

THE PLAINDEALER.

VOLUME VIII, NO. 29.

DETROIT, MICH., DECEMBER 5, 1890.

WHOLE NO. 391.

\$25,000 IN BONDS

GEN'L CLINTON B. FISK OF COLDWATER.

Thus Remembers Fisk University of Nashville Tenn., in His Will.

To the Editor of THE PLAINDEALER.

COLDWATER Dec. 3.—The will of the late Gen Clinton B. Fisk has just been filed with the Register of Deeds here. It bequeaths his entire estate, which is large, to his wife, Janette C. Fisk, with the exception of \$25,000 of the bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, which are bequeathed to the Fisk University, at Nashville, Tenn. The will appoints Mrs. Fisk executrix, with full power to do with the property whatever she pleases, and direct that no security or bond of any description be required of her. The will was executed June 5, 1881.

KELLOGGS CRITICISM.

Thinks that Afro-Americans will not Submit Quietly to Injustice.

Ex. Gov. Pitt Kellogg having criticised the administration regarding the Blair bill and the failure to provide a place for the Afro-American on the Exposition Commission, Auditor Lynch took exceptions to the criticism especially to so much of it as referred to the Afro-American in politics. To these exceptions the Ex-Governor replies as follows: "I do not wish to cause any feeling on the subject but I know that the future will demonstrate the truth of my predictions.

"I am not now in politics and ask no favors, official or otherwise. I did criticize the administration regarding the Blair bill and the failure to recognize the colored people on the Exposition commission, as well as in other respects. I said I was confident that my views would be endorsed by leading colored men but I expressly exempted those holding office. The auditor may think the attitude of the administration regarding the Blair bill and the failure to recognize colored men on the Exposition commission matters of small moment. He passes over these and contents himself with asserting that more colored men hold office under this administration than under any previous one. With all due respect to the auditor, I beg to assert that this is not true, as the records of the different Departments, custom-houses, post-offices, and other subordinate offices of the Government will conclusively show.

"I repeat that unless there be a radical change of policy the Republican party cannot rely so fully as heretofore upon the colored vote, which for years has held the balance of power in a number of Republican States. The auditor assumes to speak for the colored people. I do not assume to speak in the name of the colored people, I simply pointed out what I thought was an injustice done to them, and an injury done the Republican party. The auditor differs with my views, as he has a perfect right to do. Time will tell who is right. In the meantime if the administration, or any others, really think that the auditor reflects the sentiments and feelings of the mass of the colored people, let them seek the views of leading colored men not in office, read the colored papers, which I can assure them are ably edited, and await events in the near future."

Prepare to Pay.

MILWAUKEE Wis., Dec. 2.—The ladies of the Sewing circle are preparing for a fine fair which will be held soon. Mrs. R. H. Williamson has been elected president of the society.

Mr. L. Hughes, who was called to Beloit Wis., to attend Mr. Green who is at school there, is expected home soon.

The little son of Mr. F. F. Goodwin had his arm broken by falling on the street car track in front of his home.

Those who wish to enjoy good services should visit St. Mark's church. Morning and evening services are held there every Sunday and Sunday School at 8 p. m.

Mrs. H. H. Bland has been somewhat indisposed but is better now.

Thanksgiving was a splendid day here and seems to have been thoroughly enjoyed by all. Mr. and Mrs. Blakinsberg entertained the family of Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Williams dined with Mr. and Mrs. O. Howell, but most of the people took advantage of the excellent dinner served by the ladies of St. Mark's church. The evening program prepared by the Literary was well rendered and much enjoyed.

The usual notoriety attended D. P. Redd's ball but fortunately no one was hurt though some who were disorderly were out of pocket \$15 or \$20. These things are unfortunate for our race but we hope for better things in the future.

Promises don't pay for THE PLAINDEALER and all who fail to keep their promises to pay for it will find their papers stopped after this week, so take notice and govern yourself accordingly. S. B. B.

Subscribe for THE PLAINDEALER, the best of them all.

HELPING THEMSELVES.

Generous Movement on Foot Among Afro-Americans for their Poor.

A desirable movement developing among Afro-Americans is that of secure places of refuge for the helpless and unfortunate and to supply the wants of the needy of the race.

From many different sections of the country regularly organized bodies are attending to this work which hitherto has been left for the spasmodic efforts of the churches and private individuals.

In Boston the Education and Relief Association of which R. D. Ruffin is President with the aid of the Willing Workers Sewing Circle, composed of about forty ladies have bought three acres of land where it is intended to erect an industrial home for poor Afro-American children. The plan of the Association is not only to clothe and feed needy children but to educate them as well.

Cincinnati and Pittsburgh both support well managed "homes" for the race and a movement is on foot in Kansas to erect a home for the aged and homeless.

The Society of Willing Workers here though very unpretentious is doing a noble work among that class of people who are often overlooked—those who are from sickness or accident unfortunate for a time and need only a little assistance to enable them to tide over their needy spell, as well as among the very poor. "The Lord help them who help themselves" and many signs show that the Afro-American is getting in shape for abundant blessings in the future.

Pleasant Souvenirs.

ADRIAN Dec. 2.—When we are leaving our home nothing gives greater pleasure than the knowledge of being missed, and the simple expressions which carry this knowledge are very dear souvenirs in the years to come. It was certainly shown Miss McCoy last week that her absence in Texas would create a void in Adrian's social and intellectual life. Mr. and Mrs. James Gough gave a charming company in her honor Monday evening, and Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harris entertained the Silver Leaf and Aesthetic Clubs of which Mrs. McCoy is a prominent member. Many of her young friends spent the evening of departure with her and very often during her journey must her thought have reverted to Adrian. An elegant basket of fruit, flowers and confection was presented her at the train. Mrs. McCoy has received word of her daughters safe arrival at Omen.

The election of officers at the A. M. E. Sunday School was a model bit of work in smoothness and despatch, which was due to the excellent management of Rev. Collins. Most of the old officers were re-elected, a change being made in organist which position Miss Jennie Harris was elected to fill with Mr. Wm. Henson as assistant. A testimonial to Mr. Wallace in the form of resolutions from the school congratulatory upon their growth spiritually, financially and in numbers which was due to the right man at the helm was read by Mrs. Butler. Rev. Collins' class is still ahead in collection. Full attendance last Sunday, 70. The ladies of the church made something over \$20 at their Thanksgiving dinner and return thanks to all who assisted them by patronage or donations.

The Lyceum meets Monday night of each week at the Second Baptist church. An excellent program is rendered and the members are enthused over plans for their work under the presidency of Mr. J. D. Underwood.

The Social club composed of a number of the most prominent society gentlemen gave a very swell party Thanksgiving evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Clanton. Dancing was the feature of the evening. It was a dull dress affair and some of the toilettes were perfect in taste and beauty. Among the visitors from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery and Miss Clerritt of Clinton.

Mr. Will Gaskins took a vacation last week going to his home at Devil's lake to hunt and fish. He returned Thanksgiving day bringing his mother and sister Lena who will make a stay of some length with her mother, Mrs. John Howard and her sister Mrs. Scott both of whom are sick in bed. They are somewhat improved today.

Mrs. S. Wilson was called to Detroit last week by a sister's death. G. S. L.

To Please the Little Folks.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 1.—The entertainment given Thanksgiving evening at Prohibition hall by the Household of Ruth was a very pleasant affair. The ladies cleared \$24.03.

The Rev. J. G. Hill was called to Grand Rapids last week to meet the board of elders.

Every one should read THE PLAINDEALER. It is the most interesting of all the colored journals.

The Sabbath school board met Sunday evening and decided to have a Christmas tree Christmas night for the little folks.

Mrs. J. A. Mitchell who has been visiting her son C. A. Mitchell the past week returned to her home in Cass today. C. R.

Julius Todd of Minneapolis and his entire family were seriously ill on Thanksgiving day from eating sausage which he claims were not wholesome.

MR. LANGSTON'S REPLY

To the Citizens of Victoria, Province, British Columbia.

The following congratulatory letter to Prof. J. M. Langston on his election to Congress appeared in the PLAINDEALER of recent date:

To Prof. John Mercer Langston.

DEAR SIR:—We, the colored citizens of the city of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, and subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, beg to tender you our hearty congratulations on being proclaimed the successful contestant for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States.

We recognize in you qualities that eminently fit you for the high and honorable position to which you have attained, being a ripe scholar, a gifted orator, a gentleman, a true friend of your race, and at the same time one who understands how to grapple with the great national questions which are occupying the best minds of your country.

Notwithstanding most of us having left the United States, our native land, where our fathers and mothers are now slumbering in the dust, and have taken up our abode under another flag, our hearts still beat in unison with yours when we contemplate the tempestuous sea on which our people are sailing.

Honored sir, we are pleased to notice in your grand speech to the four thousand citizens who serenaded you after your election, that you were disposed to attribute your success to the grace of God, and we do assure you our hearts were filled with an enthusiasm that words could but feebly express; and how proud we would have been had it been our privilege to mingle the flowers that grew on Her Majesty the Queen's soil with those that graced your desk at the Capitol the morning after taking the oath of office.

Dear sir, in conclusion, we beg again to tender you our sincere congratulations. R. CLANTON, NATHAN POINTER, Secretary, President.

THOS. W. PIERRE, WM. H. WHEELER, CHARLES A. SHARPE, and others, Victoria, B. C., October 17, 1890.

To which Mr. Langston has replied as follows:

House of Representatives, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.

Messrs. Nathan Pointer and others, GENTLEMEN:—It is with grateful feelings that I acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 17th ultimo. The kindly sentiments contained in your letter, I trust I duly appreciate. I only hope that under God, I shall prove true to my race, and faithful in the discharge of every duty imposed on me in its behalf.

Thanking you then, gentlemen, in all sincerity, I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Your humble and obedient servant, JOHN M. LANGSTON.

Preparing For a New Church.

EAST SAGINAW Dec. 2.—The weather on last Sabbath was very unpleasant yet the services of both morning and evening were largely attended the Rev. C. F. Hill conducted the services.

The union meeting on Thanksgiving at the second Baptist Church was largely attended, the Rev. Johnson of Bay City conducted the services and was assisted by Elder Hill whose sermon was eloquent, interesting, and touching.

Mrs. Woods and Mr. Henry Brown who are in a search of a place to erect a new church have in sight two very desirable pieces of property and we are in hopes one of these will be settled upon shortly as we are very anxious to be in our church by spring. Every thing at present looks prosperous and we have no doubt that our church when finished will be second to none in the state for Elder Hill understands his business and we believe with our assistance he will have a church in the Saginaw Valley that none need be ashamed of.

Our Sunday School is rapidly increasing, Miss Lucas is the Superintendent and her influence is great.

Miss Kate Barney has returned to our city and intends to remain.

Mrs. White and daughter of Frankfort Ky. are in the city and are the guests of Mrs. John Woods.

HENRIETTA

George Harris of Chicago, who has been employed as coachman and waiter in a fashionable boarding house, had some difficulty with his employer and soon after all the boarders who took lunch were taken sick. As the symptoms seemed to indicate poisoning Harris has been arrested. He denies having committed the deed.

At a social gathering of Afro-Americans near New Orleans, Steve Warner, a white man rode up to the scene of the festivities and fired five times, one shot striking and mortally wounding Edmond Tolliver. Firing then commenced from the inside and Warner was shot dead. The brothers of Tolliver have been arrested for the crime.

The son of ex-Alderman Thompson of Chattanooga, ran away from home and joined Robinson's circus sometime ago and though sought and found by his mother at Brunswick, Ga., he refused to leave the circus until it reached Chattanooga. There his father levied on four horses to satisfy a judgment of \$300 for the services of the boy and the big show was detained four hours in consequence of legal formalities.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

PRESIDENT PALMER ADMITS WE HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED.

Favors a Commissioner.—For the Race First, Last, Always.—Assert Our Rights.—Lenawee All Right.

A representative of THE PLAINDEALER interviewed ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer President of the commission for the Columbian Fair regarding the Afro-American in his relation to the exhibits. Mr. Palmer said his attention had not been called to the matter before and that he had not given the subject sufficient study to give an appreciative opinion. When his attention was called to the fact that the Afro-American would not appear in the Fair in any representative capacity, he said, "Yes they have been overlooked, but what is to be done about it now, and how can it be done?"

If they will present a memorial to me I shall do all in my power to bring about their desires when the commissioners meet in April."

"I am in favor of them having representation in some way."

It was suggested to him that a bureau under the care of some competent Afro-American would probably meet the emergency.

"If they wish it," said he, "I am in favor of it. It might prove the very best way. I shall have a conference with Director Davis concerning the matter when I visit Chicago next week. You should address him on the matter and let him know what the colored people want."

There is no doubt that President Palmer will do all in his power to make Afro-American exhibitors feel that they have a voice in the success of this stupendous undertaking. There is no question that imbued with such a feeling, their exhibit will be creditable indeed.

In a personal letter to the editor, dated Nov. 18th the Hon. John M. Langston, Congressman from Virginia says with reference to an Afro-American Bureau: "I understand that this very subject has already had the attention of and is now being pressed by certain distinguished white men who are interested in our affairs. I am not otherwise than favorable to your suggestion and would be glad to do what I can to promote it."

Prefers a Bureau—Intentionally Slighted To the Editor of THE PLAINDEALER.

Sir:—Your note of the 14th ult. is before me. After thanking you for your courtesy I desire to say that I can see no real harm in having a separate exhibit at the Columbian Fair for the colored people. This is better than nothing. I would prefer, however, in agreement with yourself, a Bureau composed of one or more of our representative men whose duty it shall be to look after "the race's interests in the way of exhibits in common with all others."

It is plain to be seen that no thought of the Negro entered the mind of the appointing power relative to this matter. To me this is no oversight but was intentionally done. The slight is irreparable and only very weak minds will dare rise in defense of this suicidal policy.

Though a Republican I am no longer a "knuckle-dice-hide-bound partisan" as my friend Fortune on one occasion called me. I am for the face first and last and it is for this reason that I take strong exception to our treatment in this matter. The tendency seems to be to ignore the Negro entirely in all matters pertaining his interests as if he did not know the wants of the race better than any other man—either living or dead.

I am in favor of Negro representation on the Columbian Fair commission. I believe it right. I believe it just and fair. If Negro citizenship means anything at all it means that the Negro has the same right as other people to enjoy the privileges and emoluments accruing from such citizenship—if not, then away with it.

When I say that a separate exhibit would be better than none at all, I do not mean that we should be "stuck off in a corner," and there labelled "THE NEGRO CORNER," for no exhibit at all would be better than this. This would indeed be humiliating. It is about time that we should put aside this cringing slavish feeling and rise up and in a manly way assert our rights. Demand proper treatment and proper representation and let there be an assurance that our request will be granted—otherwise let us as a body have nothing to do with it.

Again thanking you, I am yours very truly W. S. SCARBOROUGH, Wilberforce, O., Dec. 1.

Some Arrangements Should be Made. To the Editor of THE PLAINDEALER.

Sir:—Replying to your favor asking my opinion regarding the best manner of having the products of the Negro race represented at the Columbian Fair. I would say that arrangements should be made in some way to let the world see what amazing progress we have made in a quarter of a century. Your plan of having a Colored

Bureau and exhibits from colored people catalogued seems to be a good one.

One thing more. The present National administration deserves the severest criticism for its failure to recognize the race in the appointments connected with the Columbian Fair. Yours truly BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 27.

A Banner County.

To the Editor of THE PLAINDEALER.

Sir:—I received your circular letter of the 14th and in answer would say that I am not in favor of a separate department for Afro-American exhibits at the Columbian Fair, for we are all American citizens and demand at the hands of President Harrison a commissioner, that he be an Afro-American, and one that will look after the interests of all exhibitors alike.

If such a man can be appointed you will hear from "Old Lenawee," the banner county of the United States. We have Afro-American inventors, manufacturers and farmers. Yours truly GEORGE W. LEWIS, Adrian, Nov. 29.

ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS

Miss Roberta Hill of Washington, D. C., is on a visit to her uncle T. W. Pierre in Victoria, B. C.

"Father Bailey of Marlin Texas died recently at the age of 125 years. He left 160 relatives 95 of them being grandchildren.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, thinks that the colonization of the Congo Free State by American "Negroes" would prove a successful experiment.

Mr. Logan Bell of Pine Bluff, Ark., was shot and killed by Joe Wright, a wealthy planter of that section. No cause is known for the shooting save bourbon cuseness.

The editor of the "Gazette" Raleigh N. C., complains that out of 400 city subscribers not 25 of them have paid a cent for the paper though they all read it and profess to like it.

J. B. Bell was sent to prison four months for falsely claiming to be a missionary of the A. M. E. church and soliciting money on that pretense. A like punishment is in wait for false claimants like him in Detroit.

Some of "the best citizens" of Baton Rouge met last week and resolved that the outrages on Afro-American must be stopped. The governor was urged to offer a large reward for the detection of the perpetrators of recent crimes.

At a dance held in Gilllands opera house of Van Wert, O., Thanksgiving evening William Stewart, a musician and plasterer, shot Ham Proost fatally and seriously wounded Oliver Ramsey because they objected to his going into the hall.

James McElroy of Louisville, was mysteriously killed there last Friday. The shot was heard but no one saw the shooting. Will Gather a boy has been arrested because he was seen in company with the man just before the shooting.

Columbus, O. has a sure enough weather prophet in the person of an Afro-American who reads nature so well that he can accurately predict the weather fair or foul. He predicts an open winter and no real cold weather till January.

Judge Miller of the police court of Washington D. C., has imposed a fine of \$50 or ninety days imprisonment on Jacob Fuesel a confectioner of that place for refusing to serve Miss Martha E. Wilson with ice cream. The case will be appealed.

Mrs. Kesiah Starkey who died recently in San Francisco was a person of some note there. She had been employed as hairdresser by leading society ladies and died worth about \$10,000 which goes to Mrs. M. White of Cincinnati, her only relative.

Joseph Washington, of Philadelphia in stopping a runaway horse attached to a light carriage of which a small boy was the only occupant, was dragged quite a distance and had both legs broken. He is over 88 years old and it is thought will hardly survive the accident.

A mob assembled around the jail at Columbia, Ala., to lynch John Daniels, who was accused of assaulting a white woman. The sheriff had but one deputy to assist him but saved his prisoner by having the deputy put a dress on him and pass him through the crowd as a cook.

Mary Johnston the daughter of a wealthy farmer of Johnston county North Carolina has eloped with Henry White an Afro-American. Her father has put the matter in the hands of the police. The eloping couple are probably enjoying their honeymoon now in Boston Mass.

The counsel for Joseph Wood who has been condemned to be executed by electricity at Sing Sing, N. Y., this week has applied to the judge of the United States circuit court for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Afro-Americans were excluded from the grand and petit juries that indicted and convicted him.

The Philadelphia Sentinel in describing one of the Fiske Jubilee Singers concerts has this to say of a Detroit favorite: "But the climax of enthusiasm was reserved for Madame Maggie Porter Cole, in her soprano solo, 'The Flower of the Alps.' She was called back twice and responded with 'Coming Thro' the Rye' and 'The Last Rose of Summer.' As a soprano soloist, Madame Cole cannot be surpassed. In responding to the applause of appreciation, she exhibited much grace and refinement."

Read THE PLAINDEALER

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.
- Write your notes on one side of paper only and on separate paper from letters on business.
- 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 for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. No matter if you have been corresponding for years, always sign your OWN NAME.
- Be brief, on time, and do not say Mr. "So and So" is sick when he only has the finger-ache!
- Correspondents will please remember that advertisements, lists of wedding presents, lengthy obituary notices, speeches, resolutions, poetry and inquiries for relatives must be paid for. Our advertising rates will be sent you on application.

Agents, Attention!

Our agents are required to take 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 will be sold on credit unless the agent chooses to pay for them and run the risk of collection.

Excuses and promises do not pay our expenses, etc. PLAINDALE CO. Sept. 1, '90.

Took the Prize.

BATTLE CREEK Dec. 1.—Thanksgiving was generally observed throughout the city. Services were held at nearly all the churches and several dinner parties were given. About 25 friends of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clark were invited to their country home to spend the day and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

Centennial hall was filled to overflowing Thanksgiving evening to witness the Barley Harvest concert given under the auspices of the A. M. E. church. The program was well carried out and all seemed pleased with the entertainment which was evident by the continued applause. Miss Ida Corruthers received the prize for selling the most tickets. It consisted of a beautiful toilet set, she having sold \$3.70 worth; Miss A. Stone sold \$5.60 worth. These young ladies deserve much credit for their earnest work. Among those present from out the city were Mr. D. Buckner of Grand Rapids, Mr. Toliver of Saline and Miss Anna Toliver of Jackson.

A grand musical treat will be given during the holidays. B. S.

Will Meet the Marshall.

CASSOPOLIS, Dec. 5.—Circuit court convenes on the 8th.

H. L. Archer is a juror on this term of court.

The Thanksgiving dance was conducted by Anthony Hill. A few fines completed the program of disorderlies.

The A. M. E. church society is going to have a medal contest. Much interest is being taken by the young people.

Miss Laura Beverly is entertaining Miss Marie Arruda formerly of Bahia Brazil, South America, the place of her nativity, later of Talladega, Alabama institute.

Mrs. Emanuel of South Bend was in our city Tuesday.

The U. S. Marshall has been introduced to a few gentlemen this week. He asked them to meet him in Grand Rapids in the near future. W. B.

A New Band.

KALAMAZOO Mich. Dec. 2.—The A. M. E. Church are talking of quite large improvements.

Mr. Harvey Robins is very low with consumption at his father's house.

We are proud to say that we again have a colored band, the boys are doing finely.

Miss Riley of Warsaw Ind., is the guest of Mrs. John Thomas.

Mr. Enos Roberts visited his parents at Lawrence Mich. last week.

The protracted meeting at the Second Baptist church is under good headway and promising.

Mr. Robert Brodley and wife from Ind., are visiting his parents.

Mr. Frank Wilson is preparing an exhibition assisted by our best talent to given in the near future.

Miss Ida Turner will return to Grand Rapids the first of this week. H.

Mr. E. J. Waring has covered himself with glory by his able argument before the United States Supreme Court in the "Navassa rioters" case. Mr. Waring's plea was said by many to be superior to one made the day before by ex President Cleveland, in logic grasp of law and in force and polish of delivery. Mr. Waring is the first Afro-American to make an argument before the Supreme Bench.

The Rev. C. L. Bradwell who was appointed by Bishop Turner to the pastorate of the St. Paul's A. M. E. church, Atlanta, Ga., has resigned. He gave as his reason that he found some of his officers unfriendly to him, and the Bishop relieved him of his charge.

The White Ribbon Society of Maine has presented Mrs. Frances Ellen Watkins with a gold watch and chain.

HARRISON'S MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTIONS TO THE 51st CONGRESS.

The McKinley Bill and the Federal Election Bill Favored.

Statistics and Reviews of Commerce for the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The second annual session of the LI congress was begun at noon. Immediately after the call to order, a committee was appointed to notify the president that congress was ready for business. The president's message was sent in response, and laid before both houses. After the introduction of new congressmen into office, the message, of which the following is a summary, was read.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The president opens his message by congratulating the departments on the honesty and efficiency with which they have conducted the public business, disbursing \$400,000,000. He refers to the South American and international marine conferences, to the republic of Brazil, and says he has called Mr. Mizner, minister to San Salvador, from his post for his misconduct in the Barrundia affair. The Nicaragua canal is progressing satisfactorily. The treaty of Samoa is beginning to produce salutary effects. It is hoped that a reciprocity arrangement may be made with Spain in regard to Cuban commerce. Other foreign topics of less interest are discussed.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts from all sources for fiscal year, ending June 30, 1890, \$463,963,080.55; total expenditures, \$358,618,584.52; surplus, \$105,344,496.03. For current fiscal year partly estimated receipts, \$400,000,000; expenditures, \$354,000,000; surplus, \$52,000,000; loss from customs last four months, \$25,000,000. For year ending June, 1892, receipts, \$373,000,000; expenditures \$357,852,209.42; surplus, \$15,147,790.58.

SILVER LAW.

The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1890, has been administered by the secretary of the treasury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible dates the full monthly amounts of treasury notes contemplated by its provisions, and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in the price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of recent monetary disturbances.

The new ships are making satisfactory progress. During the winter there will have been in all 13 new efficient vessels added to the navy. They have improved the spirit of the officers and men. "Confidence and pride in the ship among the crew are equivalent to a secondary battery."

The examination and adjudication of pension claims have been more rapid than ever before. "The liberal enlargement of the law should suggest a more careful scrutiny and of bills for special relief."

"The only safe thing is to do deal with the territory of Utah that those who believe polygamy to be rightful should not make it lawful."

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than 60 days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices; but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the tariff act.

There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party caucus. Each legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope and effect I think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve and defend American trade and the wages of American workmen.

The misinformation as to the terms of the act, which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad, will be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results couched by the market reports, the savings banks, international trade balances and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom-houses that the prohibitory effect upon imports imposed by the act is not justly fled. The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly eight per cent greater than in the same period in 1889, and 20 per cent greater than in the same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed and that we shall recover a proportion participation in the ocean-carrying trade of the world.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for

coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

FARM PRODUCTS.

The report of the secretary of agriculture deserves special attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers looking to an increase in the profits of their business. A very substantial improvement in the market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The beet sugar industry has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmer.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The law relating to the civil service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those having the power of appointment in the classified service with fidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the commission shows a large amount of good was done during the year with very limited appropriations.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

The general trade and industrial condition throughout the country during the year has shown a marked improvement. For 1888 the merchandise balances of foreign trade had been largely in our favor, but during that year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over \$63,000,000. The bank of clearings, which furnishes business transacted for the first ten months of the year 1890, show, as compared with the same months of 1889, an increase for the whole country of 8.4 per cent, while the increase outside of New York was over 13 per cent. During the month of October the clearings of the whole country showed an increase of 3.1 per cent over October, 1889, while outside of New York the increase was 11 1/2 per cent. The figures show that the increase in the volume of business was very general throughout the country. That this larger business was being conducted upon a safe and profitable basis is shown by the fact that there were 300 less failures reported in October, 1890, than in the same month of the preceding year, with liabilities diminished by about \$5,000,000.

The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last year was over \$115,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About \$100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig iron—always a good gauge of general prosperity—is shown by a recent census bulletin to have been 153 per cent greater in 1890 than in 1880, and the production of steel 290 per cent greater. Mining in coal has had no limitation except that resulting from deficient transportation. The general testimony is that labor is everywhere fully employed, and the reports for the last year show a smaller number of employes affected by strikes and lockouts than in any year since 1884.

SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

He recommends in the secretary of war's recommendation for coast defenses, and the encouragement of the state militia.

The acts of violence committed against obnoxious postmasters have been prosecuted, or the postoffices abolished.

One hundred fraudulent naturalization papers have been canceled by the attorney general. He commends legislation for a more full and judicial inquiry before granting them.

The management and efficiency of the postoffice has been greatly improved; the mails have been largely freed from lottery matter.

FOREIGN TRADE.

From the time of my induction into office the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the executive department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has been or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market, except that we pay our workmen better wages than are paid elsewhere—better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessities of life. I do not doubt that a very largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply or the wages of our working people.

RECIPROCITY.

In many of the products of wood and iron, and in meats and breadstuffs, we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets. The reciprocity clause of the new tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products. The right of independent nations to special reciprocal trade concessions is well established, and does not impair either the comity due to other powers of what is known as the "favored nation clause," so generally found in commercial treaties. What is given to one for an adequate agreed consideration cannot be claimed by another freely. The state of the revenues was such that we could dispense with any import duties on coffee, tea, hides and the lower grades of sugar and molasses. That the large advantage resulting to the countries producing and exporting these articles by placing them on the free list entitles us to expect a fair return in the way of customs concessions upon articles exported by us to them was so obvious that to have gratuitously abandoned this opportunity to enlarge our trade would have been an unpardonable error.

There are but two methods of maintaining control of this question open to congress. To place all of these articles upon the dutiable list subject to such treaty agreements as could be secured, or to place them all presently upon the free list, but subject to the reimposition of specified duties of the countries from which we received them should they refuse to give us suitable reciprocal benefits. This latter method, I think, possesses great advantage.

It expresses in advance the consent of congress to reciprocity arrangements affecting these products, which must otherwise have been delayed and unascertained until each treaty was ratified by the senate and the necessary legislation enacted by congress. Experience has shown that some treaties looking to reciprocal trade have failed to secure a two-thirds vote in the senate for ratification, and others having passed that stage have for years awaited the concurrence of the house and senate in such modifications of our revenue laws as were necessary to give effect to their provisions. We now have the concurrence of both houses in advance in a distinct and definite offer of free entry to our ports of specific articles. The executive is not required to deal in conjecture as to what congress will accept. Indeed, this reciprocity provision is more than an offer. Our part of the bargain is complete; delivery has been made; and when the countries from which we receive sugar, coffee, tea and hides have placed on their free lists such of our products as shall be agreed upon, as an equivalent for our concession, a proclamation of that fact completes the transaction; and in the meantime our own people have free sugar, tea, coffee and hides.

CONGRESS MUST WORK.

In addition to the important bills that became laws before the adjournment of the last session, some other bills of the highest importance were well advanced toward a final vote and now stand upon the calendars of the two houses in favored positions. To some of these measures which seem to me most important I now briefly call your attention.

SUBSIDIES.

I desire to repeat with added urgency the recommendations contained in my last annual message in relation to the development of American steamship lines. The reciprocity clause of the tariff bill will be largely limited and its benefits retarded and diminished if provision is not contemporaneously made to encourage the establishment of first-class steam communication between our ports and the ports of such nations as may meet our overtures for enlarged commercial exchanges. A subsidy for the Australian line is especially recommended.

The bill for an international bank, for the relief of the supreme court and for the raising of the salaries of district court judges, for the adjustment of the Spanish and Mexican land grants, for a national bankrupt law, for a uniform safety brake and coupler on all railroads to save the lives of 2,000 and the limbs of 20,000 young men killed or wounded annually, for the water supply of arid regions, for the use of the telegraph in connection with the postoffice department should all be passed this coming session.

FREE AND HONEST ELECTIONS.

If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential human conditions of national life, I do not doubt that with absolute unanimity they would begin with "free and honest elections." And it is gratifying to know that generally there is a growing and non-partisan demand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the depressing and undeniable fact that election laws and methods are sometimes cunningly contrived to secure minority control, while violence completes the shortcomings of fraud.

In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law providing a federal supervision of congressional elections offered an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful to all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the supreme court. Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of federal power and an invasion of the rights of the states. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of congress. It has declared that votes for members of congress must be by written or printed ballot; it has provided for the appointment by the circuit courts in certain cases, and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors and made it their duty to supervise the registration of voters conducted by the state officers; to challenge persons offering to register; to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry list, and to affix their names to the lists for the purpose of identification and the prevention of frauds; to attend at elections and remain with the boxes until the votes are all cast and counted; to attach to the registry lists and election returns any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry and election, and to take and transmit to the clerk of the house of representatives any evidence of fraudulent practices which may be presented to them. The same law provides for the appointment of deputy United States marshals to attend at the polls, support the supervisors in the discharge of their duties, and to arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar lot of revised statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the north as well as in the south, by the filing with the court of the petitions required by law.

It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a federal election law for now we have one, and have had for nearly 20 years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the house of representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representatives and the purity of elections must be maintained or everything that is valuable in our system of government is lost. The qualifications of an elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticements of fraud; the count so true and open that none shall gainsay it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majorities. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and

if it shall happen that the penalties of law intended to enforce these rights fail here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional, but because, happily, crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be that every law, whether relating to elections or any other subject, whether enacted by the state or the nation, has force behind it; the courts, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prison, are all and always behind the law.

THE SOUTH.

One cannot be justly charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violations of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community can afford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the preservation of the public peace and the restraint of the criminal classes are themselves the product of fraud or violence. The magistrate is then without respect and the law without sanction. The floods of lawlessness cannot be held and made to run in one channel. The killing of a United States marshal carrying a writ of arrest for an election offense, is full of prompting and suggestion to men who are pursued by a city marshal for a crime against life or property.

But it is said that this legislation will revive race animosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence. If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector, by a fair vote, more than his equal influence, or detracts by so much from any other qualified elector, it is fatally impeached. But if the law is equal and the animosities it is to evoke grow out of the fact that its electors have been accustomed to exercise the franchise for others as well as for themselves, then these animosities ought not to be confessed with shame and not given any weight in the discussion without dishonor. No choice is left to me but to enforce with vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights and to recommend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly remedied. If to promote with zeal and ready interest every project for the development of its material interests, its rivers, harbors, mines and factories and the intelligence, peace and security under the law of its communities and its homes, is not accepted as sufficient evidence of friendliness to any state or section, I cannot add connivance at election practices that not only disturb local results but rob electors of other states and sections of their most precious political rights.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The preparation of the general appropriation bills should be conducted with the greatest care and the closest scrutiny of expenditures. Appropriations should be adequate to the needs of the public service, but they should be absolutely free from prodigality.

I venture again to remind you that the brief time remaining for the consideration of the important legislation now awaiting your attention offers no margin for waste. If the present duty is discharged with diligence, fidelity and courage, the work of the LI congress may be confidently submitted to the considerate judgment of the people.

LITERARY BREVITIES.

Welch-Fracker company, New York have in press two new novels: "The Riverston's," a tale of Pennsylvania, by S. J. Bumstead, and "As 'Tis in Life," from the French of Albert Delpit.

The large and increasing school devoted to the study of occult science will be especially interested in the volume entitled "Hermetic Philosophy," which the Lippincott company purpose issuing soon.

Captain Charles King has a new novel, entitled "Captain Blake," now going through the Lippincott press, and to be ready this fall. It deals with American military life in Capt. King's immitable vein, and is to be appropriately illustrated.

The Albany book company announces the publication of a new novel by Arthur Dudley Vinton (ex-managing editor of the North American Review) entitled "Looking Further Backward." This story is an answer to and continuation of Edward Bellamy's famous novel, "Looking Backward."

"Civilization: An Historical Review of Its Elements," in two volumes, 12mo, will soon be issued by S. G. Grijigs & Co., Chicago. The author is Charles Morris of Philadelphia, who is already well and favorably known as a thoughtful and scholarly writer. This work promises to diverge widely from the course usually pursued by historians on this subject.

"The Distribution of Wealth," by Rufus Cope, discusses with keen logic and in popular style some of the most important economic problems now before the public mind, such as the unequal distribution of wealth, its causes and remedy, the tariff, the adjustment of the rights of capital and labor in the division of profits, etc. The book is to be published by J. B. Lippincott company, and will probably create some stir in economic quarters.

J. B. Lippincott Company announces for early issue, "In and Out of oak and Journal," a collection of bright witty, sententious sayings gathered from various sources by Dr. A. Sydney Roberts. S. W. Van Schaick contributes over fifty pictorial interpretations of the text, all characterized by his peculiar genius, delicacy of touch, and sense of humor. The book is to be brought out in an attractive shape, and is unique in its character throughout.

William A. Hancock in his "Two Lost Centuries of Britain," which the Lippincott company have just issued, gives us the results of long study of that period immediately following the departure of the Romans from Britain. A readable history is much needed of these times, more so, perhaps, as by the romantic legends and traditions which have come down to us, and Mr. Hancock's literary skill and acquaintance with English history will aid him to prepare such a work.

Talking of patent medicines—you know the old prejudice. And the doctors—some of them are between you and us. They would like you to think that what's cured thousands won't cure you. You'd believe in patent medicines if they didn't profess to cure everything—and so, between the experiments of doctors, and the experiments of patent medicines that are sold only because there's money in the "stuff," you lose faith in everything.

And, you can't always tell the prescription that cures by what you read in the papers. So, perhaps, there's no better way to sell a remedy, than to tell the truth about it, and take the risk of its doing just what it professes to do.

That's what the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., does with

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription, Pleasant Pellets, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. If they don't do what their makers say they'll do—you get your money back.

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 FOR ONE DOLLAR sent us by mail, we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all the following articles carefully packed in a neat box:
 One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline 10 cts.
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 One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream 15 cts.
 One cake of Vaseline Toilet Soap 10 cts.
 One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented 10 cts.
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The Ecumenical committee of Methodist bodies met in Philadelphia last week to arrange for the Ecumenical conference of Methodism which will meet in Washington, D. C., Oct. 1-10. The A. M. E. church is represented in the permanent organization effected by Bishops B. W. Arnold and B. T. Tanner vice-presidents and the Rev. B. F. Leese, secretary. Among other delegates present were Rev. J. W. O'Leary of the A. M. E. Zion church, Prof. W. S. Scarborough and Rev. J. W. Galloway of Cincinnati.

The Baptists of the state of Louisiana will show their sympathy for the widow of the late Dr. Wm. J. Simmons by presenting her with a purse of \$5,000 which they have undertaken to raise.

The following points are clipped from a list of "Hints to Worshipers" in an Episcopal Church Journal because it is thought that the services in all our churches would be more sacred if they were heeded:

Rise to sing, kneel to pray, sit to listen. Make the responses cordial and strong.

A private prayer should be said on entering and leaving the Church.

Take all your children with you to Church, and worship with the family.

Bow the head at the Gloria and at the mention of the name of Jesus Christ in the Creed.

Don't talk in Church. "The Lord is in His holy Temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him."

Wraps and overcoats should not be adjusted till the choir has fully retired, the final amen sung and the private prayer said.

Keep your mind on the service, and worship truly and earnestly, and do not be able to describe how any of the congregation are dressed.

Miss Kate Drexel of Philadelphia, now "Sister Katrina" of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, who is widely known for her charitable work for Afro-American, will build a school for the children of the race near Washington, where she has gone to study the educational needs of the Afro-American and Indian.

"The Black Phalanx," a complete history of the Colored Soldiers, written by an Afro-American, is now for sale in the city. Having recently taken the agency for Detroit I am at present canvassing in my spare hours only, but I will be pleased to show the work to any one desiring to see it. Send a postal card with name and address to Wilmot A. Johnson, agent for Detroit, 345 Clinton street, Detroit. 35¢

SENTENCES FROM "JUDGE."

If a child has little reverence in his disposition, that little is rarely misplaced.

Happiness is like a crescent. The points may approach, but they never meet.

The degree of true greatness is not always to be determined by the number of folds in which the garment of fame enshrouds it.

What a man gives, the full value thereof shall he receive. But the channel of returns is not always the one through which his gifts are sent forth.

A man creates his ideals as he creates his God. He builds a structure as lofty and commanding and ennobling his conception as he has material within him with which to build. Then, if he be true to his God or his ideal, his every action will be a striving to attain this highest. And a man can form no ideal which may not be in the course of a natural, upright growth be attained; for he can build no higher than he can reach.

ELECTRICAL PROCESS.

An electrical oil-well driller is in use. A telephone line is being run along the Congo railroad.

Madrid now has an electrical system. The English own it.

Church lighting by electricity is making headway in England.

In the electrocution of pigs, trichinae, they say, die with the animal.

Storage batteries have displaced primary batteries in the Berlin offices.

Collitas, near Nimes, a village of 400 inhabitants, has just been lighted by electricity. The motive power for the 1,600 light dynamo is derived from a small waterfall.

DOGS AS GIFTS.

For stock broker, speculator or investor in contingencies of any kind get a pointer.

The same kind of a dog also goes well with a punctuator.

For a compositor get a setter.

For military men, a dog of war.

For a man who has lost his fortune, a retriever.

For a balloonist, a Sky terrier.

For a pedestrian, a lap-dog.

For a detective, a spotter.

For a cattle-raiser, a bull-dog.

For a millionaire, a deer hound.

For a negro, a "coon-dog."

For a jeweler, a watch-dog.

For a sailor, a water spaniel.

For a tobacco-chewer, a Spitz.

For an explorer, a Newfoundland.

For a singer, a yeller dog.

For a prize-fighter, a pug.

For a messenger boy, a terrier.

For a dude, a colly.

For an angry mother, a ma's tiff.

To keep flat irons clean and smooth, rub them with a piece of wax done up in a cloth, then scour or rub them with a paper strawn with coarse salt.

Oil of turpentine or benzine will remove spots of paint or varnish from cotton or wool goods. They should be washed in soap suds after the application.

WINGED MISSILES.

The number of Italians in New York city is roughly estimated at 43,000.

Berliners may be a little slow; but they have buried all their telephones and telegraph wires.

A Toronto paper figures out that the drunkards of that city lost \$191,633 in wages last year.

The English never much liked the Scotch, yet it is said there are more Scotch in London than in Edinburgh.

There is an old and widespread notion that the mirrors must be removed from a room in which a corpse is lying.

Dr. Brown-Squard claims that his elixir has cured intermittent fever, neuralgia, rheumatism, insomnia and leprosy.

England is not much of a wheat producer. Seven out of every eight loaves of bread eaten in London are made from foreign wheat.

Dublin has not been neglected in providing pleasure grounds for her people. It has more parks than any other city in the United Kingdom.

It is said that in the river approach to Lake Nicaragua and in the lake itself are to be found what are said to be the only fresh-water sharks known.

The mines along the Union Pacific Railway now produce over 1,400,000 tons of coal annually, and the owners are preparing for a much larger output.

Lovely woman and noble man have been expressed in scientific qualities. They are the constructive and the destructive elements in the protoplasmic environment.

Auguste, a picker-up of cigar ends, has just died in Paris, leaving behind him the respectable sum of 101,000 francs, which, it is narrated, he amassed from his occupation.

A San Francisco undertaker has fitted up a large and handsome funeral parlor where funerals may be held. It is intended to meet the needs of families who live in hotels.

Nearsightedness is overrunning the French people as well as the Germans. Among the senior boys in the different French colleges more than 45 per cent are nearsighted.

The high rate of mortality among the shop girls in the monster shop of Paris, 6 per cent, is largely due to premature vital exhaustion from being unable to sit down throughout the day.

The latest style in the east for street advertisement of the windows in stores, is to fix them up nicely and then hire a few men and women to stand near by and stare at the windows in admiration.

Think of living for thirty-one years as the guest of the same hotel. That is the record made by a boarder in the New York Fifth Avenue Hotel, who has been there continuously since August 27, 1859.

Four tame ducks have cost the county of Cascade, Mont., about \$300 owing to cross suits among neighbors for trespass, perjury and threats of bodily harm. One of the men has been sent to the penitentiary.

Men and women who write ought to be more careful. It is estimated that 200 letters are delayed or miscarried because of the similarity of the name Washington the state and Washington the capital of the nation.

The oldest paper now published in the United States is the Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis, the first issue of which appeared January 17, 1745.

If the government really desires a new design for the silver dollar it is suggested to adopt the feather vane, so easily changes to four quarters.

Do not send your daughter away for change of air till you understand her ailment. Send two 2c stamps for "Guide to Health," to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Time is like money—it goes fast.

A \$2.50 Paper for \$1.75.

The YOUTH'S COMPANION gives so much for the small amount that it costs it is no wonder it is taken eagerly in nearly half a Million Families. With its fine paper and beautiful illustrations, its Weekly Illustrated Supplement, and its Four-Color Holiday Numbers, it seems as if the publishers could not do enough to please. By sending \$1.75 now you may obtain it free to January and for a full year from that date to January, 1892. Address, THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Our side is always the right side of any question.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until this last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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About Pearlina.
 From Wat-Lman, Boston, Mass., Dec. 11, 1890.

Every one knows about Pearlina, almost every one uses Pearlina, but we wonder if all the housekeepers who use it know half that can be done with it. We wonder if they all know what some of the bright ones have discovered, that those mountains of dish-washing—the greasy pan and kettle—may be reduced to molecules of the smallest size by the judicious use of Pearlina. Fill the roasting pan, as soon as the gravy is poured from it, with cold water, shake in a little Pearlina and set on the stove. By the time the rest of the dishes are washed, the grease is dissolved and the pan can be washed as easily as a plate. Treat the kettle in which anything greasy has been boiled in the same way, and beside clean utensils you will have a clean sink, the use of the Pearlina rendering it safe to pour such dishwater into it. Sinks regularly treated to a bath of Pearlina and scalding water will seldom need the services of a plumber.

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Useful or Ornamental? For Lady or for Gentleman? For Boys or for Girls? For Old or for Young? Cloaks or Jackets? Gloves or Stockings? Underwear or Corsets? A Dress or Hat? Album or Toilet Case? Plush or Leather Goods? Jewelry or Ornaments? Umbrella or Fan? Come we have all.

Or Furniture? Parlor or Bedroom Suit? Sofa or Chair? Book Case or Writing Desk? Carpet or Rug? Lace Curtains or Portiere? Picture or Ease? Baby Carriage or Sleigh?

Everything to please you.

Or China Ware? Dinner or Tea Set? Toilet or Chamber Set? Fancy Cups or Plates? Bowls or Platters? Hanging or Parlor Lamp? Piano or Banquet Lamp? Plated Knives and Forks? Cloak or Ornaments? Wine or Water Sets? Engraved or Cut Glass Ware? Kitchen or Laundry Articles? Bird Cage or Basket?

Take a look and choose.

A Doll Dressed or Plain? Bisque or Wax? Doll Carriage or Cradle? Table or Bureau? Sleigh or Wagon? Horse or Rocker? Game or Blocks? Book or Picture? Writing Desk or Black Board? Gun, Whip, Sword or Ball? Piano, Trumpet, Violin, Harmonica or Top? Or anything in a Toy for Girl or boy? Why, our live Santa Claus will show it with pleasure.

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Goods selected now We will lay aside and deliver at any time you desire.

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DETROIT, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, '90.

DEMOCRACY, and infamous methods are becoming synonymous terms all over the Union.

THE DEMOCRATIC press is saying very little about the financial crisis and the still panicky markets. These disorders followed too closely on the heels of Democratic success. The old spirit of distrust in Democratic management evidences itself at once.

IN HIS enunciation of the belief of the Future Democracy, Michigan's whiskered superlatively superb, practically endorsed the infamous methods of Southern Democracy and set his seal of approval upon various boards of canvassers in different parts of Michigan who were then engaged in imitating such methods.

WHEN the present Congress convenes next week it will have four months in which to pass such legislation as the Republican party in National convention agreed to, and notably among such measures should be a National election bill which will be complete and thorough, and an educational measure.

THE honest men of all political parties in the Eight Congressional district of Michigan should come together, issue a strong protest against the infamous tactics by which a congressional seat was stolen and the will of the people as shown by the ballot defeated and undertake by all necessary means to secure a certificate of election for the man whom the votes show was elected. Such an action is due not so much for the benefit of Mr. Bliss as an individual, but in the interest of fair play, and honest expression of the people, and good government to prevent further repetition of the methods used and to save the fair name of our state from disgrace.

DURING THE campaign, when the *Michigan Messenger*, Prohibition journal, was so assiduously berating the Republican candidates, THE PLAINDEALER called attention to its inconsistency. Still it persisted and defended its course, doing, as we trust, what it supposed to be eminently right. The campaign is now over, and in the post election resume of the causes that lead to such complete republican defeat, outside of republican apathy, prohibition hostility, seems the most potent factor. We would like to ask the *Messenger*, if in reviewing the result, they have ought to rejoice over in the present prospect for temperance in this state. Already plans have been laid to destroy the restrictions that have been placed upon the liquor traffic. If there is any cause for rejoicing let us all know wherein it lies Mr. *Messenger*.

ONE OR two insignificant critics think the President sacrificed policy to backbone. If so, much more honor to the chief executive. The man who caters and cringes to policy is the author of many wrongs and a subject to a legion of errors. If there is a more formidable evil confronting the nation today than bourbon nullification and fraud, it has never been mentioned. No matter what the excuse, the corrupting influence of such a flagrant wrong, openly committed, yet patiently condoned, is storing a whirlwind for some generation to reap. Every appeal to justice has been met by untenable excuses or a defiant "none of your business." Again when equitable laws are contemplated, the old cry, "Let us alone," so potent before the war, is heard. In the recent Mississippi Constitutional convention, fidelity to the National constitution was expressed, yet on the same instrument that made this avowal the Constitution is set at naught. They simply use the guise of patriotism to serve a devilish end. For the very purpose of the convention was to nullify the Constitution without open rebellion or too much disgrace. A heroic remonstrance against such outrages of both law and decency is what these weak kneed critics call a sacrifice to backbone.

EVERY SINCE the "Attucks Monument" on Boston Common, was erected a billious set of his'orians have been active in trying to retard its completion. They do not want ATTUCKS honored because he was of "Negro extract ion." In furtherance of their opposition ATTUCKS has been dubbed an adventurer, a renegade and a half breed. Notwithstanding these obloquies upon his name, by those who forg t that many obscure men, bred with patriotism bared their brains and died for their country, the monument was erected. New the energies of the defamers of ATTUCKS

are directed towards having the name of the monument changed. It is claimed that a recent discovery has been made in what is called the "Leffingwell Library." This new document purports to be an inquest on MICHAEL JOHNSON, alias CRIPUS ATTUCKS. The purpose of all this is to blacken the character of ATTUCKS as a patriot and martyr. It seems quite small business. No learned professors are spending years to unearth the weaknesses of America's great white men some of whom have had weaknesses that would obscure their present brilliancy. Why do not these men attack WEBSTER, JACKSON, GRANT or a hundred others to whom this nation does homage. Those who have had the temerity to intimate that they had short comings, have at once been frowned down. The more the business these men are engaged in is contemplated, the meaner it appears.

THE PLAINDEALER publishes this week an interview with President PALMER of the World's Fair Commission, in which he favors the establishing of an Afro-American bureau which shall receive, arrange and catalogue the Afro-American exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. THE PLAINDEALER favors the plan as the most efficacious under the circumstances. The Commissioners having already been appointed, what is done cannot be undone and the best thing that remains to be done should now be done. It is clear now that the vast preponderance of opinion among Afro-Americans is, that there shall be no separate exhibit. Just what ought to be is the next question. To this end THE PLAINDEALER courts the opinion of all interested, from all sections of the country. Herein is a grand opening for the Afro-American League to show to the people how useful it can be to them.

IT is time for the American people to ask themselves whether are they drifting, and how far have they departed in honest political methods from securing such a government of the people as the father of our country intended. It must be conceded that all Republican governments must be governed by the wishes of the majority as expressed by the ballot. That any subversion of such will promote strife, and endangers the existence of the government. That the ballot in the Republic is tampered with and that the wishes of the people are not expressed because of such tampering in certain sections can not be denied. That such tampering with the ballot is growing and spreading over sections previously uninfluenced by such dishonest methods is clearly shown in the recent elections. The political method of counting out, which originated in the South by unscrupulous party leaders is being introduced into the North, and fathered by the same political party which is responsible for the subversion of the ballot in the south eastern section. In Michigan a congressional seat is stolen, another is to be contested on technicalities. Canvassers, whose sole function is to announce the result of the election constitute themselves into a judicial board passing upon the rights of men to office and scraping up charges to elect the minority candidate. In Ohio, the state is gerrymandered, and the most dishonest of political methods are used to defeat candidates. In New Hampshire they are trying to ignore the law of the state so as to control the legislature and elect an United States senator. In Illinois the most flimsy of charges are to be used to unseat members of the legislature, the same in South Dakota and elsewhere. Take it through and through it looks like a concerted plan to overthrow the wishes of the majority, and to bring the same forces so effectually used in the South to the North to secure control for a certain political party.

THE PLAINDEALER repeats that it is time for the American people to ask themselves whether they are drifting and how far they have departed in honest political methods towards securing a government representing the wishes of the majority. It is time for them to ask how long will the dishonest methods of the present be allowed to continue or if continued how long will it be before the Republic will be a scene of a war of faction such as have crept in and finally destroyed the Republics of the past. It is high time that all the honest men of all political parties, in all sections of the country should band themselves together to prevent the dishonesty of parties at the polls and canvassing boards. It is high time that they should take a more active and prominent part in all the preliminary battles of a campaign and retire as much as possible all the political monstrosities that are doing so much to bring the Republic into disgrace, and its name into use as a by-word of contempt among the nations of the world.

WHEN President HARRISON was inaugurated, a number of Afro-Americans supposed that he would jump on the fourth with both feet and not get off until the bourbon had cried "nuh." Of course thinking men knew that it was out of his power, besides a too radical course would

have reacted against the reforms he seeks to accomplish. Some criticized what they termed his inactivity and listlessness. Others criticized, they knew not why, because a large part of their make up is on the disquieted plan. There are always clinging to skirts of every reform the unreasonable irresponsible excitable cranks who only pull down what others would establish. Even they must acknowledge that President HARRISON has been firm for the right, although conservative and prudent in his methods. His message, with what it recommends in the line of justice, and its summary of what has been accomplished, and the manner in which it was done, must commend itself to fair minded men. The readers of THE PLAINDEALER are conversant with the methods of the bourbon in "regulating" and driving Afro-American appointees from their positions and oftentimes their homes. They will argue that the government has acted wisely in abolishing certain postoffices together with trying to bring the offenders to justice. THE PLAINDEALER has contended that the most effective way of touching bourbon prejudices is to strike at their interests.

The President advocates and recommends a free and fair ballot with adequate legislation to enforce the same. This measure of national protection has been the demand of the Southern Afro-American, next to national aid to education. His recommendations in this regard will meet with hearty approval by those suffering from bourbon methods and intolerance. The Afro-American will be pleased with the message.

SPORTING NOTES.

Peter Jackson has sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., on the steamer *Mariposa* for America.

George Peters is at present knocking 'em out in the Northwest. He defeated Matt Fabey a big Minneapolis fighter in three rounds the other night.

Jake Kilrain and George Godfrey will box 25 rounds for a \$3,000 purse and a private wager of \$1,000 a side. The purse has been offered by the Puritan Athletic Club, and the contest will be decided under the auspices of the organization within the next two months.

George Godfrey told a spectator of his fight with Smith. That he would gladly fight Jake Kilrain if any responsible club would offer the proper purse. George says he wouldn't bet a cent of stake money, but if any of his admirers cared to make the side bet of \$3,500 asked for by Kilrain, he'd do all in his power to win the bet for them.

In the glove contest between George Godfrey of Boston and Ed. Smith of Denver which took place at Cronheim's theatre Hoboken last week, four hundred people paid from \$10 to \$25 admission. Godfrey had the best of it from the start. The fight might have closed in the fifth but Godfrey wanted to give an exhibition and kept it up till the twenty third when he slammed Smith against a post from which he came back so dazed that the referee awarded the fight to Godfrey. \$2,000 was put up by the club. Godfrey gets \$1,800 of it and Smith \$200.

Behind Prison Bars.

NILES, Dec. 1.—Grand Master Master H. D. Vena was the guest of A. Winborn while in the city.

A quiet wedding was held at the residence of Mr. Julius Caesar on 9th street last Wednesday evening. The contracting parties were Mr. Henry Williams and Miss Etta Caesar. Only intimate friends of the family were invited. The young couple will remain in Niles until Spring when they will go West and grow up with the country.

Mr. Edward Powers, known as the "great puglist" was caught in the act of breaking into the house of Mr. S. Green last Friday about midnight. It took three stalwart men beside Mr. Green to capture him and three officers to lodge him in the county jail where he now awaits trial.

Among many friends who spent Thanksgiving in Niles were Miss Ida Harrison and Claudine Waterman of Buchanan, E. L. and Albert Curtis of Chicago, Alie Gault of South Bend, Mr. Ollie Stafford of Kalamazoo, Messrs. Adams of Calvert and Mr. R. Curtis of South Bend.

Mr. A. L. Jones spent Thanksgiving in South Bend.

Mr. John Vaughn of Calvin Center made a flying visit to his son J. W. Vaughn.

The Rev. J. McSmith held his two days meeting here Saturday and Sunday with good results.

Both Sunday schools are making great preparations for Christmas.

A large number will go to South Bend on the 24th to attend the grand ball to be given at Price's theatre.

I have succeeded in getting THE PLAINDEALER in most of the families here and hope soon to have it read by more.

I hope the League question will be agitated till something is done. Such a noble organization ought not to die for want of support.

Saved What She Begged.

Mrs. Elisabeth Jane Teamer of Camden, N. J., after being a beggar for years died last week as was supposed in abject poverty but in looking over her effects to find some insurance policies she was supposed to possess some of her neighbors found nearly \$100 sewed up in old dresses and bed ticking.

Wagon's Last Charge.

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

How They Keep the Day.
OBERLIN O., Dec. 1.—Thanksgiving day was certainly observed in Oberlin. Those religiously inclined attended the morning services in the Second Congregational church, giving thanks and telling for what they were the most thankful. The afternoon was spent in various ways. Those who were fortunate enough to receive invitations to either of the dinners given by the colored students considered themselves most thankful.

One dinner under the management of W. B. Hayden and H. K. Loeb was given at the residence of Mrs. Cowan.

The Larchwin Club composed of the following gentlemen, Messrs J. Lee, Alexander, Glenn, Howland, Wilkinson, Lee Mitchell gave one of the finest spreads ever given in Oberlin. Mrs. A. F. Johnston, principal of the Ladies Department, Oberlin College favored the gathering with her presence. Among those present from abroad were Misses Lulu and Gertie Blackman of Cleveland, Will C. Robinson of Wellington, and Messrs Clarence Williams, Thos. Slatter and G. Richardson, of Cleveland. Perry Carter an old soldier and brilliant speaker is announced to address the citizens Wednesday evening. He will be assisted by other well known gentlemen, W. A. Kelley and Will Basey of Chicago.

The Ladies Social Circle entertained a "favored few" at the elegant home of Mrs. Wynn. The following ladies and gentlemen from out of town were present.

Miss Lucy Mercer, Washington D. C., Miss Fannie Alexander, Helena Arkansas, Anna Jelks, Stoneville Miss., Misses Gertie and Lulu Blackman, Cleveland, Messrs Richardson, Shanter and Williams of Cleveland, Alexander of Helena Ark., R. S. Wilkinson, Charleston S. C., and John Wise Honolulu Sandwich, I. M. L. M.

Another New Church.
FINDLAY, O., Dec. 1.—The members of the A. M. E. church have decided to build a new brick church at a cost of \$4,000. They raised \$700 Sunday for that purpose.

The Baptist people have secured a lot in East Findlay on which they will erect a new church edifice.

Mrs. T. A. York has returned from a visit to Ypsilanti.

A very pleasant entertainment was given Thursday by Mrs. Mary Anderson. The Rev. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Shephard and Mr. and Mrs. Hill were among the guests.

Mrs. Shephard and son were called to Xenia Saturday by the illness of Mrs. Shephard's mother-in-law.

Mr. L. H. Jones left today to attend the Barber's Union convention at Fort Wayne.

Mr. Silas Freeman of Lima was in the city last week.

An Elegant Reception.
FORT WAYNE Ind., Nov. 24.—Rev. King Williams preached in the A. M. E. church Sunday and services were well attended.

Miss Annie Belle Cosby left today for Indianapolis.

Mr. James Wright returned from Philadelphia Saturday night.

Mr. Pater returned from his home Monday leaving his sister much better.

Miss Grace Sanders left Saturday for her home in Toledo.

Mr. Bryne Brooks has moved his barber shop to 53 Columbia Street.

The Masons gave a fine social Friday night.

Mr. John Allen is doing well with his lunch room.

Mrs. Montgomery is very ill.

Miss Mary Roberts gave an elegant reception for her friends Monday night.

A Grand Rally.
AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Dec. 1.—It has been a long time since we have read in your paper any news from Amherstburg. The old "Burg" is still alive and everything is just the same as usual.

The Sunday schools are preparing for their Christmas festivities.

The Baptist Sunday school will give a concert the 15th of this month.

On Sunday the 23rd of last month the A. M. E. church made a grand rally for the church debt. The pastor Rev. W. S. Kane spoke morning and evening and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Rev. P. Williams of the Zion church and presiding elder officiated. At the evening service a male quartet from the "Sunny South" rendered a few of their selections.

Our sailors are returning home one by one. We are sorry to say that one of our sailor boys Mr. Amos Jones who was preparing to return home was taken sick and died of hemorrhage of the lungs on Friday morning the 29th ult. His remains were sent home Saturday. The bereaved family have the sympathy of all their friends.

L. W.

A New "Literary."
LANSING, Nov. 30.—Several of the young people have organized a literary society known as the "Alpha to Omega club," with Mr. Horace Jackson as president and Ella Dyer secretary. The society was organized Oct. 31st and the members decided to take up the works of the different poets and are studying Scott's life and his poem "Lady of the Lake" at present. The club has a membership of 13 and is limited to 25. A great deal of interest is shown and it is anticipated that the club will be of much benefit to the young people.

The fair and entertainment given by the Willing Workers Thanksgiving day and evening was a success both financially and socially. For the success of the evening entertainment much credit is due Miss Kittie Jackson and Andrew Daugic.

We are glad to announce that Mr. Chas. Meaux and family are to be residents of Lansing.

There will be a state Sunday school convention in the city this week commencing Tuesday night and closing Thursday.

The paragon of the A. M. E. church is progressing rapidly. It is to be brick and is very pleasantly situated.

M. M. D.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

The "most popular" man society, organization, preacher etc, is the newest fad, and all the rage. The idea grew out of the inventive genius of the advertising man and has taken so well that the popularity of many things have been tested by vote. This question like all other questions, soon reduces itself to a practical science. The candidates for popularity soon become veritable politicians with all the arts and subtleties of the man with the "biggest influence in his ward bag." Instead of popularity growing out of well formulated feelings of friendship and esteem, it is the result of baiting, cajoling and persuasion. This is not the only artifice resorted to, sometimes the judges take it into their head to decide what the popular vote should have been not what it really is. Again an interested candidate "fixes" one of the judges. He visits or corresponds with the others, assuring each that all the others have centered on the candidate who has bought this particular judge's good will. That a man can cover himself all over with popularity and greatness for a few dollars, only shows the possibilities of America. That he credits so high in his own estimation and that of the candid public, well directed strokes of a scaly, and doubtful policy, shows another evil effect perhaps of the McKinley Bill.

James Hill of Indianapolis like some other Afro-Americans of that section sought the Democracy as a refuge from the woes which afflict the race but now that the voting is over and the time for honors and emoluments is come he finds himself in the position of another unfortunate who swapped the devil for a witch. Although Hill is a lawyer and presumably fitted for the position, mention of his name as deputy prosecutor has been very coldly received by his Democratic friends. Justice of the Peace Alford agreed to leave the matter to his comtable Cook. Cook, however, by declaring with a big D that he would resign before he would take papers from a "nigger."

The Nashville American, a rabid bourbon sheet, blind as prejudice, can well make its claims that Afro-Americans do not show the proper courtesy to white ladies on street cars. This same sheet never speaks of the low degraded whites who bully and maltreat "colored" ladies. If the superior race in the South make themselves rowdies to insult and bully "colored" ladies they can expect no more from the "inferior" class than a copy of their example. The bourbon South prides itself on the chivalry and courtesy of its white men, yet in the presence of the most delicate and refined Afro-American women they descend to mere bruteries. What bourbon ever remonstrated when an Afro-American woman is thrown from a first-class coach? What one has ever called attention to the insulting gibes cast by street gamins at respectable women of any shade of color? Only recently was a white woman ejected from a first-class car under the apprehensive that she was colored. No chivalric white man protested, and no white journal has called attention to the injustice of it. The devil in all his glory could not be more mean or inconsistent.

A complete education with a well ordered life, has its reward. Under the present system of education, and the environments of enlightenment there is little or no excuse, for the lack of either these accomplishments. It is too often true, that after one has made a willful wreck of life, that he offers the most frivolous excuses therefor. Very often too, when he is warned of rapids just beyond he points to a seeming hopelessness in resistance. It once seemed that no amount of education, refinement, would compel respect from the bourbon element in the South; yet that seeming impossibility is daily accomplished Afro-Americans who, by their force of character are commanding and receiving a respectful hearing. Not long ago the "rabid" bourbon journal, the Nashville American, spoke in respectful and glowing terms of Prof. Langston on the occasion of his recent visit to the city of Nashville. There are thousands of others who could be as conspicuous, and be as highly honored as Prof. Langston but they are living below their possibilities.

Saleh Bin Osman the young man from Africa, who travels with Stanley is not very favorably impressed with "the land of the free and the home of the brave." In fact he much prefers his own native land Zanzibar because there a man is a man without reference to the amount of pigment under his cuticle. England he liked better than America because the people were too courteous and truly polite to notice any physical difference in a stranger. Americans talk too much also, he thought, and did not give him a chance to say what he had to say. All of which goes to prove that Mr. Saleh Bin Osman is not traveling through the civilized world with his eyes shut. He is really a bright, intelligent young fellow with sparkling eyes and a voice rich and musical. He is well read in Arabic lore and devoted to Stanley whom he regards as a friend of Africa and the father of its children.

Missed the Cars.
ANN ARBOR, Dec. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Pierce are back in the city. Mr. Pierce has a situation in Mr. Frank's new restaurant.

On Thanksgiving day the 2nd Baptist church had dinner and supper at the parlors of the church. At night there was a "moot court" held in the church. It was something entirely new here and gave pleasure to all that saw it. It was conducted by Messrs. Kelly & Harris. They both did well but Harris won the suit. The remarks of the judge, Mr. Jefferson, were fine and ought to encourage him to persevere. They made clear over \$30.

Sunday night Elder Sevings preached the second of his series, "The Conception of Christ." He was pleased with a good audience.

Next Friday night the Willing Workers of the A. M. E. church give an entertainment at the church free to all.

Elder Osman took a trip last Tuesday to Grand Rapids on business and from there went to Jackson to attend the dedication of the A. M. E. church arriving home on Friday.

The weather is pretty sharp here. The street cars were unable to run from Wednesday until Sunday. They have become a necessity to the people and are terribly missed when not running.

LOTTIE.

New Year Entertainment.
Look out for the Grand Masquerade, Jan. 1st-3rd, at Fraternity hall, to be given by the household of Ruth and Zach Chandler Lodge. 294

CITY DEPARTMENT.

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J. L. Smith, 417 Hastings street.
Jones and Brewer, 259 Antoine street.
Wm. Burnett, 29 Monroe avenue.

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Local notices of all descriptions one and one half cents per word for the first insertion, and one 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.

Advertisers, Attention!

All reading matter notices and transient advertising payable strictly in advance.

MERE MENTION.

Subscribe for THE PLAINDEALER.

Mr. Joseph Brown has gone to Chicago. Mr. H. Hagon of Chicago, Ill., is in the city.

Mrs. R. C. Bowman of Grand Rapids is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. James Joyce of Cleveland, spent Thanksgiving in the city.

Mr. Eugene Thomas is now railroading between Chicago and St. Thomas.

Mr. John W. Brown, agent for the "Black Phalanx" is in Chicago.

Mr. H. T. Toliver has removed from Randolph street to 339 Clinton street.

Mrs. Eliza Page died at her home 730 Beaubien street Wednesday Nov. 26.

The Second Baptist Lyceum anticipate having a Bazaar during the holidays.

Mrs. Noah Anthony of Beaubien street is visiting friends in Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Eva Brown has been appointed janitress of the city hall for the third time.

Mrs. W. M. Henson of Sherman street who has been very ill is slowly recovering.

The Convocation of the Detroit Missions convene at St. Matthew's church sometime in January.

The Jackson family took part in the entertainment at Haven church last Thursday evening.

Mr. Al. Wilson has returned to the city and is circulating among his old friends and acquaintances.

The members of St. Matthews Lyceum are preparing for a cantata, to be given about Christmas time.

Mrs. Jennie Thomas of Adelaide street who was taken suddenly ill the first of the week is much better.

Mrs. Charlotte Stevenson who lives in the western part of the city has been quite sick but is recovering.

Mr. Ed. Carter of Chicago is in the city for the holidays. He is the guest of Mr. Verell of Mullett street.

Miss Dora Grayson of Tecumseh, was in the city Sunday having spent Thanksgiving with relatives over the river.

The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows cleared about thirty dollars at their entertainment Thanksgiving evening.

Mr. Fred Slaughter of Hamilton, Ont., spent a few days with Mr. Anderson of Mullett street this week.

Mr. Daniel Cole of the Auditor General's office at Lansing, spent Thanksgiving in the city with his children and relatives.

Mrs. G. W. Robinson, of Pittsburgh, leaves for home tomorrow much pleased with her visit among friends in this city.

The members of Springwell's mission will give a sacred jubilee concert Dec. 8th at Peter Rath's hall on Michigan avenue.

Mr. William Sanford who was suddenly taken ill while at his work Monday and confined to the house for a few days is able to be out again.

Miss Lillie Lee of Columbus, well known to Detroit society people has been recently appointed teacher of drawing in the St. Louis public schools.

Miss Elizabeth Garland of Chicago, missionary of the American Baptist association is visiting at the home of Rev. E. H. McDonald of Clinton street.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Taylor, of Cleveland O., made a flying trip through this city Tuesday, and while here paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Langton, of Watson St.

At the meeting of St. Joseph's Guild, last Wednesday evening, Miss Blanche Hill, Mr. David Brown and Mr. Albert Johnson were baptised, preparatory to confirmation.

Mrs. Postal Smith of Antoine street was taken seriously ill last Saturday from having contracted a severe cold. However, she has improved sufficiently to be about again.

Miss Lena Carey of Toronto, Ont., who has been spending a few weeks with her niece Mrs. D. A. Straker of Bagg street, returned home this week highly pleased with her visit.

Ferdinand Langston, while cutting a "shinney" club, stuck the knife into his arm instead of the club, and his friends are not sure whether he will have the use of it again very soon or not, as it is a bad cut.

Mr. F. A. Merchant of Ypsilanti, was the guest of Miss Amelia Johnson Thanksgiving and made a speech at Bethel church on the "Progress of Society." As an orator the young gentleman has a promising future.

Mr. H. Davis, who has been seriously indisposed for some time at the residence of Mrs. Jackson of Mullett street, leaves Monday for his home in Washington, D. C., in company with his mother, who has been at his bedside during his illness.

The net proceeds of the Thanksgiving dinner given at Bethel church, was \$77, which enables the ladies of the Helping Hand to make the last payment on the carpet which covers the auditorium and for which they thank their many friends.

Glances Here and There.

There never was anything more despicable than a person who goes snooping around listening at keyholes and out-of-the-way corners to hear what people are talking about and according to the old adage they get well paid for their meanness by occasionally hearing the truth about themselves. Equally as disagreeable and almost as despicable are those persons whose ears are always open to hear something bad or if not bad something to which they can ascribe sinister meaning. In the most innocent conversation they discover an offensive under current and they display an ingenuity in distorting motives worthy of a better cause. "Oh I know that's what he said but he meant so and so" is a common remark of those who color the meaning of everything they hear with their own mean prejudices. Argument and persuasion are alike unavailing to convince them of their mistake because they revel in the thought that every one else but themselves are inherently bad and that they, good Pharisees, as they are, shine brighter by contrast.

Never mind, I'll surprise you some day" said a young man in speaking of his future career. Perhaps he may, but how many dreams of greatness are ever realized? Is it not more likely that we miss the real purpose of our lives while waiting to do something wonderful. Few of us are gifted with such transcendent genius that we can afford to spend the best years of life in the seclusion of study, assured that we will ultimately produce an immortal creation. In most cases it will be found that the secret of success lies in putting our best strokes in our daily work. As those are happiest who find pleasure in the sunshine, the song of birds and the things that all may enjoy so that man or woman makes the most of life who dignifies the ordinary tasks with his best effort.

The foolishness of those who opposed the moving of Bethel church to more convenient quarters appears more apparent daily. Not only was the building out of the range of a majority of the congregation but the locality was not suited for a church. Dwelling houses and private interests have always given way to business and manufacturing interests and always must. The courts have decided that public improvements and public enterprises are paramount to private interests. The locality where Bethel was situated has become so unfitted for social, much less religious gatherings, that the Harmonie society would be glad to dispose of their fine building to move in more agreeable quarters. Had Bethel remained it would have been surrounded by factories, theatres and saloons, as Harmonie hall is likely to be turned into a theatre.

The storm king made a nocturnal visit Tuesday and late sleepers found on awakening Wednesday morning that in addition to other morning duties they had to clear away a heavy fall of snow. The early riser not only gained a healthful color and an appetite for his breakfast but earned the gratitude of the great army of working people who had to go forth before the roads are cleaned. It was good to see them as they were trudging along with their dinner pails, pause when they reached the cleaned space, and stamp their feet in evident appreciation of even that short relief from their tramp through the snowy drifts. One hearty German unable to repress his grateful feelings exclaimed as he passed, "Yah, if they would mak'em all like dis." Moral if you want to get on the right side of the working people hustle around early in the morning and clean off your sidewalks, beside the bracing morning air will do you good.

Glee Club Entertainment.

The Wayne Glee Club will give a grand vocal, instrumental and promenade concert, Thursday evening, Dec. 11, at Fraternity Hall. The club will be assisted by Mr. E. H. Hagen, basso, Peoria, Ill., Mr. Frank Limer, tenor Cincinnati, and Mr. W. M. Lewis, guitarist, of Chicago. One of the interesting features of the program will be a drill by twelve members of the club under the direction of Mr. E. B. Hagen. Prof. Finney's orchestra will render music for the concert and promenade. The entertainment is under the management of Mr. Robert Blakemore. General admission 25c, reserved seats, 35c.

Their Fifth Anniversary.

The fifth anniversary of Zsch Chandler lodge was celebrated by that organization and their friends on Thanksgiving night at Fraternity hall. The Patriarch attended in full uniform and under the command of Captain White gave a short drill, and with the Lodge and Patriarch at parade rest. Prof. Straker addressed those present in his usual able manner, complimenting the order and encouraging their endeavors, after which the assemblage indulged in dancing to the strains of Griffin's orchestra.

Dr. Ramsey's Lecture.

The Rev. W. W. Ramsey D. D., pastor of Central Methodist church will deliver a lecture on "Character Building" at Bethel A. M. E. church, Monday evening, Dec. 15th. This is the first of what it is hoped will prove an interesting series of lectures to be delivered during the winter by prominent and able lecturers. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Admission, 25c.

Miss E. Azalia Smith and Miss Mabel Hill will give a musical and literary entertainment for Bethel church, Friday Dec. 12. The young ladies have prepared an excellent program and promise a pleasant evening to all who attend. Buy a ticket and help to pay the second large payment on the church.

The members of the Second Baptist Sunday School are highly gratified over the results of their recent concert which were under the management of Mrs. Ella K. Smith. Mrs. Smith has accomplished some very creditable work in the school since she has been connected with it, and by her faithful and devoted efforts has won for herself high regard and esteem from all who are associated with the church.

Mr. William Edwards has an excellent remedy which he claims will cure cancer, erysipelas, scrofula and salt rheum. No operation of any kind. No severe outward application. Full particulars may be had by calling at 43 Croghan street.

"Once more" is the way the Wayne Glee club announces their next entertainment to be given at Fraternity hall next Thursday evening Dec. 11. This musical club has given some very meritorious entertainments in the past and promises to sustain their standard on this occasion.

A birthday reception was given at the residence of Miss C. Hunter of Winder street last Friday evening in honor of Miss Daisy Griffin who celebrated the 20th anniversary of her birthday. Dancing was indulged in, until 11.30 when a tempting repast was served. Miss Griffin received a number of presents as mementoes of esteem from her many friends.

Sylvester Smith has gone to Grand Rapids to fill a position with Dr. Snyder the well known dentist. "Sylvie" was in the doctor's employ in Detroit before he removed to Grand Rapids and his work was of such merit that he has been called to his old position. It speaks well for him and THE PLAINDEALER hopes to see his shingle out some day.

The minutes of the Fourth Session of the Michigan Annual Conference of the A. M. E. church are at hand. They are printed in a neat little pamphlet, and the statistics and minutes tastefully arranged. There are also many interesting things in it for those who take an interest in church matters. One is that up to the time of conference Bethel had three times as much property as all the rest of the connection.

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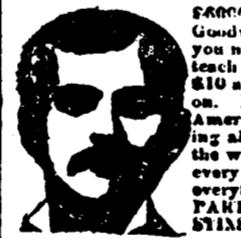
361 & 363 Atwater Street.
Telephone 329.

PAY STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

WAYNE COUNTY TREASURER'S office, Detroit, Mich., November 5th, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the Assessors of the City of Detroit will deposit the rolls and warrants of the several wards of the City of Detroit in this office for state and county taxes for the year 1890, where they can be paid until December 15th without being subject to the extra percentage.
RALPH PHELPS, JR.,
Wayne County Treasurer.

ROBERT C. BARNES, HENRY T. TOLIVER,
Attorney at Law. Real Estate.
BARNES & TOLIVER,
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BY JULES VERNE,

Author of "The Tour of the World in 80 Days," "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," Etc.

CHAPTER XV.—CONTINUED.

About two o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st of November, Donovan was fishing on the shore of Family Lake, when his attention was attracted by the discordant cries of a flock of birds somewhat resembling crows in appearance. He would have paid very little heed to the noisy crowd, however, had it not been for the fact that after flying round and round in constantly diminishing orbits, they finally united in a compact group and darted swiftly earthward. There, the shrill cries increased in violence; but Donovan tried in vain to catch a glimpse of them through the tall weeds and bushes into which they had flown.

The thought instantly occurred to him that there must be the carcass of some dead animal there; so hastening back to the French Cave he asked Moko to take him across to the other side of the river in the yawl.

Ten minutes afterward they reached the opposite shore, and almost instantly the birds took flight, shrilly protesting against this intrusion.

A few yards from the spot where they had landed lay the body of a young llama, evidently killed but a few hours before, as the body was still warm. Donovan examined the animal, and found a still bleeding wound in its flank—a wound that certainly had not been made by the teeth of a jaguar or any other wild beast.

"This animal was certainly shot," exclaimed Donovan.

"And here is the proof of it," cried his companion, who had managed to extract a bullet from the wound with his knife. Of course, the shot could not have been fired only by Walston, or one of his companions, and Donovan and Moko, leaving the llama for the birds, hastened back to the cave to hold a consultation with their comrades, for the time and place where the llama had received the wound were of the utmost importance.

All things considered, it appeared highly improbable that the deed had been committed three or four hours before—the time necessary for the animal to traverse the downs and nearly reach the river; consequently, one of Walston's men must have been hunting near the south end of the lake, and the party had probably ascended the East River, and was now gradually approaching the cave.

The situation, therefore, was becoming more and more ominous, though no immediate danger was perhaps to be feared, as the desolate character of the downs, and the lack of game might cause the party to hasten back to their former quarters.

But three days after this event a much more significant fact increased the apprehensions already felt, and showed that the situation was becoming more and more critical.

About nine o'clock on the morning of the 24th, Brian and Gordon went out to see if it would not be possible to erect a sort of barricade across the narrow path leading from the lake to the marsh, in order that Donovan and the best shots of the little colony might shelter themselves behind it and open an effective fire upon the enemy in case of Walston's approach.

The two boys were walking along on the edge of the forest that bordered the stream, when Brian stepped upon something and crushed it. He paid no attention to the fact, however, thinking it was one of the thousands and tens of thousands of shells which are deposited here when the high tides cover the South Moor, but Gordon, who was behind him, paused and said:

"Wait, Brian; wait a moment."

"What is the matter?"

Gordon stooped and picked up the crushed article.

"Look!" he exclaimed; "it is a pipe, and as none of our party smoke, this pipe must have been lost by one of Walston's band."

"Unless it belonged to the Frenchman who had possession of Chairman Island before we did," suggested Brian.

"No; these scratches are too distinct for it ever to have been in the possession of a man who died twenty years ago. It must have been dropped here very recently; the tobacco which still adheres to it is sure proof of that. Consequently, a few days, or perhaps only a few hours ago, one of Walston's companions or Walston himself must have been on this shore of Family Lake.

Gordon and Brian immediately returned to the cave with this alarming intelligence and every possible preparation for defense was at once made. All the rest of the day a guard was stationed on the top of the cliff in order that any approach of the enemy might be instantly observed; and during the night two of the elder boys were to guard the doors leading into the hall and store-room. These doors were strengthened by means of heavy bars, and they could be barricaded at a moment's notice, if necessary, by the large stones which were piled up in the cave. As regards the narrow windows that had been made in the walls, and which served as loopholes for their two small cannons, one defended the side of their abode next the River Zealand, and the other the side fronting on Family Lake; besides, their guns and revolvers were ready for use at a moment's notice.

It is needless to say that Kate approved all these measures, though she carefully concealed the uneasiness with which she looked forward to the unequal struggle between the lads, to whom she had become so devotedly attached, and the crew of the "Severn." Ah! why was not the brave mate Evans with them? Why had he not followed Kate in her flight? Certainly with his aid the inmates of the French Cave might have made more effective arrangements for its defense.

But unfortunately Evans must be closely guarded, that is, if his companions had not already put him safely out of the way,

now they had no further need of his seamanship. To do Kate justice, it was not for herself she feared; it was for the children over whom she watched so constantly, ably seconded by Moko, whose devotion equaled her own.

The 27th of November came. For two days the heat had been stifling, and now great clouds began to gather over the island, and the barometer, as well as the roll of distant thunder, indicated an approaching storm.

Brian and his comrades had returned to the hall earlier than usual, not without having taken the precaution to drag the yawl into the store-room, as they had been doing for some time; then, the doors securely closed, there was nothing for them to do but wait for sea-time to come.

About half past nine the storm was raging in all its fury, and the hall was brilliantly illuminated by the flashes of lightning that entered through the long narrow windows. The thunder was incessant, and Auckland Hill seemed to fairly tremble under the heavy reverberations. It was one of those storms which seem all the more terrible from the fact that they are accompanied by neither wind nor rain, and the vast amount of electricity that has accumulated in the clouds is all vented upon a single spot, though not unfrequently an entire night does not suffice to exhaust it.

The little children began to gather round a and two or three heads emerged from under the bed-clothes, though it was now time for everybody to be asleep. In fact Brian and the older boys were all about to retire, when Fan began to show signs of great excitement, and scratch and paw frantically at the hall door, uttering suppressed growls all the while.

"Can it be that Fan scents something?" said Donovan, trying to quiet the dog.

"Our past experience has been such as to convince us that the intelligent creature is seldom or never at fault," remarked Baxter.

"Before we go to bed we must find out what all this means," added Gordon.

"Yes," said Brian; "but no one must leave the cave, and each person must be ready to defend himself."

Each of the older boys seized a gun and revolver. Donovan then stationed himself at the door of the hall, and Moko at the door of the store-room, where they listened breathlessly for some sound from outside, for Fan's excitement had not abated in the least. In fact, the dog soon began to bark so frantically that Gordon was quite unable to quiet him, which was very unfortunate, as it entirely drowned the sound of any approaching footsteps which might otherwise have been audible.

Suddenly a sound, which could not be mistaken for a clap of thunder, burst upon their ears. It was a shot which certainly could not have been fired more than two hundred yards from the cave.

Each member of the little colony was instantly on the alert. Donovan, Baxter, Wilcox and Cross, stood at the two doors ready to open fire upon any intruder, and the others were beginning to barricade the doors with large stones left inside for this purpose, when a voice outside cried—"Help! help!"

It was doubtless some human being in imminent peril who thus implored assistance.

"Help! help!" repeated the voice, now only a few yards distant.

Kate, too, was standing near the door, listening.

"It is he!" she exclaimed.

"He?" repeated Brian.

"Open the door! Open the door!" cried Kate.

The door was opened and a man from whose garments the water was streaming in torrents rushed into the hall.

It was Evans, the mate of the "Severn."

CHAPTER XVI.

THE MATE'S STORY—WALSTON AT BEAR ROCK—THE KITE—THE FRENCH CAVE DISCOVERED AT LAST—FLIGHT—CROSSING THE RIVER—GORDON'S PROPOSAL—HANOVER ISLAND.

For a moment Gordon, Brian, and Donovan stood as if petrified when Evans so unexpectedly burst in upon them; then they instinctively rushed toward him as toward a preserver. He was a man about twenty-five or thirty years of age, with broad shoulders, a powerful chest, keen eye, firm and resolute manner, and a frank and intelligent face, though this last was partially concealed by a thick beard which had not been cut since the wreck of the "Severn."

He had scarcely entered the cave before he turned and placed his ear to the door, which he had hastily closed behind him; but hearing nothing, he afterward advanced into the middle of the hall, and gazing at the little group that had gathered around him, he murmured, sadly—"Yes, children—only children!"

Suddenly his eye brightened; his face became radiant with joy.

"Kate!" he cried. "Kate alive!"

And he seized her hands as if to convince himself that they were really those of a living woman.

"Yes, alive and well, Evans!" responded Kate. "God saved me, as He has saved you, and it is He who now sends you to the assistance of these innocent children."

Again the mate glanced at the lads gathered around the hall-table.

"Fifteen in all," he said; "and only five or six who are capable of defending themselves."

"Are we likely to be attacked, Mr. Evans?" asked Brian.

"No, my boy, no; at least, not at present," replied Evans.

Everyone was naturally eager to hear the mate's story, particularly on account of the events that had taken place since the wreck upon Severn Beach; but Evans must first remove his wet clothing and partake of some food. The condition of his clothing was accounted for when he informed them that he had swum across the Zealand River, and it was only natural that he should be nearly exhausted with hunger and fatigue as he had eaten nothing for twelve hours, and had not been able to take a moment's rest since early that morning.

Brian immediately escorted him into the store-room, where Gordon gave him some dry clothing, after which Moko set out a

supper of cold meat and crackers, tea, and a glass of brandy; and a quarter of an hour afterward, when Evans had done ample justice to the repast, he gave them a full account of the events which had occurred since the crew of the "Severn" were cast upon these shores.

"A few minutes before the boat struck, and just as we reached the outer row of rocks, six of us were washed overboard. None of us were seriously injured, however, though we were badly bruised."

"It was no easy matter to make one's way to land in the dark and through such a surf as was raging at the time, but we finally reached the shore safe and sound. Only two of the crew were missing, and we didn't know whether they had been swept off by a wave or had made their escape after the vessel struck. As regards Kate, I felt sure that she had been drowned, and never expected to see her again. It was some time before we could find the boat after we got to land. The wreck took place about seven o'clock, and it was nearly midnight before we found the boat."

"Strange to say, we reached the spot on the very evening of the shipwreck, and while your two comrades were lying to all appearances lifeless on the bench," said Donovan, "but when daylight came, and we went down to bury them they had disappeared."

"I can explain how that happened," replied Evans. "Forbes and Pike, whom we thought drowned—and would to Heaven they had been, for there would now be two scoundrels less in the world—were washed up on the beach a little beyond the boat. They were found there by Walston and the others, who restored them to life with a few mouthfuls of gin. Luckily, for them, or unluckily for us, the locker had not been broken open, nor had the contents been injured by water, so they appropriated all the weapons and the slender stock of provisions that remained, and we then left the scene of the wreck and started down the coast."

"Just then one of the scoundrels, Rock, I believe it was, remarked that no one had seen anything of Kate, whereupon Walston replied that a wave had probably carried her out to sea, and that for his part he was glad of it. A remark that led me to think that the party would be equally glad to get rid of me when they had no further use for me. But where were you then, Kate?"

"I was near the boat, but on the side next to the water," replied Kate. "No one saw me, but I heard all that was said. After Walston and the others left, I hurried off in the opposite direction. Thirty-six hours later, half dead with hunger, I was found by these dear children and brought to the French Cave."

"The French Cave?" repeated Evans.

"That is the name we gave to our dwelling in memory of a shipwrecked Frenchman who occupied it many years ago."

"The French Cave—Severn Beach!" exclaimed Evans. "I see, my lads, that you have named the different points on the island. A good idea, that!"

"Yes, and they are very pretty names," replied Service. "We have Family Lake, Down Lands, South Moor, Zealand River, Trap Woods."

"Very well, I will go on then," said Evans. "An hour after we left the boat we reached a clump of trees and encamped there. On the following day, and for several days afterward, we returned to the scene of the wreck and tried to repair the boat, but having no tools but a hatchet, it was impossible to replace her shattered gunwale and make her fit for sea again, even for a short voyage. At last we left to seek another place for a camp in a less sterile region where we could find game enough to supply us with food, and at the same time sufficiently near a river for us to secure fresh water. After following the coast for about twelve miles, we reached a small stream—"

"Called East River," said Service, "and emptying into Deception Bay."

"Very good," said Evans, nodding approvingly. "Well, it would be an easy matter to establish ourselves there, and if we could only get our boat there, we might perhaps succeed in repairing it. So we went back after it, and when it had been lightened as much as possible, we floated it off, and then dragged it down the coast and got it safely into the little harbor at the mouth of the East River."

"Into the little port we call Bear Rock Harbor," said Brian.

"Yes, my boy, and I really think it might be possible to repair the boat, if we only had the necessary tools."

"And we have these tools," remarked Donovan, quickly.

"That is exactly what Walston supposed when he happened to learn that the island was inhabited, and by whom?"

"But how did he discover it?" asked Gordon.

"It happened in this way," replied Evans. "About a week ago, Walston with his companions and myself—for I was never left alone for a moment—started out on a little exploring expedition. After tramping three or four hours through the forest and along the bank of East River, we found ourselves on the borders of a large lake, and you can imagine our surprise when we saw there among the reeds an enormous thing covered with tarpaulin."

"Our kite!" cried Donovan.

"Yes, our kite, which nearly fell into the lake, but was afterward carried to the opposite shore by the wind," added Brian.

"So it was a kite?" responded Evans. "Upon my word, we didn't guess as much, and the strange machine puzzled us not a little. But in any case it had not made itself. It had been made on the island. There was no doubt of that, so the island must be inhabited, but by whom? This was something it behooved Walston to find out. As for me, upon that very day I resolved to flee from my persecutors. Whoever the inhabitants of the island might be, even if they were savages, they could not be worse than the mutineers of the 'Severn,' but from the time this discovery was made I was even more closely guarded night and day."

"But how was the existence of the French Cave discovered?" inquired Baxter.

"I can explain how that happened," replied Evans. "Forbes and Pike, whom we thought drowned—and would to Heaven they had been, for there would now be two scoundrels less in the world—were washed up on the beach a little beyond the boat. They were found there by Walston and the others, who restored them to life with a few mouthfuls of gin. Luckily, for them, or unluckily for us, the locker had not been broken open, nor had the contents been injured by water, so they appropriated all the weapons and the slender stock of provisions that remained, and we then left the scene of the wreck and started down the coast."

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[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Big Job Lot of Children's Leggings, in black and white, to run at 35, 45 and 50c, worth almost double.

OUR RIBBON SALE.

460 pieces Gros Grain Ribbon, in colors, with Satin edge. Prices as follows: No. 5, 7c; No. 7, 8c; No. 9, 10c; No. 12, 1 1/2-2c; also 120 pieces of Ribbon Velvet in all colors, with Satin back, to run at 17c, worth 25c.

UNDERWEAR SALE.

In this Department we are prepared to show the biggest drives on record, and will submit a few Stunners: Gent's Scotch Gray Shirts and Drawers at 25c, worth 37 1/2c. Gent's Scotch Gray Shirts and Drawers at 37 1/2c, worth 45c. Gent's Heavy Plain Ribbed Shirts and Drawers at 65c, worth 85c. 200 doz. Ladies' Heavy Jersey Vests at 15c, worth 25c.

Tremendous Bargains in Children's Underwear in white, scarlet and gray.

LINEN SALE.

We offer the biggest drives in this department that have ever been shown in the city.

Best 50c Cream Table Damask will be sold at 40c. Fine \$1.50 White Bedspreads will be sold at \$1.23. Table Napkins at prices that will astonish, and to make things more lively we will open up a new line of Felt Table Scarfs at a price which will discount our previous record.

LACE SALE.

We are Overstocked in this Department, and will make a Grand Raid on the following Goods: 148 pieces of Point de Chine Lace, price to close, 1 1/2, 20, 25, 30 and 45c. Owing to present advance, these goods are actually worth double. 78 pieces Oriental Lace, 4 in. wide, to run at 4c per yard. 29 pieces Oriental Lace, 9 in. wide, to run at 8c per yard. 175 pieces of Linen Torchon Lace, at 9c, worth 13c.

REMNANT SALE.

3 Cases of Canton Flannel Remnants, at 4c, worth 6c. 2 Cases of Canton Flannel Remnants, at 8c, worth 10c. 2 Cases yard wide Canton Flannel Remnants, at 8c, worth 12c. 1 Case yard wide Canton Flannel Remnants, at 1 1/2c, worth 16c.

The above goods are but a few of the many bargains to be found, and before we pronounce the benediction, call special attention to our

GREAT CLOAK SALE

which is going with a rush. Our great Sample Sale of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes at half the cost to manufacture, and our big boom in Fall Millinery.

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Church News-

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

Episcopal A. M. E.—Cathoun street, near Beaubien. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. J. H. Alexander, pastor.

Wesleyan A. M. E.—Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Rev. F. H. Harris, pastor.

Second Baptist.—Crogan street, near Beaubien. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. E. H. McDonald, pastor.

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

St. John Baptist.—Columbia street, near Rivard. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service.—Rev. Auger, pastor.

(Brief items of news will be welcome from either pastors or laymen.)

COUNTER attractions at home interfered some what with the attendance at morning services. Thanksgiving day at all the churches but the palatable dinners served received appreciation from large numbers who either from motives of convenience or generosity prefer to pay their respects to the "Monarch" of the day and swell the church coffers at the same time. At Bethel church, the Rev. Henderson preached an eloquent Thanksgiving sermon in the morning and in the afternoon, ladies of the "Helping Hand" society served a dinner which delighted the patrons as well for its dainty appliances and attractive surroundings as for the toothsome of the viands. In the evening a literary program of merit was furnished under the management of Mrs. Goosey by the Misses Venell, Griffin and Russell.

Thanksgiving services were conducted by the Rev. Thompson in the morning at St. Matthews and an excellent dinner and lighter refreshments were served by the ladies of the church.

The second appearance of Father Kemp's young people at the Second Baptist church was even more successful than their first. An audience of nearly 400 received the songs and recitations of the cute little people with delight and the committee were equally delighted at the generous sum realized.

The A. M. E. society at Colusa, Cal., laid the foundation of a new church last week.

The two Congregationalist churches of Springfield Mass., have a movement on foot looking to the consolidation of the two societies, and have appointed a joint committee to push the matter.

The Baptists of the west end of Galveston, Texas, have purchased a lot and are now soliciting means for the erection of a new church to be known as the Macedonia Missionary Baptist church.

Rev. N. N. Pharris, pastor of the Springfield's mission reports that the society is prospering nicely and that in addition to their neat church edifice they have a costly furnished parsonage. Rev. Pharris is at present seeking to awaken in his congregation an interest in the non-church goers of that neighborhood.

The Rev. Dr. John Patterson Sampson delivered the Thanksgiving sermon at a union service of the churches of Asbury Park, N. J., on Thanksgiving day. The incident is noteworthy from being the first time in the history of the state that an Afro-American has preached at such a service.

An effort is being made by Rev. James W. Sanders, pastor of the A. M. E. society at Salt Lake City, Utah, to establish a church there for the benefit of the members of the race who settled out in that city. The sum of \$500 has already been raised, and that much more is needed to secure a suitable situation and to erect a chapel.

The new A. M. E. church which is nearly completed at Topeka, Kan., is located on Topeka avenue the principal thoroughfare of the city. It is a stone structure 90x50 feet with parsonage adjoining and the whole work was contracted for and done by Afro-Americans. The Rev. H. B. Parks is the pastor of this imposing church edifice.

Rev. Father McDermott, who has had charge of the mission work among Afro-American Catholics in Philadelphia, has been appointed Prof. of Logic in Holy Ghost College, Pittsburgh, and the Rev. Father Nolan given his place. Father McDermott was universally loved and respected in Philadelphia and his transfer is sincerely regretted.

Bishop Grant made a forcible address before the Northeast Texas annual conference of the A. M. E. church convened in Waxahachie, last Wednesday against the introduction of the separate car system on the railroads. He said that it was a disgrace to the great State of Texas to agitate the matter after twenty-five years of friendly relations between the races. He also expressed himself as being opposed to ministers entering politics.

Dr. J. H. Potts of this city, editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate expresses surprise that the Afro-American members of the M. E. Church, South following the lead of Dr. Albert, of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, are voting en-masse against the admission of women to the general conference. The whites are polling a small percentage of votes and the show of votes from the brother in black threatens to defeat the eligibility of women. Dr. Potts thinks this an ungrateful return to the women who worked so nobly for the overthrow of slavery.

From the summary of statistics presented at a recent meeting of the Church Commission, Protestant Episcopal church it appears that nineteen dioceses are interested in the work among Afro-Americans. These dioceses include 133 stations, with 63 white and 44 Afro-American clergy; 116 Sunday schools and 8,248 pupils; 65 parochial schools, with 4,233 pupils; 13 industrial schools, with 771 pupils; 674 confirmed; 6,178 communicants. The amount of money contributed by the race themselves (so far as reported) was \$14,369.37. And the appropriation for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, \$44,850.

PERSONAL REMARKS.

Ouida is engaged on the production of a new play for Sara Bernhardt.

Parker Pillsbury, one of the foremost of the abolitionists, is still living at Concord, N. H., aged eighty-one years.

Henry Clair, who has charge of the hotels belonging to the A. T. Stewart estate, was paid for a series of years \$25,000 annually to superintend them.

John M. Steadman, of Brockport, N. Y., who has accepted an appointment as biologist in the agricultural department at Washington, graduated from Cornell university two years ago, and is only twenty-four years old.

Moses P. Handy, of Philadelphia, is understood, will be appointed consul general to Cairo, Egypt, vice Eugene Schuyler, deceased. Mr. Handy is president of the famous Clover Club, of Philadelphia, and is editor of the News of that city.

Henry Labouchere, referring to the increased average heights of the heroes of recent novels, says that if the novelists could only be induced to make their stories consistently shorter no one would object to the lengthening their heroes.

Prince Bismarck has recently described the journalists of Germany as "Cowards without principal or dignity." He is said to have stopped the recent abuse of himself in the press, threatening to publish a list of the writers who were formerly in his pay.

Captain Jack Crawford, the "poet-scout," is now in the employ of the Government as a special agent to suppress illicit whisky selling among the Indians. He still wears his golden locks flying from under a light felt hat of enormous dimensions.

Lady Wilde mother of Oscar, who wrote some of the best poetry and prose and some of the rankest "treason" in the old Dublin rank, has been placed on the pension list by the British Government. She has been in poverty for some time owing to the failure of her tenants to pay their rent.

One of the youngest clergymen in the country is Rev. Willard B. Thorpe, assistant to Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Stranger, New York. Mr. Thorpe is 22 years of age and looks younger. He seldom uses his manuscript in preaching. His delivery, although self-contained, is animated, and his tones are deep, mature and impressive.

Moncure D. Conway, who is at work on a life of Hawthorne, says that Hawthorne originally heard the story of Evangeline related by an Arcadian exile and intended to weave it into a romance. But he incautiously told the substance of it to one Connolly, who imparted it to Longfellow, with the intimation that the material had come from Hawthorne as a gift.

DEATH-BED SAYINGS.

Goethe: "More light."

Knock: "Now it is come."

Byron: "I must sleep now."

Charles Matthews: "I am ready."

Talua: "The worst is, I cannot see."

Arria: My Pætus, it is not painful."

Haydn: "God preserve the emperor."

Chesterfield: "Give Day Rolles a chair."

Addison: "See how a Christian can die."

Louis XVIII: "A king should die standing."

William Pitt: "Oh, my country, how I love thee!"

Rabelais: "Let down the curtain; the farce is over."

Franklin: "A dying man can do nothing easy."

Napoleon III. (to M. Cochenau): "Were you at Sedan?"

Sir Walter Scott (to his family): "God bless you all."

Lord Thurlow: "I'll be shot if I don't believe I'm dying."

Cromwell: "My desire is to make what haste I may to be gone."

Gen. Wolfe: "What! do they run already? Than I die happy."

Foutelle: "I suffer nothing, but feel a sort of difficulty in living longer."

Demonax, the philosopher: "You may go home. The show is over."

Marie Antoinette: "Farewell, my children, forever; I go to your father."

William III. of England (to his physician): "Can this last long?"

Charles II. of England: "Don't let poor Nellie starve." (Nell Gwynne).

Jefferson: "I resign my spirit to my God, my daughter to my country."

Schiller: "Many things are growing plain and clear to my understanding."

Lord Eldon: "It matters not where I am going, whether the weather be cold or hot."

Charles IX. of France: "Nurse, nurse! What murder, what blood! Oh, I have done wrong. God pardon me!"

Dr. Huter: "If I had strength to hold a pen I would write down how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die."

Columbus: "Lord, in o thy hands I command my spirit." Lady Jane Gray and Tasso also used the same words.

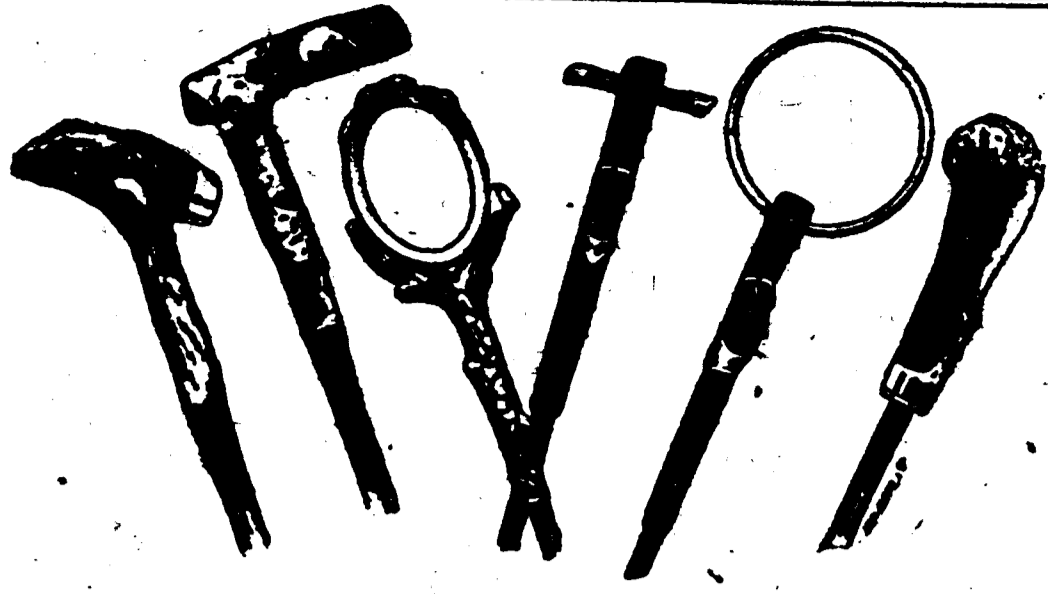
Louis XIV: "Why weep ye? Did you think I should live forever?—Then after a pause: 'I thought dying had been harder.'"

IN AND AROUND ASIA.

The Japs administer the oath by cutting the witnesses' finger and taking blood to seal the swear.

When the railway across Siberia is completed it is estimated that the tour of the world in fifty days will be feasible.

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WONDERFUL CURE

DETROIT, AUG. 24, 1890. EDITOR VISITOR'S GAZETTE: I wish to make a plain statement of a case that was of great interest to me and others. I am a molder by trade and work in Detroit. About one year ago I found my body breaking out with ulcers, with a large and angry looking one on the lower part of my bowels. I placed myself under the care of several good doctors, but none of them seemed able to cure me, especially the large ulcer, which continued getting worse all the time. To my questions as to what it was they would say it was blood poisoning from the metal I was working in. But one said it was a rose cancer and he would have to cut it out. About this time, at the suggestion of a fellow workman, I called on Dr. Nauvan, 247 Randolph street. After an examination and a few questions he said he would cure me in about a month. I thought he was mistaken, but told him to go ahead, and, strange as it may seem, just twenty-one days from the time he commenced my cancer was cured. But the doctor said it was not a cancer, and I am satisfied he was right, for I am now as healthy as I ever was, and will be pleased to tell any one what I think of the doctor's Mexican Blood Alternative that has done so much for me.

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New York Tribune. 1891.

The Tariff and the Farmer.

The Tribune will devote much space during 1891 to the Tariff as it affects the Farmer and the Mechanic.

Hon. Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, has been added to the Tribune's staff of Tariff writers for this purpose. He will, through the columns of the Tribune, devote himself to this topic, and will invite and answer questions upon points which perplex the American Farmer and Mechanic. He will also, so far as other duties will allow, attend Farmers' Institutes and agricultural gatherings the coming winter and spring, and expound the principles of the Tariff.

Those who desire the presence of Mr. Horr at Farmers' Institutes, etc., are invited to communicate promptly with The Tribune.

Young Men who wish to Succeed.

Many a man feels the lack of early direction of his energies and early inculcation of the maxims which promote the formation of character, and success in after life. Every such man would gladly see the young men of to-day better guided in youth than he was. The Tribune has planned the following series of valuable articles, which will appear in this paper only:

What shall I do? By S. S. Packard, President of Packard's Business College.

Suggestions for the Boys on the Farm who are Ambitious. By the Hon. J. H. Brigham, of Delta, Ohio, Master of the National Grange. Education without the Help of a College. By President C. K. Adams, of Cornell University. A Continuation of "How to Win Fortune." By Andrew Carnegie, whose remarkable article of 1st Spring was so full of encouragement to poor men. Multiplicity of Paying Occupations in the United States. By the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the Department of Labor.

A Talk With American Boys. By F. T. Barnum, of Bridgeport, Conn., the great American showman, Temperance Lecturer, Traveler and writer. Examples in the History of our own Country. By Gen. A. S. Webb, the gallant soldier of Gettysburg and Spottsylvania and College president. Importance of Good Manners. The views of Ward McAllister.

A College Education Good for all; what is best for those who cannot get it. By President William Fay, of University of Pennsylvania. The Tribune will print from week to week, well-considered answers to any questions which young men or women, in any part of the country, may ask.

Vital Topics of the Day.

Present Needs and Future Scope of American Agriculture. By the Hon. Jeremiah Rusk.

Proper Function of the Minority in Legislation. By the Hon. Julius C. Burrows, Kalama-zoo.

Village Improvement Associations, their practicability in Rural Districts, with the story of certain Model Villages. By the Hon. B. G. Northrop, of Clinton, Conn.

Principle in Politics and the Virtue of Courage. By the Hon. James S. Clifton, of Iowa.

Influence of the Labor Movement upon Human Progress. By Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

America's Suburban and Rural Homes. By George Foster, of New York.

Warehouses for Farm Products. By L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance.

Glauciers of the United States. By Professor Israel C. Russell, of the United States Geological Survey and explorer of Alaska.

Other Features.

During 1891 the Tribune will print a valuable series of articles, written by its own traveling correspondent, on the agriculture of the United States, with explanations of a large number of model farms. A special correspondent, a practical farmer, is now in France, visiting the farms and farm-buildings of that thirteenth of the agricultural nations of the world. He will report upon the dairy, grain, stock and other branches of French farming in illustrated articles.

Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, President of the Woman's Relief Corps, will contribute a column of notes and news to the Tribune's G. A. B. page, every week. Admirable letters of travel in the Southern States, illustrated with pictures, will be printed, describing the South as it exists to-day.

All the regular features will be continued. The Home Circle columns will be varied by frequent illustrated articles on home decorations, fashions and other subjects of intense interest to women. Written principally for people with little money.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor, the widow of Bayard Taylor, will write articles on Cookery. She is a remarkable housekeeper with scientific as well as practical knowledge of her subject. She will supply a column a week on the greatest and purest of all: the games of the home.

Foreign letters, good stories, the news of the day, the best of market reports, book reviews and literary news, witty jokes, etc., etc.

The Tribune is printed in large type and broad columns, and is the easiest paper to read in the country.

Premiums.

Premium List for 1891, containing many new and useful articles, will be sent to any applicant, free.

Prizes for Large Clubs.

Club prizes are invited to write to this office for The Tribune's new Terms to Agents.

Subscriptions.

The Weekly, \$1.00 a year; free for the rest of 1890. Semi-Weekly, \$2.00; free for the rest of 1890. Daily \$10.00. Sunday Tribune, \$2.00. Tribune Monthly, \$2.00. Sample copies free.

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