzy and killed their oppressors. The result had been predicted by those who had escaped from the cruelties practiced on the island. What the outcome of this result will be is hard to tell, but one thing is certain these men had better stayed at home and faced the ills they already suffered.

Monell II, the new King of Abyssinia, is the son of a beggar woman who took his father's fancy. He is almost coal black, short and dumpy. Unlike his uncle, Rev. Darghe, and others among his chief advisers, he is very friendly to Europeans, and wants to introduce their arts into his country. He has a remarkable fondness for machinery and implements of all sorts, his greatest delight is to examine the mechanism.

One of the visitors on the steamer Kearsarge, who visited Minister Douglass when he went on board, was Lieut. Boyd, of the steamer Buxton, the grandson of Mr. Douglass' old Maryland master. Of different nationalities, one favored by birth and fine privileges the other scooped at by fortune, which was superior?

The pastor of St. Clements Episcopal church on West Third street, New York city, has discontinued his evening services because of the rude element which his congregation has to come in contact with coming to church. He announces his intention of leaving the charge, despairing of in any way elevating the neighborhood. Evidently this disciple cannot be following very closely in the footsteps of Him whose whole life was an exposition of the principle that he came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance. Here is a section of a great city that a Christian minister admits is such a stronghold of Satan he must close up his church and seek a purer atmosphere. It cannot be that the religion of Jesus Christ that has been steadily gaining an ascendancy over the hearts of men for centuries would not prove "mighty to save" even in that seemingly hopeless section. What is needed there are men who are thoroughly consecrated and devoted to their chosen life work and who have no selfish interests to conserve.

### Pretty Umbrellas—Where They Can be Had Good and Cheap.

It is not policy to wait until a rainy day to buy an umbrella. The old adage says any fool will carry an umbrella on a rainy day, but it is a wise man who carries his umbrella on a clear day. This holds good in regard to buying them. C. Lingemann & Co., 26 Monroe avenue, are the oldest and best known manufacturers and dealers in this city. They are exhibiting a splendid stock of these serviceable protectors from the rain, and we would advise you to lose no time in seeing them.

The tailor shop of Mr. Wm. Lambert and son was broken open by thieves Thursday night, Oct. 8, and \$150 worth of clothing stolen. Get your friends to subscribe for THE PLAINDEALER.

# CITY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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- John Williams, 81 Croghan street.
- Smith and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
- Little Herrmann, 241 Croghan street.
- J. L. Smith, 417 Hastings street.
- Jones and Brewer, 389 Antoine street.
- Wm. Burnett, 29 Monroe avenue.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Local notices of all descriptions one cent per word for the first insertion, and half a cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No notice taken for less than twenty-five cents. Wedding presents, etc., two cents each description. Display advertisements 50 cents per inch for one insertion. Special terms for contract advertising. All advertisements and subscriptions are payable in advance.

## MERE MENTION.

Mrs. Ed. Brown is visiting in Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Cassius Scott have returned to the city. Mr. Frank Copper has returned to the city again. Mr. Geo. Mimms the artist has gone to Milwaukee. Miss Sadie Miller returned to Toledo last Sunday. Mr. L. B. Cook and family spent Sunday at Grosse Point. Mr. Geo. Smith, of Mullett street, is very sick with pneumonia. Miss Lottie Washington of Chicago, is visiting relatives in this city. Mr. Birnie G. Chappie is spending his vacation in Washington and other eastern cities. Mr. George Hueston visited Cincinnati, O., last week and reports having a very pleasant trip. Harry W. Francis has opened a barber shop on the corner of Twenty-first and Howard streets. The Meykidi and Minuets are arranging for a concert and promenade on Thanksgiving evening. Messrs. Wm. Grant, Murray and Crawford left Thursday to spend the winter in Pittsburgh, Pa. The opening of the second Baptist church Lyceum has been postponed until Wednesday, Oct. 17. Mrs. Elvora Owens leaves the city this week for Mt. Clemens to take charge of a class in painting. Thad Warsaw, John Anderson and John Langston accompanied the Knights Templar to Washington. The New Orleans University Singers are being entertained at the residence of Mrs. Preston while in the city. Dan Moore, of Windsor, seriously injured himself while unloading a vessel at Chatham and is seriously ill. Miss Josie Hemsley, who spent the summer at Magnolia beach, Massachusetts, returned home last Wednesday. Mr. William Carter, of 324 Montcalm street, was suddenly called to Uniontown, Pa., to attend his mother who is ill. The Meykidi and Minnette Clubs contemplate giving a joint entertainment at Fraternity hall Thanksgiving evening. Mr. L. B. Cook has brought in for the winter his 3 year old, Annie C., and in a few months will put her in training for the track. \$3-\$3-\$3-That is what you can get pants for at Lewis Golden's-worth \$8. Don't forget the place! Lewis Golden, 28 Michigan avenue. Mr. Ben Carle is taking a short vacation with friends in the city. Mr. Carle has under consideration an offer to locate in Spokane Falls, Montana. Mrs. Woodfork, at 46 Sherman street, is prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to parties desiring board or room. Adv. The marriage of Mr. John M. Denny, and Miss Rosa B. White, will take place at St. Matthews church, Tuesday evening next, October 15th, at half past seven p. m. Mrs. Jane Coursey of Oakville, Ont., passed through Hamilton on Saturday en route home after a pleasant visit to her son, Mr. J. J. Coursey, who resides in Chicago. The old and reliable firm of Diehl, Ladd and Co., leading photographers in the city, are making notable reductions in prices for their best work. Improve this opportunity to obtain an excellent photograph at a very low price. Having been appointed an agent for the sale of Upright and Square Pianos. Persons wishing to purchase can save from \$10 to \$25 by calling on me before purchasing. Prof. Charles W. Thompson, 309 Macomb street, Detroit, Mich. Adv. By request Prof. E. Watson will repeat his performances of music and mirth at the I. O. of U. B. and S. of J. hall in the Hilsenden block, Thursday, Oct. 17. Come one, come all and have a good time. adv. Mrs. Thos. Garrison of No. 13 Division street, Detroit, is pleased to inform strangers arriving in the city to attend the great exposition, that she is prepared to accommodate a few with Lodging and Boarding at moderate rates. Adv. The musical entertainment given by Professor and Mrs. Watson Thursday evening, Oct. 3rd, at the I. O. of U. B. and S. of J. hall was well attended. During the evening Prof. Watson rendered many selections on twenty different instruments, which were well received by his audience. The Willing Workers met Thursday, Oct. 3, at the residence of Mrs. Robt. Pelham, and elected nearly all of the old officers for the ensuing year. Plans for the winter work were discussed and committees appointed under whose supervision they hope to be even more successful in relieving the wants of the unfortunate than they have been in previous seasons.

**A Card to the Public.**  
Permit me through THE PLAINDEALER to correct a mistake which seems to have gained credence among outsiders with reference to the disposal of the proceeds of the "Japanese Wedding" entertainment. Not one cent of that money was used for the purpose of purchasing the gold watch which was presented to the Rev. Henderson. The watch was the offering of friends who wished to give expression of the friendship they entertained for the Rev. Henderson, and all the money was subscribed by them except the \$15 which was donated by the firm of F. G. Smith & Sons. Any other statement than this is the invention of maliciously disposed persons and unworthy of belief.  
Mrs. JENNIE E. MARTIN.  
In behalf of the donors.

**Fifth Anniversary.**  
Zach Chandler Lodge will celebrate their fifth anniversary at their hall, corner Gratiot avenue and Hastings street, Thursday evening, Oct. 24th. The committees will make this one of the pleasing events of the season. Good music in attendance. Refreshments will be served. The public in general are invited to attend. Admission, 25c. Committee of arrangements: Nathaniel Wilson, John Warren, W. J. Costen, — Russell and Edward Watson.

**Wanted.**  
10,000 Ladies and Gentlemen to call on their Druggist for a sample of the Garfield Tea. Samples free.

**Save 25c on the Dollar**  
By buying OIL CLOTH, RUGS, of which we are closing out a job lot very cheap. Also a lot of Bordered Window Shades on Rollers complete for 35c a piece. Curtain Poles, Picture Frames, etc., at the Wall Paper Store of  
**C. P. BRANT,**  
202 RANDOLPH STREET.

**THE "LOUVRE,"**  
188 RANDOLPH ST.  
(Miner's Grand Theatre Block.)

**FASHIONABLE MILLINERY**  
Largest Assortment,  
Correct Styles  
And Lowest Prices.

We have stylish goods for the poor, for the middle classes, for the rich, at the same prices that have made the "Louvre" so popular.

**THE "LOUVRE."**

**WALDEMAR GEPP,**  
—PRACTICAL—  
Watchmaker and Jeweler,  
—AND DEALER IN—  
Watches, Clocks and Fine Jewelry.  
All kinds of Repairing neatly and promptly done on short notice. A specialty of Fine Watches. Chronometers and Music Box repairing. All work guaranteed for one year. A large stock of Watches of all makes, Clocks and Fine Jewelry on hand.  
186 Gratiot Ave., Detroit.

**DR. H. P. SNYDER'S**  
**Dental Parlors**

**TWENTY-THREE YEARS' PRACTICE.**  
"Vitalized Air" administered for.....75c  
Teeth Extracted for.....25c  
Teeth Filled with Gold for \$1.00 and up.  
Teeth Filled with Gold and Platinum  
Alloys.....75c to \$1.00  
Teeth Filled with White Filling for...50c  
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of "Vitalized Air," which is made fresh every day; is warranted pure and perfectly harmless. All other anesthetics are dangerous.  
246 WOODWARD AV.  
And 34 Monroe St., Grand Rapids.

**Piles** Of all kinds treated successfully without knife, ligatures, cauterization, or detouring from the natural course of the blood. **DR. BRINKERHOFF** and **DR. KISKADDEN** have cured thousands by the celebrated **DR. BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM.** A Book on the Diseases of the Rectum and Colon, mailed free on application. Good results guaranteed through Ohio and Michigan. **Diseases of Women** Uterus, Ovarian and Vaginal, A SPECIALTY. Office Hours, (except Wednesday and Thursday), 9 to 12 A. M., 5 to 8 and 8 to 12 P. M. **253 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT**

**Dollars**  
and SENSE in EDUCATION.  
A business education secured at the **DETROIT BUSINESS UNIVERSITY** will give you the sense to earn and save money. Open to gentlemen, ladies, boys and girls. Students received any time. Day and evening sessions. 149 Griswold St., Detroit. Call or send for large illustrated catalogue.

**JAS. A. DOSTON.**

**BILLIARD**  
—AND—  
**POOL PARLOR.**

34 MONROE AVE. Up-Stairs.  
Detroit, Mich.  
ENTRANCE ON FARMER STREET.

Smoke  
**"NATURAL GAS"**  
—AND—  
**"NEWELDORADO"**

Best 5c & 10c Cigar in the Market.  
—Don't forget the number—  
232 CROGHAN STREET.  
A. J. Herrmann's.

**"YOU WE MEAN"**  
—SMOKE—  
**"VIM,"**  
THE BEST 5c CIGAR ON EARTH.  
**ED. BURK'S,**  
36 MONROE AVE. WE MAKE 'EM.

**WM. T. SIMPSON**  
(Successor to JAMES A. FOSTER.)

Manufacturer of **FOSTER'S** patent Union Artificial Limbs, Artificial Arms Apparatuses for Deformities, Resections, &c. Officers and Soldiers Supplied on Government Account.  
112 & 114 Bates St. DETROIT, MICH.  
Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue sent free on application.

**PARISIAN STEAM LAUNDRY**  
18 & 20 GRATIOT AVE. DETROIT.

**Lace Curtains a Specialty.**  
Windsor, Chatham and London, Ont.  
First class work warranted, Telephone 221.  
New Prices. No Accounts Kept.

**The Best Work Guaranteed.**

Shirts	100c.
Collars	2c.
Cuffs	4c.

**FOR BELLE ISLE PARK.**

The Detroit, Belle Isle and Windsor Ferry Co.'s boats leave foot of Woodward avenue every half hour (weather permitting) from 9 a. m. to 9.30 p. m. Last boat from Belle Isle at 10 p. m. Fare—round trip, 10 cts.; children, half price. From foot of 12th street every hour from 9.45 a. m. until 8.15 p. m. Leave Belle Isle every hour from 10.30 a. m. until 9.20 p. m.

**Mrs. Postal Smith,**

**BOARDING & LODGING.**  
First-class Meals and Rooms by the Day or Week at Reasonable Rates. Lodging a Specialty.  
283 Antoine St., near Gratiot.  
DETROIT, MICH.

Advertise in THE PLAINDEALER.

# J. L. HUDSON, CLOTHIER.

## A GIGANTIC BANKRUPT SALE MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

**\$50,000 Worth of Stock** of the great wholesale house of Seligman, May & Co., who failed in New York City, bought by us at a most fearful sacrifice, will be offered for sale at the lowest prices ever heard of.

### READ THE CLARION VOICED BARGAINS GIVEN BELOW

**Men's Suits.**  
\$20, 25 and 28 Suits go for.....\$15  
\$15 and 16 Suits, all wool, go for.....\$12  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

**Boys' Suits.**  
Boys' Black Worsted Suits only.....\$2.50  
Boys' Substantial Cassimere Suits only.....\$2.95  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

**Child's Suits.**  
Children's Well Made Suits only.....\$1.45  
Children's \$6 and \$7 Suits beautifully made only...\$3.50  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

**Children's Overcoats.**  
A Child's Overcoat made from durable materials....\$1.50  
A Child's \$10 all Wool Beaver Overcoat.....\$5.00  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

**Boys' Overcoats.**  
Boys' Overcoats, plaid pattern, very stylish.....\$2.25  
Boys' Overcoats or Ulsters, great variety.....\$3.65  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

**Men's Overcoats.**  
Men's \$6 Overcoats or Ulsters go for.....\$3.65  
Men's \$10 Cassimeres, very durable, go for.....\$6.95  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Mail orders given all advantages.

**HUDSON, Clothier.**  
DETROIT, MICH.

**HENRY MERDIAN,**  
—DEALER IN—  
**COAL, WOOD, COKE**  
—AND—  
**CHARCOAL.**  
361 & 363 ATWATER STREET.  
Telephone 329.

**JOB PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES**  
**Ferguson Printing Co.,**  
95 & 97 Woodward Ave., - Detroit.  
TELEPHONE 1141.

**Bassett & L'Hommedieu,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**DRUGGISTS.**  
95 & 97 Woodward Avenue.

The Largest Stock of Drugs and Druggists' Sundries in the city. From our large Stock, we can always put Fresh and Pure Drugs in Prescriptions.

Barbers Supplied at Wholesale Rates.  
**DUTCH JELLY,**  
**THE GREAT SKIN TONIC.**  
Cures Eczema, Pimples, Moth Patches and all eruptions of the skin.

## SPORTS OF STATESMEN.

How the People's Lawmakers Beguile their Leisure Hours.

### SUPREME COURT WHIST CLUB.

The Senate Poker Team—Frye Without Bait—The Triangle, Kenna, Edmunds and Hampton—Garland Makes a Cartridge—Beck and Palmer.

#### Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON.—Work consumes most of the statesman's time and he has consequently few recreations and no sports properly so called. He is too busy to play. To men who have had to attain and hold their places, life is a dreadfully earnest thing and the hard work which each day entails fills it full.



SENATOR FRYE DOSING A LUMBERMAN.

Neither President Harrison nor Secretary Blaine nor Secretary Windom, I believe, indulge habitually in any sport. The same is true of Senators Hiscock, Hawley, Chandler, Hoar, Sherman and Ingalls, with the exception that Senator Hawley plays billiards worse than he sings. Whenever Mr. Ingalls has an hour he can devote to amusements, and it is seldom, he possesses himself of one of the rare books of the world which he never found time to read and plunges into it.

Probably a majority of our lawmakers and law-interpreters play cards, but few of them are expert or devoted to any game.

The supreme court has a select whist club to which seven members belong and which meets "around" the house often chosen being that of Mr. Justice Blatchford near Franklin square. The club knows all about Hoyle and Pole and the other high muckamucks of pasteboard and inclines to hold to "the rigors of the game," like Thackeray's heroine, but it possesses a back-set in Mr. Justice Lamar, who being a brilliant raconteur and having had exceptionally interesting personal experience, is often drawn out in conversation by the rear couple in such a way as to carry consternation into the ranks of the enemy.

The senate poker quartette are understood to be hard men to tackle—Don Cameron, Hale, Butler and Farwell. They are said to enjoy themselves and to make about as much as they lose in the course of a winter.

The senator who kills the most fish and small game during a year is, I suppose, Frye of Maine. He has a cabin in the woods on the Rangely Hills of Aroostook, and he generally goes there every year as soon as he can get away from Washington and stays till the tocsin sounds again. While he is there Mrs. Frye is there roughing it and doing the cooking. In speaking of this outing once, the senator said to me: "When I get up there where it is cool, with plenty of hunting and plenty of finding, too, by the way, with everything of the freshest and the cooking done to a dot, it comes about as near heaven as I ever expect to see."



JOHN E. KENNA, THE BOSS FISHERMAN OF THE SENATE.

Senator Frye tells some good stories about officiating as doctor up there. Being distant from a settlement he carries drugs with him, and occasionally a lumberman will come twenty or thirty miles to get "fixed up."

Frye is distinguished for being the only man in the United States senate who never takes any bait when he goes fishing. I do not, of course, mean that he carries no bait for the fish, but only that he consumes none himself. To see him sit motionless by the hour, with no bottle to raise to his parched

lips has often caused amazement and anxious solicitude to his companions. Senators Kenna, Edmunds and Wade Hampton. "Do you suppose he is still alive?" they inquire of each other as the hot sun declines.

By the way, these last three form a noted piscatorial triangle. At least once during every session of congress they creep off up to Point of Rocks to fish and shoot ducks. "No talking" is the rule which governs these occasions. Sometimes Frye goes along, and sometimes Senator Gorman of Maryland, who claims the privileges of a host.

I asked Gen. Hampton last winter about his fishing comrades.

"I suppose the best all-round fisherman in the senate is Mr. Kenna of West Virginia," he said. "There is no nonsense about him. He is not a dude. He goes in to catch fish. Dressed in rough jean trousers, a flannel shirt, a slouch hat and high boots, well greased, he rows his own boat and attends to his own bait. With his tall, robust figure and young handsome face, he looks the rustic Apollo. And Kenna is probably the best rifle shot in the senate. He is a great man after deer and bear, and for years has kept a pack of beagles with which he annually scours the flanks of the Alleghenies."

"Kenna fishes to get fish. His favorite allurement is the phantom minnow. Every time he goes out home he comes here and buys ten or a dozen for the boys." Last summer, I find, he bought several hundred, and I have often wondered whether they had any influence on effecting the wise decision to which the legislature at 1st arrived.

Senator Beck is fond of hunting and bags a good deal of game in the course of a year.

Senator Platt is fond of trout and salmon fishing and pursues the sport with eager enthusiasm. He has a cabin up in the Adirondacks where he and Mrs. Platt enjoy a good deal of every summer. Three years ago when he heard that Cleveland was going there he said: "Well, there! Now I'll pull up and go to Canada." Platt has also a passion for botany and studies the secrets of the flowers wherever he wanders.

Senator Blackburn is the crack shot of the western statesman, and he has a mild liking for hunting and likes to go fishing occasionally, but he has been grossly lied about and misrepresented by the newspaper man who set him up as a terror to the wild game of Kentucky. It is understood that the game does not regard him in that light.



THE WAY SENATOR CAMDEN JERKS HIS FISH.

Senator Gorman is known in the senate as the lone fisherman, being given to solitary hunts.

M. A. Tappan, our chief sporting tackle merchant, tells me: "Garland is an artistic sportsman. He knows just what he wants. I have to load all his cartridges for him according to model. Each must contain twelve buckshot No. 3 with one single B shot in the center of each layer to make it solid. He goes on a deer drive as often as he can get away."

Edmunds has a fine billiard table in the basement with the closet adjoining, for balls, cues, etc. He is thought to resemble St. Jerome.

Evarts has fun farming, owing 800 acres among the Green mountains and 300 on the Potomac just below Washington.

Gorman has a passion for base ball, and once played second on the Nationals here. Mills has the same frenzy.

Don Cameron and Sheridan scoured the battle-fields of Virginia on horseback, and Spooner enjoys the same recreation, generally accompanied by Mrs. Spooner and his second son.

Palmer is fond of fishing, story telling, singing, entertaining and rustic roughing it; and he is passionately fond of bonfires and generally manages to have one of Parnassus every night when he has his friends around him in his favorite log cabin.

Beck likes everything that yields a new and agreeable sensation, and he generally manages to get it.

Sherman's chief game is backgammon, in which he is an expert. He also enjoys playing "Muggings" with his daughter, who, it is understood, is now nearly twenty games ahead.

Quay is a great off-shore fisherman and is therefore the pride and envy of the senate. He has caught not only strugeon and cod, but shark and swordfish—the captains of the sea.

The best base ball player in either house is Ben Butterworth of Ohio, who can pick the leathern sphere out of the air with great dexterity. He is often in the game at Le Droit park, where he lives. About twenty members of congress are always found on the stand when a league game is played here.

W. A. CROFFUT.

## LIVELY TURNS OF THOUGHT.

The country can breathe easier. Congress will not meet before December.

Gen. Boulanger demands a trial by court-martial. Boulangerism seems to be on the "try, try again" theory.

The Empress of Japan has again decided to come to this country. We hope she won't change her mind this time.

The wife of a Council Bluffs judge is suing for a divorce. If that town keeps on it will become quite a summer resort.

Poor little Cincinnati is likely to lose her electric street railroad. The Bell Telephone company is after it in the courts.

A woman is said to have been the cause of that Lenox (Iowa) bank failure. This is probably why so much bustle was made over it.

One of Brooklyn's prominent citizens is under arrest for biting the heads off two kittens. He is probably afflicted with cataplexy.

In case New York would like to be exhibited there is plenty of room for the whole island in the thirty-third ward of Chicago.

Throughout Italy the principal towns are, one after another, providing buildings for the treatment of hydrophobia according to Pasteur's system.

Southern California has another attraction. Sylvester Micales, the bandit, is under arrest and will be shown to visitors for some time to come.

Vice-President Morton has won a number of prizes at the Cattle Show in Buffalo. A Vice-President has to have employment of one kind or another.

John L. Sullivan is a candidate for congress. Well, he will find out if he is elected that he is not the only member of that body who can figure in a ring.

The pupils of the Chicago public schools are making rapid progress. The term only began on Monday and they have already taken the vaccination degree.

Forty carloads of sealskins are crossing the continent on their way to England. The next time they go abroad they will have American girls inside of them.

Propos of making Queen Victoria a colonel of German dragoons, it is said female officers were quite common in the British Army about 150 years ago.

The average annual pay and allowances of the chief engineers in charge of the machinery on battle ships engaged in the English squadron men of war is \$2,500.

Increasing the Austrian infantry by 9,000 men places the regiments on a war footing. The cavalry regiments are, however, reduced at the same time thirty-six men each.

The oldest member of the American Hayfever Association is Dr. Edward Townsend of Philadelphia. He is eighty-four and has had hayfever once a year since he was a boy.

Queen Victoria is preparing to make sweeping reductions in her private expenses, but she has not yet decided to discharge her cook and do the housework herself.

No wonder there are plenty of dentists. No sooner does the cable man let up on occurrences at Trichinopoly or Nikolai than a mining strike breaks out at Punxsutawney, Pa.

From the fact that the Chilean minister and his wife have returned to Washington society at the capital bids fair to assume its old tone. It will be just the thing to be a—Chili.

Of the 30,000 tons of wire fencing annually imported into the Argentine Republic it is said that Belgium furnishes half, Great Britain about a quarter and France somewhat less.

Col. Paul Frederick De Quincey, the sole survivor of the five sons of the famous essayist and opium-eater, has been appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the New Zealand Parliament.

The American Iron and Steel Association report that the production of pig-iron in the first six months of 1889 was larger than in any preceding six months in the history of the American iron trade.

Herman Melville, who more than forty years ago charmed all lovers of the wild and picturesque in writing, is still living in New York, although he has not written anything for thirty years.

The Grand Old Man, on the occasion of his golden wedding, is reported to have said that he has solved the domestic problem in this way: "Whenever Mrs. Gladstone insists I submit, and whenever I insist she submits."

Sir Francis Greenwell, the hero of the campaign, is being lionized in London. Since his withdrawal from Africa with his troops the natives around Saoukim have gone back to their old food and are now devouring their fellow-countrymen.

Mrs. William Sowders, who formerly conducted a fish and game business, has been a member of the Louisville (Ky.) Board of Trade, in her own right, and several other women are members by virtue of their partnership in business with men.

William H. Cilley, whose home is in Northfield, N. H., has been promoted to general manager of the Andes Railway system in Peru, South America. Mr. Cilley is fifty years old, and has been long engaged in railway work in that country.

It is said that hundreds of colored men living in North Carolina, owing to the low wages they receive, are thinking of emigrating to Western, Northwestern and Southwestern states. Since last fall it is reported that at least 15,000 colored men have emigrated from the state.

The estate of Peter Cullen, valued at the time of his death, at \$260,000, was in litigation in Philadelphia so long that \$109,000 was spent in lawyers' fees and expenses. The dissatisfied heirs have settled their differences, and will divide equally what remains of the estate.

There will soon be no place in the country where sportsmen can enjoy themselves and game can be killed with impunity. They have just fined the lieutenant-of-the-revenue cutter Johnson \$5 in Milwaukee for killing a wild duck in the heart of that wilderness and arrested a Chicago man who went up there for a fox-hunt.

## DIEHL, LADD & CO.,

Photographers.

246 WOODWARD AVE.

The best \$5.00 photographs for \$3.00. No prizes given but satisfaction given to all. Ground floor gallery.

We retain duplicates of same at reduced prices.

## THE DIME SAVINGS BANK

4 PER CENT

Open Every Evening.

Pays 4 per cent. on all Savings Deposits. Money deposited before the 5th will draw interest from 1st of month.

## 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.

Great inducements for those who will get up a club for

## THE PLAIN DEALER

Send for terms, etc.

1889.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Fall term of this well-known institution will open on September 18, when such students will be received into its INDUSTRIAL, NORMAL PREPARATORY and COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS as shall be found sufficiently advanced in their studies.

The THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL and LAW DEPARTMENTS open on Oct. 1.

Tuition free except in Law and Medicine. No distinction of race or sex. Those desiring a genuine Higher Education will find here particular advantages. Students competent to enter the College course will receive special aid if necessary.

Send for Catalogue.

J. B. JOHNSON,

Secretary.

## TO ADVERTISERS!

For a check for \$20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers; or FIVE MILLION READERS, if it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Ad. and check, or send 30 cents for Book of 200 pages.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St. New York

We have just issued a new edition of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 29 pages and among its contents may be named the following Lists and Catalogues of Newspapers:—

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY, with their Advertising Rates.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING MORE THAN 100,000 POPULATION, omitting all but the best.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING MORE THAN 20,000 POPULATION, omitting all but the best.

A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN WHICH TO ADVERTISE every section of the country; being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.

ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one.

BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING IN DAILY Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a List which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

LARGEST CIRCULATIONS. A complete list of all American papers issuing regularly more than 25,000 copies.

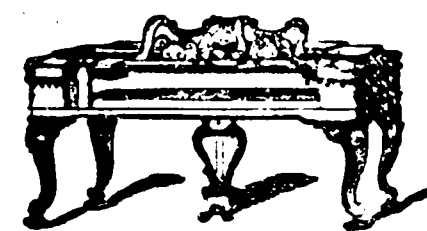
THE BEST LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, covering every town of over 5,000 population and every important country seat.

SELECTED "GOLDEN" NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted at half price.

542 VILLAGE NEWS-PAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted for \$42.15 a line and appear in the whole lot—one half of all the American Weeklies. Book sent to any address for THIRTY CENTS.

## BARGAINS IN

## Pianos & Organs.



We are now very heavily stocked with all kinds of Pianos, both new and second-hand. We have in the last few months received a large number of fine Square Pianos in exchange for corner, Ebbing Bradbury and other Pianos, which we will sell at very low figures for the next two weeks, as follows:

- 1 Chickering, like new, \$280
- 1 Haines Bros., fine, 240
- 1 Knabe, 250
- 1 Hallott & Davis, 85
- 1 Vose & Sons, 175
- 1 Reed & Sons, 160
- 1 Julius Bauer, 200
- 1 Great Union, 150
- 1 Story & Camp, 150
- 1 J. P. Hale, 100
- 1 Small Upright, 85
- 1 Stodart & Dunham, 75
- 1 Bradbury, 75
- 1 Hallott & Davis, 75
- 1 Bennett & Co., 35
- 4 Second-hand Estey Organs, \$25 to 60

And a large number of different makes, all sold on from \$3 to \$8 payment, according to value.

GRINNELL BROS., 228 Woodward avenue, Detroit.

## BURNETT'S SHAVING PARLOR

W. E. BURNETT having re-opened and re-fitted his barber shop at 52 Croghan street, desires the patronage of the general public. Competent workmen always in attendance. Give us a Call.

The patronage of Visitors to the city especially solicited.

If your neighbor calls to borrow or read your PLAIN DEALER, don't fail to send him a copy, blank, addressed envelope, etc., will send him that he may at once send in his subscription and thus not bother you again.

**MAKE CHILDHOOD SWEET.**

Wait not till the little hands are at rest  
Ere you fill them full of flowers;  
Wait not for the crowning tuberoses  
Wait not for the last sad hours;  
To make sweet the busy household band,  
But while in the busy household band,  
Your darlings still need your guiding  
Your hands,  
Oh, fill their lives with sweetness!  
Wait not till the little hearts are still  
For the loving word or praise;  
But while you gently chide a fault,  
The good deed kindly praise.  
The good word speak beside the bier  
The word you would speak on the living ear;  
Falls sweeter far on the living ear;  
Oh, fill young lives with sweetness!  
Ah, what are kisses on cold, clay lips  
To the rosy mouth we press,  
When our wee one flies to her mother's  
arms,  
For love's tenderest caress,  
Let never a worldly bauble keep  
Your heart from the joy each day should  
reap,  
Circling young lives with sweetness.  
Give thanks each morn, for the sturdy  
boys,  
Give thanks for the fairy girls;  
With a dower of wealth like this at home  
Would you rife the earth of pearls!  
Wait not for death to gem Love's crown,  
But daily shower life a blessings down,  
And fill young hearts with sweetness.  
Remember the homes where the light has  
faded,  
Where the rose has faded away;  
And the love that grows in youthful  
hearts,  
O, cherish it while you may!  
And make your home a garden of flowers,  
Where joy shall bloom through childhood's  
hours,  
And fill young hearts with sweetness.

**Uncle Archie's Wife.**

**CHAPTER III.—(CONTINUED.)**

"Dear Mrs. Gerrard, it is such a pleasure to see you out again!" said Mrs. Marshall fustily. "Even Irene and the doctor could hardly persuade us you were not really ill when you shut yourself up this lovely weather." "And even refused to see your friends," put in Clarissa Greene, with a girlish laugh shaking her flaxen curls.

Mrs. Knyvett, conscious that her last speech had been cruelly audible, was for the moment reduced to silence; but she could always trust the carrying on of any contest she was engaged in to this her bosom friend.

Mother smiled, paid great attention to the measurement of her sugar and cream, then turned with polite interest to Miss Greene.

"I beg your pardon! You were saying—Oh, yes—it is quite delightful to get out to see my friends again! But I am afraid I should hardly have found courage to venture so far to-day but for the fact that I must go much further to-morrow."

"You mean to the Hall?" queried Mrs. Marshall, fixing her good-natured eyes with vivid interest upon my mother's face.

I think Mrs. Marshall was one of the few people in Ludleigh who did not hope for an exciting feud between the Dowry House and the Hall.

"To the Hall, certainly. I should have preferred going to the station as a compliment to my young sister-in-law; but, with my cold and the uncertainty of trains, Irene thinks it better to wait at the Hall."

Irene, amazed at hearing her opinion glibly quoted on a subject she had never discussed, wisely smiled acquiescence. I calmly left the matter from that moment in my mother's hands; since she had begun to fight the battle in such spirited fashion, there was no need for me to interfere.

"Oh, much better—much better!" agreed all the company present in chorus, and Mrs. Marshall put in as a solo—

"We are so anxious to hear about the new Mrs. Gerrard! She ought to be perfection, you know, being bride of a man who has been a bachelor for so long. You are not offended Mrs. Gerrard? I am sure no one wishes the dear Squire all happiness more sincerely than I; but one must have one's little joke—he—he!—and sixty-five is a little late to marry, is it not?" "Better late than never!" Mrs. Knyvett chimed in; and Clarissa Greene looked full approval of a sentiment she did not choose to echo with her lips.

"I am quite convinced Mrs. Archibald will be a great addition to Ludleigh society. The Squire has in all things such excellent taste!"

"As he showed in his first choice," observed Clarissa, with a tittering smile; she could not restrain the natural impulse that prompted her to say a spiteful thing about the man who, having been free to choose and exposed to the full power of her fascinations for more years than she cared to count, had yet gone far afield to find a wife.

But, if Clarissa Greene was spiteful, mother for once was more spiteful still. She put down her cup, turned her eyes innocently on the old maid's face, and murmured in her most dulcet tones—

"Oh, that sad old story! But even there I believe his taste was unimpeachable. Of course, I never saw Miss Maxwell; but my husband always spoke of her as a singularly beautiful girl. Do you remember her, Miss Greene?"

Even I felt the cruelty of this. Clarissa Greene owned to thirty at the very most, and probably was not quite ten years more; whereas uncle Archie's jilting had occurred fully forty years ago. Miss Greene's face grew scarlet, her eyes filled with angry tears, and

she tossed her head as she answered, with a most hysterical and unmirthful laugh—

"Really, Mrs. Gerrard, you must be dreaming! How can I possibly remember things that took place ages before I was born?"

Mother could only murmur a slight apology, which did nothing to heal the smarting wound; and soon after she and I rose to go, leaving as I rather ruefully felt, our characters behind us.

"Well," mother asked with a malicious twinkle in her eyes, "did I rise to the occasion and assert myself sufficiently to-day, Irene?"

I could hardly help laughing at her tone of innocent triumph. It was so pleasant to see her looking her own bright cheerful self again after the doleful depression of the past few weeks.

"You were simply splendid; but just a little savage, mother. I had no idea that you kept such a reserve store of spite to draw upon at will! Poor Miss Greene—I shall not easily forget her face!"

"Miss Greene deserved a snub," returned mother placidly, accepting my words much more as a compliment than as a rebuke. "I am glad you persuaded me to go to the Marshalls' this afternoon, Irene. It is well sometimes to see ourselves as others see us. I did mean to be a little stiff and frigid toward Archie's wife; but, if only to put Mrs. Knyvett in the wrong, I shall receive her with effusion and constitute myself her warmest companion now."

**CHAPTER IV.**

Mother kept her word, and, more than that, remained not only cheerful, but in a state of apparently pleasurable excitement all through that evening and the next day. Six o'clock was the time named for the arrival of Uncle Archie and his wife; and half-past five found us at the Hall, ready to receive and do all honor to the home-coming pair.

The stately old house was looking its very best, with its quaint gabled roof, its red-brick, ivy-mantled walls, and its diamond-paned casements. The great door stood wide open, showing the entrance-hall with its sentinel men in armour, its carved oaken ceiling, and broad shallow stairs with the famous carved balusters. It was a familiar picture, but one that never lost its charm for me—I loved the old house so dearly; and, as I stood looking at it then, I began to wonder how it would strike the young stranger, and what sort of woman she was who would soon be installed as mistress there.

It was a dangerous train of thought, and one I did not care to encourage. I turned into the long drawing-room, and found mother anxiously consulting the Sevres clock, which was solemnly ticking away the seconds on the high mantelpiece.

"I felt sure my watch was slow, Irene!" she said, turning her flushed face to me at my entrance. "The time seems to drag so! I wish they would come—don't you?"

I did, and said so very heartily; for to wish them here was to wish the meeting over; and to that first meeting I looked forward with distaste and distrust. It was rather absurd to look at mother in her pretty cap and becoming black satin dress, with the ready smile hovering about her lips and the light of pleased expectancy in her eyes, and then remember all the pains I had taken to console and reconcile her to the thought of what actually seemed to please her to-day.

At last, just as the silvery chime of the timepiece told us that it was six o'clock, we heard the roll of wheels in the drive, and entered the hall just in time to see the carriage drive up to the door, and uncle Archie assist a lady to alight—a tall, slender, fair-haired woman, of whom one could only see as yet that she wore a close-fitting tailor-made traveling dress, had a gauzy veil about her face and throat, and moved up the steps with languid grace.

At the first glance, I thought uncle Archie looked even less like a bridegroom than I had imagined him; his handsome face had a worn, anxious, haggard expression I did not remember seeing there before; but I suppose he had been a little anxious as to his reception; for, as his eyes fell on mother's pretty smiling face, with its look of eager and ungrudging welcome, his own brightened and he came toward us with a haste that left his bride lagging several paces behind.

"Gertrude, this is kind—this is good of you indeed!" he cried with grateful fervor. "I hardly expected this!" He broke off there; for the slender graceful figure stood beside him now, and a little rippling silvery laugh came from behind the misty veil.

"Have you forgotten me, Archie?" asked a clear, soprano voice, which, in spite of its silvery tone, was mocking and unsympathetic—or so, at least, it seemed to my sensitive ears; but I may have been wrong, for mother still wore her pleasant welcoming smile, and had evidently suffered no repellent shock.

"Forgotten you? No!" answered Archie hurriedly. "Gertrude, this is my wife—Estelle. Estelle—Mrs. Walter Gerrard—and my niece Irene."

The veil was not raised; but the head

was bent most gracefully in acknowledgement of the introduction, and, in answer to mother's forward movement, the veiled cheek was presented for the proffered kiss and the clear voice said languidly—

"Dear Mrs. Gerrard—dear Irene—you are very good! I will thank you presently; but I am so tired now—might I be taken to my room?"

It was a rebuff, softly spoken, but quite unmistakable. I saw the pretty pink flush on mother's cheeks change suddenly to scarlet; heard uncle Archie's short, impatient sigh; and then I knew how fallacious all our fondly nursed hopes had been—how absurd was the magnanimous position we had taken up.

One of the servants came forward at a sign from mother, to show Mrs. Gerrard and her maid upstairs; but the new mistress of the hall waved her back, and said, with playful imperiousness, to the tall grey-haired man standing in the background and looking miserably aware of the undignified part he played—

"No! Come, Archie, you can show me to my rooms!" Then, turning to us with a sudden exaggerated gracious movement, she added sweetly, "I will not say good-bye, Mrs. Walter. You will stay and dine with us of course?"

Uncle Archie grew very red, tugged angrily at his gray moustache, and, I am sure, muttered something savage beneath it; but he did not dare to disobey, and meekly followed his tyrant up-stairs, looking so absolutely wretched that I really did not know whether to laugh or cry.

As for mother, she was literally speechless with indignation. I led her back into the room she had left in such single-hearted good nature a few minutes since, established her in a comfortable chair by the window, poured out a cup of the tea that had been prepared for the travellers and stood ready on the silver tray, and then—rather awkwardly, I fear— essayed to speak a few words of consolation.

"Never mind, mother," I cried, cheerily, "you behaved beautifully! At least, I was proud of you; and poor uncle Archie was grateful, I am sure."

"Poor Archie, indeed!" mother echoed, sobbing as she drank her tea. "What can he have possessed him? What can he have seen in that—that excessively ill-bred and ungracious person to make him marry her?"

"Oh, hush, mother—it is not fair to judge any one on a first interview!" I said coaxingly. "Mrs. Gerrard may have been cross or tired. We may like her very much on better acquaintance."

"Never!" mother answered emphatically. "Did you hear her invite us to dinner? Did you hear her call me 'Mrs. Walter' by way of putting me in my place at once? It is of no use talking, Irene—you cannot de-ceive me! You like her no better than I do—nor never will."

"At least I shall try for Uncle Archie's sake; and so will you, mother dear. You must not forget our compact of yesterday—you and I against all Ludleigh as the champions of Uncle Archie's choice."

Mother shook her head and smiled a protesting smile.

"Do not remind me of that, Irene! I thought myself so magnanimous then; I made so sure that Archie and his wife would be only too glad to avoid family disagreements and accept the olive branch if we extended it; but I see I was only a foolish old woman."

Uncle Archie came in just then; so she finished the sentence in a hurried whisper, and did her best to smile and look as though everything had gone smoothly and well. But the result was not very successful; and my heart ached for poor uncle, who met our glances with a wistful appealing expression in his kind sorrowful eyes.

"No, thank you, my dear," he said wearily when I offered him a cup of tea; and I thought as he sat in a low chair with the glow of the sunset falling upon his gray hair and worn face, that I was right in my first idea—whatever else matrimony had done for him, it had certainly aged him by ten years.

**TO BE CONTINUED.**

**A Milleress.**

Mrs. Sarah Yewdall, the proprietor of the Providence worsted mills at Hestonville, though now 76 years old, retains in a remarkable degree the vigor and energy that enabled her to build up a large industry and make it pay. Mrs. Yewdall was over 50 years old when her husband died, and knew comparatively nothing of his business; but she had five children to support, and did not hesitate to take the management of the mills. She made a careful study of the machinery and was rapidly building up the business, when a terrible accident happened in the mill. One of the boilers exploded, killing the engineer instantly, fatally wounding several other persons and causing a loss of over \$55,000, on which there was no insurance. Mrs. Yewdall cared for the families of the victims and set herself with renewed energy to the work of pushing the mill to the front. She is credited with turning out excellent yarns, for which there is a constant demand.

**TALK OF THE DAY.**

"Did you ever fall in love?" "Yes, but I got out—with the assistance of her father."

An unsinkable boat has been invented, but it has not yet been adopted by the United States navy.

A Sad Situation—"He owes everything he has to me." "That's bad. He owes a great deal more than he has to me."

First dude—"I have terrible news. Charles is dead." Second dude—"How did he die?" First dude—"His cane fell on him."

A western paper gallantly remarks that "the lady prisoners in our jail are about the most desperate lot we have seen in a long time."

A Father's Feelings—He—"What did your pater say when you told him we were engaged?" She—"Oh, you must not ask me to repeat such language!"

Friend—"Do you still continue to send matter to the newspapers, Cholly?" Cholly—"Yes; but it's merely for good faith, and not necessarily for publication."

Sappy—"I think I shall, aw, nevah have to stwuggle for gweatness. Aw, I was born gweat, doncher know?" Crusty—"Great Scott! how you must have shrunk!"

Tom Bashful—"Say, Jack, can you give me any light on the subject of making love?" Jack Beenthere—"Tom, my boy, no light is needed. It's better in the dark."

Jack—"Charley, why don't you propose to the Widow Green's daughter? She's rich and is regarded as the pearl of her sex." Charley—"I know it, my boy, but I dislike the mother of pearl."

"Oh, I am the flower that blooms in the spring," sang an intoxicated individual as he lay on the sidewalk. "You don't seem to possess the self-raising qualities," said the cop who gathered him in.

A crisis in Spain—"Moi gracia! The baby has the stomachache." Lord Chamberlain (excitedly) — "Woo-o! Call the Secretary of the Interior."

"Don't you know how to spell?" asked the exasperated teacher of the extremely phonetic boy. "Oh, yes," said the boy, "I know how to spell well enough, but the men who made the dictionaries don't seem to."

"This seems like a sweet dream," he rapturously remarked as he lingered with her at the door step. "It doesn't seem like a dream to me," she replied, for a dream soon vanishes, you know." He vanished.

In the restaurant—"See here, waiter, there's a roach on this butter," said a guest at an east side restaurant. "Just chuck him down a little furdur so he can't git away wid it! I'll tend to his case when I git frow wid dis gent."

"Yes, sir; I lost my way down in Texas, and for three days wandered I knew not where, until at last I discovered to my great joy a man hanging by the neck from the limb of a tree. Then I knew I was once more in a civilized country."

"Then, Miss Antique you cannot be my wife?" said the young gentleman to the ballet girl to whom he had proposed and by whom he had been gently rejected. "No, Mr. Dood. I cannot be your wife, but I will be a grandmother to you."

"Now remember, Belinda," said Mrs. Sharpley to her daughter just married, "violence in anything is unladylike. Of course you will sometimes disagree with your husband, but always hit him with the soft end of the broom."

Visitor (at insane asylum)—"Who is that fine looking man making stars, crosses and things out of letters?" Attendant—"Oh, he was the editor of a children's column in some paper. One week he lost the answers to the puzzles and tried to solve them himself."

His idea of modesty—Customer—"Why are you so unassuming that you never make comparisons between your goods and those of other houses?" Manufacturer—"Because modesty is the best policy in business. You see we never admit that there is any comparison at all."

Mr. Briggs—"I wonder what women will do next! I see in the paper that the women in the east are ruining their health nowadays by eating tea." Mrs. Briggs—"Do you suppose it is any worse than eating coffee? Every night you come home munching coffee, and it seems to make your nose redder and redder, to say nothing of the looks of your eyes."

Mrs. Briske—"Johnny, did the doctor call while I was out?" Little Johnny (stopping his play)—"Yes'm. He felt my pulse an' looked at my tongue, and shook his head and said it was a very serious case, and he left this prescription and said he'd call again before night." Mrs. Briske—"Gracious me! It wasn't you I sent him to see; it was the baby."

Wife—"Is the moon full to-night?" Husband (looking out)—"No. From its shape, though, I should think it was on a bender." Boston Herald.

Gen. Robert C. Schenck, who made a reputation as a soldier, diplomatist and poker artist, will be 80 years old should he live to October 1.

If the potato crop in New England has been greatly damaged by continued wet weather, the mass of consumers will have to eat the imported article from Scotland and Nova Scotia.

Lynchburg, Va., is not so thickly populated as it was. Two of its "prominent bankers" have just left town with their banks and the people are too poor in consequence to follow them.

President Harrison informed certain young ladies at Deer Park recently that Baby McKee's name is "Benjamin." He had been annoyed because the girls called the youngster "Benny."

A young man from Bement, Ill., has just skinned the smart men of Knoxville, Tenn., out of large amounts on forged paper. They have yet to learn down there that the pen is mightier than the sword.

There is said to be a scheme in New York for playing base-ball games there in the winter. The idea includes the erection of a mammoth iron and glass structure, to be at least 100 feet high.

Victoria Morosini, the daughter of the millionaire who married her father's coachman several years ago and starred on the stage, has done satisfactory penance for her social sin, and is again with her father.

A New York saleswoman has just received \$5,500 by the will of a crotchety old woman whom she had treated politely. Now let all the saleswomen, and salesmen, for that matter try civility on speculation.

Charles Dickens, the reader, has a long novel in manuscript which he has never had the courage to publish. He realizes that his work would be compared with his father's and he does not dare to brave the test.

There was quite a social event at the parlors of a San Francisco lady in the Palace hotel the other night. Two bear-eyed ruffians fought for a purse in the presence of the hostess and some of the first families.

In the Woman's Journal, a California correspondent answers Frances Willard's query, "Why do women neglect the newspaper?" "Because they have not even a dime except as they ask it of their husbands."

The London times, in discussing Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs, remarks that "he saw an amount of service and experienced a number of exciting adventures such as cannot, probably, be matched by the oldest and most adventurous veteran now living in any European army."

Queen Margherita, of Italy, is an ardent student of Hebrew and a great admirer of Jews and their literature. On her recent visit to Venice she gave a private audience to Signor Caen Porto, chief rabbi of the Jewish community, and received him in the

**CINCINNATI THROUGH CAR LINE.**

Trains leave Detroit from Mich. Central R. R.		South Bound		North Bound	
No. 28	No. 1	No. 28	No. 8	Daily	Except Sunday
From Toledo	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Except Sunday
Leave		Arrive			
Detroit	8:10 am	Toledo	8:10 am	5:25 pm	
Toledo	10:40 am	Lima	11:00 pm	6:55 am	3:2 pm
Lima	1:40 pm	Sidney	1:40 am	3:16 am	12:30 pm
Sidney	2:52 pm	Dayton	2:51 am	1:54 am	11:18 am
Dayton	4:35 pm	Hamilton	4:35 am	12:25 pm	9:40 am
Hamilton	5:44 pm	Cin. S. J.	5:32 am	11:05 pm	8:24 am
Cin. S. J.	6:31 pm	Cincinnati	6:31 am	10:38 pm	7:48 am
Cincinnati	8:35 pm	Cincinnati	8:35 am	10:00 pm	7:45 am

\*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.  
Trains Nos. 1 and 28 have through sleepers between Detroit and Cincinnati year round. Trains Nos. 8 and 25 have through Parlor Cars between Detroit and Cincinnati daily except Sunday.  
Connections are made in Cincinnati with roads for the South, Southeast and Southwest, and in same depot for St. Louis and West.  
Remember the C. H. & D. R. R. also has through car service between Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Cincinnati and Springfield, Ill., and Keokuk, Iowa.  
Ask for tickets via C. H. & D. R. R.  
For full information, tickets, sleeping car space, etc., inquire of or address D. B. Tracy, Northern Pass. Agt., Detroit, Mich.; John Bastalle, District Pass. Agt., Toledo, O.; or General Passenger Agent's Office, No. 200 W. 4th Street, Cincinnati, O.  
C. C. WAITE, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.  
D. F. & Gen'l Manager.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**  
Depot foot of Brush street. Central Standard Time. Oct. 7th, 1898.

Leave	Arrive
8:00 a.m. Toronto, Montreal and East	9:40 a.m.
12:00 p.m. Port Huron	2:00 p.m.
4:20 p.m. Port Huron	6:10 p.m.
11:00 p.m. Toronto & Montreal Ex.	9:10 p.m.

**WABASH RAILROAD.**  
Depot foot of Twelfth street. Standard time.

Wabash Western Flyer	Leave	Arrive
St. Louis Express	8:25 am	6:45 pm
St. Louis and Ind. Express	11:55 pm	7:35 am
Chicago Express	11:55 pm	11:30 pm
Adrian Accommodation	14:00 pm	11:30 pm
Chicago Express	19:50 pm	16:15 am
Ind. Louisville & St. Louis	19:50 pm	16:15 am

\*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. §Except Monday.  
City ticket office, 107 Jefferson avenue.  
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agent.  
R. G. BUTLER, Commercial Agent.

**DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RY**  
Depot foot of Brush street. Trains run by Central Standard Time. October 7th, 1898.

Leave	Arrive
Morning & Chicago Ex.	6:50 a.m.
Through Mail & Chicago	10:20 a.m.
Steamboat Express	4:50 p.m.
Chicago Express with sleeper	8:00 p.m.
Night Express with sleeper	10:30 p.m.

\*Daily. †Sundays excepted.  
Morning Mail has elegant through coach Detroit to Muskegon via Owosso and T. S. & M. Ry. Grand Rapids Express has parlor car to Grand Rapids.  
Chicago Express has elegant Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars to Chicago daily.  
Night Express has sleeper to Grand Haven daily.  
Sleeping car berths can be secured at general ticket office, 100 Jefferson avenue, cor. of Woodward, and at the depot foot of Brush street.  
E. J. FIEBER, W. J. SPICER, City Ticket Agt. General Manager, Detroit.

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\$5.00. By mail. Write for Pamphlet. (Arrive  
Muskegon Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.)

**Glances Here and There**

THE most popular movement of the day in Detroit is the flag movement. Even the babies watch for and greet with childish glee, the stars and stripes as they float from the school houses of the city. The Afro-American pupils feel the incipient glow of patriotism as do their companions of other nationalities as they raise their sweet voices in the "Star Gangled Banner," "Red White and Blue," etc. They also think, and give vent to their childish thoughts as was proven by the query of a little girl who attends the Bishop school, after reading the Tribune's account of Friday's exercises in the schools. "Auntie," said she, "if the stars and stripes will save people from harm in other countries why don't some of the poor colored people in the South get a flag and wrap it around them when the rebels are after them. They wouldn't dare to harm them then would they?" And it was a difficult matter to explain why a citizen of the United States has less protection at home than he can claim abroad.

ONE of the echoes of the exposition is the boy-with-the-parachute. He is seen on the roofs of high buildings, leaning from windows, and clinging to the branches of trees with his latest toy. He assembles with his boy companions in the back yard for hours, and finally emerges with a fearfully and wonderfully constructed affair, which he essays to launch from the most dangerous eminence at hand. He invades the work basket for thread and the scrap bag for muslin, and is reasonably sure to imitate Prof. Hogan in the wear and tear on his tough little body if in no other particular.

AFRO-AMERICANS in every section of the country are forming leagues and societies in which are discussed the condition of their race, and methods for its betterment. The recent insults in the North and the outrages in the South are subjects of interest and indignation for every man who has brains enough to appreciate the dangerous trend of public sentiment against a class who are already unfortunate enough. What are the young men of Detroit doing in the matter? Are they indifferent to the fact that race indignities throughout the entire country are becoming more numerous? We have had clubs for dancing and clubs for card playing and literary clubs, and social clubs, which are all well enough in their way, but the bright young men whom we delight to meet in these social affairs should remember that they are to be the bulwark of safety to their race in the future, and should realize that there is a time for serious consideration as well as social amusement and that time is at hand.

**Wherein Is He Free.**

Inter-Ocean: If the Negro vote is to be suppressed at a city, county, state, or national election, and if the crime is to be justified by dread of "Negro supremacy," it cannot but follow that Negro assemblies for the purpose of organizing a league for the maintenance of advancement of wages will be violently suppressed, as at La Flor, or that any real or imagined progress of the Negro race in the social scale will be checked violently under like plea of "dread of Negro supremacy." The sequence are inevitable. And if the Negro is not to be allowed to combine for regulation or advancement of his position as laborer, is not to be allowed to form associations for the discussion of public affairs, is not to be allowed to better his condition by any concerted action, then wherein is his present condition preferable to that of slavery? Of what attribute of freedom does he stand possessed?

**All the Good Feeling on One Side.**

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle: The Boston Herald says: "Who says this isn't an era of good feeling and conciliation, when the Republicans of Mississippi assemble in convention, the colored delegates predominating by six to one white man, and nominate for governor General James R. Chalmers, the leader of the memorable massacre of Negro troops at Fort Pillow?" But the unreconciled Confederates do not recognize General Chalmers now, since he demanded justice and equal rights. He was a friend only when working the will of the men who are now massacring Negroes in time of peace.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The Detroit Savings Bank,**

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN, At the close of business, September 30th, 1899.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,706,799 97
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	2,042,779 87
Overdrafts	2,078 52
Due from banks in reserve cities	\$84,366 24
Due from other banks and bankers	4,331 01
Furniture and fixtures	10,500 00
Real estate	704 31
Current expenses and taxes paid	10,392 82
Interest paid	476 53
Exchanges for clearing house	7,815 20
Checks and cash items	2,271 42
Nickels and pennies	95 27
Gold coin	55,185 20
Silver coin	29,370 80
U. S. and National Bank notes and U. S. certificates	182,690 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,440,067 46</b>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 300,000 00
Undivided profits	197,156 11
Commercial deposits	399,789 76
Savings deposits	3,611,651 40
Due to banks and bankers	29,791 96
Certified checks	1,738 23
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,440,067 46</b>

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

E. C. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of October, 1899.

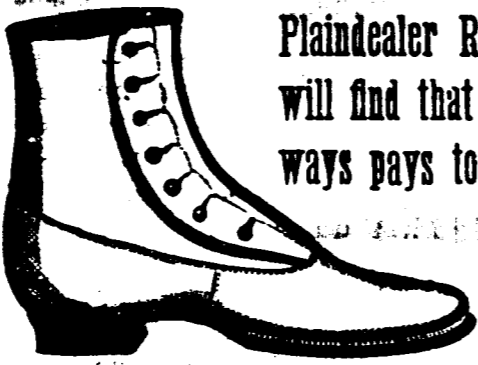
CYRUS BOSS, Notary Public.

Correct-Attest: F. B. SIBLEY, SIDNEY D. MILLER, JAMES E. PITTMAN, } Directors.

The local columns of THE PLAINDEALER are open to all, and if you have any items, send them in, and due attention will be paid them.

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Plaindealer Readers will find that it always pays to trade

**J. V. LISEE & CO**

"THE SHOEMEN."

146 Woodward Avenue.

We carry complete lines and make the most pleasing prices in the city.

**READ THIS!**

Save Your Children.

The Enemies of Childhood.

The undersigned clips the following from the Detroit Commercial Advertiser:

This is my first visit at the "round table," and Villa's letter about worms in children is what brings me here. My child was so bad that he had spasms. I knew that worms were the source of the trouble, but a safe remedy I could not find. I tried everything I had heard of that I dared to, got worm medicine from every drug store in town, and nothing did any good until I tried Steketee's Worm Medicine. I have not much faith in patent medicines generally, but I had heard enough about Doctor Steketee, of Grand Rapids, to know that he was an honorable man and would not recommend a medicine unless it was all that he claimed it to be. I got the medicine, and it proved a perfect success. It is perfectly harmless, and no one need be afraid to give it to the most delicate child. It is not powerful enough to kill the worms; you get them alive and kicking. If you cannot get it of your druggist send to Doctor Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich., for it.

Mrs. M. H. Jackson, Mich. Ask for Steketee's Worm Destroyer.

**GEO. G. STEKETEE,**  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

**MARKET LUNCH ROOM,**

**JOHN J. PETERSON & P. D. DANCY,**  
Proprietors.

First Class Meals 15c and 25c.

No. 58 Cadillac Square,  
OPPOSITE MARKET.

**CUT THIS OUT**

And present with \$1.50 at Merritt's Photograph Gallery, 131, 133 and 135 Woodward Avenue, and it will pay for

One Dozen Fine Cabinet Photos Any style you wish if presented before January 1, 1900.

E. E.—No finer work made. Don't miss this offer as it beats all tickets sold by agents.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Peninsular Savings Bank**

AT DETROIT, MICH., At the close of business Sept. 30, 1899.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,607,891 97
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	250,485 00
Overdrafts	7,948 73
Due from banks in reserve cities	181,616 37
Due from other banks and bankers	518 96
Furniture and fixtures	3,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,874 78
Interest paid	2,082 44
Exchanges for clearing house	17,823 14
Checks and cash items	11,437 63
Nickels and pennies	143 84
Gold	10,210 00
Silver	19,751 80
U. S. and national bank notes	38,431 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,551,185 24</b>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$348,000 00
Surplus fund	22,000 00
Undivided profits	21,427 21
Dividends unpaid	87 71
Commercial deposits	328,228 84
Savings deposits	624,594 56
Due to banks and bankers	206,141 31
Certified checks	8,025 61
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,551,185 24</b>

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

JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of October, 1899.

JOHN C. DONNELLY, Notary Public.

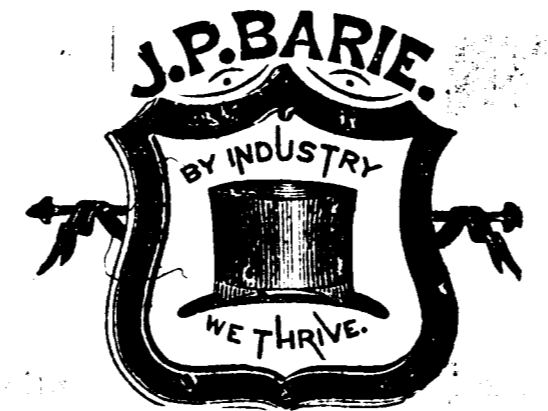
Correct-Attest: A. CRAPOTON, JR., CORNELIUS CORBETT, FRANK HOWARD, } Directors.

**THE PENINSULAR SAVINGS BANK.**

Commenced business September 15, 1887. Alex. Chapoton, Jr., President; Cornelius Corbett, Vice-President; Joseph Perrien, Second Vice-President; Michael Brennan, Attorney.

4 PER CENT INTEREST paid on savings deposits. Commercial accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe banking.

**JOSEPH B. MOORE,** Cashier,  
94 Griswold Street.



**SILK HATS**

MADE TO ORDER. A Specialty made in Repairing and Renovating Hats of all Descriptions.

25 Grand River Ave.

**No Imposition!**

We are positively offering the most stylish and durable **STIFF HAT FOR \$2.50** ever offered and an endless variety of \$3 and \$4 hats of the very latest design.

**OUR \$4.00 SILK HAT IS BEYOND COMPARE!**

A raft of Fall neckwear. All shapes, shades and prices. Call and be convinced.

**W. MOELLER & CO.,**  
62 Monroe Avenue,  
Corner Randolph Street.



A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED BY

**RADAM'S**

**MICROBE KILLER.**

It is an established fact that Germ or Microbe is the cause of all disease, and how to reach the Microbe without injuring the patient has been the subject of much study by many eminent physicians and scientists.

Wm. Radam solved the problem when he discovered the greatest remedy of the age, known as **RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER**. It strikes at the root of all disease by killing the Microbe, purifying the blood and restoring to health the sick and diseased. It contains no poisonous drugs and is a sure and safe remedy, and when taken as directed never fails to cure Consumption, Catarrh, Cancer, Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Typhoid and Scarlet Fevers, Small Pox, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Stomach Complaints and all Contagious and Skin Diseases. It can be procured at headquarters.

**RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO**  
395 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

**TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO.**

**Silk Dep't.**

**Special Plush Sale!**

16 inch Plush at - 40c Yd.  
18 inch Plush at - 50c Yd.  
24 inch Plush at - 75c Yd.  
24 inch Plush at - \$1.00 Yd.

All the New and Desirable Colors of the Season.

**Cotton Dep't.**

1 lot Brown CANTON FLANNEL, extra heavy, worth 18c, for 15c Yd.

**Remember our Hosiery Sale THIS WEEK.**

H. RIDIGER. G. N. REIMOLD

**R. AND R. MERCHANT TAILORS.**

194 Randolph Street.

White's Opera House Block.

**GOLD FILLED WATCHES.**

Adolph Enggass, the popular Wholesale and Retail Jeweler, makes a specialty of **GOLD FILLED WATCHES** for Ladies and Gentlemen with all grades of American movements, viz.: Waltham, Elgin, Hampton, Illinois, Seth Thomas, Etc., prices arranging from **Eighteen to Fifty Dollars.**

Each watch has a printed guarantee certificate from the manufacturer warranted to wear from **fifteen to twenty-five** years. Besides, we give our own written guarantee.

We are also in a position to sell these watches from **twenty-five to fifty** per cent lower than any exclusive retail jewelry house can afford.

To give all a chance we make the most liberal offer to accept payments of **one dollar a week or five dollars a month** at regular cash prices. This, undoubtedly, is the largest and most liberal offer ever made in the watch trade.

**ADOLPH ENGGASS,**  
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler,  
78 WOODWARD AVENUE.

**KERNAGHAN, the HATTER.**  
12 MICHIGAN AVE., Opp. CITY HALL.  
Has just received the latest styles in Hats and Gents' Fine Furnishing Goods.