

THE PLAINDEALER.

VOLUME VIII. NO. 35.

DETROIT, MICH., JANUARY 16, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 397.

FOR HONEST ELECTIONS.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN'S POSITION IN REGARD THERETO.

The Republican Party solemnly pledged to Secure Them.—It Will Be Judged Not by Its Leaves but by Its Fruit.—Awaiting the Verdict.

Special correspondence of THE PLAINDEALER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 10.

The Republican party has solemnly covenanted with the people to secure an honest ballot for every American citizen. It has reaffirmed that covenant in five National conventions, and every state convention since '72. When the party was out of power, it plead for the control of the government, that it might do this one thing if no other. It asked for no higher privilege than to stake it all on this one question. Its leaders have sworn to it at a hundred altars, and the people have ratified the pledge at every ballot box. Before the protection of things this grand old party has ever held the protection of men. More important than revenue it has regarded right, more sacred than life it has considered liberty.

The preservation of this liberty was the great aim of Grant, while he ruled; it was on the lips of Sumner, when he died; it gave Garfield's eloquence a tongue of flame. Logan advocated it with a lover's constancy, and a martyr's zeal—and the great statesman of Maine, standing amidst the ruins of his shattered hopes attributed his defeat to an office, no one could more fitly fill, to the foul and flagrant crimes that are perpetuated upon liberty and the ballot in the South.

The Republican platform of '88 fairly rings with words of freedom. Every line flashes and thunders against the wrongs that

Miller, of South Carolina. No certificate of election will be given to a Democrat in the face of an overwhelming majority—as in the case of Langston of Virginia.

Does any honest man think that our surplus could be reduced in a better way than the accomplishment of these purposes? Again it is argued that this bill will produce bloodshed and bitterness. This is an argument, as Senator Ingalls would say, that is old enough to be retired. The friends of the Negro who always vote against him are very fond of him. They used it before the war to prevent his emancipation, during the war to prevent his enlistment, since the war to prevent his enfranchisement, and they use it now to prevent his protection. They said if the Negro was emancipated he would be exterminated. True, we have paid dear for our freedom; thousands of our race have perished under it. But we paid dear for slavery. It numbered its victims by ten thousands. They want us to make peace



CAN THEY WIN WITHOUT US? LEFT UNPROTECTED IN THE SOUTH. CAN THEY EXPECT OUR SUPPORT IN THE NORTH?

with the tiger by allowing him to eat us. To live out a miserable life by being robbed of all that makes it worth living. They forget that blood is the price of humanity's progress. That all transition periods from wrong to right—from oppression to safety—are not only attended with temporary bitterness, but are followed by permanent tranquillity.

The twenty five thousand Republican martyrs that have fallen in this cause, will have perished in vain if their blood does not purchase protection for their comrades. Ag. in it is argued that business interests in Southern enterprises will be withdrawn or lost. That is another old cry that we have heard before. God pity the nation when she is concerned in nothing but financial questions.

It was these same financial interests that clamored for peace at any price in '61. They lost money then, they will lose money now.

The National debt would not have been piled half so high, the National cemeteries been half so wide, nor the National pension roll been half so long, if instead of that cowardly clamor for compromise, they had determined to crush treason out.

The industries that are springing up all over the South will be safer; the people will be more contented in the long run under this bill than without it. Capital seldom stays where law is not respected; it is not safe where men are not safe.

The North has plastered every farm with mortgages, there is not a bank in New York that will loan money on a Mississippi plantation. Mississippi swamp angels will do more to ruin the state than Federal Election officers. It is charged that this bill will force Negro domination. The charge is in keeping with the policy of the Democratic party; to tarnish the cause of right by bringing it in contact with the Negro. It is easier to make people hate him, and then deflect the hatred to the real issue. This threat of Negro domination is as false as it is cowardly. This is a constitutional question; the Democrats are aiming to make it a race issue. A man who is robbed is concerned in recovering his property, but the law is concerned in preventing crime. The Negro has never dominated, he has never attempted to do so. In the North he holds the balance of power; does he ever trade on it for political position? Does he demand recognition anything like commensurate with his power? In the South where he does nearly all the nominating and voting, that is done by the Republican party, does he not nominate a white man in nine cases out of every ten? There are nearly fifty congressional districts in the South, that on a fair election would be Republican; from all that number he has nominated four Negroes. Three of them were elected they have each secured places for their white constituents out of all proportion to their voting strength, and I have yet to learn that one of them has sought to do anything but serve his whole constituency with fidelity.

The Negro has never asked for anything but that the fittest should rule, and that none should be oppressed. He believes the great truth uttered by Lincoln, that no man is good enough to govern another without his consent, and asserts that in the South this is always done and often by the worst of men. Negro domination is not the fear, it is only the pretext. The South

had no fear of Negro domination when she sought to lock herself in a confederacy in which the Negro outnumbered the whites two to one. She did not fear it when she robbed the cradle and the grave for recruits for the army leaving their wives and children at the mercy of this dusky throng. When the aristocrats were about to be driven from power in South Carolina, the ring to which Wade Hampton and Senator Butler belonged turned frantically to the Negro and cried out "help me, Sambo, or I perish." The Negroes outnumbered both wings of the Democratic party in South Carolina. He was promised a chance to vote. Instead of endorsing the safest candidate for the governorship why did he not put a black ticket in the field and out-vote both factions? Southern leaders do not have the least fear of Negro domination, but they make the people think they do, and they have held office and power for years by this deception.

Before the war six hundred thousand aristocrats ruled six million poor whites by fighting them with this aged scare-crow. They sent every representative to Congress from the South, and dictated what they should say and how they should vote. Southern interest and Southern cause meant slavery's interest and cause. These six million white people robbed themselves that they might not be killed by this dreadful Negro. Slavery was their worst enemy. It kept them almost as poor and ignorant as the Negro himself, and yet they voted to extend and fought to perpetuate it because they told them that if they did otherwise, the Negroes would marry their daughters.

Now they are kept solidly Democratic, nay they are armed and ranged about the polls by the artful use of that same old, always impending, but never realized fear of Negro domination. The only reason Senator Butler could give why the Tillmanites should not call the aristocrats to account for the abuse of power in South Carolina, was that if they did, the Negro would rise, rule and ruin. But Tillman didn't scare, the Democratic party did split, but the Negro as a ruler and ruler, as a dread dominator did not materialize.

We wonder how a mere handful of men could have so long controlled the South, with such a flimsy pretext, but we seem to forget that they deluded the intelligent masses of the North almost as badly. They violate the constitution, to defend Wm. Lincoln, and the flower of our Northern manhood perished. And instead of hurling defiance at the North from Montgomery and Richmond, as they did before the war; they do it across the banquet tables of New York and Boston, and the papers the next morning report that the sentiments were greeted with tremendous applause. This same old scare that was used against arming Negroes so far back as the Revolution, that enabled six hundred thousand to rule six millions, that has purchased toleration for crimes, that no other government under the sun permits, that gives to one Southerner six times the voting power of one Northerner, this phantom of Negro domination has done it all. Under this spell conjured by these southern masters of the black art, the North sits nerveless and palsied. Let her make the slightest effort to shake off this spell and a score of Southern Congressmen spring to their feet to give her another dose of that deadly opiate labeled Negro domination. That one little trick of persistently crying domination every where and at all times has brought renown and fame to thousands of third and fourth class men, who otherwise had never been heard of beyond their country. It is worth more to the Democratic party than ten speeches from Mills and Carlisle on the tariff.

The fear of amalgamation, is another one of the reasons this brave, proud, dominant and every consistent Anglo-Saxon race, condescends to give against the passage of the law to prevent ballots from being stolen. Just what connection a pure ballot has with pure blood I confess I am unable to see. Perhaps those who have contributed largely to the impurity of both, will be kind enough to show. Amalgamation simply means inter-marriage and inter-marriage implies the consent of both parties. Any contact other than inter-marriage would be rape or adultery, the punishment for the one is the penitentiary and the penalty for the other is the gallows.

They tell us there is a gulf so wide, and a prejudice so unrelenting and unforgiving that races cannot even be friends. What power there is in this Lodge bill to overcome this fierce antagonism and produce amalgamation, no one has vouchsafed to say. Much of this talk is done by men who have done precious little to prevent the races from amalgamating and all of it shows a lack of knowledge of the Negro, and a contemptible want of confidence in the white race. We were content to be black, but the Southern whites never rested until they painted over a million of their children, olive, yellow and brown.

Before the war the South boasted that one Southerner could whip three Yankees, they could not do it at Gettysburg, and they said they did not want to try any longer at Appomattox, but they are doing it now, they have been doing it since '78 and they will continue to do it until some effective election law is passed. Ballots count for more than bayonets in the long run and one illiterate swamp-angel can go up to a congressional ballot box, nullify the vote of ex Presidents Hayes and Cleveland, and still have a vote cast for himself. The South doesn't want to withdraw from the Union again, she finds it less risky, more effective and profitable to fight from the inside. To get mileage for going up into the dome to break a quorum, and draw five thousand dollars a year for

sitting in their seats, and saying "we are not here." But for a Republican Senate Congressman Mills would have done the North more harm, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, than he could have done as colonel of the best Confederate regiment. Until now the North has been wronged more than injured by this undue power the South enjoy. But let the democratic party get full possession of the government, and some such free trade measure as the Mills bill, will preach a powerful sermon for fair elections. The practices of the South to control elections not only wrongs the North but injures the South as well. Injures her financially, intellectually and morally. It makes men buy more guns than hoes or shovels, more bullets than books. It keeps them ranged around ballot boxes when they should be at work in the fields. It turns their thoughts from how to develop the splendid



THE PRICE OF HIS ALLEGIANCE. THE AFRO-AMERICAN'S REWARD FOR HIS REPUBLICANISM.

resources of the South, to how to surpress and crush the poor black man.

It is idle to talk of these evils righting themselves, the tendency of evil is to go from bad to worse. There is no moral power to originate a reform, the temptation to steal must first be removed before ever a tendency towards honesty can be developed. It will have to be impossible for them to rob the ballot box, before it will be possible to teach them that it is wrong to rob it.

They now acknowledge that slavery was wrong, but the North had to take away the slaves before they did it. Nothing can be hoped from their leaders, they have no desire for fair elections, and if they had, they have no ability to secure them. They have led the people too far along the line to halt them. It would be political suicide for any of them to attempt it; and Southern politicians, are not given to self destruction. The South has only had second class leadership, that led by a following, a mob can never be led in any other way.

Grady with all his popularity once tried to save a poor man from being lynched and came near sharing his fate. He was hanged in effigy, as a warning against officiousness, and he took it.

If the gentlemen who hope so much from leaving the South alone, knew the power the practice of election frauds has galloped and the weakness of the forces they look for to counteract it, they would know that nothing but outside assistance, co-operating with the best elements within these states could ever restore and preserve the purity of the ballot. The South cannot and will not purify its own ballot box and yet I would be doing these people wrong to give the impression that among them there are not many honest liberty loving people, who are ashamed and weary of the violence and fraud that attend many of their elections. Large numbers of them do desire a new era, they do want to accord the Negro all the social, political and business forces that would be massed against them.

The enemies of the Election bill have forced a consideration of the result if this bill passes. Have those who may now be halting between two opinions, fully considered the result if it does not pass? It has been tabled and may die there. Some one may call it a draw but it will not be considered a draw in the South. They will regard it as a final and triumphant victory for fraud; a victory all the greater because not now by Democrats but for them, because the Republican party goes down defeated at the same time. The effect of such action will be to serve notice to the South, that she may outrage the suffrage with impunity.

A Republican Senate will say to her "after the fullest investigation with the knowledge of all the crimes that are perpetrated, and all the pledges we made to prevent them not, with the staring unmistakable opinions of the people, as expressed at the polls in '88 we have deliberately decided to allow murderers to proceed with their murders, and thieves with their stealing. Better a thousand times had this bill never been recommended by the President, nor passed by the House, better for your honor, for the North that will become more cringing for the South that will become more audacious, a thousand times better that not a word had ever been said about the subject. It would solidify the Democratic party and split our own.

(Continued on Page 3.)

"BILLY SMITH'S" TALKS.

GOOD MINISTERS CROWDED BACK INTO THE CORNER IN THE SOUTH.

Prof. Price is Undoubtedly Right.—The Standing North and in Some of the Other States.

To the Editor of THE PLAINDEALER.

ARTICLE II.

Sir: Prof. Price is in a position to know much upon the matter and undoubtedly had figures to back him when he said that not more than 2,000 of the 10,000 colored preachers in the South has undergone any preparation. By the term preparation he undoubtedly meant "school training." There is no reason for doubting the accuracy of his estimate. Suppose that there are 2,000 who are trained for the work of the ministry, half of this number are from inferior schools and were spoiled in the training. The South does not want an educated colored ministry, the white people do not favor it and the colored people prevent it. The best educated and most gentlemanly colored ministers in the South not ten are men of good, sound education. Do you want to know how colored ministers measure ability. At Wilberforce last year fifty ministerial trustees refused to confer the title of D. D. upon the Rev. Frank Grimke and yet with yells and hurrahs bestowed it upon the Rev. M. E. Bryant, editor of the Southern Recorder.

The Rev. Bryant is a good natured, easy-going sort of a man and the boys like him; the Rev. Grimke is one of the ripest scholars of the race, holds high standards and lives nobly, the boys don't like him. The Rev. W. D. Johnson, D. D. is a scholar possessed of rare mind and profound attainments, he is fought, opposed, maligned and crowded down, white men vastly his inferior have been pushed to the front. The Southern men as a rule have very inadequate notions of true education as is shown by the promiscuous manner in which they vote titles upon persons.

The Southern ministry is truly active, aggressive and earnest, it numbers within its rank many grand missionaries, many great money-raisers and it honors them, but it has very few good pastors. By reading the Southern church organs you can see the prevailing character. The articles are most always either church news or personal controversy. A Rev. T. Harvey Jones of Texas recently occupied an entire column in personal abuse of some brother who had offended him. I read the papers pretty closely and while I have often seen such articles from his pen, I have never noticed one written by him upon any impersonal subject of a scholarly nature. He is a fair sample of the majority who contribute, indeed, any other kind of writers seldom appear in the columns of the various church organs in the South. A church organ certainly is a good reflector of the dominant character of its supporters. Ministerial delegates to great church conventions are certainly supposed to be representatives of the majorities. The South almost invariably sends men of action, men of executive ability, but it seldom sends a scholar. From all of these fragments of evidence it is safe to conclude that Prof. Price is right and that education is not a Southern epidemic.

In a hundred cities in the South great churches are pastored by inferior men while in little towns in the woods are men vastly their superiors in all the essential qualities of pastor.

The North is not much better off in its number of prominent ministers who are scholars and polished gentlemen as well. The largest churches in St. Louis are pastored by men who have not even a good English education and who know comparatively nothing about theology. The entire state of Missouri has but five educated colored ministers, Kansas is no better off, Illinois has but eighteen Iowa has but four. The Rev. Dr. Jannifer, the Rev. Dr. Jackson and the Rev. Thompson are the only pastors in Chicago who have had any systematic training in theology. The Rev. Reynolds was trained as a lawyer and by subsequent study has become a first-class theologian. The Rev's. Laws and DeBaptiste both have small churches in little towns while many illiterate men hold big city churches. This state of things indicates that the people are not yet able to appreciate first-class preachers. Bishop Brown, Bishop Payne and a few other A. M. E. bishops have shown much courage in setting aside the requests of ignorant majorities and appointing suitable men to the more prominent churches. In all cases where this course has been pursued the more intelligent minorities have been encouraged and have fully sustained the bishop's appointments. There is no city where there is a strong colored church that would not sustain a fit pastor.

The pastor of the great Metropolitan church at Washington, D. C., has no other recommendation than his gift as a singer. The Baptists have not got twenty prominent men who are educated with special reference to the ministry.

The colored churches have many splendid ministers who are preachers as missionaries and as church builders but the percentage of competent pastors is beyond all doubt much lower even than that fixed by either Prof. Washington and Bishop Payne or Prof. Price.

"BILLY SMITH."



WILL THEY DARE TO DO RIGHT? WILL THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY BATTLE UP THAT MALIGNANT MINORITY?

are committed against the suffrage. In selecting their standard bearer the party choose a stalwart of the stalwarts. One whose utterances had left no room for doubt as to where he stood and would stand on this question against all policy and pressure.

Thus committed, the Republican party appealed to the country and was elected by an overwhelming majority. The three branches of the government were placed in its power. Did the enemies of honest elections do this? The Republican party was not only pledged to honest elections—but elected to secure them.

True to his pledge the President recommended and the House true to its constituents has passed a Federal Election bill. Is it in the citadel of republicanism that it is to be repudiated? Is it among the colleagues of Hoar, Edmunds, Spooner, Blair, Everts and Ingalls that it is to be assassinated? The enemies of this Bill, have fought it, with daring and desperate courage; arguments, threats and prejudice all have been used. The strongest and worst passions that slumber in the Anglo Saxon heart have been aroused and hurled against it. It remains to be seen whether the Republican party has the courage and the honor to withstand the onslaught. The enemies of the bill argue first that it will cost too much—as well close all prisons, discharge all police and allow criminals to prey upon the innocent with impunity, because to punish them will cost too much. The cost will depend upon the Democrats; if they stop stealing ballots, it will cost nothing. It will cost no more than will be necessary to secure honest elections. This bill neither creates, alters or amends, nor destroys the rights of the people; it only preserves them. Its object is to see to it, that what they drop in the ballot box, shall be considered their deliberate judgment upon the question at issue.

Under its provisions, no ballot boxes will be stolen, and no candidate be murdered to keep the thief from being punished, as in the case of John M. Clayton, of Arkansas. No ballots one sixteenth of an inch too short will be thrown out as in the case of

The Detroit Plaindealer.

Published Weekly Friday.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

By mail or carrier, per annum, \$1.50
6 months, .75
Three months, .40

Entered at the Post Office at Detroit, Mich., as second-class matter.
THE PLAINDEALER COMPANY Publishers Tribune Building, Room 115

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

DETROIT, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, '91.

Now that the election bill is again before the Senate let no time be lost in framing and passing such a law.

WRAPPED up in the claks of their own selfish interests, certain Republican members of the United States Senators are doing more harm to the Republican party than all the efforts of the opposing parties.

Such disregard of the protection of the rights of the citizen, as displayed by some Republican Senators, is doing a great deal to remove the odium which generally attaches to all Afro-Americans, who give their political allegiance to the Democratic party.

PROF. J. C. PRICE writes on "the Negro and Society" in the January Forum. There is perhaps a great deal in the position which he assumes, of what is new in argument to the majority of the American people. THE PLAINDEALER'S greatest opposition lies in the use of the word "Negro" by the President of the Afro-American League, who cannot ever get it capitalized when the great dailies report his speeches.

IT HAS BEEN a source of wonder to THE PLAINDEALER why those men who were elected and accepted the position of members of the Executive Committee of the Afro-American League for their respective states and have done nothing, accepted the position. It seems to THE PLAINDEALER that those gentlemen would have reflected greater credit upon themselves and upon the movement, if they had declined to accept an office whose functions they had no idea of filling.

AN ORGANIZATION similar in nature to the Afro-American League has been organized in the State of Washington. For some reason or other it prefers to hold aloof from the National organization at the present time. The fact that they thought the National convention met at Knoxville in February instead of July may have influenced them. However let it be it may, that the league in the far Northwest may grow, flourish, and be of great value in its line of work is the sincere wish of THE PLAINDEALER.

SINCE THE conflicts that occurred between the Indians and the troops, a great deal has been said about the treachery of the former, and their complete extermination has been advocated by some. When the treachery on the part of the government toward the Indians, and the Nation's centuries of dishonor not alone towards them but to other people in the Republic is considered, are not the acts of the Indians, merely a retributive act on the nation for its past. The treachery and cruelty of savages pales before the cold-blooded treachery and cruelty of civilization.

THE Republican hosts of the state are being urged to awake and marshal themselves for the spring contest when a Supreme Justice and two Regents are to be elected. All evidence since Governor Luco appointed the Hon. EDWARD CAHILL to the Supreme Court, vacancy shows that he made no mistake. Judge Cahill's record for the few months he occupied the bench shows untiring zeal, coupled with fidelity to justice, beside his thorough capability. The unfortunate circumstance of the recent election carried Judge CAHILL down with the rest, now the people should show their confidence in him by giving him an unanimous re-nomination.

Now Senator QUAY, who is responsible for the delay of the United States Senate in taking up the Election's bills, has introduced a measure of like kind. It differs from Senator HOAR's in that in the case when a writ of Habeas Corpus is issued. The President is empowered when necessary to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus and employ the armed forces of the country for the enforcement of the law and the protection of Federal offices. If the Senator succeeds in getting his measure through before March 4th which is doubtful, or makes a great effort to aid the passage of the Hoar bill which is now in a bad way, and succeeds, much of the criticism and odium that has been heaped upon him will be forgotten by the people who will be grateful for the passage of a measure of such vital interests to the existence of the Republic.

THE CHICAGO Tribune has just had an intimate acquaintance with the methods of Mississippi, that should convince all

reasonable men that there is much lacking in the civilization of that state. It wasn't the "sassy Negro" this time who must be kept down that Southern civilization must live. A white Republican is murdered in cold blood amid the applause of the hour ben populace over the barbarous and heartless act. Then a reporter merely searching for the facts is jilted on pretense and warned at the price of his life to leave and be left. Does the Chicago Tribune think that such a place could have a fair election? Is there any question of the need of a National Election law for such places? There are a few papers that have tried the Tribune's plans, notably, the Detroit News but to no benefit. They have discarded all the evidence they sought to acquire and still raise their voices in excuse of bourbon methods. Notwithstanding all the cowardice and temporizing on the part of many Northerners, the condition of things in the South cannot much longer remain without bloodshed.

THE DETROIT Tribune has an appropriate cartoon representing the present state of the Senate, in a silver dollar obscuring the sun of liberty. The senate has been untrue to its pledges to the people and it will not be long ere some of its members will realize the mistake they have made. In view of the attitude of the Senate an interview with Col. J. S. CLARKSON is opportune on the question of Republican promises and a National Election law, he said:

"The Republican party has declared in every National platform since 1873 in favor of such a measure, and in its last platform it made this its first and paramount pledge of honor. This R-publican Congress has given it the first chance in eighteen years to redeem the pledge. It has now, in the sufficient trinity of a Republican Senate, a Republican House and a Republican President, both the power to keep and the renewed duty to fulfill the covenant. Time has not lessened, but, instead, increased, the need of law. The South has sought, by enacting a force bill in almost every Southern State, to nullify the universal suffrage amendments to the National Constitution, and, even while a Republican Senate has been hesitating to approve the bill of the Republican House, the State of Mississippi, through a constitutional convention illegally convoked, has boldly disfranchised the colored voters among its citizens. The million of voters in the South now practically disfranchised are disfranchised not because they are Negroes but because they are R-publicans."

"The Republican duty, under the conscience of the party, sealed by the blood of half a million men in war, is to keep its covenants equally with the black men and the Nation, and protect as citizens the people it freed as slaves. If it does not do it, now that it has the full power and opportunity, it will die, and will deserve to die, for lack of courage and honor to live. For this is not merely, nor even mainly, a Southern question now. It has ceased to be that. It is now a question, open before the world, whether or not a million of free citizens can be successfully disfranchised in a Republic. To the R-publican party it is a question whether with supreme power to do and supreme duty to do, it is too cowardly to protect and insure in their legal right a million of its own legal voters. It may betray the Negro but if it does, it will betray itself still more. For, aside from its duty under conscience to the Negroes of the South, the Republican party finds its power now in almost all the large Republican States of the North continued to it by the Negroes' help. If the black men of the South are to be abandoned every drop of honest Negro blood in the land will resent it. Negro voters now hold the balance of power in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, Iowa and other Northern States and they would naturally, and quickly and surely, let the party feel the smiting power of an angered and outraged race. Therefore, it is a Northern as well as a Southern question in practical politics, and every R-publican in the United States Senate who owes an honorable man's allegiance to his party, and does not share in the modern arrogance of thinking that the power of personal wealth may safely give him independence of party, will stand by the party's life and honor on this momentous question."

UPON the action of the United States senators that voted to shelve the Elections bill for the financial measures, Afro-Americans all over this Republic whenever the opportunity offers should mete out such condemnation as such a cowardly impolitic act deserves. The hypocrisy of the Republican Senate is shown up very clearly in its attitude toward the real interests of the Nation, and shows the folly of sending rich men solely as representatives to that body. They subordinate, as in this particular instance, the fundamental principles of the Republic, in many cases to their own special interests and such men are not fit to control any representative body. The action of the Republican party all over the country as it exhibits itself before March 4, 1891, as regards the action of the Senate, will determine the conduct of the Afro-American as a political force North in all future great political contests. The breach has been opened. The Republican Senate has widened it, and the Afro-American will no longer present an unbroken front in the interests of the Republican party

Mr. Jack Mowry the merchant tailor of Salisbury, N. C., is worth \$30,000.

MAKES A VERY LOW BOW.

A New Correspondent at the National Capital Extends its Greetings.

Special correspondence to THE PLAINDEALER. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In taking up my rusty quill after a short rest from labors very humbly and toilsome performed in other journalistic fields, it affords me pleasure to make a very low bow to the readers of THE PLAINDEALER and to extend to you my hearty greetings. In my reading of THE PLAINDEALER the last five years I have always looked forward for it week after week as the leading Afro-American journal of the world, and that you have so nobly sustained the Editors in their efforts to furnish a representative journal is evidence to my mind that you have the proper race pride that is destined to settle all "problems" concerning us, and would solve them if a hundred times more difficult. Three things will advance any people, and those are race pride, race morals, and race industry. Without them progress as a race is impossible. With them the adverse forces of the whole world cannot hold us down. These three qualities are as necessary to an individual as to a race and as the proportion of individuals possessing them increases we are able to see the advantages of the people. Take the most ignorant heathen and make him believe that God has made him as good as any other man, let him be moral, and willing to work sixteen hours and sleep eight and he will make more success in anything he undertakes than any other man lacking in these qualities, even if he can string his ancestry in an unbroken line of great men for a thousand years.

I believe a majority of those whom I address possess these race qualities of pride, morality and industry and whatever can encourage you in those lines and at the same time add to your general information will be forthcoming in an humble way from this city of monuments, politicians and bicycles.

Senator Morgan of Alabama said the other day in the Senate, that there were more intelligent Afro-Americans including those in the professions, in offices and in business in this city, than in any other city of the world. Senators from down that way don't always tell the truth about the race and whether we shall accept this statement or not we must have had some reasons for making it. It will therefore be in the lines of the plans laid out to give you an insight into the Afro-American problems as they are being solved in this the National Capital.

With this purpose in view if I tramp on anybody's toe I beg his pardon. If I point out a dark spot and it happens to be under some man's coat I shall not consider that I have done any harm. While your "correspondent" believes that the "pen is mightier than the sword" on all ordinary occasions, if he finds it necessary he will abandon that theory and try the other side. THOMAS J. GALLOWAY

A Recommendation.

To the Editor of THE PLAINDEALER. Sir: recently by the courtesy of its members I attended a business meeting of the Detroit Savings and Industrial Association, a corporation of Afro-Americans operating under the joint investment laws of Michigan. The association is composed of some of our best and most substantial citizens, and its work is done on purely conservative business principles. For a long time we have felt the necessity of a corporation of this character which would give us a business status in the community and a legitimate profit. We cannot hope to accumulate rapidly simply as wage earners, especially where the wages are in a majority of cases with us reduced to a minimum. Every one who has studied the interests of the race, has learned that we need to supplement intellectual and moral culture with wealth to become the peer of the other races. We must secure a firm financial basis. We must get an interest in the soil. The thrift and energy of these gentlemen who have had the courage to take this initiatory step in a co-operative business cannot be too highly commended. The capital stock is \$10,000 and the shares are limited. We heartily recommend this association to any one who desires to invest in a safe co-operative business. JAMES M. HENDERSON. Detroit, Jan. 9th.

The Black Wins.

The "service boys" employed on the different floors of the Baldwin Hotel, of San Francisco, were treated to a rather unpleasant surprise on New Year's day. There were eight youths working in this capacity in the building, their duties being to attend to the wants of the guests on the floors on which they were stationed. They were all white boys and they did not know that there was any feeling against them on the part of the proprietor on account of their race or color. Indeed, it is not yet demonstrated that such is the fact but each of the eight were dismissed on Thursday and Afro-Americans were put in their places. Inquiry at the Baldwin last evening as to the cause of the change only drew forth the reply: "Order of Mr. Baldwin."

\$50,000,000 Wanted

Senator Teller at the request of an organization of Washington, D. C., has introduced a bill in Congress asking the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to certain agents to be named hereafter \$50,000,000 to secure land in Southern California for the permanent settlement of Afro-Americans who wish to establish a colony, the money to be returned to the government with interest in 40 years.

Custer's Last Charge.

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

The Scientific American, published by Munn & Co., New York, presents weekly to its readers the best and most reliable record of various improvements in machinery, while the scientific progress of the country can in no way be gleaned so well as by the regular perusal of its pages.

THIRTY-THIRD DEGREE.

Appointments Made by the Sovereign Grand Commandery.

The Supreme council of the thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons for the Southern and Western Masonic Jurisdiction, the sovereign grand commander, Thornton Andrew Jackson, has announced the following appointments: Drillard W. Dempsey, thirty-third, of Chicago, deputy of the state of Illinois; James Lewis, thirty-third, of New Orleans deputy for Louisiana; Dr. E. A. Williams thirty-third, of New Orleans, deputy for Texas and Mississippi; Richard Howard Gleaves, thirty-third, of Washington, D. C. deputy for the District of Columbia; Bishop J. H. Hood, thirty-third, of Fayetteville, N. C. deputy for North Carolina; Lemuel G. Griffin, of Baltimore, deputy for Maryland; Edward P. Overall, thirty-third, of Orono, deputy for Nebraska; Dr. William T. Payton, thirty-third, of Louisville, deputy for Kentucky; Thomas Andrew Jackson, thirty-third of Kansas City, deputy for Missouri; Peter Harris, thirty-third of Kansas City, deputy for Arkansas; Richard Mason Hancock, thirty-third, of Chicago, deputy for Wisconsin; William Lyman Darrow, thirty-third, of Chicago, deputy for Minnesota; Robert C. Waring, thirty-third, of Chicago, deputy for Michigan; John W. Dunmore, thirty-third of Chicago, deputy for Kansas; Samuel B. Brooks, thirty-third, of Cleveland, deputy for Ohio; the Rev. William Henry Hillery, thirty-third, of San Francisco, deputy for California; Joseph A. Buoy, thirty-second, Ky West. Fla. deputy for Florida; John George Jones, thirty-third, of Chicago, deputy for Colorado, Iowa, Indiana, North and South Dakota, Montana, and Idaho.

BY WHAT GRAMMATICAL RULE.

Two Afro-Americans Resent An Insult to The Race.

Somebody in Chester, Pa., is responsible for an exhibition of very poor taste. At a meeting of the school board of which two of the members are Afro-Americans, Professor Storie read from the report of one of the teachers the number of boys, then the number of girls, and added one colored girl. Messrs Burrill and Watts, the two Afro-American members naturally felt indignant at this gratuitous insult and demanded an explanation or an apology. The addle-headed professor who had so signally proven his deficiency in sense and manners excused himself on the ground that it was so written on the blank. Messrs Burrill and Watts have since written an open letter in which they say of Professor Storie: "He read the number of males and the number of females, and then added one colored girl. This statement excluded the colored girl from both sexes, and made her neither male or female, which is the first time in the history of this world that such an exclusion was ever made. This may be the way things are done in some States, but not in Pennsylvania, and we had to find out what grammar made such an exclusion."

ENTERPRISE VS. PREJUDICE.

It's the Almighty Dollar That Proves the Antidote.

In Indianapolis the silly prejudice which once prevented Afro-Americans from being employed by white contractors in some branches of labor is now a thing of the past, carpenters especially of both races are employed by many of the contractors. The brick layers however are not as progressive as the carpenters and still refuse to work with Afro-Americans but enterprising men of the race have themselves become contractors and furnish employment for men of their own race. They find no difficulty in getting work for them as most of them are fine work men and it is an edifying spectacle to see white work men who refused to work on a building with a black man a few years ago, now seeking employment from him.

TO WORK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.

Southern Afro-Americans Going to California.

R. C. O. Benjamin has arranged plans for a large immigration of Afro-Americans to California this year. Many big fruit growers of the San Joaquin valley have agreed to take families as the children will be as valuable in picking grapes as they are in picking cotton. Benjamin has arranged to have 1200 there by next April and twelve families are enroute there now. They come from the coast of North and South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama. Afro-Americans who are working on the big Santa Anita ranch owned by Baldwin have given perfect satisfaction.

SPORTING NOTES.

Fred Brown and Geo. Hall furnished amusement to a large number, who enjoy slugging matches at Hilsendegen block Wednesday night on the occasion of Jack Lynch's benefit. During the four three minute rounds which they fought, both were very active and blood flowed freely from each of them. Brown, however, seemed to have the best of it, and would have won in the third round, had not time been called a little sooner than it should have been.

Hamilton won more money last season than any other jockey in America. He is very wealthy and is to be married Jan. 23 to Miss Annie C. Wesley the step daughter of Frank Estell who himself is well fixed. Isaac Murphy is to act as best man and the wedding will be celebrated with much grandeur.

Peter Jackson is a member of the General Gordon Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of Sidney. He is probably the only pugilist that belongs to the order.

June Dennis light-weight champion is in the California insane asylum.

The Willing Workers will meet Thursday Jan. 23, at the residence of Mrs. J. L. Martin, 361 Croham street.

TRY IT FOR AWHILE

THE PLAINDEALER

52 WEEKS FOR \$1.50

12 Complete New Novels to all Subscribers during the year 1891.

You should not be without a good RACE PAPER. It is your duty to keep posted on the "doings of the race."

To convince you that THE PLAINDEALER is all that is claimed for it, if you will send your name and address a sample copy will be sent you FREE, then, if you want to try it for a year, it will cost but \$1.50, a trifle more than three cents a copy. Or we will send it 3 MONTHS on trial to new subscribers (only) for 35 CENTS.

Two-cent stamps taken. Liberal commissions to canvassers and agents. Correspondence solicited.

Address all communications and make all monies payable to The Plaindealer Co., DETROIT, MICH.

A VARIETY OF THINGS

The Selma Cycloce notes with satisfaction, that where as, ten years ago, the council chamber of that place was crowded with Afro-Americans, just after the holidays, who in their efforts to enjoy the holiday season had allowed liberty to degenerate into license and merriment to become rivalry and dissipation, now the holidays are spent in quiet amusements, with a noticeable absence of drunkenness and brawling. It is in these lines that improvements is most valuable to the race. And since here it depends alone upon our own efforts, it should be constant and rapid, that we may speedily take from our enemies one of the weapons they use most freely against us.

Whenever an Afro-American is guilty of a heinous or even petty crime the reading public are soon given possession of it in every detail, together with deductions as the race hand natural bent toward vice. On the other many notable things done by members of this same race that are merely mentioned.

Here is a bit of news that reads like fiction. "A Negro back driver in Macon, Ga., drove a big man to his home and received in payment what he thought to be two dimes and a nickel. After a while, when he was balancing his cash, he found a \$5 gold piece among his coins. He at once remembered where he had gotten it, and as he could not find the blind man, he carried it to the city official to be turned over to its owner."

Such a man is a rarity in any race or community, yet the Afro-American has its proportion of thoroughly honest men whose good qualities are seldom discussed or mentioned.

The Cleveland World says in speaking of an Afro-American novelist that the debut of members of the race in the field of literature is an evidence of rapid advancement. It then adds that the highest intellectual advancement yet attained is "exhibited in Toussaint L'Overture and the Hon. Frederick Douglass, men of great talent but not of genius." Had the World paid much attention to the Afro-American's progress, it would have known that they have many books of merit on the market. There is another fact that many men overlook. While all ages have had talented men, there are not as many men of genius as certain articles would lead one to imagine. However L'Overture and Douglass are men of genius if Washington and Gladstone be men of such capacity.

The young people of St. Matthews church have organized a new society, whose object will be to liquidate the debt on the mission house. Next week some time they will open with an entertainment at Queen of Sheba hall. Following that, they will resume the mite socials which will be held at the homes of the members. These socials are said to have been very popular a few years ago.

The names of the gentlemen who donated the bell to Ebenezer church are, Robert Crosby, Henry Williams, Wm. Price, Rufus Johnson, Reuben Moore, Wm. Smith, Geo. Smeadley and Edwin Pierson.

Bertha White, who shot Fanny Tascas, was arraigned in the police court last Wednesday morning, but the case was set for Friday, Jan. 23.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Daniel, of 478 Hastings street, was buried last Friday afternoon.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE PLAIN DEALER always for sale at the following places:

Aaron Lapp, 496 Hastings street.
John Williams, 81 Croghan street.
Smith and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
Little Herrmann, 84 Croghan street.
J. L. Smith, 417 Hastings street.
Jones and Brewer, 337 Antoine street.
Wm. Burnett 29 Monroe avenue.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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.

Mr. Fred Brown the pugilist has gone to St. Clair.

Mrs. Hattie Williams has been very ill since Jan. 1.

Revival services are being held at Ebenezer church.

Mr. Roman Johnson of Division street has gone to Ypsilanti.

Miss Emma Wilkinson who has been visiting in Chatham, is home again.

Mr. John Bush, of Seventh street entertained Mr. David Moore at tea Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Albert Reed went to Ann Arbor last week to visit her mother and brother who have been quite ill.

Mr. James L. Turner has returned to the city after spending a few weeks with his parents, at Dayton, O.

Mrs. Hackley, of Howell, spent Monday and Tuesday in the city, the guest of Mrs. Ann Smith of Catherine street.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Bay City, who has been quite ill at the home of Mrs. Postal Smith, on Antoine street, is improving.

Mrs. E. Delaney, who has been quite ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. E. McCoy, on Lincoln avenue is slowly recovering.

Messrs John Parker and Henry Lawrence of Chatham, returned home last Friday after spending a few days with Mr. Wm. Denny.

Mrs. John H. Brown, of Toledo, was in the city Wednesday and returned home yesterday. She was the guest of Mrs. Postle Smith.

The Rev. John M. Henderson of Bethel church has returned from Chicago with his wife and family and is now "at home" at the church parsonage, 65 Watson-st.

The installation meeting of the Ladies Relief Corps, of John Brown Post, did not occur as was previously announced on account of the absence of the new officers.

The Washington Pilot says that Mrs. John Langston and Miss Carter, of Detroit, have been the recipients of many hospitalities from their friends in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. E. Hamilton, of Fort street east has returned from Cleveland where she was summoned on account of the death of her brother, Henry Forbs which occurred last Friday.

Madam Dickson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is prepared to furnish at 205 Orleans, dresses and cloaks in the latest style on short notice at reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A surprise was tendered Mrs. J. C. Embury, Ypsilanti at the residence of her sister Mrs. R. Blakemore, on Beaubien street last Monday evening. A large number of friends were present.

Mrs. Noah Anthony has returned from Indianapolis where she has been visiting relatives. Her train narrowly escaped a collision and she has not yet entirely recovered from the shock.

Mrs. H. Rice died suddenly at her home 86 Clinton street last Wednesday morning. The deceased was a member of Good Samaritan lodge, and of the Ladies Relief Corps, John Brown Post, G. A. R.

The Rev. James M. Henderson, P. E., left the city Thursday to visit the various charges under his jurisdiction. He reports a larger increase in the value of the church property, in the conference, than ever before.

Last week Wednesday, Mr. William Sanford was stricken with an acute attack of lumbago which confined him to his house. Worse to him than his aches and pains was the fact that he was unable to attend church and Sunday school last Sunday.

The installation of officers of the Knights of Pythias which was announced to take place on the 23rd inst. will take place at their hall, 63 Michigan avenue to-night. The new officers are, H. T. Toliver, P. C., Wm. G. Berry, C. C., J. L. Martin, Vice C., Rev. J. H. Holland, P. E. M. Rector, K. R. and S., Wm. H. Hunter, M. F., Wm. Randolph, M. of Ex.

Madam Preston the elocutionist who has undertaken to raise \$30,000 to build a school in Sierra Leone, Africa, has been quite successful so far. She left last week with her daughter for the Western part of the state to give entertainments for this purpose. As soon as she hears from Dr. Derrick, under whose direction she is working, she expects to visit the East.

Quarterly meeting services at Ebenezer church last Sunday were well attended. Rev. James M. Henderson, presiding elder occupied the pulpit both morning and afternoon, preaching able sermons. In the evening Rev. E. Gregory, of Cass county, conducted the services. A number of pastors from other churches were present in the afternoon and among those who assisted Rev. Alexander were Rev. John M. Henderson, of Bethel, Rev. R. H. Masterson, of Windsor, and Rev. N. N. Phares. The total offering was twenty-seven dollars.

Glances Here and There.

IF THERE is one thing more than another which convinces the Glimmer of the total depravity of inanimate objects it is the uncertainty of the ordinary kerosene lamp to fulfil its mission. Of course there are times when the best regulated light giver has excuse for failure of service. When you neglect to fill it with oil, forget to change the wick or put off cleaning the burner till some other time it has just cause for resenting your carelessness and generally does by "going out" when you are most anxious to have it burn.

But there are other days when you get up with the determination to see to those lamps the first thing. So you clean the bowls and fill them with oil, boil the burners, change the wicks and trim them, and polish the globes. When evening comes, serene in the consciousness of duty well performed, you light them expecting of course to be repaid for your morning work by a steady bright light, but alas for human hopes. The new wick catches and wont turn up or else it sputters and wont burn, or the chimney not thoroughly dried, cracks and falls in atoms at your feet. Then if you are an ordinary human being you give vent to a few expressions not meant for publication, but if you belong to the elect you go out and do your first work all over again and think what your scruples forbid your saying.

SO many improvements are being made in the Post office, that the most persistent grumbler will begin to think after awhile, the old building was not quite past redemption. The latest departure is the erection of a circular form of three steps around the paper case. Patrons of this portion of the office who Zuecheus-like are small of stature, will especially welcome this new device. The attempt to reach a box at the top row of the circle of boxes over a lot of mail bags by means of a rickety block of steps and a few hooks protruding from the flat wall might have been a very amusing sight for the spectators, but the performer not being up in athletic feats found it quite the contrary. The small boy who always prefers to risk life and limb in the performance of his duties will vote this latest improvement tame, but, people who have regards to the sort of figure they cut before the public will thank Postmaster Hance for this new evidence of his interest in their comfort.

DID you ever take time to study the various characters, one meets every day on our business streets? It is an interesting study. There is the business man looking neither to the right or left, but as if straight into the future; he walks as if every moment meant so many dollars. Then there is the literary man, oblivious of all around he moves in the attitude of thought. There is the dune whose dainty dress makes him conspicuous. He ogles every body and imagines every one else is returning the compliment. There is the joker with his leisure gait and expectant air ready to meet a fellow of the same feather for a guffaw. There is the tramp leaning against the nearest railing or sauntering down the street with a don't care air. These are conspicuous characters that one meets with daily, and the occupation of each can be read at a glance such is the power of habit. Among the feminine sex is the shopping woman, the woman of fashion on parade and the unfortunate whose calling is as indelibly stamped on her countenance as if written in bold faced letters.

The Home Oil Co.

For exercising the privilege of an employer in discharging an incompetent or neglectful employe considerable comment has been passed upon the Home Oil Co. This comment in itself is harmless but in that it has been brought about by false representation somewhat to its disadvantage it has been led to make the following statement: About eight months ago a number of young men made up their minds to start up a co-operative enterprise, and for this purpose fifteen of them banded together, and began to look around for some investment that promised the surest and quickest returns. They finally decided to put a wagon on the road to supply kerosene and gasoline to customers. Each contributed his share to purchase an outfit, and Mr. David Brown was secured as superintendent and driver at a salary of \$10 per week.

Notwithstanding their bright prospects the venture was a losing one from the start and has been ever since for the company. The constant drain on members to square weekly losses caused some to drop out, others taking their places and The Home Oil Co. was reorganized with Mr. W. Stowers as manager and Mr. D. Brown as driver. Still the venture was a failure and plausible excuses invented to account for it. Members still dropped out until of the original fifteen only six now remain. The question of a change of driver was frequently talked of, but as often dropped and new plans made to carry out the desire of the driver. Finally without notice, after having been warned not to do so, the driver Mr. Brown, went to work for F. G. Smith Sons & Co., during the holidays, putting on the wagon in his stead a boy to do the business of the company. Thereupon the manager discharged him and put a new driver in his place. This caused friction and hard feeling on the part of the person discharged who was also a stockholder. Mr. Brown then put on a wagon to run in opposition to the company in which he had an interest and he did and has done his best to cause a loss of patronage. An attempt was made to secure an amicable arrangement and it was agreed between the company on the one hand and Mr. Brown on the other, that all the customers secured while Mr. Brown was driver should remain the company's patrons. This was insisted upon because he had been paid to secure them. It was also agreed that neither should interfere with the other. The agreement was almost immediately broken by Mr. Brown, and representation made of the treatment accorded him which are false in all particulars. The Home Oil Co., had a right to its own, it has a right to discharge its employes when incompetent.

Since the change after a temporary disadvantage the company has recovered lost

ground and are in an excellent way to make their investment a paying one.

It desires a little more patience on the part of its patrons, owing to the change and they will be better served than ever. Its increased and increasing business justify the wisdom of its manager in acting as he did.

The Home Oil Co.

A grand musical and literary entertainment will be given by the Misses Lillian E. Russell and Rachel Venell, for the benefit of Bethel A. M. E. church on Tuesday Jan. 27, in the church parlors. Admission for adults, 15 cents, children 10 cents. 398.

The Helping Hand of Bethel church are preparing to give an apron social the date of which will be announced next week. 397.

An entertainment will be given Wednesday, Feb. 10, under the management of Mrs. Kate Johnson, for the benefit of the Bethel church building funds. 397.

The Court of Calanthe will give a social at their hall, 63 Michigan avenue, Friday evening, Jan. 23. Coffee and Sandwiches served free. Admission 10 cents. 398.

Mr. James Cole, Jr., has returned from New Orleans.

STATE OF MICHIGAN-COUNTY OF WAYNE.
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office in the City of Detroit, on the sixteenth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Oliver H. Peters, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Mary Ann Peters praying that an administration of said estate may be granted to her or some other suitable person. It is ordered that the twenty seventh day of January next at two o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Court be appointed for hearing said petition. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in THE PLAIN DEALER, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne. EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate.

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

HENRY MERDIAN,

DEALER IN

COAL,
WOOD, COKE
—AND—
CHARCOAL.

361 & 363 Atwater Street.

Telephone 329.

ROBERT C. BARNES, HENRY T. TOLIVER,
Attorney at Law. Wm. Ellis, Real Estate.

H. T. TOLIVER, & CO.,
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.
MONEY TO LOAN.

Houses to Rent. Rents Collected.
22 Walker Block,
DETROIT, MICH.

JOHN BREITMEYER & SONS,
Florists & Rose Growers,
Popular Flowers in their Season.

Choice Collection of Tropical Plants on
Exhibition,

Cor. Gratiot and Miami Avenues.
DETROIT - - - MICH.

E. P. HARPER, C. S. D.

Teaches and Practises the
science of healing physical
ailments through the mild.
Office 232 Woodward Ave.,
Detroit Mich

GEO. H. KUSSEL, Pres. M. F. SMITH, Vice-Pres.
R. S. MASON, Cashier.

State Savings Bank

Commercial and Savings Departments.

Office in Hammond Building,
De. F. I. Mich.

DIRECTORS—R. A. Alger, J. K. Barnham, W. C. Colburn, C. L. Frear, F. J. Hecks, H. B. Leonard, Hugh McMillan, W. C. McMillan, A. S. Mason, H. C. Parke, George H. Russell, Henry Russell, M. K. Smith, Charles Sitachael.

4 PER CENT interest paid on Savings Deposits.

MONEY LOANED
On City Real Estate Mortgages.

GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY

196 Randolph Street,
Lyceum Theatre Block.
Lace Curtains and Prompt
Work a Specialty.

Goods Called For And Delivered.
Telephone 448.

"YOU WE MEAN"
—SMOKE—

"VIM,"

THE BEST 5c CIGAR ON EARTH.
ED. BURK'S,
36 MONROE AVE. WE MAKE 'EM

H. RIDIGER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

194 Randolph Street,

PANTS to order from \$4 upward.
SUITS to order from \$20 upward.

H. Ridiger, 194 Randolph Street.

Miner's Opera House Block.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE

Cook Book Free

Over 300 Pages.
Several hundred Illustrations.

At a great expense the publishers of this book prepared a vast number of recipes from practical housewives living in every part of the United States, and out of 20,000 Recipes the best were selected by competent ladies, and over 300,000 copies of this cook book were sold. The edition for 1901 has been greatly improved by adding the newest, best and most practical recipes of progressive cooking schools. Several hundred illustrations have also been added, at great expense, making it the most complete and best illustrated cook book ever published. The result is an admirably condensed volume of recipes for every day, arranged for practical use.

Among its points of excellence are the following topics: Practical Suggestions to Young Housekeepers, Necessary Kitchen Utensils, Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catsups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuit, Flies, Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Desserts, Cookies, Fritters, etc. Also for Preserves, Beverages and Candies; Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, Parties, Picnics, Teas, Luncheons, etc. A Table of Weights and Measures; chapters on the Various Departments of Household Management and Work.

IT WOULD BE CHEAP AT \$1.00

As it is the Latest, Best and Most Practical Cook Book Published, More Nearly Meeting the Wants of American Homes than Any Other.

To introduce the popular household journal, the LADIES HOME COMPANION, into thousands of new homes, the publishers offer

3 Months Trial for Only 15 Cents,
AND A COPY OF THE COOK BOOK FREE.

THE LADIES HOME COMPANION is a large and popular 16-page journal, published twice a month, and gives information about those things which ladies particularly wish to know, and is mostly written by ladies. Original or Selected Stories by eminent authors are found in each issue. A special feature is the variety of departments, each of which is conducted by a special editor. It gives the latest fashions, arranged for practical use; timely hints to housekeepers; interesting and helpful talks with Mothers; valuable information for lovers of flowers; a pretty and pleasant page for pretty and pleasant children. All handsomely and profusely illustrated.

To Get the Cook Book Free When you send 15 cents for three months trial subscription to the LADIES HOME COMPANION you must state that you want the Cook Book, and it will be mailed free, postpaid. Address letters plainly to

LADIES HOME COMPANION, Philadelphia, Pa.

53,000 Pleased Purchasers!

Weber, Boardman & Gray and Nerby & Evans Pianos.

If you would like to join this army and become the possessor of one of these Superb Pianos, call at

LING'S MUSIC HOUSE,
67 Monroe Avenue, corner Randolph Street.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK

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

MILLARD'S STUDIO,

224 & 226 WOODWARD Ave.
The finest work in Photos and Portraits can always be found at
MILLARD'S, 224 & 26 Woodward Avenue.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

PERTAINING TO WOMEN.

Mrs. Hollenbeck of Los Angeles, Cal., has given \$500,000 to found a home in this city for poor women and homeless children.

A good many women are enjoying life in Maine lumber camps this winter. They accompany their husbands and fathers as cooks.

The Empress Eugenie is reported to be a heavy loser by the recent depreciation in South American securities, as she had invested very largely in them.

Mrs. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer's widow, proposes to perpetuate her husband's name by building an observatory on Mission Heights, at San Diego, Cal. It is estimated that the building with the telescope will cost about \$25,000, and the bulk of this sum Mrs. Proctor hopes to raise by lecturing.

George Bancroft's dearest friend in Washington is said to be "Aunt Hartley" Graham, an aged and charming woman, who lives at the retreat for elderly persons of southern birth, founded by William W. Coker. She and Mr. Bancroft have a tete-a-tete every pleasant day. They were friends in their youth, first meeting in Boston. As a young man, Aunt Hartley says that the future historian showed remarkable skill in peeling a peach. But Miss Graham is distinguished in other respects than enjoying the friendship of nearly all the celebrities of Washington, past and present. Her grandniece, who furnishes her with abundant conversation, was Mark Catesby, the famous naturalist of Queen Anne's time. Mrs. Jeff Davis, too, is her constant correspondent.

There is only one territory of any size, and never has been but one, occupied by any considerable population, from which women are absolutely excluded. Yet such a place exists to-day, and has existed for centuries. As far back as history reaches, to all females it has been forbidden ground. This bachelor's Arcadia is situated on a bold plateau between the old peninsula of Achaia, in the Grecian archipelago and the main land. Here in the midst of cultivated fields and extensive woodlands, dwells a monastic confederation of Greek Christians, with twenty-three convents, and numbering more than 7,000 souls, and not one of the monasteries dates from a later time than the 13th century. A few soldiers guard the border of this anti-female land, and no woman is allowed to cross the frontier. For is this all. The rule is extended to every female creature, and from time immemorial no cow, mare, hen, duck or goose has been permitted to make acquaintance with this territory.

BUTTONS FOR 1891.

A dull black wood button has in relief a four-leaved clover of jet.

Enamelled buttons with gold border show a peacock on a blue ground.

A brown leather button has a border of steel points and a white pressed feather tuft.

Parasementerie buttons are made of thick cord or of cordonnets covered with gold threads.

A novelty is Buffalo horn made into buttons with steel ornaments and steel points on borders.

A nut button, black, is surrounded by steel points and has a steel star in the center. Steel is considered very fashionable.

Another button has two cordons stripes which form a cross in the center; in the corners are two small designs in silk thread or cord.

A white mother-of-pearl button, with gold engraved ground, has flowers in relief and leaves in the dark, natural-colored mother-of-pearl.

A natural mother-of-pearl button, gold engraved, is in the form of a shell. Another mother-of-pearl button is adorned with metal flowers.

Small, pea-like dress buttons are made of hard nuts or buffalo horn, also half-balls, four-hole buttons, with or without border, plain or in various colors.

Quite new are mother-of-pearl buttons with gold-trimming and blue stone ornaments, the stones being imitations of turquoises. These are also seen in oval form.

Another button has a central design in silk cord, around which small cord stripes form a star reaching to the border, where they are gathered in a thin cable cord.

A new button has a border of thick cord, and in the center a small leaf design covered with gold thread from which thick black cordonnet threads run in star rays to the border.

Novelties in metal and fancy buttons follow Parisian dictates. A yellow metal button is in form of a palette surrounded by steel points, the metal palette being in several lively colors.

SOME CURIOUS BIRDS.

In New Guinea and certain outlying islands there are small "bat parakeets," which sleep hanging by the feet, head downward.

The flamingo in feeding, on account of the peculiar shape of its bill, is obliged to turn its head upside down in order to take in a fish.

Among the funniest birds known are the "umbrella bird," which has a crest like an umbrella, and the "bell bird," which has a voice like the tolling of a bell.

The wild African "honey bird" can always tell when the natives start to hunt for honey. It will fly in advance and lead them to a hive and is invariably given a portion of the find.

Australia and New Guinea "mound fowls" construct for the reception of their eggs heaps of decayed leaves and other matter. The heat of the stuff hatches the eggs and the young can fly as soon as they leave the shell.

The island of "Drummond's" island now employs...

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

Richard Mansfield was born on the little island of Heligoland.

Dom Pedro has nearly completed his Portuguese translation of the "Arabian Nights."

Mouret-Sully, the French tragedian, is one of the richest actors in France. He has just purchased a country seat for 30,000 francs.

Edwin Booth is close upon 60 years of age, which, coupled with the fact that he is a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, causes him to take life easy.

Ten years ago James T. Powers and Lillian Russell played subordinate parts in Willie Edouin's "Fun in a Photograph Gallery." Jacques Kruger was the bright particular star. One doesn't hear much of Kruger nowadays.

Hugh Fay, who entered a New York hospital to be treated for consumption by Koch's lymph, was informed by the doctors that he was suffering from overwork and anxiety, but that his lungs were all right. He has gone to the mountains for a long rest.

The London Gaiety girls recently gave a performance at Dubuque during which one of their number proceeded to render "Little Annie Rooney." The audience at once relieved her of the task by singing it themselves with great spirit.

Adolph Belot, who died the other day in Paris, was a very successful playwright, and "Article 47" and "The Black Venus" were among his greatest successes. He was a quiet, earnest little man, intensely devoted to his profession, passionately fond of his friends and a great money-maker.

A London dispatch states that Charles Coghlan has been declared a bankrupt. At one time he drew the largest salary ever paid a stock company leading man—\$700 a week. He has always commanded a handsome figure. A recent unsuccessful effort to star is supposed to be the cause of his present embarrassment.

There are queer things in theatrical matters of all kinds. Thus the \$15,000 worth of costumes said to be imported by Fanny Davenport for playing "Cleopatra" always struck one with surprise, since Cleopatra is not supposed to have been addicted to the practice of wearing much clothing of any kind. And then, when they are invoiced for paying duties, the value shrinks to \$3,700, and one is more puzzled than ever.

The remains of Dion Boucicault were taken from the receiving vault at Woodlawn, last week, and deposited in Mount Hope cemetery. The dramatist has expressed a wish to be buried in some quiet place, where fashion and ostentation had as yet not entered. His widow, Mrs. Thorndyke-Boucicault, finally selected the plot where the surroundings are all rural and where few have been interred.

SIGNATURES OF CELEBRITIES.

Lowell and Higginson write fine hands, indicating refinement and painstaking.

John Addington Simonds, the eminent critic and poet, writes a loose, nervous hand.

Mrs. Frank Leslie's signature has nothing weak about it, yet it is graceful and ladylike.

W. M. Rossett and Christina G. Rossett write unaffectedly—plain, neat, and simple.

Edmund V. Gosse's signature greatly resembles E. C. Steadman's. He uses fine vellum paper and writes a dainty hand.

Richard Watson Gilman will scrawl you the kindest note in the world on a brown pad with a lead pencil or on the finest Century letter-head.

Andrew Lang, the clever Scotch essayist and poet, moves his quill pen with erratic jumps and breaks. He is fastidious about his stationery.

There are few plainer signatures than the round chirography of the poet Longfellow. He wrote beautiful manuscript and private letters.

Theodore Tilton's signature has a "John Hancock" fullness of sweep, as if signing another declaration of independence, while Prof. Boyson almost equals him.

When Austin Dobson wishes to send a short note he selects a small, gilt-edged card and laboriously prints with his pen every letter but the signature. He got to doing this in order to save mistakes by printers in setting up his poems.

ODD FACTS.

Kerosene was first used for illuminating in 1826.

Cork is the bark taken from a species of oak tree.

Electricity moves at the rate of 283,000 miles a second.

The term "mighty dollar" originated with Washington Irving.

Egyptian pottery is the oldest known and dates from 2,900 B. C.

Slavery in the United States was begun at Jamestown in 1620.

Soap was first manufactured in England in the sixteenth century.

Forty-three Popes reigned during the building of St. Peter's cathedral.

The first fire insurance office in America was established in Boston in 1734.

It was once upon a time considered a test of orthodoxy to eat mince pie.

The most ancient catacombs were those of the Sheban kings began 4,000 years ago.

The first sugar cane cultivated in the United States was near New Orleans in 1751.

FROM THE DICTIONARY.

Set "em" up again—Printers. Imaginary insects—Bugaboo. Very loud-mouthed—Donkeys. Put to flight—Carrier pigeons.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

LESSON IV.—JAN. 25.—ELIJAH AND THE PROPHETS.

Golden Text: "How Long Halt Ye Between Two Opinions? If the Lord be God, Follow Him"—1 Kings, 18:21.

During the sixty-five years of its existence the kingdom of Israel had been growing worse and worse, till the wicked Ahab and his worse queen had led the people into the basest idolatry, and persecuted the worshippers of Jehovah almost out of visible existence. Suddenly Elijah appeared before the king, announced a famine in the land for its sins, and then disappeared. The time of our present lesson is three years and a half after the w.r.n.i.n.g.

(1 Kings 18:25-39.)

25. And Elijah said unto the prophets of Baal, Choose you one bullock for yourselves, and dress it first; for ye are many; and call on the name of your gods, but put no fire under.

26. And they took the bullock which was given them, and they dressed it, and called on the name of Baal from morning even until noon, saying, O Baal, hear us. But there was no voice, nor any that answered. And they leaped upon the altar that was made.

27. And it came to pass at noon, that Elijah mocked them, and said, Cry aloud; for he is a god; either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awaked.

28. And they cried aloud, and cut themselves after their manner with knives and lancets, till the blood gushed out upon them.

29. And it came to pass, when midday was past, and they prophesied until the time of the offering of the evening sacrifice, that there was neither voice, nor any to answer, nor any that regarded.

30. And Elijah said unto the people, Come near unto me. And all the people came near unto him. And he repaired the altar of the Lord that was broken down.

31. And Elijah took twelve stones, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Jacob, unto whom the word of the Lord came, saying, Israel shall be thy name.

32. And with the stones he built an altar in the name of the Lord; and he made a trench about the altar, as great as would contain two measures of seed.

33. And he put the wood in order, and cut the bullock in pieces, and laid him on the wood, and said, Fill four barrels with water, and pour it on the burnt sacrifice, and on the wood.

34. And he said, Do it the second time. And they did it the second time. And he said, Do it the third time and they did it the third time.

35. And the water ran round about the altar; and he filled the trench also with water.

36. And it came to pass at the time of the offering of the evening sacrifice, that Elijah the prophet came near, and said, Lord God of Abraham, Isaac, and of Israel, let it be known this day that thou art God in Israel, and that I am thy servant, and that I have done all these things at thy word.

37. Hear me, O Lord, hear me, that this people may know that thou art the Lord God, and that thou hast turned their heart back again.

38. Then the fire of the Lord fell, and consumed the burnt sacrifice, and the wood, and the stones, and the dust, and licked up the water that was in the trench.

39. And when all the people saw it, they fell on their faces; and they said, The Lord, he is the God; the Lord, he is the God.

The object of the famine was to bring the people to repentance so that they would forsake their idols and return to the true God. The crisis had come, and Elijah's purpose was now to bring the people to the choice of the true God. Hence he demanded of the king to assemble the people for the great contest on Carmel. He had suddenly appeared before Ahab for that purpose. He challenged the prophets of Baal to a fair test—who was the living God. It was the test of fire. The God who should answer by sending down fire from heaven to consume the sacrifice should prove himself to be the true God. Something like this must always be the test of true religion.

Elijah allowed them to select their own material that they could not accuse him of trickery; and he demanded that they put no fire underneath, for he was determined that they should perform no trick. The contest began early in the morning and continued throughout the day. Almost the whole of the time was consumed by the priests of Baal. Hearing no voice in response to their cries "O, Baal, hear us," they "limped" about the altar, as the precise meaning is given in the revised version.

The priests of Baal continued their incantations until three o'clock in the afternoon, which was the "time of the offering of the evening sacrifice." But, like all sinners they found that in their appeals to their idols for help, they were disappointed. Elijah called the people near because he wanted them to see that he was fair in the test he was about to make. He built an altar with the twelve stones, made a trench and when the trench was filled with water, to exclude all suspicion of fraud, he appealed to the God who had done so much for the entire nation in the past. He asked that God should make himself known to the worshippers of Baal. And the Lord answered him and the fire fell.

Miracles like this are God's signature to his truth. Miracles are not a breaking of the laws of nature, but simply the higher spiritual powers of God using nature, as we, lifting up a stone against the laws of gravitation, do not break that law nor suspend it, but only apply the higher power of our wills. We do not need these miracles in our day, for we have the authenticated record of them in God's own book. We also see the best evidence of God's work in the conversions of men from their sins.

One of my children having had a severe case of whooping cough I was induced to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the child was entirely cured by the use of two bottles. In view of the above I deem it a pleasure to forward this testimonial of its efficacy. JAMES BUCKLEY, 1826 Lombard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

It is better to wear out than to rust out.—Bishop Horne.

"I have found out a gift for my fair." Naturally it may be supposed it is a flower for her hair, a diamond for her finger, or a box of candy, but it is far better than these. It is a bottle of that famous Salvation Oil to cure her neuralgia, pretty dear.

The next best thing to being witty one's self is to be able to quote another's wit.—Bove.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should not be neglected. Dr. Wm's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

Nothing is more simple than greatness; indeed, to be simple is to be great.—Emerson.

If every woman in this land knew for herself the actual quality of Kobbins' Electric Soap, no other washing soap would be sold. Millions do use it, but other millions have never tried it. Have you? Ask your grocer for it.

There is no greater delight than to be conscious of sincerity of self-examination.—Amenius.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A little pale is good for a shy temper; it teaches it to rely on the kindness of others.—Landon.

Catarrh Can't be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Electricity has been introduced as light into the British museum, thus enabling that institution for the first time in its history to be kept open evenings.

You've tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have you and you're disappointed. The results are not immediate.

And did you expect the disease of years to disappear in a week? Put a pinch of time in every dose. You would not call the milk poor because the cream doesn't rise in an hour? If there's no water in it the cream is sure to rise. If there's a possible cure, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sure to effect it, if given a fair trial.

You get your one dollar it costs back again if it don't benefit or cure you.

We wish we could give you the makers' confidence. They show it by giving the money back again, in all cases not benefited, and it'd surprise you to know how few dollars are needed to keep up the refund.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Cures the worst cases permanently. No experimenting. It's "Old Reliable." Twenty-five years of success. Of druggists.

VASELINE.

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 Oil. One two-ounce bottle Vaseline Pomade. One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream. One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice. One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented. One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented. One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline. —\$1.00

Or for stamps any single article at the price. If you have occasion to use Vaseline in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many druggists are trying to persuade buyers to take "Vaseline" but they are not the same. Take as others have done, all pills in pasteboard boxes, and "Vaseline" is not a name for perfume, toilet cream, or hair oil. It is a name for the best of all ointments, and is sold by all Local Druggists.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND PENNYROYAL PILLS. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only safe, pure, and reliable pills for all ailments. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Ladies employed in fashionable stores whose duties keep them standing all day should send two 2c. stamps to Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for "Guide to Health and Etiquette."

George M., son of the late Emory Storrs, has been declared insane.

Garfield Tea is really more of a food than medicine; not injurious if taken daily as it is composed of harmless herbs; cures Constipation.

He who tenders doubtful safety to those in trouble refuses it.—Seneca.

Swedish Asthma Cure never fails; send your address. Trial package mailed free. Collins Brothers Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.

John A. Moore has been appointed to the supreme bench of Tennessee.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 2c. a bottle.

Experience, wounded, is the school where men learn piercing wisdom.—Brooke.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.—Steele.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Back Aches, Headache, Toothache, and all AGES PROMPTLY.

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

LADIES write for terms. 83 Stuyvesant St., New York. Agents, Lewis Schiele & Co., 251 W. 4th St., N.Y.

LADIES can have smaller feet. Roll up your feet. Pamphlet free. Ray's Patent. The Pedicure Co., New York.

TACOMA \$100 or \$1500 Carefully Invested here \$1000. Test us. TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH.

ASTHMA CURED. DR. TAFT'S ASTHMA REMEDY. We will mail you a free trial bottle of our Asthma Remedy. The DR. TAFT MED. CO., ROCHESTER, N.Y. FREE.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A Sure Relief for Asthma. 25c. per box. Sold by all Druggists. Co., Charleston, S.C.

How to Learn Modern Languages Without cost. Address Linguist, Hartford, N.Y.

\$525 Agents' profits per month. Will prove for pay forfeit. New portraits just out. W. H. Christie & Son, 30 Bond St., N.Y.

PENSION JOHN W. JONES. Successful Washington, D.C. SUCCESSION PROCEEDINGS. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicated claims, \$50,000.

MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence, causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of recovery, which he will send (entirely) FREE to any sufferer. Address J. H. LEVINE, Esq., Box 250, N.Y. City.

PENSIONS NEW LAW CLAIMS. Apply to Milo B. Stevens & Co. Attorneys, 1419 F Street Washington, D. C. BRANCH OFFICES—Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.

STEREOPTICONS Battery & Optical Co. CHICAGO. ILL. MAGIC LANTERNS.

WILMORY. Mind wandering cured. Books learned in one hour. Testimonials from all parts of the globe. Prospectus FREE. Send for it. 117 E. 11th St., New York.

BIRD MANN. The secret of the Canary Breeders of the Isthmus of Panama. It restores vitality and keeps them in good condition. It makes Canaries sing even while sheding feathers. Sent by mail for 15 cents. Sold by all druggists. Address: The BIRD FOOD CO., 400 N. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE ILLUSTRATED PUBLICATIONS. With Maps, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Oregon, the Free Government and CHEAP PACIFIC R.R. Best Agency for Graining and Feeding. For details now open to settlers. See Circular. Address: LEAS, S. LEBRON, Land Com. U. S. P. O. B. Post, Wash.

BOILING WATER OR MILK. EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

W. N. U., D.-O.-S. When writing to Advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this Paper.

THE HAUNTED CHAMBER.

BY "THE DOCTOR."

Author of "Yank," "Yank's Soul," "Phyllis," etc., etc.

CHAPTER I.

The sun has "dropped down," and the calm of coming night are over everything. The shadowy twilight lies softly on sleeping flowers and swaying boughs, on quiet fountains—the marble basins of which gleam snow-white in the uncertain light—on the glimpse of the distant ocean seen through the giant elms. A floating mist hangs in the still warm air, making heaven and earth mingle in one sweet confusion.

The ivy creeping up the ancient walls of the castle is rustling and whispering as the evening breeze sweeps over it. High up the tendrils climb, past mulioned windows and quaint devices, until they reach even to the old tower, and twine lovingly round it, and push through the long apertures in the masonry of the walls of the haunted chamber.

It is here that the shadows cast their heaviest gloom. All this corner of the old tower is wrapped in darkness, as though to obscure the scene of terrible crimes of past centuries.

Ghosts of dead-and-gone lords and ladies seem to peer out mysteriously from the openings of this quaint chamber, wherein no servant, male or female, of the castle has ever yet been known to set foot. It is full of dire horrors to them, and replete with legends of by-gone days and grew some sights ghastly enough to make the stoutest heart quail.

In the days of the Stuarts an old earl had hanged himself in that room, rather than face the world with dishonor attached to his name; and earlier still a beautiful dame, fair but frail, had been incarcerated there, and slowly starved to death by her relentless lord. There was even in the last century a baronet—the earldom had been lost to the Dynecourts during the Commonwealth—who having quarreled with his friend over a reigning belle, had smitten him across the cheek with his glove, and then challenged him to mortal combat. The duel had been fought in the luckless chamber, and had only ended with the death of both combatants; the blood stains upon the flooring were large and deep, and to this day the boards bear silent witness to the sanguinary character of that secret fight.

Just now, standing outside the castle in the warmth and softness of the dying daylight, one can hardly think of by-gone horrors, or aught that is sad and sinful.

There is an air of bustle and expectancy within-doors that betokens coming guests; the servants are moving to and fro noiselessly but busily, and now and then the stately housekeeper passes from room to room uttering commands and injunctions to the maids as she goes. No less occupied and anxious is the butler, as he surveys the work of the footmen. It is so long since the old place has had a resident master, and so much longer still since guests have been invited to it, that the household are more than ordinarily excited at the change now about to take place.

Sir Adrian Dynecourt, after a prolonged tour on the Continent and lingering visits to the East, has at last come home with the avowed intention of becoming a staid country gentleman, and of settling down to the cultivation of turnips, the breeding of prize oxen, and the determination to be the M. F. II. when old Lord Dartree shall have fulfilled his declared intention of retiring in his favor. He is a tall young man, lithe and active. His skin, though naturally fair, is bronzed by foreign travel. His hair is a light brown, cut very close to his head. His eyes are large, clear, and honest, and of a peculiar dark violet; they are beautiful eyes, winning and sweet, and steady in their glance. His mouth, shaded by a drooping fair mustache, is large and firm, yet very prone to laughter.

It is quite the end of the London season, and Sir Adrian has hurried down from town to give directions for the reception of some people whom he had invited to stay with him during the slaughter of the partridges.

Now all is complete, and the last train from London being due half an hour ago Sir Adrian is standing on the steps of his hall-door anxiously awaiting some of his guests.

There is even a touch of genuine impatience in his manner, which could hardly be attributed to the ordinary longing of a young man to see a few of his friends. Sir Adrian's anxiety is open and undisguised, and there is a little frown upon his brow. Presently his face brightens as he hears the roll of carriage-wheels. When the carriage turns the corner of the drive, and the horses are pulled up at the hall door, Sir Adrian sees a fair face at the window that puts to flight all the fears he has been harboring for the last half hour.

"You have come!" he says delightedly, running down the steps and opening the carriage door himself. "I am so glad! I began to think the train ran away from you, or that the horses had bolted."

"Such a journey as it has been!" exclaims a voice not belonging to the face that had looked from the carriage at Sir Adrian. "It has been tiresome to the last degree. I really don't know when I felt so fatigued!"

A little woman, small and fair, steps languidly to the ground as she says this, and glances pathetically at her host. She is beautifully "got up," both in dress and complexion, and at a first glance appears almost girlish. Laying her hand in Sir Adrian's she let it rest there, as though glad to be at her journey's end, conveying at the same time by a gentle pressure of her taper fingers the fact that she is even more glad that the end of her journey has brought her to him. She looks up at him with her red lids drooping as if tired, and with a bewildered expression in her pretty blue eyes that adds to the charm of her face.

"It's an awful distance from town!" says Sir Adrian, as if apologizing for

the spot on which his grand old castle has been built. "And it was more than good of you to come to me. I can only try to make up to you for the discomfort you have experienced to-day by throwing all possible chances of amusement in your way whilst you stay here."

By this time she had withdrawn her hand, and so he is free to go up to his other guest and bid her welcome. He says nothing to her strange to say, but it is his hand that seeks to retain hers this time, and it is his eyes that look longingly into the face before him.

"You are tired, too?" he says at length. "Come into the house and rest awhile before dinner. You will like to go to your room at once, perhaps?" he adds, turning to his two visitors.

"Thank you—yes. If you will have our tea sent up-stairs," replies Mrs. Talbot plaintively, "it will be such a comfort!" she always speaks in a somewhat pouting tone, and with heavy emphasis.

"Tea—nonsense!" responds Sir Adrian. "There's nothing like champagne as a pick-me-up. I'll send you tea also; but, take my advice, and try the champagne."

"Oh, thank you, I shall so much prefer my tea!" Mrs. Talbot declares, with a graceful little shrug of her shoulders, at which her friend Miss Delmaine laughs aloud.

"I accept your advice, Sir Adrian," she says, casting a mischievous glance at him from under her long lashes. "And—yes, Dora will take champagne too—when it comes."

"Naughty girl!" exclaims Mrs. Talbot, with a little flickering smile. Dora Talbot seldom smiles, having learned by experience that her delicate face looks prettier in repose. "Come, then, Sir Adrian," she adds, "let us enter your enchanted castle."

The servants by this time have taken in all their luggage—that is, as much as they have been able to bring in the carriage; and now the two ladies walk up to the steps and enter the hall, their host beside them.

Mrs. Talbot, who has recovered her spirits a little, is chattering gayly, and monopolizing Sir Adrian to the best of her ability, whilst Miss Delmaine is strangely silent, and seems lost in a kind of pleased wonder as she gazes upon all her charming surroundings.

The last rays of light are streaming in through the stained-glass windows, rendering the old hall full of mysterious beauty. The grim warriors in their coats of mail seem, to the entranced gaze of Florence Delmaine, to be making ready to spring from the niches which hold them.

Waking from her dream as she reaches the foot of the stone staircase, she says abruptly, but with a lovely smile playing round her mouth—

"Surely, Sir Adrian, you have a ghost in this beautiful old place, or a secret staircase, or at least a boggy of some sort? Do not spoil the romantic look of it by telling me you have no tale of terror to impart, no history of a ghostly visitant who walks these halls at the dead of night."

"We have no ghost here, I am sorry to say," answers Sir Adrian, laughing. "For the first time I feel distressed and ashamed that it should be so. We can only boast a haunted chamber; but there are certain legends about it, I am proud to say, the bare narration of which would make even the stoutest quail."

"Good gracious—how distinctly unpleasant!" exclaims Mrs. Talbot, with a nervous and very effective shudder. "How distinctly delicious, you mean!" puts in Miss Delmaine. "Sir Adrian, is this chamber anywhere near where I shall sleep?"

"Oh, no; you need not be afraid of that!" answers Dynecourt hastily.

"I am not afraid," said the girl saucily. "I have all my life been seeking an adventure of some sort. I am tired of my prosaic existence. I want to know what dwellers in the shadowy realms of ghost-land are like."

"Dear Sir Adrian, do urge her not to talk like that; it is positively wicked," pleads Dora Talbot, glancing at him beseechingly.

"Miss Delmaine, you will drive Mrs. Talbot from my house if you persist in your evil courses," says Sir Adrian, laughing again. "Desist, I pray you!" "Are you afraid, Dora?" asks Florence merrily. "Then keep close to me. I can defy all evil spirits, I have spells and charms."

"You have indeed!" puts in Sir Adrian, in a tone so low that only she can hear it. "And, knowing this, you should be merciful."

Though she cannot hear what he says, yet Mrs. Talbot can see he is addressing Florence, and marks with some uneasiness the glance that passes from his eyes to hers. Breaking quickly into the conversation, she says timidly, laying her hand on her host's arm—

"This shocking room you speak of will not be near mine?"

"In another wing altogether," Sir Adrian replies reassuringly. "Indeed it is so far from this part of the castle that one might be safely incarcerated there and slowly starve to death without any one of the household being a bit wiser. It is in the north wing in the old tower, a portion of the building that has not been in use for over fifty years."

"I breathe again," says Dora Talbot affectedly.

"I shall traverse every inch of that old tower—haunted room and all—before I am a week older," declares Florence defiantly. After which she smiles at Adrian again, and follows the maid up the broad staircase to her room.

By the end of the week many other visitors had been made welcome at the castle; but none perhaps gave so much pleasure to the young baronet as Mrs. Talbot and her cousin.

Miss Delmaine, the only daughter and heiress of an Indian nabob, had taken London by storm this past season; and not only the modern Babylon, but the heart of Adrian Dynecourt as well. She had come home to England on the death of her father about two years ago, and, having no nearer relatives alive, had been kindly received by her cousin, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, who was then living with her husband in a pretty house in Mayfair.

Six months after Florence Delmaine's arrival, George Talbot had succumbed

to a virulent fever; and his widow, upon whom a handsome jointure had been settled, when the funeral and the necessary law worries had come to an end, had intimated to her young cousin that she intended to travel for a year upon the Continent, and that she would be glad, that is—with an elaborate sigh—she would be a degree less miserable, if she, Florence would accompany her. This delighted Florence. She was wearied with attendance on the sick, having done most of the nursing of the Hon. George, while his wife lamented and slept; and, beside, she was still sore at heart for the loss of her father. The years abroad passed swiftly; the end of it brought them to Paris once more, where, feeling that her time of mourning might be decently terminated, Mrs. Talbot had discarded her somber robes and put herself into the hands of the most fashionable dress-maker she could find.

Florence, too, discarded mourning for the first time, although her father had been almost two years in his quiet grave amongst the Hills; and, with her cousin, who was now indeed her only friend, if slightly uncongenial, decided to return to London forthwith.

It was early in May, and with a sensation of extreme and most natural pleasure, the girl looked forward to a few months passed amongst the best of those whom she had learned under her cousin's auspices to regard as "society."

Dora Talbot herself was not by any means dead to the thought that it would be to her advantage to introduce into society a girl well-born and possessed of an almost fabulous fortune. Stray crumbs must surely fall to her share in a connection of this kind, and such crumbs she was prepared to gather with a thankful heart.

But unhappily she set her affection upon Sir Adrian Dynecourt, with his grand old castle and his princely rent-roll—a "crumb" the magnitude and worth of which she was not slow to appreciate. At first she had not deemed it possible that Florence would seriously regard a mere baronet as a suitor, when her unbounded wealth would almost entitle her to a duke. But "love," as she discovered later, to her discomfiture, will always "find the way." And one day, quite unexpectedly, it dawned upon her that there might—circumstances favored them—grow up a feeling between Florence and Sir Adrian that might lead to mutual devotion.

Yet, strong in the belief of her own charms, Mrs. Talbot accepted the invitation given by Sir Adrian, and at the close of the season she and Florence Delmaine find themselves the first of a batch of guests come to spend a month or two at the old castle at Dynecourt.

Mrs. Talbot is still young, and, in her style, very pretty; her eyes are languishing and blue as gentian, her hair a soft nut-brown; her lips perhaps are not altogether faultless, being too fine and too closely drawn, but then her mouth is small. She looks considerably younger than she really is, and does not forget to make the most of this comfortable fact. Indeed, to a casual observer, her cousin looks scarcely her junior.

Miss Delmaine is tall, slender, *poes* more or less, while Mrs. Talbot is prettily rounded, *petite* in every point, and nervously ambitious of winning the regard of the male sex.

During the past week private theatricals have been suggested. Every one is tired of dancing and music. The season had given them more than a surfeit of both, and so they have fallen back upon the theatricals.

The play on which they have decided is Goldsmith's famous production, "She Stoops to Conquer."

Miss Villiers, a pretty young girl with yellow hair and charming eyes, is to be Constantia Neville; Miss Delmaine, Kate Hardcastle; Lady Gertrude Vining, though rather young for the part, has consented to play Mrs. Hardcastle, under the impression that she looks well in a cap and powdered hair. An impossible Tony Lumpkin has been discovered in a nervous young man with a hesitation in his speech and a difficulty about the letter "S"—a young man who wonderfully misunderstands Tony, and brings him out in a hitherto unknown character; a suitable Hastings has been found in the person of Captain Wingwood, a gallant young officer, and one of the "curled darlings" of society.

But who is to play Marlow? Who is to be the happy man, so blessed—even though in these fictitious circumstances—as to be allowed to make love to the reigning beauty of the past season? Nearly every man in the house has thrown out a hint as to his fitness for the part, but as yet no arrangement has been arrived at.

Sir Adrian of course is the one toward whom all eyes—and some very jealous ones—are directed. But his duties as host compel him, sorely against his will, to draw back a little from the proffered honor, and to consult the wishes of his guests rather than his own. Miss Delmaine herself, as laughingly declined to make any choice of a stage lover, so that, up to the present moment, matters are still in such a state of confusion and uncertainty that they have been unable to name any date for the production of their play.

It is four o'clock, and they are all standing or sitting in the library, intent as usual in discussing the difficulty. They are all talking together, and, in the excitement that prevails, no one hears the door open, or the footman's calm introduction of a gentleman, who now comes leisurely up to where Sir Sir Adrian is standing, leaning over Florence Delmaine's chair.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Fisheries.

The annual catch of fish on the European and North American coasts is computed by a German statistician to amount to 150,000 tons. A ton of fish corresponds with twenty-five sheep in weight, and with twenty sheep in nourishing power. Therefore the total European and North American catch equals in number 42,000,000 sheep, and in nourishing power 30,000,000.

Gen. Butler's hitherto crooked eye is said to be now perfectly straight, and some people believe he has it on '92.

Keep Your Blood Pure.

A small quantity of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. If your blood is in good condition the liability to any disease is much reduced and the ability to resist its wasting influence is tenfold greater. Look then to your blood, by taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) every few months. It is harmless in its effects to the most delicate infant, yet it cleanses the blood of all poisons and builds up the general health.

"S. S. S. cured me sound and well of contagious Blood Poison. As soon as I discovered I was afflicted with the disease I commenced taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) and in a few weeks I was permanently cured."

GEORGE STREWART, Shelby, Ohio.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.



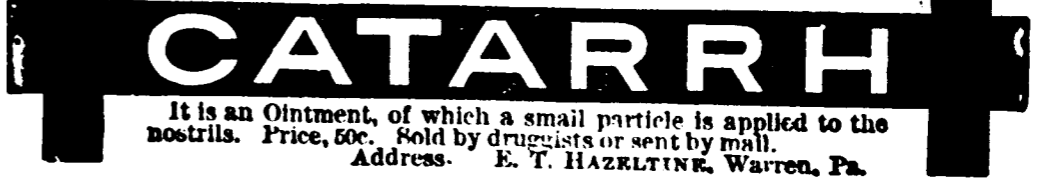
This Picture, Panel size, mailed for 4 cents.

J. F. SMITH & CO.,
Makers of "Bile Beans,"
255 & 257 Greenwich St., N. Y. City.

**CURE Bilioussness,
Sick Headache,
Malaria.**

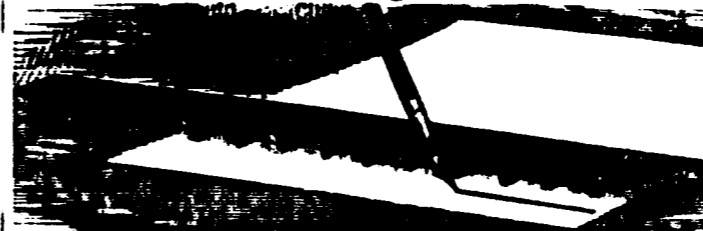
BILE BEANS,

DISSOLVE REMEDY FOR CATARRH—Best. Easiest to Use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.



It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address: E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

Book-keepers and Draughtsmen Attention!



Matthews Improved Flexible Ruling
KICK UP THEM ALL!
Used once, used always. Avoid in obtaining, avoid blurring. Cuttings perfectly to green surfaces and rule with remarkable beauty and ease. The latest and best thing out. Manufactured of the patented combination hard and soft rubber. Manufacture made, perfect in action and the ruling beautiful wherever known. Mailed throughout American postage free. No. Post-1 Rose Money Order or Draft. Address the Inventor and Patentee, O. S. MATTHEWS, P. O. Box 592, DALLAS, TEX., U. S. A.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF

THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

DE UP
TO
THE MARK

Not to Split!

Not to Discolor!

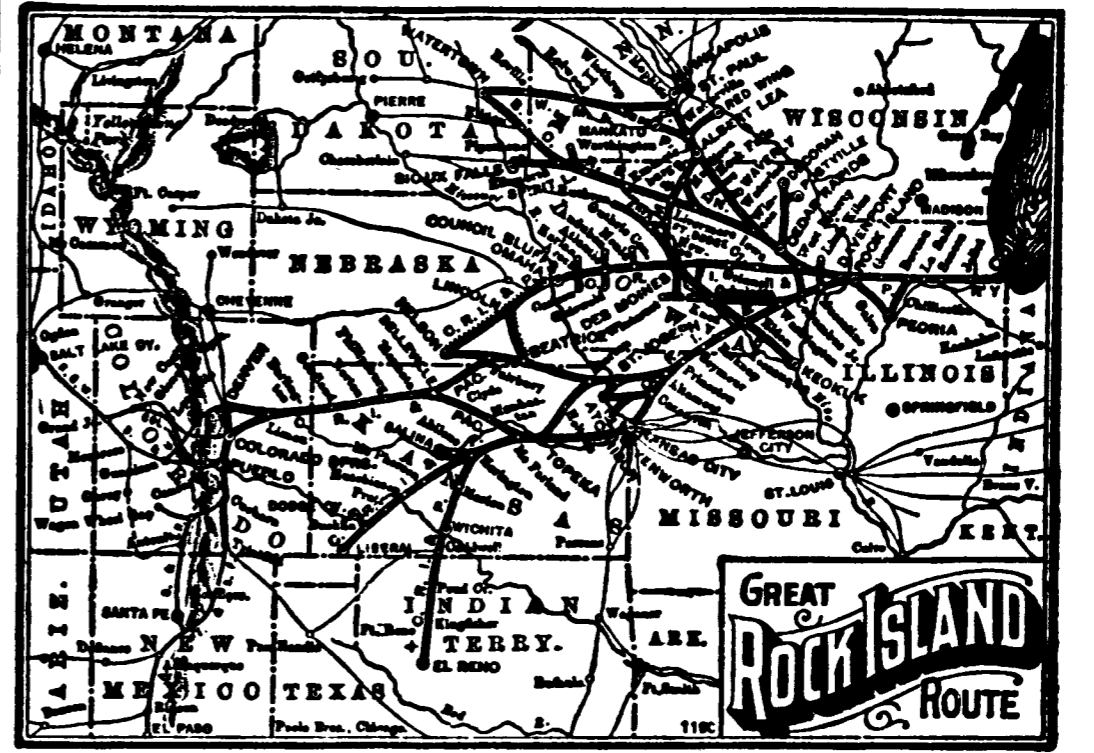
BEAR THIS MARK.



NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.
THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF



THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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

MAGNIFICENT VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS.

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

VIA THE ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

Fast Express Trains, daily, between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, making close connections for all points North and Northwest. Free Reclining Chair Cars to and from Kansas City. The Favorite Line to Pipestone, Watertown, Sioux Falls, and the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota.

THE SHORT LINE VIA SENECA AND KANKAKEE offers facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to any Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address

E. ST. JOHN, General Manager. CHICAGO, ILL. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket & Pass Agent.

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. Heaton, pastor.

S. S. LESSON---JAN. 18.

STUDIES CONCERNING THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

First Quarter, Lesson III.—God's Care of Elijah.—1 Kings 17, 1-16. GOLDEN TEXT—"They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing."—Psa. 34, 10. Commit to memory verses 2-5.

AUTHORIZED VERSION. 1 And Elijah, the Tishbite, who was of the inhabitants of Gilead, said unto Ahab, As the Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain these years, but according to my word. 2 And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying, 3 Get thee hence, and turn thee eastward, and hide thyself by the brook Cherith, that is before Jordan.

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

Send in the names of your friends abroad for free sample copies of THE PLAINDEALER.

THE QUEEN'S LATEST OFFER.

A Free Education or One Year's Travel in Europe.

In The Queen's "Word Contest," which the publishers of the magazine announce as the last one they will ever offer, a free education consisting of a three years course in any Canadian or American Seminary or College, including all expenses, tuition and board, to be paid by the publishers of The Queen, or one year abroad, consisting of one entire year's travel in Europe, all expenses to be paid, will be given to the person sending them the largest list of words made from the text which is announced in the last issue of The Queen. A special deposit of \$750, has been made in The Dominion Bank of Canada, to carry out this offer. Many other useful and valuable prizes will be awarded in order of merit. The publishers of The Queen have made their popular family magazine famous throughout Canada and the United States by the liberal prizes given in their previous competitions, and as this will positively be the last one offered, they intend to make it excel all others as regards the value of the prizes. Send six cent U. S. stamps for copy of The Queen containing the text, complete rules and list of prizes. Address The Canadian Queen, Toronto, Canada.

NAUVAN'S Kidney Specific.

NEVER fails to cure and gives universal satisfaction in all Kidney and Bladder troubles. It seems to cure by eliminating all causes of the disease, prominent among which are Renal Calculi and stone in the bladder both of which it dissolves and brings away.

PRICE \$50c. and \$1.00.

For Sale By Grunow and Patterson, DRUGGISTS, Corner Randolph and Gratiot Streets.



Small text advertisement for a woman's portrait or related service.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Table with financial data including assets, liabilities, and resources. Assets include Real estate, Loans, and Investments. Liabilities include Capital stock, Surplus fund, and Undivided profits.

Text block below the table, likely containing the name of the president or additional financial details.

PRINTING GET! All Your Printing of the W. L. Smith Printing Co., 95 WOODWARD AVENUE. Courteous Treatment, Prompt Service, Good Work, Low Prices.

NEW FEATURES! GREAT OFFERS!

The Latest, Best and Most Popular Novels GIVEN AWAY As Supplements to THE PLAINDEALER. TWELVE COMPLETE NEW NOVELS, By the Most Popular Authors of the Day, COSTING THREE DOLLARS IN THE BOOK-STORES. Will be Given Away to All Subscribers to or Purchasers of THE PLAINDEALER DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Beginning with the new year (1891) we will publish as a Supplement with the second issue of THE PLAINDEALER for each month, a complete new novel by one of the most popular writers of the day. These novel Supplements will be presented to every subscriber of our paper; also to every person who shall purchase it either from a newsdealer or carrier, WITHOUT ADDITIONAL CHARGE.

We Shall Actually Give Away to all our Subscriber's and Patrons for the Year 1891, \$3.00 Worth of the Best Modern Fiction.

These Novel Supplements will consist of the latest works of such famous authors as H. RIDER HAGGARD, RUDYARD KIPLING, ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, W. CLARK RUSSELL, WILLIAM BLACK, WALTER BESANT, H. L. FARRAR, EDNA LYALL, "THE DUCHESS," FLORENCE MARRYAT, MRS. ALEXANDER, MISS M. E. BRADTON, ROSA NOUCHETTE CAREY, AND OTHERS.

Every novel that appears in our Supplements will be of the highest order of merit, and it should be specially borne in mind that we do not propose to present to our subscribers reprints of old stories published years ago, but on the contrary only the latest new novels, as they appear. Readers of THE PLAINDEALER will therefore enjoy a delightful intellectual privilege, at no expense whatever, but which would cost \$3.00 during the year if the same novels were purchased at a news stand or a book-store.

The Novel Supplements will only be sent to PAID UP Subscribers and Agents. Back numbers cannot be guaranteed so patrons must see that they get them the week they are issued.

THE PLAINDEALER,

An eight page column newspaper, now in its seventh year, invites your careful perusal. It aims to present, with every issue, a succinct account of all occurrences, incidents, and items of news, of interest and relating to the Afro-Americans of the United States. To keep pace with all questions affecting in any manner the present or future welfare of the race, whether of an industrial, political, social or religious character.

Published every Thursday at Detroit, Mich., And mailed in time to reach any point within a radius of 1,000 miles by Saturday evening. SAMPLE COPY SENT FREE to any address. AGENTS WANTED.

TRY IT FOR AWHILE.

TERMS:—\$1.50 per Year; \$1.00 for Six Months; 50c for Three Months. Remittances can be made by postal note, express or postal money order, or draft on New York. Address all communications, and make all monies payable to

THE PLAINDEALER CO.,

Box 92. DETROIT, MICH. This offer is one of surpassing liberality. We want to double our circulation during the new year, and such liberal inducements should do it. Subscribe for THE PLAINDEALER at once, and get the free novel supplements. These alone will be worth more than the price of a year's subscription. Tell all your friends that they can get twelve complete new novels free by subscribing for THE PLAINDEALER. Now is the time to get up a club for THE PLAINDEALER in your vicinity, for your neighbors will wish to subscribe and get the novel supplements. No one can afford to be without THE PLAINDEALER in the household now. Spread the news! Let every one in your vicinity know of our great offer! Send five one-cent stamps for Sample Copy and Complete Novel.

Peninsular Savings Bank.

94 Griswold Street. Capital, \$250,000.

Four per cent Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe banking. JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.

W. W. FERGUSON, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE, 101 GRISWOLD STREET, Room 1, Second Floor, DETROIT, MICH. Telephone 3309. Residence, 235 Alfred Street.

Loans Negotiated. Houses Bought and Resold. Property Bought, Sold and Exchanged. A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

Alexander King a Chicago preacher who devoted his time to missionary work in that city was found dead in his bed last Monday.

Bishop W. J. Gaines of the sixth Episcopal district of the A. M. E. connection reports that they have built during the last year 85 churches, a number of school houses and have purchased several lots for church and parsonage purposes.

The Rev. J. E. Edwards recently of Waco, Texas, is now in charge of Reedy chapel, Galveston, the oldest church in the A. M. E. connection in the state of Texas. Rev. Edwards served there four consecutive years before this appointment.

Among those who were ordained by Cardinal Gibbons at the Cathedral, Baltimore, recently was Mr. Charles Randolph Uncles, who was ordained sub-deacon to work under the Order of Josephites, an order composed of men who devote themselves to work among Afro-Americans.

What is said to have been a novelty for the people of the A. M. E. church at Newark O., was the over paying of the pastor's salary for the first quarter to the amount of \$64.19. This method of raising the preacher's salary is a novelty that would be appreciated by pastors all over the country.

The Rev. J. H. M. Pollard, the well known rector of St. Mark's church, Charleston, S. C., has exchanged pulpits with Dr. Tuttle of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Pollard has accepted the change in order to recuperate and also to exercise interest in behalf of church work he is developing in St. Andrew's parish.

The new A. M. E. church which was being erected at Topeka, Kan., is now completed. It is a two story Gothic building and cost \$18,000. The work has been prosecuted under the pastorate of the Rev. H. B. Parks who since assuming charge in 1889 has paid off an old debt of \$4,000, and \$11,500 on the new edifice.

Miles Tabernacle M. E. church Washington, D. C., dedicated their new church building Sunday, Jan. 4th. Among those who participated in the services was Bishop W. H. Miles of Louisville, Ky., after whom the tabernacle was named. The new edifice which is not yet completed is of brick 100x64 feet and will cost \$40,000.

The Rev. N. N. Pharris, pastor of the Wescon avenue mission, writes that the church is prospering nicely and that the prospects are bright for paying off at least one half of their indebtedness of \$875 before the next session of conference. Mr. Pharris is an admirer of THE PLAINDEALER as a paper published and owned by Afro-Americans.

The "popular preacher contest" which has been conducted by the Appeal for several months is ended. The decision of the ballots gives the first prize to the Rev. Chas. H. Parish, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church Louisville, who received 2,524 of the 45,548 votes cast. The Rev. G. W. Gaines of Chicago was a close second having received 2,232 votes.

The Rev. Samuel C. Birchmore of the Zion A. M. E. church at Boston in a recent sermon severely denounced the sin of policy playing. The subject was provoked by an article which appeared in the Boston Globe stating that there were no less than 50 policy shops in the west end of that city patronized by church members, mechanics, working-men, women and children of all races.

The Catholic African association of Cologne, Germany, has granted 25,000 marks toward building a missionary steamer to be used on Lake Victoria, in Central Africa; 52,000 marks to be distributed among the various Catholic mission stations of Africa; 100,000 marks toward the training of German missionaries, and 3,000 marks for the Catholic sisters in Africa.

The Rev. J. M. Clark, pastor of the Afro-American Baptist church in Dayton, O., and his present wife were arrested last Wednesday charged with the murder of his former wife who died in 1888. The foul crime was disclosed by Effie Moss Clark's step-daughter, who committed suicide after confessing that he had killed his first wife by giving her arsenic and quicksilver in a pie.

The Bam's Horn a religious paper says "when Christians get so much in earnest that there will be soul saving stations in the neighborhood of every theater and saloon, the world will begin to come to God in earnest." While the press of business is causing many of the churches to move out from these sections of our cities those who can should hold the fort in these places or provide for the erection of missions.

Rev. Dr. Hargood of Georgia, who will retire from the office of general agent of the Slater fund next May on account of his election as a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church South will be succeeded in the former position by Dr. J. L. M. Curry, late of Richmond and now of Washington, the general agent of the Peabody fund. Dr. Curry has been elected a member of the Slater board and has been appointed chairman of the educational committee.

The new territory of Oklahoma has just voted in favor of separate schools against the efforts of the Afro-American citizens.

PLACES—Samaria; the brook Cherith, probably flowing eastward into the Jordan; Zerephath, a Gentile town near Zidon.

RULERS—1, Ahab, son of Omri, king of Israel; 2, Asa, king of Judah; 3, Ethbaal, father of Jezebel, king of Zidonians.

CONNECTING LINKS—Sixty years have passed since our last lesson. During that time the king of Judah, after a troubled reign, had died and been succeeded by Abijah, who sought in vain to conquer the seceding tribes, and was at his death succeeded by Asa. Asa was the first really able king of Judah since the early days of Solomon. In the main he was a very good man. Meanwhile the Israelitish kingdom had had a stormy history. Jeroboam had fought continually to maintain his throne. His wicked son, Nadab, was dethroned by a usurper named Baasha, who had risen from the ranks. He destroyed all Jeroboam's descendants. When he died his son Elah was killed by Zimri, one of his generals, and Zimri was killed seven days later by Omri, another of Elah's generals. Omri was a vigilant and powerful monarch, and established his family well on the throne. Ahab, who figures in this lesson, was his son.

Home Readings. M.—God's care of Elijah, 1 Kings 17, 1-7. Tu.—God's care of Elijah, 1 Kings 17, 8-16. W.—Cause of the drought, 1 Kings 16, 29-34. Th.—David's confidence, Psa. 23. F.—God's care of his people, Matt. 6, 25-34. S.—Secret of power, Jas. 5, 13-20. S.—A safe refuge, Psa. 34, 1-12.

Practical Teachings. Wherein does this lesson teach: 1 An intimate connection between moral character and temporal prosperity? 2 That man's extremity is God's opportunity? 3 That it is always safe to obey God's commands? 4 That the Lord will provide for his servants?

Doctrinal Suggestion. The providence of God.

LESSON HELPS.

1. "Elijah"—This is the first mention of this greatest of the Israelite prophets. "The Tishbite"—What this means is not certainly known; he was probably a resident of some place called Tishbi. "Gilead"—The country immediately east of the Jordan. "The Lord God of Israel"—This was a bold statement to make to Ahab, who worshiped Baal as the God of Israel. "Lord" here stands for Jehovah, a proper name. "There shall not be dew nor rain"—Any considerable "suspension of moisture" produces famine in a tropical country. "But according to my word"—The drought was not to be absolute, but was to be under the command of Elijah as God's direct messenger. (1) God sends sorrows as angels to beckon us heavenward.

3. "Get thee hence"—Ahab would doubtless kill him if he remained. "Hide thyself"—(2) There is a wide difference between prudence and cowardice. "Brook"—Rocky ravine. "Cherith" has not been identified. "Before Jordan"—Emptying into that river; probably but not certainly, on its western side.

4. "Drink of the brook"—Which still ran, for the drought was only beginning. "Ravens"—The God who made these birds miraculously guided them to the relief of his servant. (3) Whether we remember the truth or ignore it, all natural forces are under the direct supervision of God.

5. "So he went and did"—(4) Obedience is the condition of the full comforts of divine providence.

6. "Bread and flesh"—The raven is a carrion bird, which under ordinary circumstances would not touch sitting food for Elijah. God's hand is plainly seen in this entire incident.