

THE PLAIN DEALER.

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WHOLE NO. 398.

HOW WELL THEY FOUGHT.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO THE BLACK MAN'S BRAVERY IN BATTLE.

The Arms They Bore—Saved His Gun—Lincoln's Autograph Letter—A Remarkable Feat.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—"Will the freed slave fight his old master?" Twenty-eight years ago the government desired an answer to this problem. It got one. The answer is "a bill for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers." This bill has passed the House. It has been reported favorably and is on the calendar of the Senate. Before the fourth of March it will receive the President's "Benj. Harrison." And then tardy justice will be done to the men of color who shed their blood at Island Mound.

On the 28th of October, 1862, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler put ex-slaves into the trenches at Baton Rouge and fought them against Gen. Dick Taylor. But two days earlier than that, colored troops fought their first battle. They fought on Missouri soil, and an ex-Confederate General Francis Marion Cockrell can tell his fellow Senators, when the bill comes up, whether this 1st Colored Volunteer Regiment fought nobly or not.

In August, 1862 Senator "Jim" Lane of Kansas, left Washington with President Lincoln's authority to raise a regiment of ex-slaves. It was much of a problem in Washington whether ex-slaves would fight. The emancipation proclamation had not been issued. The rebellion was only a little more than a year old. The prejudice of the army was strongly against colored troops. But out in Kansas the old Free State fighters were clamoring for authority to turn the slaves into soldiers and let them fight for their rights. Col. J. M. Montgomery, while commanding a brigade in Kansas, quipped his train with ex-slave teamsters. Still later on Col. Charles H. Jennison, the terror of the Missouri border, swept Clay and Jackson counties almost clean of Negroes, took them to Kansas and turned them over to Richard J. Hinton, the newspaper correspondent, and George H. Hoyt, the Boston lawyer who went to Virginia to defend John Brown. And Hinton and Hoyt picked out 120 of the best of these fugitives and organized them into a party of scouts. The others were enrolled and allowed to go on promises to report and enlist when the Federal Government got ready to accept colored soldiers. That paroling was a fine bit of looking into the future. Hinton organized, uniformed and armed his black scouts and took the field with them against bushwhackers. Halket, in St. Louis heard of this and was enraged. He ordered Jennison to St. Louis under arrest and put him in Gratiot Street prison. He sent, after Hinton. The newspaper scout dodged and started for New Mexico, but only to return when the storm had blown over and to work his newspaper connections so successfully that Jennison was given his liberty.

McClellan and the Democratic Generals protested, but all the same those pestiferous radicals in Kansas kept clamoring for the enlistment of the slaves to fight for freedom. Along in March, 1862, two regiments of so-called Indian home guards were organized to protect the Southern Kansas border. The United States mustering officer sent down to swear them in, remarked grimly as he looked down the dusky line that they were "pretty black Indians." And so they were. Two of the them were Negroes. But the recognition of the ex-slave as a soldier had not yet come.

In August Lane carried to Kansas the authority to raise a colored regiment. He transmitted the authority to James M. Williams, Henry Seaman, John Bowles and Richard J. Hinton. These four men belonged to the Free State fighters. They needed no exhortation to energy by Lane. They opened their camps. The Negroes, who had run away from Missouri and who had taken Hinton's novel parole to present them selves for enlistment when called, began to flock in. It was not many days until eight companies were full. The 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers was ready to be mustered, but there was no provision for swearing ex-slaves into the army. Williams was recognized as the colonel, Seaman as the lieutenant colonel, Bowles as the major and Hinton as the adjutant. Weeks went by and the regiment had no legal status. The companies hung together. They obeyed orders. They drilled. There was no pay day and there was no prospect of any. No orders came from Washington. Up North the controversy over the question of enlisting grew hotter. It seemed as if the administration almost repented of the authority given Lane. But the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers were not to be discouraged. At length General Grant ordered the companies of ex-slaves off to Southern Kansas. They would at least attract less attention down there, he evidently thought. They were given instructions in a general way to protect the Southern border. A Maj. Hanning of the 3rd Wisconsin, had charge of the district to which the colored volunteers were sent. He conceived the bright idea of "finding out what the niggers were made of." One

about the middle of October, the Major sent an order to the camp directing the colored volunteers to go over into Missouri and break up a nest of bushwhackers. The colonel, the lieutenant colonel and the major were from camp. Adjutant Hinton and the senior captain, Dick Ward, picked out 280 of the most promising of the ex-slaves, and marched away into Missouri to attack and disperse a band of sixty or eighty guerrillas, as they supposed.

A march of forty or fifty miles brought the detachment to its destination. Instead of a nest of less than a hundred bushwhackers, Island Mound, in the Osage Valley, was occupied by a camp of Confederate recruits, numbering no less than 800 men, under regular Confederate officers. Gen. Cockrell who was home on recruiting visit, was in the camp. Not until they had gone too far to draw back did the officers of the colored volunteers realize their position. Capt. Dick Ward, as senior captain, was in command. He and Hinton consulted, and decided that it would never do to retreat. The eyes of the whole country were on the ex-slaves. Messengers were sent back to Paul and Fort Scott, to explain the situation and to suggest reinforcements. The colored troops took possession of high ground overlooking the valley, threw up light earthworks, raised the flag and called the place Fort Africa. The first day there was skirmishing, and the ex-slaves got their noses full of the smoke of battle and saw some Caucasian blood flow. The next day there was some more fighting, and the ex-slaves had the best of it. The third day, threatening of a Fabian policy, part of the command which had been sent out to hold a bluff, pushed forward into the valley and brought on a genuine battle. The Confederates advanced and fell on the little party in advance. Then the whole force of the ex-slaves was brought forward on a run, and the fighting was general.

The crucial test of black courage came when Adj. Hinton got 140 of these ex-slaves into line and prepared for a charge down into the valley upon the Confederates. As he ran his eye along the line the Adjutant thought he saw signs of wavering. "Better be dead freeman than live slave," he shouted, with a mighty oath, "Come on."

"We's comin'" was the reply in chorus. As he plunged down the hill the Adjutant looked back over his shoulder and saw the black line following without a break. The black line and the white column met. It was hand to hand—the Missouri slaveholder and the Missouri ex-slave. As a ball ploughed through the Adjutant's thigh he scarcely knew it, for his attention was absorbed by a scene he never forgot. A coal-black Negro had come face to face with a Confederate officer. The excitement had brought out some long-forgotten strain of barbaric battling in the Negro. As he moved along, his eye-balls rolling and his teeth gleaming, this Negro charged in his deep bass tones, slowly and solemnly, "Surrender you black scoundrel," shouted the Missouriian.

"Nev—ah—by—Je—sus Christ," sang the ex-slave with all the emphasis of registering a solemn vow.

And plunging forward he drove the big saber bayonet through the white man's breast, twisted the blade and made a horrible wound, enough to let out a dozen lives.

Still chanting, the ex-slave looked at his bloody bayonet and then turned to seek another victim. As he did so he saw the Adjutant's eyes upon him, and he sang in his deep, drawing tones, exultantly: "I—got—him—Mr.—Adj—ton. I—got—him."

The ex-slaves were armed with the old Belgian muskets which had been left in the department as a legacy of Fremont's brilliant but not altogether practicable management. The Belgian muskets had been thrown aside as unfit for use by white soldiers. But they were good enough for ex-slaves to drill with. They had been issued to these Negro companies by some officer who had no idea they would ever get into battle. They failed as fire-arms after a few rounds, and then the owners seized them by the barrels and made clubs of them in hand-to-hand fighting. When the Union officers went over the battle ground the next day they found the remnants of forty of these muskets which had been smashed in the conflict before they were thrown away.

As the battle was waning and the Confederates were retreating, the Adjutant of the ex-slaves saw one of his men staggering back. The Negro had been shot through both arms near the elbow. His hands hung limp and useless, and the blood was dripping from them. But under the arm pit he hugged his broken Belgian musket.

"I didn't lose my gun, Mr. Adj—ton; I got my gun, sah," the ex-slave called out proudly. Not a murmur escaped him about the shattered arms, but he had saved his gun and he claimed credit for it.

The bill which is nearly through this Congress has for its object an act of justice to the ex-slaves who were killed and wounded at Island Mound. These ex-slaves won their first battle, but they had not been mustered in the United States service. They had been "employed." That was all. The Government was not prepared to make them soldiers. The bill proposes that with respect to the pension laws and the army regulations those who fell at Island Mound shall be recognized the same as if they had been mustered in.

One of the heroes of Island Mound was Andrew I. Crew. He was a young newspaper man from Kansas. He commanded one of the companies of ex-slaves, and had the regiment been mustered he would have held the commission of Captain in it.

Crew fell in the front. And when the wounded were gathered up Crew's body was found at the entrance of a little ravine. Six dead Confederates lay in front of him. His revolvers were empty.

After Island Mound there was no more doubt about ex-slaves fighting. The 1st Kansas Colored was no longer despised. Adjutant Hinton wrote out the report of the battle and Senator Pomeroy in person carried it to the White House. The Senator to day treasures an autograph letter from President Lincoln, in which the latter writes:

"My dear Senator—I wish you would express to your young friend, Lieut. Hinton, and to the gallant officers and men associated with him my gratification at the report which you have read to me to day. I desire to say that the evidence presented both of personal courage and discipline by the men of color and those who commanded them in this engagement which the report describes, is such that I should feel warranted if it had not already been decided upon, in inviting the men of color in the United States to enter the armies and navies thereof for the defense and maintenance of the Union."

In November, '62, the President wrote this. In January following he issued his proclamation. The 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers were mustered into the army, although they had been on duty full six months, and had had their baptism at Island Mound nearly three months earlier. The regiment proved true to its record. For actual losses in battle it to day stands No. 17 on the long list of the hundreds of regiments which participated in the war. But changing the estimates and taking into consideration the length of service and the losses, this regiment of ex-slaves climbs to third place. It performed one feat which ought to give it a place in history. There is nothing just like that feat in military annals. The regiment left Fort Smith on a sudden emergency, marched seventy-two miles in eighteen hours, and went into battle within five minutes after arriving on the field. W. B. S.

CAN THEY DO IT?

Let Prejudice Give Place To Common Sense.

From The Baltimore Baptist.
"Two colored students were denied the privilege of returning to the Maryland Law School, solely, so far as we can learn, on the ground of their color. The white students objected to being fellow students with them; and the faculty felt that they could not afford to lose most of the white students in order to retain the two colored. We sympathize with the faculty, but not a particle with the young men who allowed their unreasonable prejudice to rule their better instinct."

"We are Southern born, and have inherited all the Southern prejudice on this subject, but it is only a prejudice, and should be displaced by calm common sense and a sense of justice. The question of social equality does not enter into the case at all, for no one out of an idiot's home would think of making social position a test of a man's right to sit in a lecture room and listen to a lecture on Law."

"Not a student in the University feels that he is expected to belong to the same social station with a fellow-student, simply because he sits in the same room with him and takes notes from the same lecture. Were the young men bad in morals? If so, it should have been plainly stated, but we have seen no intimation of that kind. Is it race prejudice, pure and simple. Then it cannot be defended. Granted that they are correct in the assumption of race superiority. Are the young men willing to take the ground that they do not wish to recognize the right of an inferior race to better their condition by seeking education of high grade? Will they deliberately stand at the door and beat down those beneath them because they show an ambition to rise? No, young gentlemen, we think better things of you than that, and we verily believe that on sober second thought you will regret your action, and will, we hope, invite the young men to return and finish their course."

Dr. Augusta's Will.

The will of the late Dr. Augusta of Washington names his wife as executrix and bequeaths to his sister \$500 and some real estate in Morristown, Pa., and the rest of his estate to his wife until her death when \$500 shall be given for a memorial window in St. Mary's Chapel, for a memorial window in the late Secretary Stanton, for kindness shown; \$1000 to St. Augustine Catholic church; \$1000 to the Old St. Augustine of Baltimore; \$200 to the Ladies Christian Union Association and the remainder of his estate to be funded and the interest devoted to missionary work among Afro-Americans of the District of Columbia, one half to be expended by the Protestant Episcopal church and one half by the Catholic Fathers of St. Augustine church.

New Route To Lowell.

The opening of the Lowell and Hastings Rail Road forms in connection with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Rail Road a new route between Lowell, Lansing, Howell and Detroit. Close connections are made at Elmstead with all trains between those points. Information as to line of trains etc. will be given upon application to D. L. & N. agent, Mr. A. Garret, Gen'l Agent, Gen. DeHaven, General Passenger Agent, 129 Griswold st., Hammond Building.

SUPERIOR TO OFFICE.

ARE THE RIGHTS WHICH THE AFRO-AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Mr. Elliot Defines Them.—Langston's Speech.—In Honor of the Martyr.—Receiving Congratulations.

Special correspondence to THE PLAIN DEALER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Hon. Thos. E. Miller, the Afro-American representative from South Carolina delivered the following speech in Congress Tuesday. The facts which he discloses would seem impossible in a civilized community were it not for the high authority from which they come to public attention.

"Mr. Chairman it is late in the day and in the session, but some things are being said to which I should like to reply. To hold office is a precious gift, and the race to which I belong are desirous of it, but there are gifts superior to office. Gentlemen talk about the North, and about its not giving Negroes representation on their tickets. That is not the thing we are suffering most from in the South.

There are other things of more importance to us. First is the infernal lynch law. That is the thing we most complain of. It is a question whether when we go to work we will return or not. Second, they have little petty systems of justices who rob us of our daily toil, and we cannot get redress before the higher tribunals. Third, we work for our task-masters, and they pay us if they please, for the courts are so constructed that Negroes have no rights if those rights wind up in dollars and cents to be paid by the white task-masters.

They speak about pure elections, and call the election law a force law. Do not gentlemen from the South boast here in their speeches that it is the white man's right to rule and to control elections; and if they can not control them by a majority vote, they will control them by force or fraud? Take the speech delivered by my colleague from South Carolina [Mr. Hemphill], and you will see his brazen-faced boast that it is his right to remain here even without votes; and then when we have an appropriation bill, the North is to be taunted with not giving Negroes representation upon their tickets.

Yes, gentlemen, we want office; but the first and dearest rights the Negroes of the South have are the right to pay for his labor, a right of trial by jury, his right to his home, his right to know that the man who lynches him will not the next day be elected by the State to a high and honorable trust; his right to know that murderers shall be convicted and not be elected to high office, and sent abroad in the land as grand representatives of the toiling and deserving people.

There are rights that we have, and we call upon you gentlemen of the North to speak for us and ask the Chamber over yonder to give us an election law—not a force law—a national law, Mr. Chairman, that will compel the people of the South to register the votes of the Negro and white man alike, and count them as they are cast, and let the wishes of the people in this American country be expressed here by duly elected Representatives of their States.

Applause.

The sickly sentiment about not giving Negroes positions in the North! The Negroes of the North have their school-houses. Taxes are levied and school-houses supported. What do we find in South Carolina, where the Democrats rule?

First, the newly elected governor, who claims to stand upon the platform of Jefferson's principles, denies that all men are born free and equal and endowed with equal rights by their Creator. In his annual message to the Legislature he asks for the annihilation of the public-school system which is bringing South Carolina out of the bag of ignorance that she is in to-day and fast packing her along in the phalanx of other States in prosperity.

Why, Mr. Chairman, the governor in his annual message, to re-establish ignorance, desires to close the school-house door against the poor children by creating class schools. Yes; that is the way. What does he recommend? He recommends that the constitutional guaranty of a 2 mill tax be abolished; that communities be left to themselves to levy school taxes; and to the community shall also be left the right to say whether the education of the rich man's son or the education of the poor man's son shall be supported by the tax. How do they seek to do it? The largest taxpayer are those people generally who have no many children; and as they are compelled by the State law to pay a tax, it is to be left to them whether it shall be used to educate the poor man's child, or whether it shall be used to educate their own children. It amounts to having an educational system at all, and the destruction of the school system down there. Then they come North and speak about the bitterness of sectionalism, while right there in our Southern country, for want of experience the governor of South Carolina recommends the destruction of the school system, which has been erected upon the promise of universal education.

What else does he do? He recommends the abolishment of two colleges, established by my assistance, to educate the white young men that they may know how

to lead the old State out of poverty and ignorance. Ah, gentlemen what we need in this land is not so much offices. Offices are only emblems of what we need and what we ought to have. We need protection at home in our rights, the chiefest of which is the right to live. First, the right to live, and next the right to own property and not have it taken from us by the trial justices. I will read you an illustrative chapter, if gentlemen you will allow me the time. A Democratic lawyer from my State, Mr. Monteith, speaking about the trial justice system, as sustained by the Democratic party of that State, says that under it no man is secure in his rights, and he gives a picture like this.

I hope gentlemen will listen. A Negro was employed to plow for a white man for \$10 a month. The man had a game hen. The hen was lost, and simply because the Negro was plowing there he was assumed to be guilty of stealing her, was tried and sentenced to imprisonment, and they chained him by his hands to the plow but before the 30 days of his sentence expired the good old game hen, with 14 chicks, came out from under the barn where she had been "setting." [Laughter and applause.] The same gentleman gives another illustration which will bring the blush of shame to the face of every white man. A Negro woman in the absence of her husband, got into a dispute with a white neighbor concerning a boundary line; a question which the trial justices have no right to settle, but they take such a question when it comes before them and whip it around and whip it around until they manage to work it into a criminal case. They put this woman on trial in her absence, and although her attorney pleaded that she was in a condition in which women cannot go to court, she was tried, convicted and sentenced; and a white constable went to her house, two hours after she had become a mother, dragged her from a sick bed and carried her 15 long miles, to the very seat and center of the intelligence of our State, old Columbia. There, to the honor of the jailer and his white wife, they called together several women, white and black, and they ran that inhuman constable away from the jail and took the poor woman and made her an object of charity.

These are some of the outrages that are inflicted upon my people in the Southland which this "force" bill as you call it, will protect them from; because, if we get it, in stead of seeing South Carolina represented as she has been in this Congress by seven Democrats, you will find six or seven Republicans here. The offices will not go around among the Democrats, and then the spirit of fight that made them secede will make them break up the Democratic party, and we shall have peace." [Applause.]

Hon. J. M. Langston made a 50 minute speech on Friday in the House and was listened to with crowded galleries and very attentive members of Congress. After scoring the Democrats right and left for the condition of things in the country and assuring them that the more they abused, and lynched, and cheated the race, the more rapidly the race would multiply. He expressed himself somewhat as follows:

"Congress was confronted with the question whether every American citizen, every American elector in the North and in the South, should be permitted to wield a free ballot in the interest of our common country and of free institutions. The genuine American spirit found in the Republican party, though some were Democrats by mistake were standing up boldly to meet this question. It was not alone the Negro who should be protected in the South; it was the white man who voted the Republican ticket. Abuse the Negro, if necessary, but for God's sake stop abusing the white man. Stop insulting white women because their fathers or husbands voted the Republican ticket. He would pass bills and pile up penalties and put behind every ballot soldiers until they rise to the top of the mountains and kissed the stars, in order to put these men and women in the sure consciousness of their protection by law. In conclusion, he made an earnest appeal for the passage of the elections bill, and was heartily applauded by the Republicans."

The Plymouth Argumentative Lyceum, having a membership of nearly 150 members, will hold special exercises on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12th, in honor of the martyr president. A committee of 25 has gone to work with vigor and will, it is expected, have a very magnificent affair.

Mr. Howard McCartney of Jamaica, who is just returning from two and a half years in Scotland where he has been pursuing a course in locomotive engineering, received the congratulations of his friends at the residence of Mr. W. A. Stewart, Hurrah for Jamaica! What Afro-American will follow the example of this Afro-Jamaican in the field of engineering?

Louisa's Jubilee Singers gave a very excellent concert at the Metropolitan church Thursday night to an audience of over 2500 people. Between the first and second parts he gave a very interesting narrative of his tour around the world.

Mr. A. J. Lyles of New Orleans, La., a student at Howard Medical School, read a very entertaining paper before the Bethel Literary and Historical Association on Tuesday evening entitled "The Pleasures of Literature."

Mr. Chas. S. Morris is receiving many congratulations upon his very excellent article in THE PLAIN DEALER. T. J. C.

The Second annual meeting of the Mohawk Conference on the "Negro" question will be held this year, June 2, 4, and 5, at Lake Mohawk.

To Correspondents Don't Be Late.

We cannot insure the publication of correspondence which reaches us later than Tuesday. A number of our correspondents should pay attention to the hints below.

- 1. All matter for publication must reach us by Tuesday noon to insure insertion in the following issue.
2. Write your notes on one side of paper only and on separate paper from letters on business.
3. Personal jokes are not wanted.
4. Do not write matter for publication and business orders upon the same sheet of paper.
5. Want of space will not permit of extended notices of entertainments, parties, receptions, etc.

Agents, Attention!

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

The Promised Land.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 7.—While Afro-Americans here are living in peace and happiness under laws which protect alike the high and the low, we grieve to read of the unhappy condition of those of our race who are living and suffering in the South.

Attended the Obituaries.

CASSOPOLIS, Jan. 12.—We went to the Capitol on the 7th inst. We went prepared for any occasion, being in mourning in dress and by nature.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 20.

Miss Hattie Dangerfield who has been sick for some time is improving rapidly. Mrs. R. Smith is also recovering.

A Great Revival.

FR. WAYNE, Jan. 19.—The Rev. Smith a traveling evangelist gave our people a sermon on the "Prodigal Son" illustrated by paintings on last Monday night at the A. M. E. church which was very interesting.

Card of Thanks.

For the liberality and kindness shown by the young people of Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor in behalf of her son, Simon, deceased. They will be ever retained in grateful memory by Mrs. Elizabeth Preston, of Ypsilanti.

Death of an Old Settler.

ANN ARBOR, Jan. 12.—Madame Boyer and Spencer of Saginaw are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. John Robinson Sr.

Persons having items for THE PLAIN DEALER.

Persons having items for THE PLAIN DEALER will please hand them to Mr. L. H. Palmer or me.

converted at the Sunday morning meeting. So much for attending church while visiting friends.

The Sabbath school is booming. Mr. A. R. Taylor, Superintendent with his strong team of officers and teachers are moving right along. Let every one lend a hand.

Two Fine Entertainments. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 12.—Mr. J. H. Hawking whose sister died in Canada during the holidays has returned from attending her funeral, bringing back with him his niece the oldest child of his sister, who will remain with her uncle's family sometime.

Mr. Chas. Thomas of Newark, Wis. visited the city Sunday and met with the craft of A. F. M. The lodge was expecting the M. W. G. M. of Illinois, Thomas Smith.

Mr. R. V. Hall has returned from an extended trip in New Mexico. Mrs. A. Ramyiny and sister, Miss M. Watson expect to leave Tuesday or Wednesday for a visit to Mr. Ramyiny's mother in St. Louis.

It is said that a new club to be known as the "Out of Sight" club has been formed in which card playing is strictly prohibited.

Mr. Wm. Owen and his little son who visited relatives in Toledo last month, returned last Friday, having made a pleasant visit.

Miss Payden of Green Lake, Wis., is making an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

Mr. Harris is somewhat better after a long illness and it is hoped will entirely recover.

The little daughter of Mrs. A. D. Johnson is recovering from a spell of sickness. Mrs. A. Smith is ill.

Mrs. L. Hughes, the musical instructor of New Castle, has been quite sick but is much improved and gave, recently, a fine concert at the institute.

Mr. John Hutchinson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Matthews. He will leave this week for Mobile, Ala., to visit his sister and other friends.

The C. C. S. C. held a pleasant entertainment at the residence of D. F. Cowles, of Jefferson street, Dec. 25, was well attended. Conversation and social games were enjoyed until a late hour. The refreshments were dainty and well served.

The entertainment given Dec. 29, under the management of Misses Cora Hawkins and Gertrude Smith and chaperoned by Mrs. J. H. Hawkins and J. B. Jackson, was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 20.—Miss Hattie Dangerfield who has been sick for some time is improving rapidly. Mrs. R. Smith is also recovering.

The ladies of St. Mark's church held a sociable last week for the trustees which was enjoyed by all present.

Mr. J. H. Thompson has returned from a delightful visit to Madison. His friends were untiring to make his visit pleasant and he thoroughly enjoyed it.

Branch No. 1 Afro-American League, Milwaukee, Wis., have elected the following officers for 91: A. G. Burgette president, J. B. Buford vice president, J. J. Miles treasurer, G. J. Townsend secretary, L. W. Wallace corresponding secretary.

Mr. Jerome Freeman gave a fine machine for two dollars and presented it to the Society Circle of the 2nd Baptist Church.

On Sunday evening another one of the old settlers Mrs. Cox of the 5th ward, died. She had paralysis. She leaves two sons and three daughters to mourn her loss.

Miss Carrie Corneline joined the 2nd Baptist church. Elder Cotman paid a flying visit to Saginaw during New Year's week.

George Cox is very ill and his death is hourly expected. Mrs. Adam's daughter was taken to Pontiac last Wednesday.

Mrs. Carson has fully recovered from her serious illness and is around once more. The cars are now running between the Sister cities, much to the benefit of the whole people.

friends. She had not been feeling very well and lay down near the stove. She was all alone and when found her body was almost roasted. Mrs. Poindexter was a bride of but seven weeks and at the time of her death was busily arranging her new home preparatory to going to house keeping. Their friends deeply sympathize with her husband. The remains will be taken to Newcastle, Indiana, for interment.

Business is still booming in Marion. Two hundred capitalists from New York are expected here today.

Mr. J. E. Jull has returned from Columbus, Ohio, where he has been visiting relatives. Revival services are being held now with gratifying results.

WINDY CITY NEWS.

Receptions, Concerts And Socials, Past And To Come.

THE PLAIN DEALER always for sale in Chicago by Charles Lindro 111 Harrison st., W. E. Monroe 49 State st., T. A. Chinn 33 3/4th st., J. C. Cranshaw 456 56th st., T. J. Birchler 2724 State st., E. J. Quinn 281 29th st., M. Martin 21 North Clark st., and by Edward Ross general agent, 149 Illinois st.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 20.—Among the successful social events of the season, the reception given at her residence by Miss Anna Taylor, will be pleasantly remembered.

The friends of the promising young reader Miss Fannie Hall will give her a benefit concert at Qutun Chapel soon.

Mr. Thomas Keller has returned from a visit to Louisville and Indianapolis. The health of Mr. P. B. Delaney is improving very rapidly and he is now able to leave his room.

A military company called the Garden City Guards has been organized on the North Side. It is officered as follows: pres., Capt. W. A. Williams; sec. and treas., Edward Payne; manager, R. Hunter.

A successful social, for the benefit of the Episcopal Sunday school, was given, last week at the residence of Mrs. Jennie Williams.

The unpleasantness between the Ninth Battalion and the Drum and Bugle corps is still unsettled. An effort will be made to restore harmony Wednesday evening by a committee chosen from each organization. A false report is said to have appeared in one of our papers of which the representative of the paper claims to be entirely ignorant.

A serious shooting scrape occurred here last Friday in which four women and two men are involved and one or two persons injured. The fust began by and between two women named Emma Ford and Laura Johnson over the affections of a man named Bill Hanks, ten shots were fired and Charles Turner who was attracted to the spot by the firing was shot through the thigh and taken to the hospital and the women were arrested.

Mrs. C. R. Ross was killed by an explosion last Saturday afternoon while walking west on Jackson street between State and Wabash. The force of the explosion caused the lid of the manhole to fly up breaking it into several pieces one of which struck her on the skull killing her instantly.

Communion services will be held at Quinn Chapel. A bill will be given at Central Hall, Feb. 2, by the Western State Lodge No. 1448, G. U. O. F.

Mrs. E. H. Hartshorne has returned to her home in Indianapolis. Mr. Samuel Snowden L. III.

There has been placed on exhibition at the Libby Prison museum in Augusta, Ga., among the relics of President Andrew Johnson, the old book in which he kept all of his accounts while in the tailoring business at Greenville, Tenn.

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It is the meat eaters who suffer when they go down to the sea in ships. The curious discovery has recently been made that vegetarians are never affected with seasickness. M. Ghany says that persons who have never eaten meat are proof against the poison of the most venomous serpents.

An eastern item says: Little kerosene lamps, made to fit in ordinary silver candlesticks, are in demand for rich men's tables. They are displacing candles because they give more light, don't set fire to the fancy shades, don't smoke or burn out quickly—and because they are the fashion.

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There is one commendable feature about the old world—it takes time to be respectful to the dead. In Paris, when a funeral is passing, persons in view of the procession remove their hats and remain uncovered until it passes, and in London, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and other important cities funerals are treated with respectful consideration.

WINGED MISSILES.

At Greenwich the moon has been observed with scarcely an intermission for 150 years.

The principal of the public school at Antioch, Fla., is A. B. Hendry, a lad of fourteen years.

"Little Phil" Sheridan is now 10 years old. He is a warrior in embryo and is said to be the perfect counterpart of his father.

Fire has been worshiped as a divinity. The Platonists confounded it with the heathens and considered it as the divine intelligence.

An illuminated vellum fan will last for centuries. Illuminated paints are body water colors that preceded the discovery of oil paints.

It is fortunate that not much artificial heat is needed in Mexico. All over that country the price of coal ranges from \$10 to \$18 per ton.

Sir Edwin Arnold is a man of unbounded hospitality and gives a hearty welcome to any fellow countryman in his beautiful Japanese home.

New machinery is to invade the brickyard and save labor. A machine has been invented that will turn out 20,000 bricks in every ten hours.

Don't be old foggy about your time. The modern "improvement" is to drop the "m" in the abbreviation a. m. and p. m., as for example, 9 a., 4:30 p.

Wild animals still roam through the woods of the East. A wild cat weighing thirty-four pounds has just been killed in the state of New York.

The music room in Chief Justice Fuller's Washington home is to be decorated by Mrs. Ada J. Bergen, who it is said, is the first American woman employed on mural adornment.

A few, only a few clubs are prosperous. According to the new club-book of the Union League of New York the income of that club for the last fiscal year was nearly \$300,000.

Some man who has noticed such things says: Few eggs are strictly symmetrical, however nearly they may seem so, one side bulging out, though very slightly, more than the other.

Potatoes soaked in sulphuric acid become very hard. Most of the buttons on cloaks and coats are made from potatoes after they have been subjected to this sulphuric acid hardening process.

Great preparations are being made for the removal of the eighty-eight coffins from the Berlin cathedral. In this vault the rulers and princes of Prussia have been buried for centuries past.

The bark of the birch is impermeable to water. From the bark in Russia a kind of footwear, or bark shoe, is made. It is estimated that 25 million pairs are annually worn by the Russian peasantry.

The number of species of hummingbirds now known to exist considerably exceeds 400. The largest among them measures no more than eight and one-half inches, and the least two and three-eighths inches.

In Chill weddings are not exactly gay affairs. According to a decree of the archbishop of Santiago all bridesmaids in Chill must dress in black. White gloves and veils are permitted them, but no colors are allowed.

The man thief suspects his neighbors and so bars up against them. The magpie, as though self-conscious that its own thieving habits may be imitated by its neighbors, surrounds its nest with a hedge of thorns.

The savage is like the civilized: he has his weak points. Believing himself to be descended from, and therefore akin to, his totem, the savage naturally treats it with respect. If it is an animal, he will not, as a rule, kill or eat it.

W. D. Howells' new novel is called "An Imperative Duty." It will make its first appearance as a serial in one of the Harper periodicals. A new work from Howells is one of the events in the literary world to be considered of interest.

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DETROIT, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, '01.

IT LOOKS now as if Representative CHEATHAM'S educational bill will die in the committee room and never be brought before the House.

AS TIME advances the MCKINLEY tariff bill is showing itself to be all that its advocate claimed it would and as a result new manufacturing enterprises are being created and old ones revived.

THE *Sentinel* of Augusta, Georgia, seeks to open that fruitless and much worn question of a race designation for the "colored" people of America. Since there is no further light to shed on the subject and nothing to be gained in the discussion THE PLAINDEALER refuses to enter into one. Search history Brother WRIGHT.

THE scurrilous attack of M. E. BRYANT in the *Southern Christian Recorder* on Dr. A. F. P. ALBERT of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* would not have been tolerated in the columns of any decent secular journal. Few of our exchanges indeed use such filthy abuse to characterize a fellow editor. Yet Dr. BRYANT is a good moral leader that Prof. WASHINGTON has libeled.

THE Democrats in the Northern states are not building such high hopes on the Farmer's Alliance as an auxiliary to their party as they imagined a few weeks ago. In Nebraska the Alliance tried to keep the Governor-elect from taking his seat. In the Illinois legislature they are opposed to PARKER as United States Senator and in Michigan the other day the Patrons astonished the Democrats by voting with the Republicans in the upper house of the State Legislature.

EVERY now and then some one springs in either the House of Representatives or the Senate a bill asking for so many millions of dollars to enable the Afro-American to emigrate or to do something else for him as a distinct class. All these things are getting to be chestnuts. The only thing the Afro-American needs is an equal opportunity to get an education, a living and to be left alone in exercising all the rights and privileges that belong to a citizen whose ancestors have played so prominent a part in the history of the Republic.

AT LAST the people in Detroit have an Industrial and Loan association. THE PLAINDEALER knows a little about the temper of the people among whom it will work and advises it not to be discouraged if at first its path be rocky and uneven, for persistence and pluck always wins in the end. We wish the new venture success and hope that others may gain inspiration from the forming of this company to form other business enterprises. It seems to THE PLAINDEALER that a mutual benefit insurance company stripped of the paraphernalia of secret societies affording a cheap rate of insurance would be a success.

IF THERE are no laws on the statute books of the United States which provide punishment for those who unlawfully interfere with Federal officers in the discharge of their duties the present Congress should make haste to enact them. If there are laws we should like to see some of them enforced on those hot-tempered Southerners who have played so prominent a part in killing postmasters and compelling others from fear of violence to vacate their positions. In other words we wish to see the President display enough backbone to have the law enforced and to bring to punishment those who do violence to Federal authority.

IF ONE may judge of the number of books constantly being written which are devoted to the interests of Afro-American history, the child of the present and future will not grow up so ignorant of the real place the Afro-American is entitled to and ought to have in the Republic, as those who went before him. The latest work of the kind that has come to THE PLAINDEALER is a "School History of the Afro-American," written for the "colored" schools by Prof. WASHINGTON of Raleigh, N. C. While written for children it is a work well fitted to adorn the library shelves of older children for men and women. It contains many facts of which the majority of the masses are ignorant and which would do them good to know.

THE *Christian Recorder* says this discussion of the immorality and incompetency of the Afro-American ministers should cease, yet it continues to discuss the matters and allows correspondents to fill its columns with diatribes that amount to little else than personal abuse. THE PLAINDEALER has not discussed the matter very much, on the other hand it has cautioned each side in the debate to abstain from rash statements and personal abuse. Since the *Recorder* throws down the challenge as to proof, to this evidence we will go. When the proof is all in it will be found that Prof. WASHINGTON is more right than wrong. These vehement attacks on him is the alternative for facts and argument when neither can be used. Prof. WASHINGTON in qualifying his statement to include local preachers should not have left out high dignitaries in the church beside the incompetency of such a large number of the ministers, and the immorality of too large a percentage is appalling. There is a well known bishop in the A. M. E. church who writes his name with several prefixes and suffixes, who is so uncouth in both manner and speech that genteel people are shocked at him. His mind is so warped by the long practice of vulgar ways that almost every article from his pen is tainted with uncouth expressions. The same is charged against another Bishop although he has not been long enough before the public to verify the saying. Are such men too holy to be discussed? Again there has not been a church squabble of the many in years that the vilest recriminations did not pass, and one side or the other must have been incompetent to lead. In the recent absorption of the B. M. E. by the A. M. E. church, ministers lead revolts that almost became riots, and others wrote articles that refined men of the world would not have fixed their signature to. These are only conspicuous examples, what would individual and particular examples reveal?

Time and again in the memory of Detroiters now living, has an educated ministry and educated men been denounced in the pulpit of Bethel church. Even the files of the *Recorder* will show the incompetency of many who essay to write for its columns. But sadder than any example yet mentioned is the idea that rant is preaching and excitement worship. A large percentage of Afro-American ministers sacrifice thought, language and sense to hallelujah's that are ridiculous now and ever have been.

The citation of such facts would be painful indeed were it not for the fact that there is a remedy. But instead of it being used, men of brilliant parts defend weaknesses and wrongs because "it's our church." The history of the church is the history of the race. Its progress is the race's progress, therefore its ministers and leaders will be discussed as any other leaders both as to their deficiencies and faults.

IT HAS not been such a long time since that honest patriot and sterling champion of justice A. W. TOURGEE in discussing presidential timber on hand in the Republican camp took occasion to laud Senator STANFORD of California. Without doubt Mr. TOURGEE has changed his views since Senator STANFORD has betrayed his trust to the Republican party and its pledges by a coalition with Democrats in the effort to secure free coinage and defeat a National Election measure. The Afro-Americans of the North cannot forget that Senator STANFORD of California, JONES and STEWART of Nevada, TELLER and WOLCOTT of Colorado and WARBURN of Minnesota after combining to displace the elections bill for a free coinage measure afterwards united with the Democrats to defeat the motion which gave the election measure the precedence over all others before the Senate. Only the most sincere, the most earnest and unremitting effort on the part of these men to bring the race question to a successful issue can bring to the race confidence in them and the selection of either of them as a presidential candidate would bring about such a revolt in these Northern and Western states as would throw the Republican party into the greatest consternation and cause its defeat. The tardiness of the Senate in bringing up the election measure and its defeat of a National Educational bill has already done great damage to the party and the hardest kind of work before March 4th in the discussion and passing of all such measures as tend to elevate and protect American citizenship can retrieve only in part the mischief it has done.

MR. LANGSTON made a speech in the House of Representatives last week on the Election bill. While the speech was in the main a good one and showed great forensic ability if the dispatches quote him right, THE PLAINDEALER cannot approve of all his utterances. In the great struggle which lies before the Afro-American in the Republic for the attainment of equal conditions with others it will not do to surrender one principle of right and justice. No wrong thing must be conceded willingly. Under certain conditions abstaining from exercising a right is good

policy, but the right itself must never be surrendered. Neither in this struggle for the right of the ballot in which "colored" and white Republicans are equally interested does it behoove an Afro-American in argument to assent to the abuse of one and in eloquent language protest against abusing the other. Mr. LANGSTON in his speech is quoted as saying, "Abuse the Negroes as you will but don't abuse the white for their political opinions." What benefit would accrue to the Afro-American if this policy was carried out and all persecutions against the whites on account of political opinions should cease? Would not Afro-Americans be still shot down at the polls, burnt at the stake, their women outraged and other persecutions be visited upon them? Would there be enough whites in the South of Republican political principles to overcome the dominant party and thus make it possible for the Afro-American to enjoy the rights and immunities belonging to him? Will Mr. LANGSTON answer?"

THERE is a tendency among our Afro-American exchanges to blame the Republican party for the jeopardy in which the Lodge bill now stands. Such papers are ignorant of the facts, the party is not to blame, it is the schemer and the monopolist's representative in the party, the QUAYS and the TELLERS. Thank God they are vastly in the minority. There has not been a Republican convention or scarcely a meeting of a Republican club that has not endorsed and advocated the passage of the "Lodge Bill." The Republican Senators that have opposed this measure have been properly dubbed the "silver Senators." They have been false to their party and their pledges for silver. Let the war be waged against such men. It is easy enough to defeat QUAY. He has read the probabilities of it already and has introduced a delusion in the Senate to square himself. He does not expect his bill to become a law. It is a pretext to delude stalwart Republicans into believing him true to his party platform. The bill introduced by Senator TELLER is equally as delusive beside being visionary. The Afro-American wants no such pauper measure. He wants protection for the property he has acquired in the place where he may choose to abide like other citizens. Senators QUAY and TELLER are responsible for any fate the Lodge bill may meet.

A VIEW at the politics of Detroit today by an impartial patriotic citizen, would lead to the exclamation, "How have the mighty fallen." The city government, as at present represented, is little better than an open spoils system. Several times the laws of the land have been set at naught in the most flagrant manner. And the number of times the supreme court has been called on to enforce plain simple justice must be a nuisance and an abomination to the fair minded men of that body. Every sense of honor, dignity and integrity has been cast to the winds for petty partisan advantages. In consequence partisan feeling has run high even to personal antagonism. The climax of this contempt for decency was accomplished when a man was placed as president of the council who is under indictment for bribery. This has all been accomplished with the aid and acquiescence of the most prominent Democrats in the city. Ruffianism and bribery now sit in high places, the chosen representatives of our city's Democracy.

IF THE present discussion now going on as to the qualifications and character of the A. M. E. ministry will only end by the establishment of theological departments in all its colleges and a knowledge of theology on the part of all those who in the future wish to enter and become a priest or minister in that connection great good will have been gained. If it will result in compelling those who are sadly in need of moral, intellectual and spiritual training to spend a part of their time each year in some institute or under the guidance of some fit person so as to better qualify them for their high position, a great victory will be won. But even if no great tangible benefit will arise the church will profit by this stirring up of dry bones and attention directed to an evil within, for it will make all the greater effort to relieve itself from its impediments so as to hold and occupy a high place in the church militant.

Can It Be?
It has been variously rumored that the Police Board is to rise above prejudices at last and appoint one or two Afro-Americans on the force. It is only rumor which cannot be traced, except by a visit to the authorities which has not been done. Like every other department of the city the Police Board has studiously discriminated against Afro-American applicants and notwithstanding the persistency with which they have asked for recognition but one has met their favor. He was soon sacrificed. All eyes will be on the police board until these rumored appointments materialize.

Mr. J. R. Davis of the law department of the Michigan University, made a short visit to the city this week.

"BILLY SMITH'S" TALKS.

BEATING THE BUSH FOR YEARS WITHOUT SUCCESS.

Washington's Courage—Trunking Before The Giant—Paris-as Papers—Produce State, etc.

ARTICLE III.

To the Editor of THE PLAINDEALER.
Sir: What is the use of saving any more on the colored ministry question? This is the proposition many are now propounding? What is the use of raising the devil and leaving him loose?

Many of you have been beating the bush for years trying to run the ministry out from cover, now you have succeeded. The entire colored ministry is on the alert to hear what you critics have to say in proof of the bold assertions you have been making. Prof. Washington had the courage to strike the bush but he has not yet shown courage in confronting the giant that stepped forth. Yes, the colored ministry is a giant. It is the chief among all the elements of Afro-American greatness. Now that it has come to the test, teachers, editors, politicians all truckle before this irritated Samson.

The church papers are partisan rather than candid and philosophical, the secular papers (with a few notable exceptions) are polite and confess their weakness by their policy. The teachers, who secretly have criticized the ministry more than have any other class, are now still as death. The politicians are true to their character. Almost everybody has gone into his hole except "Billy Smith" who still frisks about telling plain, homely truths to the utter discomfort of both sides.

The Afro-American as a rule lacks courage to face great and unpleasant facts and rarely ever follows an argument to its logical conclusion, if the way grows stony. Three weeks from now the conquered "Press" will be eulogizing the ministry and a month hence canonize every blessed one of them. For some years the "Free Speech" has harped against evils in the ministry but when called to face the unadorned home facts and tried way off to Iowa, Dr. Lee talks fair and sustains his reputation as a scholar and strong man. We cannot find fault with him for defending his constituency and admire the philosophical discrimination with which he does it. Most all of the other religious editors have been as bitterly partisan and dogmatic in discussing this question as they are about other things.

Good will result from a candid, honest search after the truth. The Press must force its way into the ministerial closet and bring forth the skulking vagabonds Galois, Lee, Henderson, Bryant and the rest of them may eulogize the ministry to the skies if they wish, but we all know that there are some of the rottenest kind of scamps, some of the dullest kind of numskulls hidden in the ranks. But we have not yet come to the morality question, let us finish up the educational phase.

How many great scholars (measured by the world's standard) are among the colored preacher? Prof. Price, the critic, is not a scholar in any high sense of the word. Bishop Tanner, though lacking technical training, is a real scholar. Dr. Lee has the richer mind but is so overwhelmingly modest that the world don't know him as well. As to matters of churchmanship, Bishop Brown is a ripened critic. Dr. Embury has compiled a compendium of theology but shows his lack of critical training in the snighting manner in which he dismisses the controversies about the authorship of the Pentateuch.

Dr. I. G. Steward is a scholar but the beef fed fellows crowded him to the wall. I don't venture to present to discuss persons of the Baptist church because there are so few who rank any where near the men named and because the Baptists have not given the world enough literature to enable one to judge them.

But, though there be a lack of great scholars, there is not such a dearth of educated, able men. While there are few who have produced any high literature, there are scores who can interpret the highest scholarly productions of the world. Drs. Steward and Embury are the only ones who have produced any first class theological literature. This show of brains did cost the former and will cost the latter the Bishopric.

When you seek men of action, men of affairs you don't find many who excel Bishop Arnett. As slave drivers, Bishop Gaines and Grant are peerless. Some Bishops know only two classes of preachers, those who truckle and those who rebel; according to their philosophy all who are not of the former class belong to the latter. In the *Recorder* of a recent issue Bishop Ward boasts that all the men together with the Bishop, of Texas, are after a Kansas transfer who talked out in meeting. Bishop Gaines deliberately hunts down men who differ with him. Just is why he came so near knocking Dr. Johnson senseless, he would have succeeded had not the wily doctor wept. Dr. Bryant would not say anything in his paper to displease the southern Bishops for a farm. You mark it, Bishop Gaines will get Scipio Robertson a D. D., and run the good old brother for the Bishopric.

The only way to get accurately at the number of trained ministers is for the training schools to produce their statistics that will show how many from colored schools are in the field. Multiply this number by two and you have it. The other half represents those from white schools. In our next article we will be more philosophical, this is a pretace.

"BILLY SMITH."

Separate Schools Illegal.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has decided that Afro-American children cannot be discriminated against in the public schools. In the case of Bertha and Lily Knox, Afro-American children of Independence, Kan., against the Board of Education of this city the court holds that the Legislature not having granted to the cities of the second class power to establish separate schools for white and colored children, the action of the Board of Education in attempting to exclude colored children from the schools and compel them to attend a separate school was illegal. A writ of injunction was therefore granted as prayed for.

A VARIETY OF THINGS

At an Emancipation celebration in South Carolina, the Rev. Dr. J. J. Durham advanced a few thoughts and gave statistics that should be brought the widest circulation. THE PLAINDEALER has given considerable time and study to this subject. Its editors are proud to see prominent men who have access to the statistics of their states, expounding the fallacy that "we" meaning the bourgeois pay the taxes to educate the Afro-American. What is true of South Carolina is proportionally true of every southern state. Speaking of the progress of the "colored people" in South Carolina, Dr. Durham said:

"Twenty-seven ago years there was not a Negro in any public school in South Carolina, and now that twenty-seven years ago it was a crime punishable with a heavy penalty to teach a Negro to read. But now, who, and where is it now? The report of the State Superintendent of Education shows that during the past school year four were enrolled in the public schools, 104,503 of red pupils, against 28,761 white pupils, or 14,743 more colored than white pupils. The same report shows that the average attendance of a colored child is nearly 11,000 greater than that of the white child. Out of a total of 2,853 teachers, 1,622 are colored, with a ratio of quality of instruction from the State Board of Examiners.

"But, you will say, who pays for these 1,622 Negro teachers? Let us see. The average salary is about \$18 a month. The school term being about four months, the sum paid by the state, including \$5,000 to Cuba University, (colored) would be \$99,857. The Negroes of this state pay taxes on \$10,000,000 worth of property, which at a tax rate of 1 1/2 per cent will yield \$150,000. The colored population is about 800,000. Allowing one to five for a voter and striking out about sixty in excess of exempt from the poll tax, the total taxable from the tax would be \$100,000. The revenue of the poll-tax is about \$30,000, which should be placed to the credit (or debit) of the Negroes, as they compose 92 per cent of the convicts.

"Adding up these figures, the Negro nets the state \$20,000. From this take \$100,000 paid the colored teachers, and the Negro should have to his credit \$80,000. Hence he is paying for his education."

Dr. Durham adds that there are 40,000 colored members in the South, 8,000,000 church members, and 100,000 Sunday school teachers.

Miss Mary Leonard, of Helena, Montana, false to the traditions of her fathers, was married an Afro-American, named Coleman. Miss Mary is the sister of a girl who defies popular prejudice, is described as "fair of face and exceptionally accomplished" and anxious to say her husband is not according to the prejudices, a "big burly Negro," but is said to be good looking, educated and well informed, that she is said to have caused a well favored man of pleasing address, as a departure from the usual custom of her sex, of the superior race. Heretofore they have been invariably repudiated by reporters to have taken victim to the charms of men whose very unbusiness would have rendered them innocuous to ladies of their own race. It is gratifying to notice the evidence of a better taste on the part of Mrs. Coleman. The bride is a music teacher and her husband a steward of the Mercantile Hotel of Helena.

The A. M. E. Review contains some very interesting articles in its last number but none above the ordinary. There is too much sameness in the frequent use of current expressions. Constant readers tire of seeing the identical thing expressed in almost the same connection and the same manner. The frequent use of worn out expressions also leads to a sameness in thought that rolls well written articles of their vigor and freshness. Among the topics and authors in this number are: "Our Episcopacy," L. J. Cappel, D. D.; Liberia and Her Mission," H. R. W. Grimes, Esq.; "John Brown and his Times," Al. Arndt, M.D.; "The Tenth Witness," the pulpit G. S. Grant, D.D.; "Civil Rights," D. A. Stewart, Esq.; "The Negro in the D. D. M. Review," G. W. Nicholas, Esq.; "The Reaction of the Negro on Current Topics," Rev. E. J. Tyree; and many other articles of interest.

A barber of Lincoln, N. B., named McFarland, has been arrested on a charge of being the murderer of John Smedley, a wealthy gambler who was assassinated last week. He has confessed his crime and his story reveals a state of depravity in the life of the murdered man which will offset any thing that can be trumped up against an Afro-American woman. McFarland says that he was married by Mrs. Smedley, the gambler's wife, to whom he owed \$2,000 and in order to pay the debt he was obliged to become criminally intimate with him. Mrs. Smedley was a divorced woman who left her first husband, a poor carpenter, to marry the gambler and having transferred her affections to the man to whom she was married, she took this man as a riding partner or husband number two. She and Waistrum are also under arrest.

SECRET ORDER NOTES.

The Society of Union Brothers of Friendship, of Louisville, Ky., has made the last payment on the \$3,000 property which they bought four years ago and the Old Fellows of the same place have just finished paying \$10,000 for the property which they own.

A new benevolent organization has been incorporated at Washington, D. C., under the name of the Grand United Order of Peace and Light. The new association is directed by Mrs. Emily Monroe, formerly grand mistress of the United Order of True Reformers, and who it is said organized more lodges than any other officer in that order.

One More Unfortunate.

Joseph Fowler, a bright and promising young man, now languishes in jail accused of robbing his employer of \$105. He has been for sometime janitor of the Michigan Gas Co. Last Friday he yielded to temptation and stole the amount mentioned. It is claimed that he returned \$30 of the amount. There is no apparent reason for Fowler committing this crime unless he was trying what has often brought young men to ruin, to make \$40 with a 3 minute horse.

Arrived Jan. 12, at the home of Mrs. Geo. L. Moxley, of Toledo, O., a girl now known as Miss Georgia Fairfax Moxley.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

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- John Williams, 81 Croghan street.
- Cook and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
- Jones and Brewer, 399 Antoine street.
- W. H. Johnson, 469 Hastings street.

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. Jno. B. Anderson visited Toronto last week.

Mrs. W. L. Taylor, has returned from London, Ont.

Miss Lulu Gregory has returned from a pleasant visit to Chicago.

The Court of Calanthe give a social to night at 63 Michigan avenue.

George Allen is doing John Loomis' run while he is on his bridal trip.

Mr. Dennis, of Madison avenue, has gone to Ithaca, N. Y., for a time.

Mr. W. Lloyd Hardy of Grand Rapids spent last week in the city with friends.

Luke Crosby has been drawn on the Police court jury for the February term.

Mrs. M. Clark's little boy of Antoine street is quite sick with membranous croup.

Mrs. Alfred Reed returned from Ann Arbor Saturday, having buried her mother and brother.

Mrs. Addie Vennell has returned from her trip to Virginia looking improved in health and spirits.

Robert Pelham Jr., and his nephew Master Robert A. Barrier spent a few days in Arian this week.

The Wayne Glee club led by Mr. Robt. Blake more will give a concert in Windsor on the 19th of February.

The ladies of the "Willing Workers" society will give a "gypsy entertainment" at Fraternity hall February 19.

The society of Willing Workers will meet next week at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Tomlinson of Adelaide street.

Communion service will be held at Bethel church next Sunday and Sunday school will commence at two o'clock.

Mr. Moore, of Seattle, Wash., who has been visiting friends and relations in the city, returned home Monday evening.

Mr. H. T. Tolliver attended the Grand Lodge of Free Masons which convened at Battle Creek, Monday and Tuesday of this week.

The Second Baptist Lyceum, will hold a parlor social next Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Alice Jones, 398 Antoine street.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Barbour, of Brewster street lost their little three year old son last Monday evening. He was buried Thursday from the residence.

Joseph Fowler, the porter, for the Michigan Gas Co., plead guilty, in the police court Tuesday, of stealing \$105 from his employers. He was held to the recorders court.

Mr. George Turner of New Canaan, Ont., was in the city last week in company with Mr. H. Edwards, agent of THE PLAINDEALER to give evidence in the former's pension claim.

Charles Siler was convicted in the circuit court this week of an assault with intent to do great bodily harm upon William Bibbins at Belleville on December 14. He was remanded for sentence.

St. Matthews Lyceum will resume their meetings Monday evening. The subject, which will be discussed through the Lyceum Journal, is, "Has Christianity any influence on the present progress of the nation."

The young people of St. Matthews Sunday school are arranging to give a musical and literary concert on the 27th inst in the mission room, the proceeds of which are to go towards relieving the debt now due on the church property.

Cerro Cook has a letter from Charles Ellis Jr. formerly of Saginaw, now studying medicine in Europe. Mr. Ellis is much pleased with Europe where there is no bugaboo of race inferiority or race contamination, although there are many Africans there.

Mrs. A. Howard, of 694 Antoine street gave a five o'clock dinner Thursday in honor of the Rev. E. E. Gregory and Mrs. Gregory of Cass county. Covers were laid for 14. In the evening a reception was tendered them and many friends came to bid them "good bye." The Rev. Gregory left for his field of labor Friday morning.

William Geist, formerly of V. Geist and son, and Louis R. Geist of Michigan avenue, have formed a partnership in the undertaking business. They are now located at 78 Gratiot avenue near Miami.

Mr. William Geist genial face and kindly manner is familiar to a majority of the readers of THE PLAINDEALER. He still expects to merit and enjoy the confidence of his patrons.

Last week after the regular routine of business the society of Willing Workers was entertained socially by their hostess Mrs. Will W. Ferguson. The Rev. John M. Henderson who made his first visit to the society Thursday was introduced to the members by their president Mrs. H. C. Clark and after a short address which was responded to by Mrs. Clark a dainty luncheon was served and an hour or so very agreeably spent by the ladies who know how to enjoy good times for themselves well as to make them for others.

Glances Here and There.

EVERY one who amounts to anything wishes to stand well with his fellows. The person who does not care what people say has generally got to the place where he knows that very little that is good can be said of him. And yet in spite of this universal desire to impress those around us favorably one constantly meets people who violate the courtesies of society and do injustice to their good hearts by their bad manners. The Gleaner has in mind many persons who fail to receive the credit for their excellences which they deserve simply because they are not careful to appear as well as to be. And while it is conceded that a good character is immeasurably better than a good reputation it is very desirable to have both.

THE tightening coils of the law does not seem to be able to stamp out the craze for policy playing. The mails will not carry the letters of these policy sharks and the police have exercised extra vigilance in searching out the policy shops but the practice of playing the game is scarcely diminished. A man will risk his last nickel or dime on his "luck" while his wife washes and his family suffers. Even women take their hard earned cash and sacrifice at the throne of this Basil, policy. In the places where the Gleaner once in a while scents the news he has often heard these familiar phrases, "Is she out yet?" "Got the play?" If the one inquired of has the numbers he is soon surrounded by an eager throng. Others ask is 11, 23, 44, or some other numbers out, and met with the same reply "no" or "yep." The fellow that hasn't guessed a number or only one out of a "gig" as it is termed soon subsides. The fellow that gets two, snaps his finger, slaps his purse or kicks his foot as he sadly thinks "how near and yet so far."

The fellow lucky enough to "catch" cuts all sorts of gymnastic convolutions, dilates on his sagacity and luck, and does the Munchausen act by telling how far he is ahead of "it" meaning the policy concern. "Old Pol" is not by any means stamped out in Detroit.

IT pays in a great many ways to be careful and observing. The Gleaner has in mind two ladies past middle age who serve to give point to his title remark. Both of them are well past middle age, both are in comfortable circumstances and fairly intelligent though in early life they had no opportunities for education and worked hard with their husbands to attain the comfortable income they now enjoy. For them the time for toil is past, and in their pleasant homes both live at ease though very differently, and it is the different view of the importance of little things which marks the difference in their lives. With one every little detail which makes the ideal home has been noted and acted upon. In manner and deportment she is a refined lady for so far as constant effort, observation and money can atone for lack of early opportunity she has profited by them. The other with equally as good chances has regarded these as unimportant and though by her friends she is honored for her sterling worth, strangers would not be attracted toward her because her manners are not in keeping with her circumstances, and her home, though richly furnished, shows that with her "little things did not count."

OF ALL the sad sights to be seen, in the highways and byways of a great city, the saddest is the recklessness with which young girls trifle with that pearl beyond price—a good reputation. Sometimes it results from innocent thoughtlessness, sometimes from the weakness of a heart which trusts too much and often from wilful wantonness but in any case it is deplorable because always it is the weak young girl who suffers and not the man whose larger experience and manly generosity should shield where it betrays. Very frail things may make or mar forever a woman's peace of mind and self preservation, if nothing else ought to teach her to beware of even the appearance of evil. Sensible people look askance at, and malicious people pervert into evil such indiscretions, as passing notes in public places, lingering around the doorways of churches and lyceums, and prolonged conversations on street corners. The girl who is a party to these things is either very silly or very bad, the man is always cruel and unmanly because he gratifies a passing desire by tempting her to conduct in which he may indulge with impunity but which may result in her ruin.

A GENTLEMAN interested in the hotel business, accosted the Gleaner concerning what arrangements local Afro-Americans were making to entertain those who will visit the city during the G. A. R. encampment. He said outside of those interested directly in the encampment, cheap rates, and a desire to visit the beautiful city of Detroit, would bring hundreds of strangers to the city. In fact the city will be so crowded and sleeping accommodations especially so inadequate that there will be a great demand for rooms and board. It is none too early for some enterprising man with a little experience in hoteling, to be casting about for a place where he can accommodate visitors with beds if not board, during the encampment. Everybody seems to have forgotten that such an important affair is to be held within our borders next August.

A grand musical and literary entertainment will be given by the Misses Lillian E. Russel and Rachel Venell, for the benefit of Bethel A. M. E. church on Wednesday Jan. 26, in the church parlors. Admission for adults, 15 cents, children 10 cents.

The officers of the Second Baptist church met last Friday evening to secure the annual report of the officers. Those present did not think the report explicit enough and the officers will make an itemized report to-night.

Mr. W. H. Lucas of Butte City, Montana, is on a visit East for his health, which has been poor lately. He was in Detroit Thursday on his way farther East and will return later to Chatham, Ont., for a visit with relatives.

Awaiting the Result.
The famous Ferguson Civil Rights case was taken up before Judge Gariner Wednesday afternoon. It is not finished as THE PLAINDEALER goes to press. A full account of it will be given in our next issue. The case having received from the Supreme court such a broad and humane decision the outcome of this trial will be awaited with considerable interest.

The Court of Calanthe will give a social at their hall, 61 Michigan avenue, Friday evening, Jan 28. Coffee and sandwiches served free. Admission 10 cents. 398.

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Several hundred Illustrations.

At a great expense the publishers of this book procured 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.

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- Practical Suggestions to Young Housekeepers.
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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

Evening Even.
One of the Senators from Montana is proud of his State and resents any imputation upon its fame or its greatness. The other evening a lady meeting him for the first time asked him where he was from.
"Helena," responded the Senator proudly.
"Helena! Helena!" queried the lady; "pray, where is Helena?"
The Senator, boiling over with righteous indignation, answered the question, and with a gallant smile, said:
"And may I inquire where you are from?"
"Certainly," she said pompously, "I am from Brooklyn."
"Oh, yes, Brooklyn," echoed the Senator beautifully. "Brooklyn is a fine town. Quite near Hoboken, in New Jersey, isn't it?"

Feels Better.
"Are you happier since your second marriage?" he asked of a friend as they met on a train.
"Oh, much happier."
"Then it was a case of love?"
"Exactly, the same as with my first, but there is this difference—I feel more settled."
"In your mind?"
"Yes, and all other ways. I was never quite clear in my first venture who ran the house, but in this case everything is plain sailing, and no occasion for dispute."
"She knuckled, eh?"
"Oh, no. She's boss."

Power of the Press.
In the sanatorium:
Wrathful Visitor—You're confounded paper has cost me a pretty sum.
Editor (calmly)—Please explain.
In your issue of day before yesterday you were kind enough to state that a burglar had entered my house, stolen a roll of money from the bureau, but, happily, neglected to take a gold watch that always reposed in the adjoining drawer.
Well!
It's not well at all! That infernal burglar, guided by your information, came last night and took the watch.

Instructions to a Postmaster.
A matter-of-fact postmaster in a small town in Arkansas recently wrote to the Post Office Department, stating that one of the citizens had recently entered the office armed with a Winchester rifle, and had pointed it at the postmaster in a threatening manner. He closed his telegram with the words: "Send instructions." Col. Whitfield, the first assistant, tersely replied by quoting the words of the well-known refrain: "Johnny, get your gun."

Trouble With the "R."
Miss De Jones—Aw you a lovah of haw-mony, Mr. Le Dewd?
Mr. Le Dewd—No—er—cawn't say!
am. It don't seem to agree with me as well as oatmeal for breakfast



"Rash, intruding fool, farewell!"—Hamlet.

The Right Kind.
Mother—So your lady-love is high minded?
Son—Yes, mother, and scrupulously conscientious.
"How do you know that?"
"Why, I never give her a kiss but she returns it."

The Thoughtful Husband.
Mrs. Squabbler—Our little boy is a month old to-day, and we haven't got a name for him yet. I do wish you'd put your brains together and think up a name.
Mr. Squabbler—Well, I think Ned would be the best.
And pray, why do you say Ned?
Because you'd take such perenial pleasure in raising him.

A Wholesale Collector.
Seedy Party—Be you the lady, Ma'am, vot advertised for a lost dog?
Mrs. Blewski—Yes; but that isn't the one.
Seedy Party—Oh, that's all right, Ma'am; he's only one o' my samples. Wot's the reward?

Incidental.
Mr. Closefit—I observe, Mr. Hooperup, you have charged in your expense account \$5.00 for incidentals. What are they?
Mr. Hooperup—Inside-dentals are for tooth wash.
Mr. Closefit—That is too-thin. Mr. H., we never called it tooth wash when I was on the road. You had better reconstruct that expense account.

A Matter of Change.
Mrs. Tufstake—I hear, Mr. Backley, that you should have said that you wished I would introduce a little change in my victuals.
Backley—Madam, I, er, I, aw—
Mrs. Tufstake—And I wish, Mr. Backley, that you would likewise make it a point to introduce a little change into your board.

Allie Bedford, ten years old, escaped from the Coldwater lockup Tuesday by crawling through a hole used to pass in food to the prisoners.

GOSSIP ABOUT WOMEN.

The average weight of the Wellesley college girl is 119½ pounds. In height she is astride over five feet two inches.
Mrs. Blaine is the tallest of the ladies of the cabinet and Mrs. Noble is the shortest, the latter being only five feet in height.
Mrs. Custer, widow of the dashing cavalry general and Indian fighter, has received a pension of \$300 a year since her husband was killed in battle. She has now asked to have this doubled.

Dr. Julia Brink, a medical writer of some note, is the first woman to be honored by receiving from the British medical association of London 20 pounds to defray the expense of publishing a physiological treatise on the nutrition of the muscles.

Sara Bernhardt has been sitting to M. Clairin for a medallion portrait, in which she wears the crown of Cleopatra. Miniaturists are copying the print, which appeared in a French journal on ivory to fill orders from United States jewelers.

Miss Nellie Kelly of the Ohio State Journal is a regular "first-wire operator of the Associated press, at the same salary that is paid to first wire men. She takes 15,000 words in a night and at 2:30 a. m. she goes home alone and unmolested.

Germany employs 5,500,000 women in industrial pursuits. England 4,000,000, France 3,750,000, and Austro-Hungary about the same number, and still women are the weaker sex, the lesser half, the clinging pensioners on man's beneficence.

Mrs. Kendal paid a most glorious tribute to American men and customs when she told a newspaper reporter in London that she would rather her daughter would go alone from New York to San Francisco in America than walk down Bond street unattended.

The German Empress Augusta Victoria, who has already given her Emperor husband five sons is now in her 31st year, but her fair, fresh complexion makes her look younger. She has an oval face, soft blue eyes, beautiful teeth, and an abundance of blonde hair, an ensemble which is pleasing and attractive if not decidedly pretty.

Berlin rejoices in a dancing saloon where a great attraction is the presence of two real Princesses, one of whom arranges the dance, and the other devotes herself to the management of the band. They are the Princesses Pignatelli and Dolgorouki, who are obliged to take these places owing to reduced circumstances in their respective families.

Miss Ada Webb, a well-figured young woman who gives a graceful performance in a large tank, has been presented by the Royal Humane Society in London with a testimonial for plunging into the water in full walking dress, and rescuing three women struggling in the water in a combination of cramp, panic and indiscretion.

The oldest inhabitant of Vermont, Mrs. Lucy Barry, who, at the remarkable age of 105, dwells in the pretty farming village of Barre, near Montpelier, has petitioned Congress for a pension in consideration of the services of her husband, who suffered much hardship as a teamster during the war of 1812.

Vera Sassulitch has been the cause of more alarm to the Czar than all the other Russian anarchists combined. In her early years she was a pretty governess in a little country village in Russia, and she still possesses traces of beauty. She is a woman of iron will and stern resolution. At one time, finding it impossible to conquer her, the Russian government is said to have offered her a bribe of 10,000,000 rubles to quit the cause of anarchy and leave the country.

The much-wronged Servian Queen, Natalie, has at length been persuaded to withdraw the memorandum which she intended to submit to the skuptschina. It was represented to her that she was doing a serious injury to her son and to the dynasty if she raised a parliamentary discussion of the events which preceded her divorce, and she appears to have yielded to this consideration. In return the regents have promised that they will do their utmost to procure for her more frequent interviews with her son than had been arranged for her by King Milan.

Mrs. Henry M. Stanley is so very tall and Mr. Stanley is so very short that when they are out together and are seen from a distance he looks like a little boy out with his mother. The New York ladies who have seen Mrs. Stanley all agree that she does not make any effort to appear less tall than she is. Her straight, clinging skirts, long waist, hair puffed high on top, tall hat on top of that, and feathers surmounting, all add at least nine inches of unnecessary length to her figure. Mrs. Stanley has been spoken of as a beauty, but it is the keen intelligence that shines in her great eyes which wins her the greatest admiration.

OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

The Rev. Mary A. Safford of Sioux City and the Jewish rabbi exchanged pulpits recently.

There are now 200 regular ordained woman preachers in the United States, where forty years ago there was only one.

A portable iron cathedral has been imported at Tonquin. It arrived in 834 packages, and is to be 180 feet long, 65 feet broad, and 50 feet high. It is said that a native convert is bearing the whole expense of the edifice.

Although suffering from a cold that would probably have buried many a younger man, the Rev. Mr. Hawes, who is 93 years of age, has been regularly in the pulpit of his church in Litchfield, Mass., recent Sundays.

The fund voluntarily contributed and bequeathed in the British isles to the work of foreign missions for 1889 was \$6,500,000, of which more than half was given by members of the Church of England.

"Evolution is disturbing one of the colored churches in the south. The pastor determined to put an end to it and roared in a powerful discourse: 'Sons of God, or gorillas, which? That's the question.' The late Dean Burgon had the same idea when he cried: 'O you men of science, give me back my ancestors in the garden of Eden and you may have yours in the zoological gardens.'"

Mrs. Henry S. Frieze, widow of the late Prof. Frieze of Ann Arbor, died suddenly of apoplexy Tuesday evening. She was 69 years old.

"The power of music, all our hearts allow," but there are a few ignorant persons who have not learned yet that all colds are cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Buy it and try it; 25 cents a bottle.

Speaks for itself—The phonograph.



In reading over the literary items of the week, I found not much to interest me, until my eye caught sight of an article headed "Jenks' Dream." Imagine my surprise to find it ended up with a recommendation to use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Nevertheless, being a great sufferer from sick headache, I determined to try them, and, to my great joy, I found prompt relief, and by their protracted use, a complete immunity from such attacks. Pierce's Pellets often cure sick headache in an hour. They are gently laxative or actively cathartic, according to size of dose. As a pleasant laxative, take one each night on retiring. For adults, four act as an active, yet painless, cathartic. Cause no griping or sickness. Best Liver Pill ever made. Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. For Constipation, Indigestion and Bilious Attacks, they have no equal.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MANHOOD RESTORED.
If you have been a victim of youthful imprudence, causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send (sealed) FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Esq., Box 2390, N. Y. City.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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 10 cts.
One one-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade 15 cts.
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream 15 cts.
One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice 10 cts.
One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented 10 cts.
One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented 25 cts.
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline 25 cts.

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 put up by them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an imitation without value, and will not give you the result you expect. A bottle of Blue Seal Vaseline is sold by all druggists at ten cents.
CHESBROUGH MFG. CO., 24 State St., New York.

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A True Combination of MOCHA, JAVA and RIO.

Picture Card Given With every pound package. For Sale everywhere. Wholesale Union Co., Toledo, O.

"There is a slave whom we have put in prison." Aye and will keep him there, he was a tyrant once, but his reign is over, his scepter lies in the dust. His name is Pain, and his conqueror is the far-famed and world-renowned Salvation Oil.

Nothing in it—The vacant chair.

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



Book-keepers and Draughtsmen Attention!

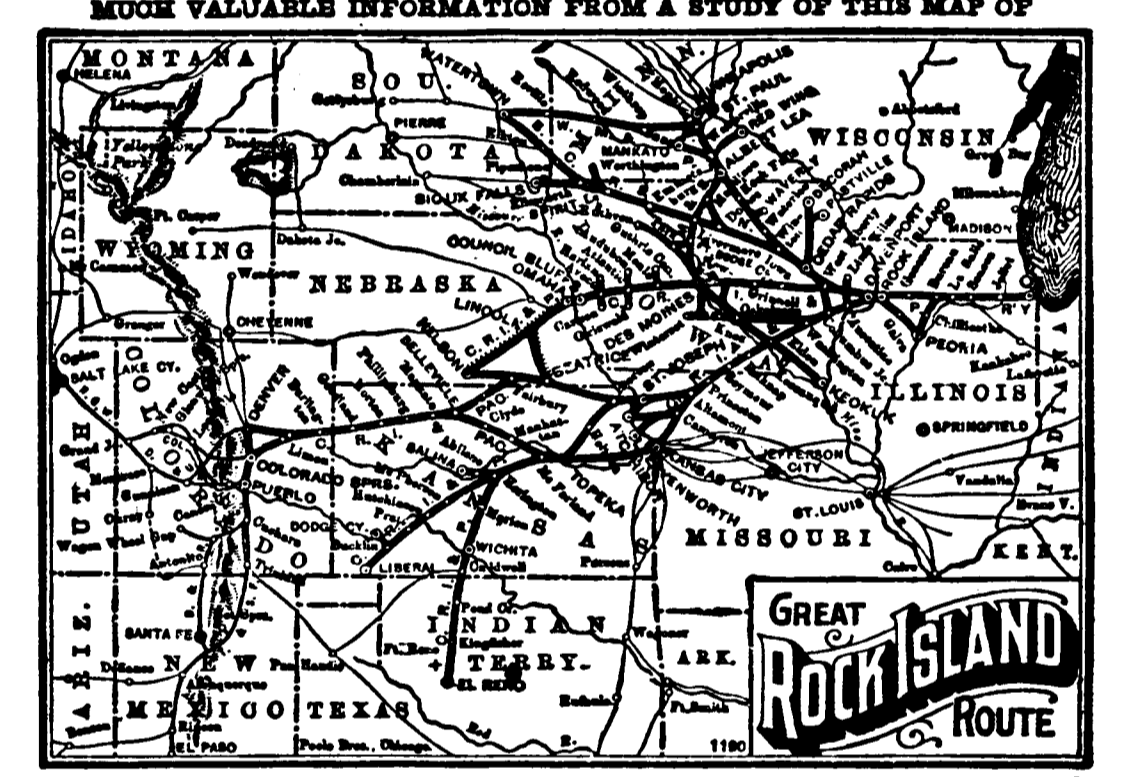
Matthews Improved Flexible Ruler EXCELLENT TRIED ALL OVER THE WORLD. Used once, used always. Avoids chipping, avoids blotting. Contains perfectly in un-erased surface and ruled with reasonable beauty and ease. The inset and being thin. Manufactured of the patented combination steel hard and soft rubber. Reasonably made, perfect in action and the ruling never blurs or wears. Ruled throughout America. Postage free. 50c. Postal Note, Money Order or Draft. Address the Inventor and Patentee, O. S. MATTHEWS, P. O. Box 592, DALLAS, TEX., U. S. A.

Strange indeed that like **SAPOLIO** should make everything so bright, but "A needle clothes others, and is itself naked." Try it in your next house-cleaning

What folly it would be to cut grass with a pair of scissors! Yet people do equally silly things every day. Modern progress has grown up from the hooked sickle to the swinging scythe and thence to the lawn mower. So don't use scissors!

But do you use **SAPOLIO**? If you don't you are as much behind the age as if you cut grass with a dinner knife. Once there were no soaps. Then one soap served all purposes. Now the sensible folks use one soap in the toilet, another in the tub, one soap in the stables, and **SAPOLIO** for all scouring and house-cleaning.

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Church News-

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

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

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

Second Baptist.—Crogan street, near Beaubien. Services at 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. E. H. McDonald, pastor.

St. Matthew's Episcopal.—Corner Antoine and Elizabeth streets. Sunday services: Holy Communion, 7:00 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10:30 a. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 4 p. m. C. H. Thompson, D. D., rector.

Shiloh Baptist.—Columbia street, near Rivard. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service.—Rev. W. A. Meredith, pastor.

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

The Southern Presbyterian church now has three presbyteries composed of Afro-Americans.

Rev. R. S. Laws, of the pastor of the Virginia Avenue Baptist church, Washington has accepted a call to a charge in Pittsburg, Pa.

Prof. B. T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Normal school, Tuskegee, Ala., reports that 73 students were converted during the week of prayer.

The A. M. E. church at St. Elmo, Tenn., was destroyed by fire recently. The little church was in a prosperous condition and as there was no fire in the church it is attributed to an incendiary.

The lecture which was delivered by Archbishop Ryan in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, on the 4th inst., for the benefit of St. Benedict's Home for colored Orphans, realized \$3,000.

The Rev. L. J. Scourlock, presiding elder of the West Tennessee and Mississippi conference of the A. M. E. Zion church whose death occurred week before last, was well known throughout the conference of that denomination for his earnest christian labors.

The Rev. Campbell who has succeeded the Rev. Mr. Reed as pastor of the Christian Church at Chicago has succeeded in bringing together the disunited flock, and now proposes to begin the erection of a more commodious house of worship in the Spring.

A new departure for the Society for the Suppression of Vice which held its meeting in a city hall, New York, Tuesday evening was an invitation to all interested in the moral purity of the 30,000,000 children of this country. Previous to this year none but men have been invited to these meetings.

The Shiloh Baptist church elected the following officers at their annual church meeting: clerk, D. W. Willis; treasurer, Mrs. M. Clark; trustees, G. W. Harrington and M. Woodley; deacons, A. Dorcan and R. Bush. The Rev. W. A. Meredith has but recently assumed the pastorate of this charge and is earnestly working to strengthen the congregation.

Nine churches have been remembered in the will of Miss Emma Abbott by a bequest of \$1,000 each. The question has been raised by the secular press, "what will those churches do about it?" They cannot accept these gifts and continue to denounce all who use their dramatic talents before the footlights as thoroughly bad and hurtful in their influence.

At the Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which was held at New Orleans the past week, the question as to the admission of women as delegates to the general conference was taken up. The Rev. A. E. P. Albert who has steadily opposed the measure through the Southwestern Christian Advocate, was among those who spoke against it. The women were voted out by a vote of 82 to 31.

The "Parsons Study" of the New York Tribune says that "The most thoroughly organized religious body among the colored people is the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The total value of church buildings owned by colored people is \$16,310,731. A great majority of the colored christians are Methodists and Baptists; but the Catholic Church is now making a strong effort to extend the Catholic Church among the colored people."

Church Progression.

To the Editor of THE PLAIND DEALER.

Sir: We have just closed the second Quarterly Conference in the city, and are pleased with the excellent reports submitted by the local A. M. E. churches. The condition of our work here however is not an exception of the rule. Throughout the Michigan Conference, with but few exceptions, the pastors and people are doing grandly. In almost every point of our district the ministers are either building, paying church debts, or enjoying a spiritual harvest. So general is this spirit of advancement that a man is a very conspicuous laggard who is not doing something. The results attained thus far are the best in the history of the Conference.

JAMES M. HENDERSON

Detroit, Jan. 14.

In Spite of the Law.

CASPOPOLIS Jan. 20.—Calvin Outland died on the 18th with that fatal disease—consumption. Julius Brown is on the decline with the same disease.

John East died on the 19th inst. from an abscess of the liver resulting in blood poisoning.

Some of our citizens signed and sent into the legislature a two-foot petition to repeal an act preventing fishing through the ice with hook and line. Returns come slow. A goodly number equipped themselves with necessities and fished in Diamond lake Monday regardless of the moral law. Some fine catches. W. B.

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

The Jackson family, jubilee singers, will be at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

LESSON V—FEB. 1—ELIJAH AT HOREB.

Golden Text: "Fear Not, for I Am With Thee, and Will Bless Thee"—Gen. 28:24.

Elijah's victory on Mt. Carmel was complete. The people were convinced. The famine was ended, and the power of God was manifested. That same evening Elijah ran seventeen miles to Jezreel, where Queen Jezebel was living, and waited outside the city to see what would be the effect of Ahab's report to his heathen queen of the Lord's mighty doings. To-day's lesson is of the unexpected outcome of that wonderful day following.

(I Kings 19:1-18.)

1. And Ahab told Jezebel all that Elijah had done, and withal how he had slain all the prophets with the sword.

2. Then Jezebel sent a messenger unto Elijah, saying, So let the gods do to me, and more also, if I make not thy life as the life of one of them by to-morrow about this time.

3. And when he saw that he arose, and went for his life, and came to Beersheba, which belongeth to Judah, and left his servant there.

4. But he himself went a day's journey into the wilderness, and came and sat down under a juniper tree; and he requested for himself that he might die; and said, It is enough; now, O Lord, take away my life; for I am not better than my fathers.

5. And as he lay and slept under a juniper tree, behold, then an angel touched him, and said unto him, Arise and eat.

6. And he looked, and behold, there was a cake baked on the coals, and a cruse of water at his head. And he did eat and drink, and laid him down again.

7. And the angel of the Lord came again the second time, and touched him, and said, Arise and eat; because the journey is too great for thee.

8. And he arose, and did eat and drink, and went in the strength of that meat forty days and forty nights unto Horeb the mount of God.

9. And he came thither unto a cave, and lodged there; and behold, the word of the Lord came to him, and he said unto him, What doest thou here, Elijah?

10. And he said, I have been very jealous for the Lord God of hosts: for the children of Israel have forsaken thy covenant, thrown down thine altars, and slain thine prophets with the sword; and I, even I only, am left; and they seek my life, to take it away.

11. And he said, Go forth, and stand upon the mount before the Lord. And, behold, the Lord passed by, and a great and strong wind rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lord; but the Lord was not in the wind; and after the wind an earthquake; but the Lord was not in the earthquake;

12. And after the earthquake a fire; but the Lord was not in the fire; and after the fire a still small voice.

13. And it was so, when Elijah heard it, that he wrapped his face in his mantle, and went out, and stood in the entering in of the cave. And behold, there came a voice unto him, and said, What doest thou here, Elijah?

14. And he said, I have been very jealous for the Lord God of hosts: because the children of Israel have forsaken thy covenant, thrown down thine altars, and slain thy prophets with the sword; and I, even I only, am left; and they seek my life, to take it away.

15. And the Lord said unto him, Go, return on thy way to the wilderness of Damascus; and when thou comest, anoint Hazel to be king over Syria.

16. And Jehu the son of Nimshi shalt thou anoint to be king over Israel; and Elisha, the son of Shaphat of Abel-meholah shalt thou anoint to be prophet in thy room.

17. And it shall come to pass, that he that escapeth the sword of Hazael shall Jehu slay; and him that escapeth from the sword of Jehu shall Elisha slay.

18. Yet I have left me seven thousand in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed unto Baal, and every mouth which hath not kissed him.

After a refreshing sleep Elijah found food; a cake, the ordinary food of the Arab the present day, and a bottle of water. This succor, to the finding of which he had been directed by God's will, touching him as with the hand of an angel. It should be remembered that Christ was continually curing and helping the bodies of men in order to benefit their souls. And the strength he here received sustained the prophet 40 days until he reached Mount Horeb.

Elijah's experiences at Horeb is to us a revelation of God's methods of working moral changes. There was no other reproof administered to the prophet than to show him the power of God anew, through the earthquake and the lightning. He was then simply told to return to his work; to set in motion the influences for redeeming his people—the fire and the storm, and "the still small voice of conscience."

Elijah was told to anoint (set apart) Hazel, the confidential officer of the king of Syria at that time. Hazel was to be the instrument of punishing Israel for their sins. He was the storm and the fire that went before the voice of the Lord. In v. 18 Elijah is informed that it is not he alone that has been saved, but several thousand shall survive the persecutions of Ahab and Jezebel to carry down the worship of Jehovah to another generation.

The very best people have their hours of despondency and doubt. Physical weakness and mental exhaustion are often the cause of our dark views of life, the church and the world. But God is very tender and gentle in his dealings with the faults of his sincere children. The bread and water with which God nourishes souls in the wilderness are the truth of his word and promises.

We send a copy of THE PLAIND DEALER 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 PLAIND DEALER is in its eighth year and confidently appeals to Republicans for the patronage its efforts may justly merit.

The Plaindealer is always for sale at the following places:

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MILWAUKEE, Wis.—S. B. Bell, 739 3rd. st.

MARION, IND.—Mrs. Anna Julius.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—C. A. Mitchell, 885 West Thomas st.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—W. H. Moss, 1908 4th ave.

FT. WAYNE, IND.—Rev. J. H. Roberts, 205 Calhoun st.

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At Detroit, Michigan, at the close of business, December 19, 1900.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,428,377 18
Real estate, loans	1,05,082 87
Invested in bonds	2,124,379 88
Due from banks in reserve cities	720,781 82
Banking house and lot	110,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	6,255 12
Other real estate	28,410 88
Current expenses and taxes paid	72 15
Premium paid on bonds	8,522 99
Checks and cash items	25,983 83
Nickels and pennies	1 14 88
Gold	30,640 00
Silver	2,622 80
U. S. and national bank notes	29,815 00
Total	\$5,537,258 64
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 150,000 00
Surplus fund	150,000 00
Undivided profits	255,000 00
Savings deposits	5,029,870 94
Premium and exchange	218 88
Foreign exchange	179 50
Rent account	1,374 82
Total	\$5,537,258 64

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss. I, S. D. ELWOOD, President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. D. ELWOOD, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of December, 1900.

C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. M. FERRY, J. S. FARHAND, T. W. PALMER, } Directors.

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