

THE PLAIN DEALER.

VOLUME VIII. NO. 52.

DETROIT, MICH., MAY 15, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 413.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

OUR CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES THIS PROMINENT SCHOOL.

Sketch of the Grounds and Buildings—Industrial Training for the Indian and Afro-American—What They are Accomplishing—A Pen Picture.

Special Correspondence.

Hampton, Va., May 1.—Freeing myself of all preconceived ideas and prejudices in matters of schools, their methods and purposes, I left Washington yesterday to visit more than a score of schools for Afro-Americans and to make observations on matters pertaining to them and the communities surrounding them.

When it is understood that I have less than a month in which to complete my necessarily difficult journey, it will not surprise readers if some ideas advanced be erroneous, or at least superficial. For whoever imagines that he can see a school by one or two days' presence at it, either does not understand what constitutes schoolwork, or has not had the practical benefit of one. But there are some cardinal points in location, discipline, neatness, school apparatus, etc., that can be observed as well as something of the practical results of a school which may be gained in conversation with teachers and students, and in observing the spirit of a recitation, a "chapel exercise" or a "rhetorical."

With no further claims than the foregoing I assure all that an attempt will be made to chronicle whatever in these lines bears on the possibilities or probabilities of Afro-Americans. If some blunder, oversight or error is made, you are reminded that: "To err is human, to forgive divine."

Hampton, Institute, Hampton, Va.

Leaving the boat at seven o'clock in the morning, a half hour's drive brings you to the farmers' grounds and departments of Hampton. This renowned institute is located within a short distance from Fort Monroe; the Hampton Roads, the scene of the battle between the Monitor and Merrimack, and a few roads from the Soldiers' Home. The Chesapeake Bay washes one side of the grounds and from the school campus, steamers, yachts, and U. S. war vessels can be seen making for Old Point or Newport News. One hundred and sixty acres is the area of that portion containing the school, while five miles away lies the Hemmaway farm of six hundred acres.

At the office of the school you are furnished a guide, and following him, every industry and several recitations will be shown you.

Industries.

The C. P. Huntington Industrial Works are the largest and are made up in part of a first class saw mill that cuts into lumber several hundred logs a year from the swamps of North Carolina. Here also is the wood turning department and moulding, etc. In every part of this large building students are doing the work and under skilled foremen they turn out, from the shop, window sash, doors, blinds, etc., supplying the trade of the neighborhood in building material. The machine department is in this system and machines for boring in iron and fitting axles for trucks and the iron work for wagons are busy.

The foreman of the blacksmith shop is a student and under him are Indians and Afro-Americans working faithfully to shape the heated iron. In addition to all this there is a room where miniature houses are framed, giving the student the idea of proportions and vertical, horizontal and lateral supports. Wheel-barrow, better than the average factory product, are made and I am told that the demand is greater than the supply.

The wheel-wright shop is the scene of a busy lot of wood turners and wagon makers and near by is the blacksmith shop proper, which does the work of the community and of the school.

The harness shop has just completed an order from Hon. John Wanamaker and another from the Adams Express Company. A former student is foreman here and near by is the shoe department, where another graduate supervises the construction and repair of shoes by colored and Indian boys. The work of making shoes for nearly a thousand students keeps this room lively. The apprentices in the paint shop are given practice in painting the houses of the school, wagons, wheel-barrow, etc. The tin shop makes buckets, cups, pans, etc., giving a very practical knowledge in tinning to those learning the trade. The room where the knitting is going on is an interesting one. Several thousand pairs of mittens are turned out in a year and are readily purchased by a Boston firm.

The three other departments are printing, tailoring and farming, all of which are doing a large business. The printing office besides doing all the printing of the school, including the "Southern Worker," and the "Alumni Journal," prints a weekly paper for the town of Hampton. All the uniforms for the students and repairing is done in the tailoring department and several girls and boys are at work learning that trade. The last is farming, which is taught scientifically under the management of Mr. Albert Howe. Students are taught that farming is a science and only such methods will make a successful farmer. In addition to all these trades

there is instruction in cooking, waiting, washing and scrubbing. These industries include about everything a young man would need to learn in any ordinary industrial trade, and being so well developed will completely fit an apprentice for a teacher or artisan.

Industrial System.

The classification of students in these various branches is necessarily a difficult one. The system adopted here is very complete. The student who comes for admission is examined, and if fitting, put in to some shop or on the farm a year where he works the day and attends school two hours at night. He is allowed so much per hour for his work and an account is opened for him in which he is credited with every hour's work. His account is debited with his board, clothing, etc., drawn, and at the end of the first twelve months he finds himself with a fund sufficient to begin school in the day. If his purpose is normal training, he will likely attend school all day and work in some way morning and evening. If he is learning a trade he will either continue in night school, working all day, or attend school half a day and work a half. In this way he completes his term and graduates. The system for the Indians is necessarily different. The government pays their expense and they are put to work either for the sake of teaching them to work or giving them a trade. In either case they work half a day and are in school the other half. A few extras are allowed the industrious to encourage faithfulness. Uniforms are furnished all Indian and Afro-American students may purchase them for fifteen dollars.

Discipline.

The government of the school is largely an autocracy, the students governing themselves. For this purpose the students are organized into a military organization with several companies.

Capt. Moten and Capt. Washington are two fine young men. They take great pride in their companies and seem to have the unlimited confidence of General Armstrong. A student guilty of a misdemeanor is punished according to the rigor of military rules. Guards are stationed in the grounds during meal time, and "taps" are sounded for lights and when the retiring hour comes. Fifteen minutes after twelve each day the bugle sounds and the companies form on the campus and headed by the brass band parade and march into the dining room. Of course order in class room is maintained by the teacher. Rarely, I am informed, is it necessary to send away a student for bad conduct.

Normal Training.

Hampton professes to give only the rudiments of education. The ideas prevalent here are that the Afro-American needs industrial training first, and secondly sufficient normal training to make him a good teacher or carry on his industrial pursuit. With this in view the class room is the means and to some extent suffers. The few recitations I visited showed an average enthusiasm and a good degree of brightness. Classes are taught in all English branches and sciences. Discussing the subject of agriculture, Prof. Hatch, a recent and valuable addition, stated that his purpose was to combine the sciences under one head; science of agriculture, in which he hopes to teach botany, chemistry, geology, petrology, and natural history. Taking the rudiments of each science he will endeavor to lead the mind of the student to be curious to know the things around him by interesting him in this simple way. General Armstrong teaches political economy and moral philosophy and other teachers instruct in various branches.

Teachers and Students.

General Armstrong is every inch enthusiasm. Whether you agree with him or not in discussion you are charmed by the purpose which he shows and admire the broad, liberal spirit in which he debates with you. Seated with him at dinner we discussed the Blair educational bill, higher education, etc., and it is remarkable how he strikes direct at a question without any "whereas's". In his office he gives answers and orders in a peremptory military way. Perhaps no other than such a man can run so diversified a system as Hampton.

Dr. Frissell is the very opposite of General Armstrong. What the one performs by the despatch of an officer on the battlefield the other does by careful, deliberate discussion and consideration. Dr. Frissell is pastor and vice-principal and his work seems to be telling.

Of the other teachers I was favorably impressed with Mr. Albert Howe, a live manager of the industries, and who carried me out to see the Hemmaway farm, also Capt. Evans and Capt. Davis, two Afro-Americans who have in charge the barn and much of the farm work. Messrs Diggs and Banks are two alumni who have been profitably retained by the school. The students with whom I conversed and met in various ways I found enthusiastic, cheerful and dignified. The military training has had its effect and the satisfaction and pride they feel in fitting themselves for life by learning a trade gives to their expressions and actions a precision that shows a fixedness of purpose.

Albert Jackson, my guide, is a sterling young man, and I have no doubt there are many like him. It might be supposed that where there is so much work there would be no "life" in the boys, but to the contrary a visit to the gymnasium showed a great crowd on roller skates having a glorious time. The school is preparing a large

base ball ground and the boys will have a yet more glorious time. The girls have certain hours in the gymnasium and play croquet at odd hours.

Results.

The excellence or non-excellence of a school must be measured by the standard of product. Considered from this standpoint Hampton has much to be proud of. Of the seven or eight hundred graduates sent out many are conspicuous in teaching, farming or mechanics. But that which seems to encourage the school most is the number of lesser lights, young people who have gone in the back districts and are modestly and unassumingly leaving those regions. Whether the two or three million dollars she has spent in her existence could have produced greater results if she had given less prominence to industries and more to normal and higher education will not be considered here but should the writer reach some definite conclusions, after he has made his "round" he will so state them. T. J. Calloway.

AN A. M. E. INSTITUTION.

Kittrell Institute Struggling to the Front 'Mid Many Adversities.

Kittrell, N. C., May 2.—From Hampton to Kittrell is a distance of nearly two hundred miles. In Norfolk and Portsmouth thousands of dollars worth of valuable real estate is owned by Afro-Americans and there are many of this race enjoying a remarkable professional success. Conspicuous among whom is John C. Asbury, Esq., attorney-at-law. Through his efforts the last Congress passed a bill leasing government property on the Chesapeake Bay, near Old Point, for a first class hotel for the accommodation of Afro-Americans. The hotel is not yet begun.

The road from Portsmouth passes through a region of farms owned by the race. Hundreds of nice little plantations, with a hut or two room frame house, to mark the farmers' residence, can be seen from your window, and in fields you can see men, women, and children planting, hoeing, and plowing.

Henderson, N. C., is the home of Hon. H. P. Cheatham, and although he has been ferrymandered out of his district, he will move into his old district by making his residence in another county. Warren Plains is the location of a school under the efficient management of Prof. John A. Whitted. Learning that the principal was not at the school no stop was made there, but a most delightful stay was enjoyed at the Kittrell Industrial and Normal Institute.

This school was begun in 1886, five years ago, and grew out of a desire of the North Carolina and Virginia conferences of the A. M. E. church to have a school for children of their denomination. Mr. John R. Hawkins was secured for principal and the work was begun by purchasing a tract of sixty acres upon which two large frame buildings and several smaller ones were erected. Strange to say four days before they entered into contract the two large buildings were burned.

Nothing daunted Mr. Hawkins and his trustees accepted the situation and began on February 7, 1886, the first session of the school. With the great A. M. E. church behind them it might seem that they would have an easy prosperity. But quite the contrary has been true. \$4,081.39 are the receipts from the church for four years and the site itself cost nearly three thousand and the salaries of six teachers has amounted to about the same, while other expenses have made the total expenditures amount to over twelve thousand dollars. The church has paid four thousand, the students two thousand five hundred, leaving for the ever ready Northern friend the giving of nearly one half the money which has run the school thus far. Mr. Hawkins is now in the North raising funds and is meeting with much success.

By probing questions it was found that the salaries of teachers is far in arrears and Mr. Hawkins has practically received nothing since the school began, because he preferred to meet the salaries of other teachers and make needed improvements than to draw his just dues. Rev. C. G. O'Kelly, the pastor, treasurer and music teacher is as fine a young man as the writer ever met, thoroughly consecrated to his work, he exerts an influence upon the young men and women that seems wonderful. Crowded as the school has been and hampered in their work these brave young men have been casting bread upon the water with a hope of gathering many days hence.

Students and School Work.

The number of students has increased from fifteen in 1886 to 140 in 1891 representing in all twenty-three towns, nineteen counties and four states. Fifty-two are boys and eighty-eight are girls. The aim of the school is largely the Hampton idea,—to develop bone and sinew into skilled power. The class room work is most thorough, however, and the pupils showed an alertness somewhat surprising. Saturday the girls and boys seen around in their old working clothes did not present a very striking appearance but when a few hours later, the work all being over, they reappeared in their school clothes and were walking around in the large yard no neater or happier lot of young people could be imagined.

In the evening the school was called together to hear a few "brief remarks" from the Plaindealer correspondent and to pay for this treat by singing and reciting. Very pleasant indeed was the hour and many of

the young men told their plans and some things of their struggles.

Grounds and Buildings.

There are few schools which can claim a handsomer campus than this little school. A large grove of cedar, maple, green mulberry, cherry, sycamore, and oak trees are all intermixed and make a delightfully cool resort, and the chirping of the birds, the gentle force of nature's breath upon the leaves, and the occasional exclamation of a plowman in the field around, all teach lessons of beauty, happiness and industry.

A farm under the management of Mr. T. N. Christmond, a graduate of the school, furnishes a large revenue for boarding department and gives labor to many of the young men. A mineral spring furnishing a flow of calceate water is a valuable possession. The buildings are quite old, being frame and with but few improvements since they were purchased, owing to the lack of funds. They are neatly kept however and are striking examples of cleanliness. This is due to the matron, Mrs. M. A. Davis.

Mr. O. Faduma, who was educated in England, and is a native of Sierra Leone, West Africa, is a teacher in mathematics. Miss Mayo teaches language and these making six in all constitute the faculty.

A Word to the A. M. E. Church.

There is without question no organization among Afro-Americans which has accomplished so much, with ignorance, superstition and poverty to contend with, as the A. M. E. church. They have built churches by unaided efforts where other denominations have been obliged to depend on missionary funds from the white churches of their denominations. Even in education the A. M. E. church has a roll record, but it is not consistent with the past history of the church for the principal of one of their schools to be under the necessity of spending much of his time appealing to friends in the North for funds. It ought to be a pride in every A. M. E. church in this country, and especially in the conferences of North Carolina and Virginia, to give large contributions to this school. Such an act would continue the brilliant history of the grandest organization of the race, and would furnish an instruction to the members of these churches which would enable and broaden their lives.

Mr. Hawkins, Mr. O'Kelly, and the other teachers deserve the hearty sympathy and support of the churches in the noble work they are doing at the Kittrell school. T. J. Calloway.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

There will be no separate exhibit at the World's Fair for Afro-Americans.

L. E. Christy, of the Indianapolis World has been ill for several weeks and is not yet entirely recovered.

Mrs. S. Laing Williams of Chicago, sister of Mr. George A. Barrier of this city, was last week appointed on the art committee of women's work in the World's fair.

At Vicksburg, Miss. last week a jury of twelve white men gave Wesley Clayton, an Afro-American, who was ejected from a railroad train, a verdict of \$2,000 damages.

The barber shop of G. T. Thurman, at Jackson, was damaged by fire last week. He was fortunate in being insured and will soon have his shop in repair for his large custom.

Pittsburgers have been enjoying the piano playing of little Clara Johnson, who, though only four years old, has a repertoire of 100 pieces and is regarded as a rival to "Blind Tom."

The Afro-American Advocate, is the name of a new magazine published in the interest of business men and the race by H. A. Hagler & Co., proprietors of a book store in Atlanta, Ga. It is a monthly.

Rev. Harvey Johnson, of Baltimore, has written a pamphlet entitled "The question of race" in reply to W. Cabell Bruce, who in an article on the "Race Problem" misrepresented the character and work of the race.

Ex-Governor Lee, of Virginia, during his term of office commuted the sentence of Frank Langston, who was sentenced to the Virginia state penitentiary for eight years, on a charge of murder, to five years. An effort has been made to have the present incumbent, Gov. McKinney, pardon the young man, but it has failed.

J. A. Clinton of Grand Rapids, writes to the Plaindealer that some of the Detroit Knights of Pythias wrote to Grand Rapids saying they did not know anything about him. He signs himself the District Grand Deputy for Michigan for that order, and gives as his superior officers, W. R. Johnson, of Chicago, and W. H. Cartwright, the Supreme Grand Chancellor of the World.

Chicago Afro-Americans who were beginning to become a little restless at the newly elected Republican mayor's seeming forgetfulness of their valiant service when the fight waxed warm, are feeling better since the appointment of Messrs J. E. Bish and Marshall as inspectors. Johnson in the Department of Public Works and Gordon, master of the Van Buren street bridge.

Mrs. Lucinda Bates of Sherman, Texas, sent her little boy to the drug store for ten cents worth of quinine. The little fellow forgot the name of the drug and asked instead for strychnine. Although the druggists decorated the package with the usual ghostly label of skull and cross-bones, the mother took a big dose of the poison and was only rescued from death by the timely arrival of the doctor and the energetic use of a stomach pump.

"PLUTARCH'S TOPICS."

A NEW CORRESPONDENT TO DEAL WITH LIVING ISSUES.

Training Essential to Sound Moral Ideas—When Mr. B. Thought Billy Smith all Right—A Demand for the Fittest of Men for the Ministry.

NUMBER II.

What are moral ideas? They are ideas of moral quality of action. Sound moral ideas are ideas of the moral quality of actions which are in harmony with moral law.

The moral law is coeval with the existence of moral beings. There is reason to believe that all moral beings possess a special faculty for the perception of moral qualities, but it is evident that this faculty is fallible as any other untrained and uncultivated power. The eye of the artist beholds what other eyes looking at the same object fails to see. The ear of the musician hears that which other ears listening to the same sounds scarcely detect; thus, the added efficiency which training gives becomes apparent. As the artist's ideas of a landscape or the musician's ideas of a song are sounder than those of the tyro, so also, the moral ideas of a man trained to perceive moral qualities are sounder than would be the ideas of an untrained man.

Color is perceived by the eye, texture by the touch, sound by the ear, odor by the nostrils, and moral quality by the conscience. To perceive a simple color merely requires a sound eye but to perceive beauty as made up of a combination of colors requires a trained eye. Thus, to perceive the moral quality of an action as it relates to all concerned requires a trained moral perception. All men agree that it is wrong to murder but it requires a trained mind to distinguish between killing and murder. Those at all familiar with reasoning will not now be at a loss to see how training is essential to sound moral ideas concerning human conduct which is made up of a series of actions.

How are we to tell which action is wrong and which right? Those in whom the moral sense is not very highly developed know no better guide than feeling. That which is pleasing or which promises profit is accepted as right and vice versa. When Billy Smith criticized Rev. A. Rev. B., an enemy of Rev. A. said "that is right," but when Billy turned upon Rev. B. and pointed out some defects in his conduct and character Rev. B. said, "Billy Smith is a meddling fellow and an enemy of the church and should be crushed." It is an easy matter to see that Rev. B. does not possess a very high moral sense and that he is essentially a selfish creature. All persons whose moral nature is very much developed are keen to perceive and quick to disapprove of wrong conduct, hence it will be the case, that Rev. B. will find that he has dropped in the estimation of those who behold or know of his efforts to injure the person he thought was writing under the nom de plume of Smith.

Feeling is not a safe guide in morals. Neither is the mere intuitive motion of right and wrong as we have seen by comparing it with the untrained physical senses.

To have sound ideas of the moral quality of conduct requires, (1.) a conception of the intention and consequences of that conduct, and (2.) sound judgment as to its conformity or non-conformity with moral law.

A conception of the intention is necessary because the moral quality of actions depends upon the intention. A conception of the consequences of conduct is required because the moral quality of all actions is manifested by consequences. We here distinguish between the moral quality of an action as it relates to the actor and as it relates to humanity.

What should be the intention prompting all acts morally right? It is surely not the gratification of the feelings or the promotion of the interests of the doer. Surely not to benefit others by injuring the actor. There is no law requiring a man to cut off his arm to benefit his fellows. Although there are circumstances where this even is right.

If action intended wholly to benefit self or wholly to benefit others at the expense of self are not right per se, what is the rule? Christ revealed it when he instructed us to strike a balance and regard others equally with ourselves. "Love your neighbor as thyself" said the highest authority concerning the requirements of moral law. But how to apply this rule to the complex and perplexing affairs that arise in our human relations is more than the unaided intelligence of man could determine or the natural heart execute. Right here appears the need for a Heavenly appointed means of guidance and help. Is it not supplied in the church? Does not the priestly office stand out before our gaze clothed with awful responsibility? Can any Afro-American who has the intelligence to realize that the temporal and eternal welfare of a people depend upon its conformity or non-conformity with the moral law, look with indifference upon the clergy? Have we not the greatest reason to demand that our ministry be composed of the fittest men?

If you are a total abstainer, or willing to become such, note the advertisement in this issue of the Total Abstinence Life Association of America, for which well founded association Mr. George H. Reisman, 44 State street, is Michigan agent.

Mr. Eugene Robinson, of Wellington, Ohio, was in the city on business connected with the Carter estate.

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

GETTING READY FOR DEDICATION
Ann Arbor, May 11.—Elder Scruggs attended the annual Baptist convention last Tuesday at Chelsea.

The Good Samaritans had a festival last Tuesday night. Many were present from Ypsi.

The ladies of the Second Baptist church made the carpet last week, and Elder Scruggs has the stained windows in his church. Everything is being brought to completion as Sunday is dedication day.

Mr. Joe Clay was quite sick a few days with the grip, but he is now out again.

Miss Victoria Preston, of Ypsilanti, came to the city Friday morning and visited her sister, Mrs. Annie Clay, until Monday. Mrs. Anderson of Ypsi met her here and they both went to Findlay, Ohio.

Mr. George Anderson and Miss Preston were united in marriage Monday evening. Success and happiness to both.

Mrs. Cornelius left Saturday morning for Pontiac to attend her daughter who has been stricken with paralysis.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lucas and Miss Scott of Bath, N. Y. are in the city visiting Mr. John Freeman. They are on their way home to Montana. Mr. Lucas is much better than when he first came East.

George Jewett, Jr., sprained his ankle and foot quite badly last Friday playing Rugby.

A large number of the students went to Detroit on Saturday to witness the ball game between the U. of M. and Cornell. Messrs. Johnson, Harris, Kelly, Duffin, Hinck, Jackson, I. Johnson, and Dr. A. M. Brown were visitors to Detroit Saturday.

Bishop Brown is expected in the city at the rally next Tuesday night at the Bethel church.

Mr. Andrew Johnson is able to be around much to the gratification of his friends. Lottie.

INCREASED THEIR WAGES.

Terre Haute, May 12.—The funeral of Mr. J. J. Martin, formerly head-waiter at the Union depot took place Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m., from Allen chapel. Interment at Highland cemetery. He was an honored young man and was respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the I. O. of F. and A. M. lodges which had charge of the funeral. The hotel waiters turned out and made a good showing, it being their first appearance. The procession was led by the Ringold band.

The young men's Contest Club will give a grand entertainment at their new club rooms corner of Third and Ohio streets on May 30th.

The Waiters at the Terre Haute got their advance in wages of four dollars per month. They now receive \$24 per month and \$1 extra for all banquets.

Sunday quarterly meeting was held at Allen Chapel A. M. E. church. Presiding Elder Lewis had charge but on account of the funeral the attendance was small.

Mr. Geo. David has returned to the city and accepted a position at the Terre Haute.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Manuel have moved into their new residence 1527 Liberty avenue.

Mr. Gus McFarland was in the city this week on his way to Indianapolis, Ind.

There will be a musical entertainment at Allen chapel next week.

Miss Anna Roberts will spend the summer at Bedford, Ind.

Mr. R. R. K. Manuel will address the Young Men's contest club on May 30, which will be visitors' night.

Mr. Geo. V. S. Morton of Detroit is expected home next week. R. K. M.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., May 11.—Our paragon presents a neat appearance after receiving a new coat of paint. Elder Jeffries has made vast improvements on our church property since his stay with us this year.

Miss Ollie Brown spent Sunday in Wabash where she is assisting in a concert.

Mr. James Stillness has returned to his work at Huntington, Ind., after being laid up with a felon on his finger.

Mr. Frank Harden left for Lima, Ohio, last Friday.

Mr. Freeman Maxwell of Columbus, Ohio, is stopping in the city.

Messrs R. Cottrell, R. Hill and Wm. Bass have left the city.

A brother of Mr. R. Cottrell has been visiting the city.

Our quarterly meeting was a grand success both spiritually and financially although the attendance was not as large as it should have been as it was very fine weather but our people like all other people sometimes lose sight of God in attaching undue importance to appearances and allow the question of a new Spring dress or hat to keep them from enjoying the services of the sanctuary. We had glorious meetings all day and the preaching and singing were filled with the spirit. Elder Jeffries preached one of his powerful sermons in the morning and the Rev. James M. Henderson preached two sermons afternoon and night, the congregation showing their appreciation by words of encouragement to the Sunday School. Our collection for the occasion amounted to \$47.78, for the quarter ending May 10, 1891, paid pastor \$184.09; Presiding Elder Henderson \$12.10; total of stewards' report for the quarter \$196.19; trustees' collection for the quarter \$150.00. So far this conference year the church has the best financial record it has ever had, everything is moving along nicely may God's blessings continue with us and all other church work throughout our land. J. H. R.

The New Hotel Cadillac will be formally opened with a dinner to the representatives of the press next Monday evening.

SHAW UNIVERSITY.

DR. TUPPER'S SUCCESSFUL EMBODIMENT OF AN IDEA.

Its Beauty—Departments—Tupper Idea—After Many Years—St. Augustine Seminary—Other Schools.

Raleigh, N. C. May 4.—The capital of the Tar Heel State, situated on its seventy times seven hills, is a city of education, enterprise and liberality. If you have to walk every where or hire a vehicle, it is simply because horse cars have been dispensed with and electric cars are in the future,—in the meantime tracks and roads are torn up to prepare the way.

The old capitol building in its handsome yard, as well as the new Supreme court building, is in mourning for the late Gov. Fowle. The governor's mansion is appropriately styled "Jarvis' Folly" for it is a building of large proportions and palatial style so that nobody but a wealthy governor can fill it. It may not be surprising if when the Farmer's Alliance puts a "hay-seeder" in the governor's chair he will live in one-eighth of the building and store "fodder" and barley-corn in the rest for his constituents' stock, when they drive in to pay their respects. The chief interest in this city without any disparagement to other things, is in her educational institutions and the greatest of these is Shaw University.

Within eight months after the surrender at Appomattox, and while the business of the country had not yet showed the least resuscitation from the paralyzed condition the war had brought on, Dr. H. M. Tupper, a humble private in the Army of the Potomac, began a school in a small board house obtained for that purpose. From this little beginning in 1865 to the present university is a history with more than the usual sacrificing and struggle.

In reading the sketches and articles I have collected I find that the history of Shaw is comparatively the history of Dr. Tupper,—a gentleman whose personal bearing impresses itself most forcibly. It would not be just to the noble workers to omit a reference to them, but where the structural ideas of an institution are those of an individual, whoever may have been the sacrificing instruments in effecting the results built on those ideas, we applaud as it were the intellect, and forget the muscle. Thus, Dr. Tupper, thoroughly Baptist in belief, has entertained a purpose to build up a Baptist university, which should reach the masses of Afro-Americans and place them on equal footing with the highest classes and races of mankind. How successful he has been is apparent from an inspection of the school and a review of the work turned out.

Architectural Beauty.

The buildings of the university are especially noticeable. Estey hall for young ladies, Shaw building for the young men, and Leonard medical building are of especial architectural beauty and are fitted up and furnished not only substantially but with that modest taste calculated to inspire the students with the true ideas of home structure when they leave. Not imminently large, they are so arranged on the grounds, as to be in convenient reach of each other. Besides these are chapel and dining hall, medical dormitory, president's residence and carpentry building, making a total of seven buildings, all excellently arranged in a plat of several acres of land.

Departments.

The courses at Shaw are college, scientific, normal, medical, law and theological. The medical department was founded nine years ago and is now the best developed course in the school. The annual cost of attendance is \$63 for tuition, and the number of students in attendance this year is nearly fifty. The law department is only three years old but has already graduated two classes.—Prof. E. A. Johnson of this city being the first. The college course is a good average standard. The Latin is continued during the four years. The sciences are prominent but the most noticeable feature is the study during the senior year of the Constitution of the United States.

The Tupper Idea.

The distinctive feature of Shaw and what I will call the Tupper Idea is the employment of Afro-American professors. Mention is made of this not to argue that all colleges for higher education of Afro-Americans should install a faculty of the same race forthwith. It would be a serious loss if the noble, sacrificing scholars, who entered the work when it meant social deprivation and hard struggling, should be replaced by the available material of our race, and not because we have no scholars. A college professor is the product of years and should be much more than a ripe scholar. There are individuals, however, entirely fitted and it is a matter of congratulation that Shaw has shown the high appreciation for the race by filling the entire faculty with Afro-Americans, except the president and professor of the theology, Rev. Smith.

Fruit of Twenty-Five Years.

No one can form any idea of the exact results of a school. The president of a university himself knows comparatively little of what the work is. He and his faculty must be content to sow, but only rarely to see the fruit;—others are the judges. Conversing with Dr. Tupper I learned of many striking illustrations of Shaw's thorough work. Hon. H. P. Cheatham is one of her sons and Dr. Chas. R. Alexander, who graduated in March of this year only recently passed the examination before the Virginia Medical Board, making an average of one hundred per cent. Dr. M. W. Akton is a graduate of Shaw and is now resident physician. These instances form but a feeble index of the great body of students who have gone out and who are holding up the standard of their Alma Mater. There are in the school about a dozen students from Africa and in one or two instances some of these have lead their classes in examinations.

St. Augustine Seminary.

Through the kindness of Dr. M. W. Akton, the Plaindealer correspondent

was driven out to St. Augustine Seminary, a mile and a half from the town center. On our way we halted at the public school which is under the management of Prof. Hunter. His corps of assistants were busily at work and promising to "see him later" continued our journey.

At the seminary Prof. Delaney had a class in bank discount and there was intellectual brightness apparent in the countenances of the young men and women of his class. The young man at the black-board was struggling to discount a note but from the number anxious to help him it could be seen that he was not called upon to show off the school. We also visited the class of Prof. Crittenden in ancient history. Prof. Crittenden is a young man from New Bedford, Mass., who made his way through Harvard and is now doing faithful work at this place. Prof. Hunter was holding a recitation in Latin and the translation was easy and exact.

A visit to the dormitory rooms of the young men showed a miserable failure of duty on somebody's part. Hardly a room was in a neat condition, and clothes, books, old shoes, and "traps" were scattered promiscuously around the room. The same was true of the yard in which the young ladies' dormitory is situated. Let us hope that the officers will realize that culture is more to be aimed at than scholarship and that more stress will be put upon habits which must enter the homes after school is over.

In the afternoon a visit was made to the "Ranch" so called by our guide friend Hamlin. It will be better understood by name, Gazette office. Mr. Williamson, editor de jure, was out of the city in the interest of the Southern Exposition to be held in October of this year at Raleigh. Prof. Hunter, editor de facto, was in and a long discussion of "problems" was enjoyed. Lawyer Johnson was pleading in the Police court meanwhile and came out with a verdict in his favor.

Washington Public school is very large and Mr. Johnson, who is principal, showed us several rooms, none of which interested us so much as that of Mrs. Hamlin, who had the first grade. A little girl just six years old and who has been in school only three months, was called upon and actually counted a hundred by three's and beginning at a hundred subtracted by three's at a rate astonishingly rapid. Small sums were added in a rapid manner and in other studies she was equally brilliant. T. J. Calloway.

A BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

Marion, Ind., May 12.—The heavy frosts have done much damage to the fruit trees in this section.

The Rev. Smith preached two sermons at the A. M. E. church on Sunday. The collection was nine dollars. The Sunday school was largely attended and was very interesting, the penny contribution amounting to the sum of \$1.59.

It is rumored that we are soon to have a Baptist church in our city. The little son of Mr. I. T. Smith is rapidly recovering from the typhoid pneumonia.

About 15 of the friends of Miss Minnie Young gathered at her residence last week to remind her of her birthday anniversary. The time was very enjoyably spent, refreshments being served at 11 o'clock, and after another hour of merry making the guests departed wishing their hostess a long and useful life.

Mr. Elsie Carter from New Castle is in our midst and we hear he is here to stay.

Mr. Robert Julius is just recovering from the grip, also Mr. Charles West who has been ill for two weeks is much better.

Miss Jennie Seaton has been suddenly called to see her sister in Lebanon, Ind., as she is not expected to live. A. P. J.

ELECTION ETIQUETTE.

Marion, Ind., May 5.—It is very cold this morning, so cold in fact that we had ice.

There is a great deal of sickness at present. Mrs. J. W. Sizemore is just recovering from a two week's illness. Mr. J. T. Smith's seven year old son is not expected to live. He has congestion of the lungs.

Mr. H. A. Young filled the pulpit on Sunday morning and preached a very interesting sermon. Sunday school convened at 2.30, after which the missionary services took place. The exercises were very interesting. Mrs. Martha Clark read an essay, Mr. Jerry and Miss Pauline Nickles recited, and there was singing by the choir.

Messrs H. Turner, Ben. Jopple and Allen from Anderson spent Sunday in our city.

Today is the city election and they recognize no man by his color, but one month from today the white man will not know his Afro-American brother. They only recognize him for the benefit of his vote, and not because he is a citizen. One of our worthy young ladies applied at the Normal college, but was rejected on account of her color and yet this is a Republican county. We see by this that the days have not gone by when they recognize a "Negro in his place" and that is as long as they are hewers of wood and drawers of water. Not when they are aspiring to be the equal of their white brother. They are put into office by the "black man" vote, but they shut him out from all positions where he may elevate himself, solely because of color. A. P. J.

APHORISMS.

The noblest mind the best contentment has.—Spenser.
Men of character are the conscience of the society to which they belong.—Emerson.
The certain way to be cheated is to fancy one's self more cunning than others.—Charion.
If the power to do hard work is not a talent, it is the best possible substitute for it.—James A. Garfield.
People generally are what they are made by education and company between the ages of 15 and 25.—Chesterfield.
No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labor and persevering application.—A. T. Stewart.
Read the Plaindealer.

"August Flower"

There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. G. Paris, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, and Constipation we have ever used or known. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out Constipation of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed." @



"HOW OLD I LOOK, AND NOT YET THIRTY!"
Many women fade early, simply because they do not take proper care of themselves. Whirled along in the excitements of fashionable life, they overlook those minor ailments that, if not checked in time, will rob them of Health and Beauty. At the first symptom of vital weakness, use
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound
The roses will return to your cheeks, sorrow looks depart, spirits brighten, your step become firm, and back and head aches will be known no more. Your appetite will gain, and the food nourish you. The Compound is sold by all Druggists as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints, either sex, the Compound has no rival.
Send stamp for "Guide to Health and Etiquette," a beautiful illustrated book.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use
Thompson's Eye Water.

AGENTS make 100 PER CENT. profit on my Corns, Cures, Brushes, Curries & medicines. Samples FREE. Write now. Dr. Bridgman, 57 E. 7th, N.Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A Pure Asthma Remedy. Sold by Dr. J. C. Smith, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

PROGRESSIVE EUCHERE. Send Postal Note to JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. T. A. C. R. L. P. N. Chicago, and receive, postage paid, the slickest deck of cards you ever handled. Ten Cents per pack, one or many.

CORNS MENNEN'S sure CORN KILLER. Quick, Painless, Permanent. Only sure cure for Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Moles, Warts, Callouses, &c. 25 cents the Standard Remedy. 21 cts. at Druggists if post-paid from G. MENNEN, Chemist, Newark, N. J.

FOLKS REDUCED 15 to 15 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies. No starving, no inconvenience and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Circulars and testimonials. Address Dr. W. E. SWYDER, McVicker's Theatre Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Satisfactorily Proves Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 17 yrs in last war, 18 adjusting claims, city since.

YOU CAN MAKE \$5 PER DAY No Capital required. Circulars free. DUNLAP PEN CO. BOSTON, MASS.

WANTED 10 Organizers by an assessment Order paying \$100 in six months at an estimated cost of \$44. Reputable men can secure liberal compensation. Address M. McINTYRE, Supreme Manager, 1,025 Arch St., Philadelphia.

MANHOOD RESTORED. 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 FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. KEEVES, Esq., Box 300, N. Y. City.

The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

Railroad Time Tables. THE SHORT LINE

Detroit and Toledo to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, and All Points South.					
Leave	M.C.R.R.	*6:05 am	*1:30 pm	*9:30 pm	
Arrive	C.H. & D.	6:45 am	10:15 am	3:30 pm	12:01 am
Leave	Lima	9:30 am	12:21 pm	6:00 pm	2:36 am
Dayton	12:05 pm	2:55 pm	8:45 pm	5:10 am	
Hamilton	1:42 pm	3:58 pm	9:48 pm	6:08 pm	
Cincinnati	2:42 pm	4:45 pm	10:50 pm	7:06 am	
Indianapolis	7:25 pm	7:25 pm	13:35 am	2:30 am	
Through parlor cars on day trains and Pullman palace cars on night trains between Detroit and Cincinnati.					
*Daily, *Daily, except Sunday.					
M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l. Manager.					
D. B. TRACY, Gen'l. Pass. Agt.					
155 Jefferson Avenue Detroit, Mich.					

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Depot foot of Brush street. Central Standard Time Oct. 7th, 1890.

Leave	7:40 a. m.	Toronto, Montreal and East.	\$9.40 a. m.
Arrive	12:00 m.	Port Huron	*2:50 p. m.
Leave	3:50 p. m.	Port Huron Express	*6:10 p. m.
Arrive	10:50 p. m.	Toronto and Montreal Ex.	*9:18 p. m.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RY

Depot foot of Brush street. Trains run by Central Standard Time. April 22th, 1890.

Leave	9:50 a. m.	Muskegon & Grand Rapids Ex	9:50 a. m.
Arrive	11:00 a. m.	Through Mail & Saginaw	4:05 p. m.
Leave	4:30 p. m.	Steamboat Express	11:56 a. m.
Arrive	8:00 p. m.	Chicago Express with sleeper	7:45 a. m.
Leave	10:30 p. m.	Night Express with sleeper	10:30 p. m.
Arrive	7:30 a. m.	Daily, Sundays excepted.	*Daily

6:50 a. m. 11:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. trains connect at Durand for Saginaw and Bay City.

Grand Rapids Express and Morning Express have parlor car to Grand Rapids.

Steamboat Express has Wagner parlor Buffet car to Grand Haven.

Chicago Express has elegant Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars to Chicago daily.

Night Express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily.

Sleeping car berths can be secured at general ticket office, 169 Jefferson Avenue, cor. of Wood and, and at the depot foot of Brush street.

E. J. FIERCE, W. J. SPICER, City Ticket Agt. General Manager

WABASH RAILROAD.

City Ticket Office, 9 Fort street, West Depot foot of Twelfth street. Standard time

Leave	7:05 a. m.	Indianapolis, Lafayette, Kansas	7:05 a. m.
Arrive	5:00 p. m.	City and Western Flyer	*6:45 p. m.
Leave	11:35 p. m.	St. Louis Express	11:35 p. m.
Arrive	11:30 a. m.	St. Louis and Ind. Express	11:30 a. m.
Leave	1:45 p. m.	Chicago Express	1:45 p. m.
Arrive	11:30 a. m.	Ind. Louisville & St. Louis	11:30 a. m.
Leave	9:50 p. m.	Express	9:50 p. m.
Arrive	11:30 p. m.	Daily, *Daily except Sunday. *Except Saturday. *Except Monday.	

A. F. WOLFFCHLAGER, City Ticket Agent. R. G. BUTLER, Division Freight and Passenger Agent.

The Detroit, Lansing and Northern.

Three Elegant Trains to and from Grand Rapids Daily, except Sunday. Five Express Trains to and from Lansing Daily, except Sunday. Leave Detroit

7:05 a. m.	11:15 a. m.	1:15 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
------------	-------------	------------	------------	------------

Connecting in Union Station, Grand Rapids, for THE CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN.

Trains leave Grand Rapids for Chicago 9 a. m., 1 p. m., and 11:35 p. m. time five and one-half hours. Trains leaving Grand Rapids at 11:35 p. m. daily has through sleepers arriving at Chicago 7:06 a. m.

Train leaving Detroit 1:15 p. m., arrives at Grand Rapids 6:05 p. m. Direct connection with C. & W. M. train north, arriving at Manistee 10:05 p. m., and Traverse City 10:30 p. m.; arrives at Holland 6:55 p. m.; arrives at Muskegon 7:10 p. m.

THE SAGINAW VALLEY AND ST. LOUIS Is the Shortest Line between Grand Rapids and the Saginaw. Trains leave Grand Rapids 7:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Leave East Saginaw 7:30 a. m., 6:10 p. m. Time, four and one-quarter hours.

Wm. A. GAVETT, Gen'l. Agt., Detroit, Telephone 866.

Freight and Ticket Office, Hammond Building, Ground Floor, 120 Griswold St., also entrance from Fort St.

CHAS. M. HEALD, Gen'l. Mgr., Grand Rapids. GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen'l. Pass. Agt., Grand Rapids

There is nothing, unless it be the sewing machine, that has lightened woman's labor as much as Dobbins' Electric Soap, constantly sold, since 1869. Now, why rub and toil, and wear out yourself and your clothes, on washday, when this perfect soap is provided, to lighten your labor and save your clothes? If you have ever used it, in the 22 years we have made and sold it, you know that it is the best, purest, and most economical soap made. If you haven't tried it, ask your grocer for it now. Be sure and get the genuine with our name on the wrapper.

Read This Twice

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

FIRE INSURANCE

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

JOHN P. HENSIEN

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STOVES AND HARDWARE

Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. 133 and 134 Antoine St., Cor. Fort, Detroit, Mich.

THESE GO TO SCHOOL.

BRIGHT ONES WHO ARE HELPING THE RACE BY HELPING THEMSELVES.

Teachers in Southern Climes—Their Brilliant Record—The Home Field—Clinton School—Its Ambitious Pupils.

But a short distance north of the Everett school and within the limits of the district aptly termed "the old town" stands

The Clinton School.

A stone above the entrance bears the inscription "Established in 1870" almost simultaneous with the admission of the Afro-American to the public schools. For years, however, its scope was limited to the primary grades and thus does not rank as well in the list of successful graduates as the Everett and other schools which will be spoken of later. Still, like the Everett, it possesses a double interest to the Afro-American visitor. For not only does he see the children of the man holding their own in the struggle with the three R's but also a representative of his race handling the ferule and teaching ideas of all colors and conditions, how to shoot. And more especially gratifying in this fact that Miss Smith is the first to complete the process of evolution by passing from the position of humble private in the infant ranks to commandant of a corps in the mixed school army.

Detroit schools have furnished an array of teachers who have gone to Southern climes and won warm praise and heartfelt thanks for their excellent work and noble self sacrifice. The reputation of Detroit for excellent school teachers is well established and the demand from Southern schools exceeds the supply. Every year witnesses the departure of some product of our school system for foreign fields and the Plaindealer has nothing but the warmest words for those who prefer to lead lives of usefulness in the Southern states. But it has left the mixed school system open to the charge that it is jug handled and that the Afro-American was permitted to be taught but not allowed to teach. Even if this were so, the Plaindealer could never consider it a sufficient reason for isolating any portion of the school children of the United States, and thereby creating an impression of a mental as well as a physical difference. But it is gratifying to know that even that charge is losing ground, and to feel that Miss Fanny Richards and Miss E. Azalia Smith as teachers, and Miss Lulu B. Gregory and Miss Theresa Smith as substitute teachers, are sowing seeds in the minds of the children of today that will bring forth a good harvest among the men and women of the next generation.

It would be useless to deny that considerable prejudice exists in the school board, and among some of the teachers, and that a bitter fight is constantly made against the appointment of Afro-Americans. It can also be plainly seen that those burdened with the greatest physical disadvantages will have the hardest row to hoe. But plenty of pluck, plenty of perseverance, and a healthful indifference to petty annoyances will overcome any barrier that prejudice can interpose even to the Afro-American's progress. He has constantly to remember that ancient, perhaps legendary, inscription on the Scandinavian axe, which cut out a new path for modern history, "Either I'll find a way or I'll make one."

Mr. Wales C. Martindale, the principal, reports 28 Afro-Americans in the Clinton school.

In Room A, taught by Miss Walker, is Scott Lewis, the son of the late Hon. S. W. Lewis, of Miss, and now under the guardianship of Mrs. M. E. Lambert. Master Lewis intends to complete the public school course and then study for the Episcopal ministry, following in the footsteps of the almost Rev. John A. Williams another protege of Mrs. Lambert. He also takes vocal lessons. Eleanor Dennis of Macomb street is making a good record and intends to become a school teacher.

Michael Goodwin, Oliver Harris, Clara Mills and William Campbell recite to Miss Chambers in room B. Oliver Harris is a fier in the Newsboy's band a meritorious organization, and Clara Mills is spoken of as very promising in elocution.

Room C, taught by Miss Azalia Smith, reports Fleming Thurman, Mamie Dorsey, Addie Braithwaite and Vena Barnes. "Mamie Dorsey is rapid in penmanship and her specimens are nearly perfect.

In room D, taught by Miss Beverly, are Grace Beasley, a graceful little miss who danced the Highland Fling at the recent Whitecap festival takes lessons in reading and shows careful training; Arthur Moore, Lottie Rowe, Stella Mason, Corilla Anderson and Frank Warren, whose alto voice is noticeable in the school choruses.

Robert Lewis, Marshall Goodwin and James Dorsey recite very satisfactorily to Miss Kate E. Robinson in Room E.

Miss M. E. Utter of Room F, has Josephine Anderson and Pearl Goodwin.

Ben Anderson of Room G, besides getting his lessons has an eye on modern college requirements. He is quite an athlete and can out jump any boy of his age in the school. Cora Ford and Edward Warren are also under Miss White's watchful care.

The sun sets when Herbert Marton is around. He keeps Room H though on the shady side of the building perpetually brightened by his smiling face and sunny disposition. Herbert's classmates are Hattie Johnson, Walter Bronson, Harry Bronson and Katie Thurman. These little hopefuls are getting the right start under the care of Miss Kate McArthur.

One of the first Afro-American graduates in 1874 out of the Detroit High school received his grammar education at the

The Duffield School.

Very few Afro-Americans have set in the district which this school takes care of, but those who have attended have always stood in good repute, both as to scholarship and deportment. There are but nine pupils on the rolls now and almost every one of them excel in one or more studies.

Addie Anderson, of Maple street, possesses an "excellent memory" which might almost be termed the scholars best friend.

Leonard Thompson, son of Henry

Thompson of the Detroit post-office, recites well and is a good penman. Miss Milligan is his teacher.

Stella Lewis, of Dubois street and Frankie Cheek, of Catharine street, recite to Miss Coughlin. Both are spoken of as "very good in reading."

In Miss Smith's room are Percy Thompson an excellent reader and Ethel Smith. Ethel is the daughter of Geo. C. Smith, 316 Mullett street, and has the credit of "being the best scholar in her class in every study."

Mollie Williams gets instructions this term from Miss Swan and Master Willie Wright, a new beginner is under the fostering care of Miss Spooner.

(To be continued.)

Edward is Interested.

The mother of an illegitimate white child gave her sometime ago to Esther Lowe of this city, when it was six months old, and the latter has since cared for it. Edward Steele, of Cass avenue, for some reason best known to himself no doubt, wants to be made guardian of the child.

It is claimed that the child has not been legally adopted. Steele made a lame plea and the judge intimated that the allegation of color set up was not sufficient cause for the removal of the present guardian. It was decided that no action could be taken until the mother was notified, and consequently an order of publication was made. The little one has been named Edna Irene, and is now 4 years old. The mother is said to be in New Orleans and the father is alleged to be a wealthy resident of this city.

The question is by what right Steele comes into court and gets the attention of the judge on any such flimsy excuse.

White—Beasley.

Mr. Alexander J. White, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miss Emma Beasley of this city were married by the Rev. John M. Henderson, at the residence of the bride's mother on Ripelle st., on Monday. They will spend their honeymoon in Cincinnati for the next two weeks, after which they will return to Detroit where they will be pleased to meet all their friends.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PENINSULAR SAVINGS BANK AT DETROIT, MICH.

At the close of business May 4, 1891.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,050,918 55
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	353,507 10
Overdrafts	1,317 99
Due from banks in reserve cities	135,585 95
Due from other banks and bankers	5,401 33
Banking house and lot—part payment	40,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	9,808 83
Interest paid	10,891 30
Exchanges for clearing house	14,500 00
Checks and cash items	10,477 35
Nickels and pennies	330 00
Gold	3,305 00
Silver	3,595 93
U. S. and National bank notes	50,585 25
Total	\$1,692,190 36

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$250,000 00
Surplus fund	32,000 00
Undivided profits	80,000 00
Dividends unpaid	200 00
Commercial deposits	264,354 61
Savings deposits	682,714 85
Due to banks and bankers	321,287 28
Certified checks	2,640 51
Cashier's checks outstanding	339 50
Total	\$1,692,190 36

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

JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1891.

JOHN H. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: ALBERT H. WEBB, THOMAS B. HELUM, A. CHAPOTON, JR., Directors.

THE PENINSULAR SAVINGS BANK

Commenced business September 15th, 1887. Alex. Chapoton, Jr., President; John M. Dwyer, Vice-President; Joseph Perrien, Second Vice-President; Michael Brennan, Attorney; J. H. Johnson, Assistant Cashier.

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

JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.

94 Griswold Street.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE SAVINGS BANK AT DETROIT, MICH.

At the close of business, May 4, 1891.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,201,399 25
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	902,898 49
Overdrafts	957 09
Due from banks in reserve cities	259,723 39
Due from other banks and bankers	12,876 27
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	364 42
Interest paid	591 53
Exchanges for clearing house	24,933 54
Checks and cash items	6,567 35
Nickels and pennies	387 32
Gold	37,805 00
Silver	7,617 91
U. S. and National bank notes	36,224 25
Total	\$2,492,596 10

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 300,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Undivided profits	26,351 99
Fund to pay interest	12,000 00
Dividends unpaid	100 00
Commercial deposits	312,244 32
Savings deposits	1,312,794 15
Due to banks and bankers	74,307 50
Certified checks	2,405 39
Cashier's checks outstanding	11,812 75
Total	\$2,492,596 10

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1891.

HENRY P. BOEGMAN, Notary Public, Wayne county, Mich. Correct—Attest: WM. C. COLBUEN, C. L. FREEB, HENRY RUSSEL, Directors.

34 Tu We 13

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stone celebrate the fifth anniversary of their wedding next Monday evening, with a reception for their friends, at their home 258 Ripelle street.

Miss Sallie Smith played a piano selection at the entertainment given by the Ministering Children's league at Christ church house Wednesday evening.

The body of an unknown middle aged Afro-American was found in the river near the foot of 18th street last Tuesday and placed in the morgue, but was not identified.

Edward Carter, of Bay City, visited the Plaindealer office Thursday to see the Typograph. He is a pressman by trade and will go East to work.

Custer's Last Charge.

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

CHAS. CUNNINGHAM
Caterer and Confectioner.
Ice Cream, Water Ices and Fine Cakes.
Silver, Linen and Dishes to Rent.
Special Rates to Churches and Sunday Schools.
309 Woodward Ave.,
Wedding and Birthday
Cakes a Specialty.
Detroit, Mich.
TELEPHONE 4794.

JOHN BREITMEYER & SONS,
Florists & Rose Growers,
Popular Flowers in their Season.
Choice Collection of Tropical Plants on Exhibition,
Cor. Gratiot and Miami Avenues.
DETROIT - - - MICH.

WILLIAM LOOK,
(Late Circuit Judge),
Attorney & Counselor
at Law.
HAS REMOVED
His Offices to
Nos. 55 and 56 McGraw Building.
DETROIT, MICH.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Preston National Bank at Detroit, Mich.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$2,664,591 91
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,986 32
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Stocks, securities, claims, etc.	647 50
Due from approved reserve agents	352,049 83
Due from other national banks	148,184 55
Due from State banks and bankers	68,493 46
Checks and other cash items	9,300 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,333 38
Legal tender notes	8,285 69
Exchanges for clearing house	42,145 67
Bills of other banks	45,073 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	448 85
Specie	154,303 00
Legal tender notes	162,800 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,250 00
Total	\$3,704,096 57

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

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits	50,000 00
National bank notes outstanding	44,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,100,485 28
Demand certificates of deposit	455,127 05
Certified checks	2,791 29
Cashier's checks outstanding	8,885 69
Due to other national banks	543,331 41
Due to State banks and bankers	458,983 28
Total	\$3,704,096 57

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of May, 1891.

JULIUS P. GILMORE, Cashier.
CHARLES H. AYERS, Notary Public.

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

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MICHIGAN SAVINGS BANK, at Detroit, Michigan, at the close of business May 4th, 1891.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$ 380,491 07
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	938,744 85
Overdrafts	595 18
Due from banks in reserve cities	121,281 23
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00
Other real estate	1,412 57
Current expenses and taxes paid	54 66
Interest paid	210 00
Exchanges for clearing house	4,809 49
Checks and cash items	2,768 27
Nickels and pennies	56 75
Gold	37,743 65
Silver	2,318 70
U. S. and National bank notes	18,708 10
Total	\$1,461,001 62

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 150,000 00
Surplus fund	30,000 00
Undivided profits	23,989 49
Dividends unpaid	123,122 84
Commercial deposits	1,126,271 10
Savings deposits	994 10
Due to banks and bankers	1,250 01
Certified checks	1,250 01
Total	\$1,461,001 62

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss. I, Samuel R. Mumford, Treasurer of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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

J. H. KAPLE, A. G. LINDSEY, H. BACK M. DEAN, Directors.
SAMUEL R. MUMFORD, Treasurer.

Correct—Attest: GEORGE WILEY, Notary Public.



\$5.00 FORMER PRICE \$7.00! \$5.00 FORMER PRICE \$7.00!
Forward at once Photograph, Tin-type or Daguerrotype, and have a Beautiful Permanent, Portrait enlarged, 14x17 elegantly framed and complete, FOR \$5.00.
The Finest work and full Satisfaction Guaranteed in every Instance! FULL, LIFE-SIZE PORTRAIT AND FRAME \$10.
ENGRAVING AND COMMERCIAL DESIGNING.
Cuts for Newspapers, Catalogues, Books and publications of every description. Monograms, Trade Marks, Business Cards, Letter Heads, Charts, etc., in outline or line-work; Zinc Etching, Photo-Engraving, Crayo-Lithograph or Wood Cuts. Single column portraits for Newspapers \$2.00.
AGENTS WANTED
In every city in the Union, good commission. Send stamp for List.
Edward H. Lee,
323 DEARBORN ST. Rooms 13-14-15. CHICAGO, ILL.

Are You A Total Abstainer
FROM
ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS
AS A BEVERAGE?
If so you should insure in the

TOTAL ABSTINENCE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.
Which furnishes Life Insurance for Total Abstainers ONLY, on a new and Approved Plan.

This Association in 1889 furnished insurance at considerably less than one-third the cost in the best old line companies. Its death rate for 1889 was only five per thousand. All losses paid promptly and in full.

TOTAL EXPENSE PER \$1,000, DURING 1889, OF POLICY	
Taken out at the age of 25	\$5 46
" " " " 30	6 46
" " " " 35	7 46
" " " " 40	8 46
" " " " 45	9 46
" " " " 50	10 46

The above was the cost per \$1,000 upon a \$3,000 certificate.

Liberal Terms to Agents.

Address, GEO. H. REISSMAN, Gen'l Ag't.
44 State St., Detroit, Mich.

H. RIDIGER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
194 Randolph Street,
PANTS to order from \$4 upward.
SUITS to order from \$20 upward.

H. Ridiger, 194 Randolph Street.
Miner's Opera House Block.

H. H. HUNTER,
CONSTABLE,
Office, room 24 McGraw block, opposite City Hall,
DETROIT, MICH.
Legal Business Transacted Promptly.
Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.
Loans Negotiated on Real
And Personal Property.
TELEPHONE 1068
Mgr. Detroit Viewing Co.

ROBERT C. BARNES, HENRY T. TOLIVER, WM. ELLIS, Real Estate.
Attorney at Law. Real Estate.
H. T. TOLIVER, & CO.,
Real Estate Exchange.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Houses to Rent. Rents Collected
DETROIT, MICH.
C. G. Wynn
22 Walker Block,
DETROIT, MICH.
DO YOU SMOKE?
—If So Go To—
HEADQUARTERS FOR SMOKER'S ARTICLES.
JOHN P. LIEBERMAN,
Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist,
84 Gratiot Ave., Near Randolph Street.
Pipe Repairing a Specialty.
About 800 Milwaukee carpenters are on a strike.

SHERIFF'S SALE—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, in favor of Theodore F. Looker, against the goods, chattels, and real estate of Robert Moodie and Oliver M. Dicks, in said county to me directed and delivered I did, on the twenty-ninth day of May A. D. 1890 levy upon all the right, title and interest of Robert Moodie and Oliver M. Dicks surety in and to the following described real estate situated in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan to wit: Twenty-five (25) acres of land off of the North end of the west half of the Northwest quarter (34) of section four (4) in Town two (2) South of Range eleven (11) east. Also lot numbered ten (10) in Albert Crane's subdivision of the west part of Out Lot numbered Twenty-three (23) and east part of Out Lot numbered Twenty-four (24) of the La Brosse farm so called North of Grand River road according to the recorded plat thereof. All in Wayne County, Michigan, all of which I shall expose at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, aforesaid, on Monday the Eighth day of June A. D. 1891 at twelve o'clock noon.

Dated Detroit, Tuesday April 21st, 1891.
LOUIS B. LITTLEFIELD, Sheriff.
By BENI P. BRISCOE, Deputy Sheriff.
GEO. X. M. COLLIER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

C. G. Wynn
Studio 106 Miami Ave.,
(Formerly 243 Woodward Ave.)
Detroit, - Mich.
Near Grand Circus Park.
Telephone 2054.

The (Detroit) Plaindealer.

Issued Every Friday

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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

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

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

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

DETROIT, FRIDAY MAY 15, '91.

The mock reform of our Democratic legislature in the matter of expenditure is both hideous and mean. In refusing to make an appropriation to entertain the national G. A. R. encampment, they made Michigan one of the most niggardly states of the Union. A full grown Democratic convention would "blow in" all they were asked to appropriate in one day for beer and proxies.

Not all the efforts that can be directed against the Afro-American by his enemies to keep him in a state of serfdom can succeed. He has tasted freedom, he will be satisfied with nothing less. He has come in touch with the best minds of all ages, and hence ambition has set its seal upon him. As he grows in years and intelligence he struggles the harder to escape from the past. He becomes all the more discontented with his lot and more determined to succeed. The obstacles which he has to surmount will in the end call out all the latent energies in his nature and give him an unusual fitness for the life of a true citizen in a great Republic.

The present relations of the social condition of the world are entirely unsatisfactory to the masses, hence, the discontent that exists, and the promulgation of ideas looking to the reforming of social conditions. Ideas that border from the extreme of mild socialism to a radical nihilism. In the United States there are advocates of socialism, communism, anarchy, nationalism, single tax, equal freedom, etc., all of which, their advocates insist, are panacea for all the ills our social conditions are heir to. To these must now be added the Consociative Bureau of Commerce started by the Koreshan Unity, whose headquarters are in Chicago. This new religious body would not only reform social conditions, but also the Christian religion and overturn the Copernican idea of the formation of the world. In religion they hold that the Messiah has come, and is manifested in the person of their leader. Their interpretation of the scriptures is what might be called unique, and is certainly entitled to some consideration. In astronomy they hold that the earth is a hollow sphere,—hence its surface must be concave,—and that we are living on the inside of it. They support their claim by the most ingenious arguments, and maintain that their system is in accord with the teachings of the bible. Because their ideas are almost diametrically opposed to the teachings of the centuries, they seem, in many cases almost absurd, yet the conviction rests with one that the advocates are in earnest and believe what they say.

Through its consociative bureau of commerce it expects to reach the Afro-American, and work out a solution of the race problem, by so distributing his numbers in different localities as to make him a balance of power, and open up to him new and better opportunities.

Arguing from the standpoint of the Southern religious view, the Hon. W. C. Breckenridge, says: "Men often say the Negro is a mystery. This is because they fail to discover in him the strong springs of action they are accustomed to find in man. The failure to perceive this is not because it is hidden, but because it does not exist. Indeed their great lack is in character. They are the most negative of all the races, and hence, are the most difficult, not to get along with, but to build up to a high standard."

If the above was not contained in an article that pretends to discuss the race question from a religious view, it would not be worth the paper it appears upon, for it is so palpably unjust, and full of error, that any person, who has thought of the race question at all, can easily perceive that his assertions are false. Without doubt Mr. Breckenridge argues from the ancient point of heredity, and according to this view, heredity of character, race, temperament descend from father to son, from one generation to another, like the system of Hindu caste, unchanging and immutable; that the good produces good, the bad the bad. From such a standpoint it is easy to understand their doctrine of superiority of race and race intellect, and for Christians to forget that Christ came from the despised and lowly among men and that all mankind are descended from Adam. The apostles of such

false doctrines as they advocate, have forgotten that the doctrine of heredity has advanced, and that while racial forms uninfluenced by climate or by mixture with other races remains the same, yet character, ambitions and standards, are influenced by environments. If these apostles were fair they could see the mixed race that they de-based for centuries under the influence of environment, is throwing off the degradation of the past and as rapidly as their environments and opportunities permit are becoming entrenched in all the make up of the truly National American character. They could see that standards are developing and that from the people themselves the demand for high character in their public representatives is emanating. The strong springs of action that are to be found in man is finding an outlet in inventive genius and a desire for greater opportunities than what is accorded them. Indeed their discontent which continually grows more important and is resulting in organized bodies to improve them, forms one of the strongest arguments of the "strong springs of action found in man," of the formation of character and of their desire and ability to "build up to a high standard."

A strong plea for the enforcement of the law requiring scientific temperance to be taught in the public schools was made by Mrs. Mary Hunt, of Boston, superintendent of the educational work of the W. C. T. U. at Whitney's Opera House, Sunday May 2. Mrs. Hunt said that experience had shown that it was impossible to stop the consumption of alcoholic liquors by prohibitory enactment. The only way to prevent the spread of this evil, she said, which every year sends 60,000 souls to fill drunkards' graves was to educate the children so that recruits could not be made from their ranks.

Mrs. Hunt, who is a woman of culture and refinement, was the means of securing the first temperance law enacted by Congress, eight years ago, and has since been instrumental in placing the proper text books for the carrying out of this law before the boards of education, in the 36 states that have adopted a temperance educational law. This law requires that instruction shall be given in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of alcoholic liquors on the human system. That such instruction shall be given by text books to every child who can read and shall be as thorough as any other study they are required to pass in the same schools. "As laws only are effective where they have public sentiment behind them this has become practically a dead letter in Michigan and especially in Detroit. Indifference here and elsewhere however, is largely due to the policy of the Prohibition party which has caused the question of temperance reform to be viewed with indifference if not with disgust. But this later movement to save the children from the power of the saloon should receive the encouragement of every patriotic citizen who is interested in the perpetuity of pure government. And especially should it receive the support of all who wish to bring their little ones nearer to Him who said "Suffer little children to come unto me." They should be eager and earnest in raising bulwarks that will prevent their taking the first drink which is also the first step towards vice and degradation.

Were there no question of law and order in it, the finding of the Grand Jury in the New Orleans wholesale lynching case would have no special interest to Afro-Americans. Most of the men who met such a violent death were but reaping the whirlwind, having sowed the wind while participating in many a like scene themselves. They were the handy cannille that hounded and harassed helpless Afro-Americans at the behest of these same best citizens, who dealt with them after the same fashion.

The finding of this jury will be a peculiar document in this land of law and justice. It declares that the administration of the law has become so corrupt among the best citizens, that the remaining best citizens must rise up to do murder by the wholesale to set it aright. They also find that such a large number of the best citizens were engaged in the affray that it is impossible to punish them all. The administration of the law is condemned, the jury that acquitted the accused, the lawyers and a detective only supposed to be bribers are condemned, but the well known leaders of this mob of death are not spoken of, save as being among the best citizens who vindicated the law. This is Bourbon justice and a fair sample. This has been repeated a thousand times in the South, when Afro-Americans were the victims without even the white-wash a Bourbon grand jury is able to give such an affair. It is to be hoped that Uncle Sam will be made to believe that this is a Nation and not a bundle of independent aristocracies.

Mr. A. F. Cooper, of Yale, has invented a rowing machine.

Mrs. Varena N. Morison, a graduate from the Woman's Medical college of Pennsylvania, has hung out her shingle in Brooklyn, N. Y.

STRAKER FOR JUDGE.

More Endorsements for the Popular Candidate for the Circuit Judgeship.

From the Plain Speaker, Orangeburg, S. C.:

South Carolina will be glad to learn that Mr. Straker is being everywhere favorably mentioned for one of the Judges of the Relief Court. President Harrison is being urged to appoint him and we hope he will do the patriotic act. Sixty-four of the most prominent citizens of Orangeburg have signed a petition to the President for his appointment. The ablest lawyers in that state of all political parties are among the petitioners. A better man could not be found for the position.

Mr. Straker is probably the ablest colored lawyer in the United States. For many years he resided in South Carolina, where his splendid ability was acknowledged by the most eminent lawyers of the state. Kershaw, Witherspoon, Milton, Youman, Jerry and many others of equal rank have publicly praised his ability. It would be easy to secure scores of endorsements by eminent lawyers, and hundreds by men in private life in South Carolina of Mr. Straker's intellect, moral and moral fitness for the Judgeship. His appointment would be an inestimable blessing to his race and to the country. From the Advocate, Leavenworth, Kas. The Advocate wishes Hon. D. A. Straker success. From what we can learn of him he is, in every way, competent to fill the office and should be appointed. President Harrison has shown himself very friendly to our people and will do the fair thing by them in making his selections. With the endorsements Straker presents we are also of the opinion that he will be appointed. Let the good work go on.

From the Advance, St. Louis, Mo.:

We have received lately additional evidence of the popularity of D. A. Straker for one of the Circuit Judgeships. His petition is receiving some very worthy testimonials and endorsements and with a lead like that, we cannot see why we will not have a Negro upon the bench of the judges. The President called for a man eminent in the law, with a long and large practice, and one who would receive the endorsements of the entire bar of the city in which he practiced. Straker seems to have met all requirements of the President and it is now left the President to manifest his sincerity in the matter. If he does not, he will only have marred the excellent record he has made for himself in his federal appointments without discrimination of color. We bid Mr. Straker, God speed and hope he may succeed. The way is now open, and all he has to do is to push his claim with vigor and untiring zeal.

From the Pioneer Press, Martinsburg, Va.:

For some reason, an explanation unnecessary, we took it for granted that the President would appoint an Afro-American as one of the additional judges over our neutrality as to a choice made known, but since we infer he is waiting to see whom the Pioneer Press prefers and that no appointment is likely to be made until its choice is given to the winds, we shall not sleep another hour before naming our man; and his name, Mr. President is D. Augustus Straker of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Straker is eminently qualified. He may in justice to himself and in honor to the race, be styled the Afro-American Blackstone of America.

From the Brother in Black, Indian Territory:

The movement to secure the appointment of a colored judge in the new court established by the last Congress is growing in power and magnitude. It is but a simple act of justice, and since it is being so generally conceded promises to be realized. Many names have been mentioned, but the one having the strongest endorsements seems to be the best equipped both by nature and training for the position. Hon. D. A. Straker, the distinguished attorney, of Detroit, Mich., is eminently the man for the place, and the commendations from the bar of his city irrelative of party, are a most flattering compliment.

Crusader, New Orleans, La.,

"But of all those suggested we believe Mr. D. A. Straker, of Detroit, Mich., comes nearer the mark. He is a man of erudition, his legal learning is vouched for by the South Carolina bar and the Michigan bar, at both of which he has practiced he is a man of the highest integrity, a man of honor and dignity, and withal possessing becoming modesty—a rare thing in the educated Negro. A united effort by the colored press and leaders and lovers of justice in his direction, or in that of any other who, with the same availability combines the required qualities in so eminent a degree, is bound to bring forth a good result.

From the Graphic, Evansville, Ind.,

A committee of colored editors waited on the president lately and asked the appointment of a colored man to the Federal bench, under the late act of Congress. The president told them to name a man of sufficient experience in the law and he would consider the matter impartially. As to the probability of such an appointment we have grave doubts; but if asked to name a colored man for the place we would say Hon. D. A. Straker, of Detroit, Mich., whom we consider the most eminent colored lawyer at the American bar.

Detroit, Mich., May 1 1891.

Dear Friend Straker: If qualifications, which in yourself are unquestioned, and endorsements coming as they do from the best talent of our state, regardless of party, and from the leaders of our race throughout the nation, have weight with the President your appointment as Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals is certain. President Harrison's appointments have generally been satisfactory to

the masses and this one would be eminently so. Yours with best wishes, Jas. M. Henderson, Presiding Elder, Mich., A. M. E. Conference.

Levi J. Coplin, Editor A. M. E. Review: "He is a lawyer of acknowledged ability. His appointment would be highly gratifying to the colored people of the country and in my opinion satisfactory to all thoughtful and fair-minded people."

Bishop J. P. Campbell:

He is preeminently a representative man of his race, being cultured and refined and has attained both success and prominence in the practice of his profession. The appointment of Mr. Straker will give general satisfaction throughout the country."

Bishop H. M. Turner: "Mr. Straker is a scholar, a gentleman and one of the highest types of manhood. I pray for his appointment as one of the United States Circuit Judges."

Bishop A. Grant, Texas: There is no place where one of our race is more needed. It is generally conceded by the race with which he (Mr. Straker) is identified that he is our choice."

Bishop B. T. Tanner: Having confidence in the ability of the Hon. D. Augustus Straker, it gives me pleasure to endorse his application for the Judgeship for the Circuit Court of Appeals."

SUNDAY FUNERALS.

A Correct Statement of the Plaindealer's Position and the Question Itself.

Editor Plaindealer.—Last week you published an article, severely condemning the practice of Sunday funerals. That article, like about everything else appearing in the Plaindealer, has been read and commented on everywhere. You may, with assurance, enjoy the comforting thought that your words have at least given the initial impulse to a sentiment which will ultimately lead to reformation in many things beside the evil complained of. But, it must be remembered that no custom of long standing can be suddenly or arbitrarily changed. As a race we foster many customs that are ridiculous, but no one, no, and no one hundred persons can come in and set aside even the most absurd practice all of a sudden without making more harm than good. The most practicable way to reform is to follow the course you are pursuing, constantly pointing out the absurdity of mistaken customs and thus gradually educate the people to a desire for and appreciation of what is proper.

As to Sunday funerals: There are cases where a funeral properly falls on Sunday, when such cases occur there is no good reason why the funeral should not be held. Those Sunday funerals which are condemned are cases where parties have retained the dead above the ground for four or five days in order to have the funeral on Sunday. The motive for doing this is usually and herid thing is, either to have a big crowd and make a display of grief or to meet the convenience of the benevolent society having charge of the ceremony. The members of the societies can seldom turn out in number save on Sunday. The practice will stop when the relatives of the dead become cultured enough to know that deep grief seeks solitude and not publicity, and, when the benevolent societies learn enough about economy to understand that it would be wiser to save the money paid out for bands and extra carriages and use it to aid the sick or to bury the next person.

Now and then there are proper exceptions to this rule, for instance in the case of a very old or a prominent citizen.

Of times the parties who weep the loudest over the dead are half guilty of their death, as brutal husbands who worried the wife until she dies and who marry again inside a year; or scolding wives who console themselves with another husband before six full months roll by. Can any reader point out ten colored men who in the last twenty years have placed tomb stones over the graves of departed wives and who plant flowers there? No, the grief is frequently went out in public and soon ceases. Those who have deep sorrow never make a display of it and never talk about it. Detroit, May 9. Fair Play.

Wants Action.

Editor Plaindealer:—At our State League convention held in Detroit, last May, it was decided to meet in Lansing in May '91. The time is at hand and I have heard no one speak about the meeting.

I have been from home since Jan. 5, but I assure you Berrien county will be on hand ready to do her part. I see from the papers where several of the states are calling state conventions to elect delegates to the national and I have too much pride in Michigan to be behind. Would it not be a good idea for the committee to set a date and notify the people through your paper so that we could make the necessary arrangements and send delegates.

I am not a citizen of Lansing but I think the people would sustain a state convention willingly and be glad to have it here.

I hope to hear from some one else on the matter and let us have a convention and send delegates to the National convention and not be behind the other states in the Union. I remain fraternally yours, Lansing, May 9. G. O. Curtis.

Humphreys' Specific No. 10, cures dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and constipation. For poor appetite, weak stomach, sluggish liver, feeble kidneys, depressed strength, want of vigor, and as an anti-bilious and anti-malarial protective and cure it has no equal. Thousands are cured by it. Sold by dealers.

Barber Wanted.—At once, first-class workman at Black's barber shop. Two dollars a day. Wm. J. Black, Box 408, Hancock Mich. t. f.

John Pierson is with the Misfit clothier now.

Our Next Week's Issue

The Plaindealer for May 22 will contain Plutarch's Topics, Letters from T. J. Calloway, now in the South, on Afro-American Colleges, another article on Detroit Schools, besides the usual amount of General News, Editorials, Local Items Etc. Read the Plaindealer. Subscription price with in the reach of all. One dollar per year.

Our Subscribers' Words.

Editor Plaindealer: Your information is so general and reliable, your work so neat and complete, your cause so just and your arguments so unanswerable that any attempt to commend your labors would be feeble. But our commendations are voluntarily given in favor of your paper. Respectfully, Memphis, Tenn. B. K. Sampson.

DETROIT.

BY LEWIS HOWARD LATIMER.

We stand upon the border land,
Another land disclosed to sight,
As different from this land of ours
As differs brightest day from night.

And looking 'cross the swelling tide
To yonder sky so blue and clear,
We can't but feel this sky more blue,
This land to our hearts more dear.

What 'tho our rights were always given
Ben-ath a gracious sov'reign's reign;
What we now have ourselves have won,
What'er we lack ourselves shall gain.

Thou beautiful city of the North,
Which gems the spot our land has end;
Who seeing thee could ever leave
Thy presence other than a friend?

And leaving thee, could bend his steps
To other lands than that of thine;
Or, if stern fate compelled his steps,
Could ever cease for thee to pine?

If I must say to thee farewell,
Thou ever cast up by inland sea,
Know that my heart will love thee still
And all my being pine for thee.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

The following complimentary notice is going the rounds of the press:

Canada has but one colored lawyer and he has shown much ability and a good share of "horse sense." The people of the Dominion are not only proud of him, but also make him something of a pet. His name is Delos C. Davis, and he was born at Colchester in 1846. For years he worked at all sorts of hard manual labor, yet made time to study. In 1886 he was called to the bar by the benches of the Ontario law society. He stood first in the class of candidates. Mr. Davis is at present clerk, treasurer and auditor of Colchester North and solicitor for the town of Amherstburg. He is also president of the board of directors of the Wilberforce Educational Institute of Chatham.

A correspondent of the "Bystander" in the Chicago Inter Ocean writes him thus: "What do you expect to gain for yourself or your party by constantly advocating the right of the Negro to political equality South? You know he can never get it. The white people will never submit to be ruled by Negro officials nor by officials elected by Negro votes." To whom the Bystander replies: "as to what the white people of the South will or will not submit to, the threat is a piece of bravado. They will submit to the nation whenever the nation is willing to protect its own citizenship." Somebody had to submit and it wasn't the nation either, upon the question of slavery. The same party will be not to submit again when the American people rise in their might and declare.

Star of Zion, Salisbury, N. C.:

Mr. Thomas J. Calloway of Washington, D. C., correspondent to the "Plaindealer," favored us with a call Wednesday. He is traveling through the South visiting institutions of learning, and is favorably impressed with the material progress and intellectual advancement of the people. The college faculty tendered him a reception last night.

The post-office inspector who went to Vicksburg to install James Hill as postmaster could not do so because the bourgeois of that place have forbidden Hill to attempt to hold the office there and he dares not come to the city. The office will remain in charge of the inspector, but it should be closed until these gentlemen are ready to submit to recognized authority.

Smith Printing Company.

The complete stock of wedding cards, invitations, tickets, calling cards, etc., kept always on hand by the W. L. Smith Printing Co., 195 Woodward Avenue, satisfies the most exacting. Excellent quality of work, prompt service and courteous treatment to purchasers, are characteristic features of all concerned in the business. Give them a call.

They Waited in Vain.

The convention held in Cincinnati by the American Citizens Equal Rights' Association, was not a brilliant success, owing to the absence of the president, P. B. S. Pinchback, and many delegates. After waiting a day for the arrival of Mr. Pinchback, a conference of those present was held, and the following officers elected: President, Jas. M. Townsend, Indiana, vice-president, N. P. Wentworth, Mass., Rev. Ernest Lyon, La.; Hon. J. M. Langston, Va.; and Rev. J. E. Johnson, Cal.; secretary, F. G. Barbadoe, Washington city, and treasurer, Walter S. Thomas, Washington, D. C.

The Baptist Lyceum held their regular meeting Wednesday night. The president, Mr. Wilmot Johnson, promises a treat in the way of a musical contest shortly.

Edward Burgess has returned to the city and is now steward of the Michigan club.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at the following places:

Arnon Lapp, 486 Hastings street.
John Williams, 81 Croghan street.
Cook and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
Jones and Brewer, 389 Antoine street.
W. H. Johnson, 460 Hastings street.

To City Subscribers.

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

MERE MENTION.

Read the Plaindealer.

Mr. Will Crane is very ill with the rheumatism.

Mrs. A. V. Inge has gone to Chicago on business.

Mrs. William Smith of Watson street, is dangerously ill.

Charley Simpson has recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. Geo. Jackson, of Hamilton, Ont., is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. W. H. Smith has removed from 160 Randolph street to 227 Cass st.

Burnett's barber shop on Croghan street is being renovated and repaired.

Mrs. Crosby, of Ypsilanti, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Ellis, of Beaubien street.

Mrs. D. A. Straker has been quite ill during the past week with an attack of the grip.

Thos. D. Owen has been drawn to serve as juror at the June term of the U. S. district court.

Mrs. M. E. McCoy has returned from an extended visit to Muskegon, Grand Rapids and Chicago.

Mrs. Eva Brown is not among the recently discharged employees of the County Auditors. She still holds her position.

Wm. Hite of Rowena street, died at his father's residence last Wednesday with consumption and was buried on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. John Ward has severed his connection with James Nall and company to work for Bissell and Clifton's new carpet store on Michigan avenue.

Mrs. H. C. Clark has had a painful operation performed on one of her eyes to remove a cataract which was growing on it. She is doing quite well.

Mr. Victor Shreve, who was called to Chatham Sunday on account of the illness of his father returned home Tuesday evening. His father is still quite ill.

P. H. Patterson, of London, Ont., and at one time a student at the University of Michigan, is now a member of a prosperous real estate firm of Montgomery, Ala.

Frank M. Thurman, the progressive Jackson business man, during a brief visit to the city as usual called at the Plaindealer's office and handed in two new subscriptions.

John T. Kelly and S. P. Harris of the Senior Laws at the University of Michigan were in town last Saturday wearing the yellow and blue. They made a pleasant visit to the Plaindealer.

Frank Shewcraft was mistaken for an unsuccessful rival by a reporter of an evening paper and the paper contained a "write up" of Frank's chase after a man with a marriage license.

Misses Rachel Venell, Mary Shewcraft, Gertrude Harper, Hattie Barrer, and Masters Sammy Russell and Henry Gregory sang in the children's chorus at Gilmore's music festival this week.

Mr. Nicholas James and Miss Alice Shackelford were quietly married last Thursday evening by the Rev. James M. Henderson. The couple will reside with the mother of the bride on Calhoun street.

Presiding Elder James M. Henderson is notifying the superintendents in his district that the Sunday school convention meets in Adrian June 24th.

The topic assigned Bethel is the "Growth of moral ideas."

Doston Brothers are remodeling the annex in the rear of their building on Brush street, and when Branch, Vena and Champ, the carpenters get done with it Cook and Thomas, the well known barber firm, will take it and make a handsome barber shop of it.

Mr. Frank Thurman, of Jackson, was in the city Monday having been called here by the illness of his wife's mother, Mrs. N. H. Smith. Mrs. Thurman is lecturing in the northern part of the state. Her mother was very ill Sunday but is thought to be recovering now.

Dr. W. H. Haynes says he thinks the Afro-American should be represented on the City Physician's staff. The doctor is not alone in his position and will make application for appointment. Among his endorsers are Drs. McGraw and Book, the eminent physicians.

The bicycle craze is abroad in the land. Mr. Charles Mirault and his sister, Miss Edith Mirault, have purchased a Columbia wheel. Mr. Walter Stowers has also added one of those popular wheels to his earthly belongings. The trio may be seen doing the back streets almost any night.

Mr. George Dorsey, the character artist, with the Peck and Fursman Uncle Tom's Cabin company, now appearing at Whitney's plays the title role with great success. Mr. Dorsey is an Afro-American artist of ability and is quite at home at Detroit as a number of former theatrical companions are among the Detroit City band.

Joseph Scott of 225 Columbia st., East, says that while he was quietly resting at his home on Tuesday evening a young woman named Ida Russell sailed in upon him with a large knife. She carved him in the head and back. When she shook her off, and made for the central station where he reported the matter to the police. Scott says he is unable to give a reason for the assault.

Glances Here and There.

The Stone brothers, noted throughout this section, as musical phenomena, are always to be found taking pointers from the work of the best bands in parades. You can easily tell the whereabouts of the band at the "top of the heap" in any procession by the near proximity of the Stones, and you can safely wager that they are "catching on" to any thing new or novel.

Mr. Robert Blakemore, who has been ill for sometime is fast recovering and says he will soon don his "farmer togs" and get that corner lot in garden shape. "Bob" can wield the spade as well as the clubs, and last season his garden was a "thing of beauty" to the passers-by and joy to all those so favored as to taste its products. Many old residents, limited as to space, by the rapid growth of the city almost broke the tenth commandment when they passed "Bob's" miniature farm and observed his air of honest pride as he surveyed his bounteous crops.

From the smallest boy to the full grown man and woman everybody is talking bicycle. The craze grows as time goes on. The excuses for obtaining this expensive luxury are manifold. Pleasure, of course, is the real reason for such a purchase, but almost every one manufactures an ostensible excuse. One says it is absolutely necessary to business. Another that the doctor has ordered him to take more exercise, and his sore feet will not allow him to walk. Still another thinks that he will save in the long run on street car fare. None seem to be willing to admit that he has the craze, pure and simple.

The suggestion last week that Sunday funerals are out of place, met with general favor throughout the city. No doubt tired pastors, generally, who find themselves sufficiently taxed on Sunday in attending to their regular duties, will hail this new departure with delight. The many foolish and out of place features of Sunday funerals have been recognized by both pastor and people, yet neither wanted to take the initiative in getting out of the wet. Then there are a number of people who always cling to customs blindly, no matter how long discarded or out of place. A few others think a large turn out is an evidence of the popularity of their departed relations. A more deluded notion never obtained to such a degree as this, or can be imagined. Of course necessity knows no law, and there are cases where a funeral on Sunday cannot be avoided.

May moving is now in full swing. To a careful observer these migratory beings that seem to find no resting place, but are always on the move, there appears a great deal of method in their proceedings. Did you ever notice it, that in the Fall no small houses can be found to rent and in the Spring no large ones? The cause may be traced to your systematic mover. In the Fall he seeks a small house, a mere nest where he can be cozy at little expense and goes into winter quarters. When Spring comes he is on the ground early, coolly appropriates the houses most beautiful for situation, and has his worldly effects in the caravan before your conservative family who only moves once in twenty years have made up their minds what is wanted. This latter class, however, furnish the most interesting study, and, especially, if he intends to move from one city to another. Having always lived in one place, he imagines when he does make a move, it is necessary to take all the household goods with him, and sighs over leaving the smallest article. At such a time the lord of the household forgets his habitual dignified bearing and rushes all around, with a force that would seem to move mountains, but in reality accomplishes nothing. An individual of this sort last week attempted to pack the clothes wringer in a soap box and failing in this, tried to store the mantle away in a shoe box. He failed in this also and gave up the job as hopeless.

To any boy or girl in the city who will secure ten new subscribers for three months at fifty cents each, we will give a new pair of shoes from the select stock of one of Detroit's well known shoe houses.

To any boy or girl in the city who will secure a new subscriber for three months and bring the name and address and 50 cents in payment to this office, we will give a fine Pocket Knife.

Every one should be able to go among his friends and secure one subscription.

Now is your chance!

Try it!

Send your name and address to the Plaindealer office, get instructions and sample copies and go to work at once.

Are you desirous of securing a new pair of shoes, a hat, or any household article or toy? If so, call or write to the Plaindealer (enclosing stamp for reply) stating articles desired and we will give you a hint and a chance to obtain the same free.

Wanted.—A small second hand show case. Call at the Plaindealer office for particulars.

To rent.—One pleasantly furnished front room, for a gentleman only. Apply 37 Mullett street. 411 4t.

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

Wanted.—A middle aged Afro-American woman, good wages and a home, at 45 John R. street. 413.

Visitors to the city and others can find first class accommodations. 193 Congress st., west.

"WE MAKE THE PRICES,
YOU WEAR THE SHOES."

OUR WHOLE TIME
IS GIVEN
TO
SELLING FINE SHOES.

OUR SUCCESS IS NO SECRET.

WE KEEP

UP TO THE TIMES.
A CHEERFUL STORE.
THE MOST COURTEOUS CLERKS,
THE FINEST SHOES MADE.
PRICES REASONABLE.
ONLY HONEST SHOES.

IT PAYS OTHERS

TO TRADE WITH US,

IT WILL PAY YOU!

EISMAN & MAY,

AT 85 GRATIOT AVENUE.

HENRY MERDIAN,

—DEALER IN—

COAL,
WOOD, COKE
—AND—
CHARCOAL.

361 & 363 Atwater Street.

Telephone 329.



WM. GEIST.

LOUIS R. GEIST



Geist Bros.,

UNDERTAKERS
AND EMBALMERS,

73 Gratiot Ave. Near Miami Ave.

Detroit, Michigan.
Telephone 2313.

Paul Wieneke,
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS

Shirts Made to Order.
Latest Styles
Lowest Prices

226 Randolph Street
Detroit, Mich.

Albert Schaub
105 GRATIOT AVENUE
NEAR BRUSH.

The Latest Solid Gold Birth-
day Rings at \$1 50 Each.
Souvenir Spoons.

Orange, Coffee and Tea
From \$1.50 Upwards.

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

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK

4 PER
CENT

Open Every Evening.

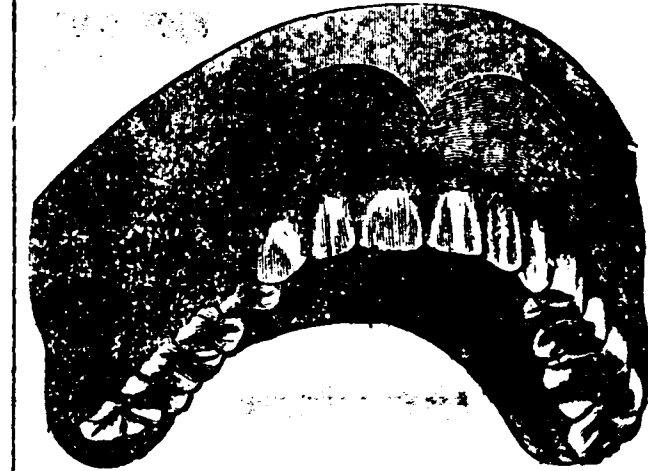
Pays 4 per cent on all Savings
Deposits. Money deposited before
the 5th will draw interest from 1st
of month.

53,000 Pleased Purchasers!

Weber, Boardman & Gray and
Newby & Evans Pianos.

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

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



SCIENTIFIC DENTISTRY.

TEETH

Natural and Artificial.

A perfect and natural Set of Molars for

\$5.00 AND UPWARD.

Gold Filling \$1.

Amalgam 50 cts.

Painless Extraction of Teeth.

Dr. McCullough's "Odontunder" Dental Parlors.
175 Griswold St. Over Inglis's Drug Store.

Peninsular Savings Bank.
94 Griswold Street.

Capital, \$250,000.

Four per cent Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe
banking.

JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.

MURRAY WATSON
Furniture & Piano Moving,
Storage &
Shipping.

Telephone 1573 2 R.
Office 200 12th St

GO TO
C. R. RICHARDSON & CO'S

GREAT INVENTORY
SHOE SALE.

41 and 43 MONROE AVE.

"YOU WE MEAN"

—SMOKE—

"VIM,"

THE BEST & CHEAPEST ON EARTH.

ED. BURK'S;

36 MONROE AVE. WE MAKE 'EM

A. Laitner,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

White Wash, Kalsomine, Paint, Varnish,

Horse Scrub Shoe, Hair and Cloth

BRUSHES, ETC.,

87 Gratiot Ave.,

DETROIT, MICH.

TELEPHONE 2129.

JAMES CORNELL

Painting In All Branches.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Paper Hanging
and Frescoing
820 MICHIGAN AVENUE

NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern.
A grand celebration to be held at Ann
Arbor, Mich., in honor of Emancipation.
Day Aug. 1, 1891.

The Novel Supplement
 "He Went for a Soldier" accompanies this issue of the Plaindealer and every paid up subscriber is entitled to the same free. If you fail to receive one send a postal card notifying us at once.

FARMING PROSPECTS.
 Fletcher, Ont., May 11.—Last Sabbath was a beautiful day and about 400 spectators witnessed the baptizing of ten persons by Rev. Binga, of Windsor, assisted by Revs. T. Morris, of Chatham, and J. Washington. There were many visitors from Chatham, Dresden and other points. Good order was observed. After the baptism the people gathered at the Baptist church where Rev. T. Morris preached the sacramental sermon to a crowded house. Rev. A. Binga is 71 years old and has been in the ministry over 40 years. His son Rev. A. Binga D. D. is pastor of the Baptist church in Manchester, Va., the membership of which is 1,700 at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. He is now conducting a revival there and writes that there are 300 at the anxious seat.

Mrs. Binga of Windsor, has been very ill for several weeks and her life is despaired of.

Rev. T. Morris will baptize in Dresden on the 24th. He has been conducting revival services there.

Some of the farmers near Stewart have finished planting corn and some have corn above ground, but the masses are just getting ready and if the weather is good there will be a rush this week. Although there was bright prospects of a very large yield of wheat a week ago, those prospects have been blighted in many places on account of the extreme dry weather that has prevailed for the past ten days, in some fields the plant is completely dried up and in other places it is greatly damaged. But we are getting a shower today and look for a change for the better. J. M. G.

A GRAND RECEPTION.
 Ypsilanti, May 5.—The Ladies' Lyceum met at the residence of Miss Rosa Embers last Tuesday evening. After the regular business of the society a reception was given in honor of their vice president who was about to leave the city. It was a lovely evening and the house which was beautifully decorated and illumined, was crowded with guests, thus showing that the vice-president had many warm friends.

Among those who contributed to the enjoyment of the guests with song, music and speeches were Messrs. Burdine, Merchant, Day and Long, Mrs. Mary McCorkle, of Detroit, Mr. Romaine Johnson sang a beautiful solo, and entertained the company with several instrumental selections. After this impromptu program was enjoyed by all, the company sat down to an elegant supper. The hostess and the ladies of the Lyceum all wore beautiful costumes, and the gentlemen appeared in evening dress. The Lyceum consists of about twenty members. Miss Rosa Embers, president, Mesdames Anna McCoy, Georgiana Hayes, Almada Morton, Frances Bow, Mary Felton, Wealthy Johnson, Amanda Moore, Jane Pierce, Rosa McCoy, S. Brown, Rebecca York, Robt. Merchant, Bella Thompson and Louisa Hayes.

Ypsilanti, May 12.—Elder Felton has been very sick but is a little better at present writing.

The Ladies Lyceum met at the residence of Mrs. W. Sherman.

Mrs. J. C. Ambrose has returned from Detroit where she was called to the sick bed of her mother.

James Newton of Chicago is visiting his parents. R. Mc.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NOTES.

Saginaw, May 11.—The unpleasant weather Sunday did not prevent the usual attendance at Sabbath school at 3 o'clock. We are very sorry indeed that some of our Sabbath school teachers are becoming a little negligent, we hope this will not be so long for the Sunday school is at present in a better condition than it has been for some time. Miss Lucas is still doing her best assisted by her mother they have a thorough missionary spirit and are going out and compelling scholars to come in.

Miss Minnie Lucas will accompany Elder Hill to Adrian as a delegate to the Sunday school convention.

Next Sabbath is quarterly meeting and a good time financially and spiritually is anticipated.

Mrs. Butler, who has suffered so long with rheumatism is still very ill. The doctors have very slight hopes of her recovery.

Mrs. Lincoln Bundy has moved to 416 Warren avenue where she will be pleased to see her friends. Henrietta.

A CHURCH SENSATION.

Piqua, Ohio, May 10.—Quite a sensation has been caused here recently by the pastor of the Second Baptist church, who is charged with collecting money in the name of the church, which he has failed to report. The members are justly incensed and have notified him that his services are no longer required.

Spring weddings are in order here now. Last week Mr. Mathew Truss joined the army of benedicts and there are rumors of others to follow.

We have a civil rights' barber shop here which is well patronized.

Mrs. Venia has returned home bringing her son, who is still very weak, with her.

Mr. A. Collins, who has been very ill, is now able to be out.

Mrs. Joshua Hall, of Troy, is visiting relatives and friends.

The Rev. Mr. Moss is in Urbana. Mr. George Wilson has been appointed market master.

Mrs. Clara Reed was taken to the insane asylum recently. D. A. M.

WHEN ANSWERING
 Advertisements, say you saw the advertisement in THE PLAINDEALER.

IN REACH OF ALL.

Young Men of the "Cream City" Appreciate a Good Thing.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 11.—There are quite a number of our young men taking advantage of the reduced rate of subscription to the Plaindealer by adding their names to its list of subscribers. They all agree that it is the brightest and best Afro-American paper published. At \$1 a year the Plaindealer is in reach of all. We will be around soon in a thorough canvass of the city with the expectation of increasing the number of our subscribers and we hope that soon there will not be an Afro-American or an Afro American family in Milwaukee who does not take the Plaindealer.

We have a communication from National Vice President Green of the Afro-American League for Wisconsin regarding the advisability of calling a convention of the state league for the purpose of electing delegates to the National convention of the Afro-American league at Knoxville, Tenn., in June. The Milwaukee branch, and really the only branch in the state, will soon call a special meeting to determine what is best to be done in the matter. We trust the league will send a representative of Wisconsin to the convention and show the people that Wisconsin is not inactive in its desire to do something toward the advancement of the race.

Mr. Geo. W. Mimms' barber shop has been newly fitted up and is quite a comfortable place for a nice shave. Mr. Mimms himself is quite an artist and those who go there once will be sure to go again. Mr. Mimms is quite a genius in his way and combines with his barber shop a studio where he does excellent work sketching and portrait painting and to top it all off does an extended business as a chiropodist.

We were over to Mr. L. H. Palmer's place of business on Wisconsin street last Friday. Mr. Palmer is doing his usual flourishing business and is a "shining light" to our young men.

The St. Marks Literary society was organized last Thursday night at the St. Mark's A. M. E. church. A very interesting program was rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. L. Jackson's Chicago address is 3156 Armour avenue. They would be pleased to have their friends call on them.

ELECTED A DELEGATE.

Flint, May 11.—Mr. Napoleon Linney is still on the sick list, Mrs. Louisa Owen and Mr. George Hunter are also very ill and Mr. John Grinage is unable to walk from rheumatism.

Communion services will be held at the A. M. E. church on the 24th. The Rev. Hill of Saginaw will be present.

The Rev. G. W. Brown preached at the mission chapel Friday evening to a large audience.

Mrs. May McClaire died Sunday after a long illness. She leaves a husband and two children.

Mr. W. I. Lyons was elected Thursday evening as a delegate to the electoral college in Ypsilanti.

The young ladies are talking up a concert for the minister. It is a desirable project and we hope they will make it a success. W. N. V.

We send occasionally a copy of our paper to persons who are not subscribers. If you are not one this is a reminder to examine it carefully, and then send in your own name, and hand the paper to one of your friends with the same request. If.

Edwards' Indian Cough Syrup.

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

Three bottles have cured Mrs. John Hickmoth, of Kingsville, after an illness of ten years. She says she paid one doctor \$80, and was no better when she paid the money than she was when she consulted another doctor. Afterwards she tried Edwards' Indian Cough Syrup and is now as well as she ever was in her life and she authorizes William Edwards to publish this credential for the benefit of suffering humanity. Three bottles only was what she took to effect the cure. If you are afflicted in this way take it at once. It will surely cure you.

This Syrup helped me better than anything I ever took. I have taken four bottles of it and find that it is splendid for Coughs and Colds and I think if any one that is suffering from Colds and Coughs, would take it, it would save them also. Mr. Joseph J. Wright, Colchester, Ont. "It Saved Baby's Life."—The above is what Mrs. Joseph Fox, of Sackville, Ont., Colchester, said about Edwards' Cough Syrup. My children were afflicted with the Whooping Cough in its worst form, the baby was so bad that the doctor said it could not live. I heard of Edwards' Indian Cough Syrup, through Mrs. Joseph Wright, and sent immediately for a bottle. The first dose relieved, and, in a few hours baby was out of danger and cured in a few days.

Can be had at Mrs. E. Valentine's King St., Amherstburg, Ont.; Mrs. J. Nolan, Gesto near the Canadian school house; T. R. Flood, Harrow, Ont.; and Edward Walker, McDougall St., Windsor, Ont.; John Scott's, Puce River; also Mrs. Burnett, 52 Croghan St., Detroit, Mich.; and Mrs. Jones, 322 Antoine street.

Cincinnati
 Hamilton
 and
 Dayton
 Thousand
 Miles
 Books
 are
 now
 sold
 for
 Twenty
 Dollars
 and
 good
 on
 fifteen.
 different
 roads
 all
 connecting

An
 ever-ready
 ticket
 between
 Cincinnati
 Dayton
 Chicago
 St. Louis
 Salamanca
 Ft. Wayne
 Indianapolis
 Ann Arbor
 Toledo
 Buffalo
 Peoria
 Cleveland
 Niagara Falls
 and a
 Thousand
 other
 points.

2
CENTS
PER
MILE
VIA
C. H. & D.

Syrup of Figs.
 Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be the most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Euripides once remarked: "Don't believe a woman even when she speaks the truth."

Betting on rainfall has been carried to such an extent in India that the Bombay government has passed an act forbidding it.

Miss Cornwallis-West, the daughter of the famous English beauty, was said to be the prettiest debutante at the last drawing room.

A Nebraska competitor in a guessing contest came within one of the exact population of that state as given in the census returns.

ST. JACOBS OIL
 TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
 CURES PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY
RHEUMATISM.
 Lumbago, Headache, Toothache,
NEURALGIA.
 Sore Throat, Swellings, Frost-bites,
SCIATICA.
 Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Price 25 Cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER CURED.
CURED TO STAY CURED.
 A NEW DEPARTURE. BUFFALO, N. Y.

TWENTYFOUR PER CENT
 In dividends is being paid by two different mines in Colorado. We have a limited amount of their stock for sale. TAYLOR & RATHBON Mining Investments. Denver, Colo.

HIRES
ROOT BEER
THE GREAT HEALTH DRINK.

Package makes 5 gallons. Delicious, sparkling and appetizing. Sold by all dealers. A beautiful picture book and cards sent free for any sending address to THE C. K. HIRTS CO., Philadelphia.

WE WANT AGENTS
 WILMOT CASTLE
 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

EARN 100 DOLLARS

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. Stearns, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

\$17 Spraying Outfit \$5.50
 Express Prepaid, for
 Combines 3 Complete Brass Machines.
 A valuable illustrated book free—"Our Insect Pests." GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Get my illustrated catalogue before buying a spraying outfit. Write at once and mention this paper. Address P. C. LEWIS, Box 2, CATSKILL, N. Y.

If change of location, business or visiting takes you West, go on Tourist Sleeper through to San Francisco, leaving Chicago every Wednesday at 6 p. m. Money saved, you ride on Limited Express Trains. Address, for particulars, JNO. SEBASTIAN, G.T. & P.A., Chicago.

Are You Interested in SHOOTING, FISHING OUT OR INDOOR, SPORTS OR GAMES? To learn the lowest prices send 2-cent stamp to V. Kindler, SAGINAW Michigan's Largest Sporting Goods Establishment

WEEKS' SCALE WORKS.
 BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE CHEAPEST MANUFACTURERS OF COMBINATION BEAM SCALES.

THE ONLY MAN WHO MAKES AND SELLS STANDALONE SCALES AT A FAIR PRICE
 FREE BOOK AND PRICE LIST FROM JONES OF BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

W. N. U., D.-9-20.

When writing to Advertisers please refer to the advertisement in this Paper.

CURE BILIOUSNESS, Sick Headache, Malaria. BILE BEANS.

NEW COMB Fly Shuttle Rag Carpet LOOM. Weaves 10 yds an hour. Send for circulars. C. N. NEWCOMB, Davenport, Iowa.

HOW TO EARN \$200 MONTHLY
 Write for particulars to the STAR TONTINE ASSOCIATION, pays to its members \$100 in 2 months. 2000 members in Philadelphia first month. Our pay to Secretaries is extremely liberal. Write STAR TONTINE ASSOCIATION, 1521 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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

P. SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO. CHICAGO.

EDELWEISS BEER

"I wept when I was born, and every day shows why," said a **House-keeper**—who didn't use **SAPOLIO**. Sapolio is a solid cake of scouring soap used for all cleaning purposes.

"Ah! Ah!" Cried the housewife, "The Secret I know, no DIRT can resist **SAPOLIO.**"

"Oh! Oh!" Cried the DIRT, "At length I must go, I cannot withstand **SAPOLIO.**"

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIDA'S REVENGE.

CHAPTER XV. CONTINUED.

"We will see when the time comes. Now just tell me if you know anything of Mr. Brandreth."

"Of course I do!"

"He was fond of gipsy company, wasn't he?"

"Goodness gracious, no!" exclaimed Phoebe. "What nonsense you are talking!"

"But you have seen him talking to a gipsy girl; come now, haven't you?"

"No," said Phoebe; "and I'm afraid that Mr. Moore has been giving you wine, or you would not talk such rubbish. So I will bid you good-day."

The inspector went off more puzzled than ever. He was groping about in the dark, and had no idea which way to face so as to get out of the mystery. But as he said, duty was duty, and with regard to Basil his course was clear.

As the whole country had rung with the story of the mysterious murder in the belfry, an elucidation of the affair would be of material professional service to him. Apart, therefore, from the sense of duty, he had his own interest at his back to urge him on.

Of course Mr. Moore did not keep the interview a secret. He saw no reason for doing so, and Mr. Brandreth was soon after made acquainted with what had passed. He laughed at the idea of Basil being guilty of the gipsy's death, and Mrs. Moore smiled at it; but they were one and all uneasy. There was still so much of the mysterious attached to Basil's story.

Vida was admitted by Mr. Moore to the discussion which followed, and only Ruth kept in ignorance of what had passed.

"She has suffered too much already," said Mrs. Moore, "and it would be cruel to anticipate further evil."

Vida earnestly advocated Basil's innocence, and succeeded in silencing Mr. Brandreth's suspicion of herself, if indeed he entertained any. She also suggested something that was at least very reasonable.

"I think," she said, "that the fellow must have been making love to some girl, and, having betrayed her, paid the penalty of his falsehood with his life."

"I never thought of that," said Mr. Moore.

"Nor I," said Mr. Brandreth, "and it does not appear to have suggested itself to our friend the inspector."

Mrs. Moore quietly said:

"Our rustic maidens are not given to assassinate their false lovers. They may weep, and go to the extent of taking their own lives in the nearest pool, but they have neither the brains nor the resolution to avenge themselves in the manner suggested by Vida."

"It may not have been a rustic maiden," said Mr. Brandreth.

"Who else would listen to that class of vagabond?" said Vida contemptuously, but she was white with sudden fear, and her voice had lost half the music of its tone.

Mr. Brandreth again looked at her with curious earnestness, and with a puzzled air. He was like a man with a problem before him, of which he knew not even the direction of the answer.

The change in Vida was noticed also by Mrs. Moore, and when she had withdrawn from the little circle and retired, she said: "Vida has not been well for some time past; I wonder what ails her?"

"I have noticed it also," replied Mr. Moore, "but women of her age are changeable. It is the unsettled era of their existence."

And so the subject was dismissed.

The morning of the thirteenth of February broke unpropitiously. There was a heavy murky sky above, and a mist below upon the earth. The little wind that rustled the budding trees was raw and chill.

Among the first to be moving was Phoebe, and it was evident by her heavy eyes and feverish air that she had passed a restless night. The corridor was still wrapped in gloom when she crept to Ruth's door.

Listening intently she could just hear the soft breathing of the sleeper, and clasped her hands in thankfulness. For days she had been haunted with the belief that Vida would in some way attempt to take the life of her young mistress.

Long before the usual hour she quietly entered Ruth's room, and without disturbing her proceeded to dust and arrange it.

Ruth awoke earlier than usual, and for the first time during her long trial showed nervousness.

She had borne up bravely through suffering, but now that joy was near at hand she was in danger of breaking down.

"Won't you come for a walk, miss?" said Phoebe; "it's not so fine as it might be, but the air will do you good."

"Not until after breakfast," replied Ruth.

"And when you go, miss, may I attend upon you?"

"I do not think that I shall need you, Phoebe."

"It is a fancy of mine, miss," urged the girl. "Now that Mr. Basil is coming back I feel as if I was going to part from you, and you have been so kind to me."

"Nonsense, Phoebe," said Ruth, smiling; "I am not going to part with you, and if I have been a good mistress you have fully deserved all you have received from me and more."

"It's kind of you to say so, miss, and I'll ask it as a favor that you will keep me by you if you go out to-day."

"Very well, Phoebe," said Ruth.

Vida appeared shortly after, and seemed to be in the highest spirits. She rallied Ruth on her pale cheeks.

"Fie upon you to keep awake," she said, "and so rob your cheeks of their roses! Basil will scarcely know you."

"I shall be better soon," replied Ruth.

The feeling of agitation was not confined to her; it pervaded the whole household, from Mr. Moore to the servants.

Only Vida was calm and self-possessed. She was resolute in the course she had decided upon; all she needed was the opportunity. Prompted by her embittered feelings she was resolved to turn the joy of that house into mourning.

"He shall come here with a heart full of a lover's yearning," she said, "and find her dead."

She had the small phial filled with poison in her dress-pocket ready for use, but sought in vain for an early opportunity for using it. At the breakfast-table they sat apart, and afterwards Ruth dressed for a walk.

"I will go with you," said Vida.

"Do, dear," said Ruth.

Vida went upstairs, dressed, and came

down again to find not only Ruth ready, but Phoebe also.

"Do you want the girl?" she asked.

"It is Phoebe's fancy," was Ruth's reply. Vida turned a threatening frown upon Phoebe, but the girl did not quail. In what she had set herself to do she was as resolute as Vida herself.

"There is plenty of time yet," thought Vida; "I have a whole day before me."

CHAPTER XVI. DAYLIGHT.

They walked to the village, visited some of the old people, and after discussing all the prevailing ailments returned to Gordon-fells.

Luncheon was ready, and they simply left their hats and mantles in the hall, and went in.

Ruth drank only water, and Vida rallied her upon it.

"You will need a little stimulant before Basil comes," she said. "It will never do to meet him with the face of a ghost."

"It is Basil who will bring back the roses," said Mr. Moore.

It was, on the whole, a dull party. All were strung up to a pitch of excitement that kept them from talking much, and, occupied with their own thoughts and speculations, they sat for the most part silent.

Just as the meal was concluded, Barker came in with his face a picture of joyous vivacity struggling with solemnity, and laid an envelope containing a telegram by Ruth's side.

"Messenger waiting to hear if there is any answer," he said.

Ruth opened the envelope, glanced at its contents, and passed it to her mother in silence. Words failed her at the moment.

It was quickly handed round, as a look sufficed to absorb the contents.

"With you at four o'clock."

"That was all, but how pregnant with glorious tidings! And it was then two o'clock. Only two hours, and he would be there."

After a few moments their tongues broke loose, and the news of Basil's coming was promptly conveyed to the domestics by the feverish Barker, who, while lingering about outside, "accidentally" heard the contents of the telegram.

Ruth was the first to leave the dining-room, and Vida followed.

"Where are you going, Birdie?" she asked.

"I feel that I must be alone," answered Ruth. "I am going to shut myself in my room."

"May I not come with you?"

"Not now, dear."

"But by-and-by—before he comes?"

"Yes, a little before. I feel that I shall want you by my side."

With an evil light in her eyes, Vida glided away.

She thought she had all safe now. It was at twenty minutes to four that Vida sought Barker and bade him bring some wine to her room.

"Port will be the best, I think," she said, and in five minutes Barker, guessing for whom it was needed, brought it to her with two glasses.

"Thank you, Barker; that will do."

He left the room, and in the left-hand glass Vida poured half the contents of the phial.

It was colorless, and without any perceptible odor.

"Now for the last scene of this eventful story," she said, and went to Ruth's room. The door was unfastened, and she entered. Ruth was walking to and fro, pale and trembling.

"Come to my room," said Vida. "I have some wine. A little you must have, or you will break down."

She did not see Phoebe standing in the shadow of the curtain, and Ruth passively obeying they went out, Phoebe following.

They entered Vida's room, and still she saw nothing of Phoebe. The door was left open, and Vida poured out some wine.

"Here, Birdie," she said, pushing forward the fatal glass, "drink."

"Hark!" cried Ruth; "I heard the sound of wheels."

She rushed to the window, and Vida followed.

A carriage was coming up the drive.

"It is Basil, my love."

"Come here and have some wine," said Vida hurriedly, "you will faint if you do not. Here, drink."

She took up the glass, and Ruth hastily drank the wine, Vida at the same moment emptying hers.

"Now," she said, "go and meet him."

Ruth lost no time. Warmed and stimulated by the wine, she walked quickly from the room. Then Vida for the first time saw Phoebe.

"What are you doing here?" she cried hastily.

"I came in with Miss Ruth," replied Phoebe. "I have been here all the time."

A sudden spasm caused Vida to start; there was a look in the girl's face that appalled her.

"Girl," she shrieked, "what have you done?"

"I don't know," replied Phoebe, trembling, "but I was afraid that you meant to do harm to Miss Ruth, and while you were at the window I changed the glasses!"

The awful truth burst upon Vida with lightning force, and she staggered back.

The girl had not lied, for already the poisonous fires were leaping and darting within her. In a few moments she would be dead.

She heard a vehicle stop at the door, a glad cry from Ruth, and the cheery tones of Basil's voice mingling with the welcome of father and friends; then all the fury of a disappointed woman took possession of her, and she rushed on Phoebe.

The girl was taken by surprise, and fell back. The next moment she felt the small hand of Vida upon her throat.

"Your life for mine," was hissed in her ears, and Phoebe gave herself up for lost.

But the poison was her friend in this dire extremity. Its death-dealing power came into full action just in time, and with a groan Vida loosened her grasp, rolled over, and lay still.

Horror-stricken, but still with sufficient control of herself not to make any great disturbance, Phoebe rose up and staggered from the room.

Reaching the head of the stairs she saw that Ruth and her friends had just left the hall, but the inspector was just entering the door.

She glided down, and ere he could ask for Mr. Moore, laid a hand upon his arm.

"Come upstairs," she said, "I have something to tell you."

She took him up and showed him the dead Vida, and told him all she knew. He listened like a man to whom a long fight so cruel is being revealed.

"Do not disturb the family," he said, when she finished, "but go and quietly bring Mr. Moore to me."

Ruth's peace was not disturbed that night. They told her that Vida was not well, and would keep her room, and when the morning came Mrs. Moore took her to Briarwood, accompanied by Basil and Mr. Brandreth.

They led her to believe at first that a dangerous illness had come upon Vida, and after a few days that she was dead. Then little by little the whole of the sad truth was told. Much of it was known to Basil ere he returned.

Vida was buried quietly, and the world learnt little of her sins. The sagacious inspector saw that no good could come to him by making any fuss about the affair, and Mr. Moore amply compensated him for any loss he could possibly have sustained.

"Let her sins be forgotten," the uncle said, and in sober truth they were soon laid aside, and thought as little of as possible.

But all could never be quite forgotten, and one evening some seven years later, when Basil Brandreth—"Handsome Brandreth" he was called—was sitting by a window at Briarwood with his loving wife, he called up the past for a few moments.

"I have been thinking, Ruth," he said, "that Vida must have been mad, after all."

"I do not think so," she answered.

"It is the more merciful thought, dear Ruth."

"Perhaps so, Basil, but I can look the truth in the face. She loved you, and you passed her by. It made a bad woman of her, and I am not sure that if I had been in her place that I should have been much better."

"Ruth!"

"Love is strong, Basil, and leads us to good or evil," she said. "It bore Vida to a grave, but you and me it has carried into a very happy land. Let us think of her kindly."

"So be it," he said, and putting his arms about her, kissed her with all the love and tenderness she had known in their days of wooing.

A word about Kenard. He did not come back on St. Valentine's Day, and when the news of Vida's death was telegraphed to him, he decided to remain abroad. How much or how little he felt was never known. When at last he did come back he was heart whole. In due time he chose a fitting maiden for a bride, and is now a happy man. The shadow of Vida rests lightly on Gordonfells.

THE END.

THE COLORED POLICEMAN.

How He is Kept by His Negro Acquaintances in the South.

There is only one man in the South more envied than the colored fireman on a locomotive, and he is the colored policeman. He is fully cognizant of this fact, and governs himself accordingly. One "court day," in an Alabama town, says the New York Sun, seven dusky citizens stood staring at an officer who had just got into his uniform for the first time that day. He passed and repassed them several times without a look, although his own father and several old friends were among them. His desire to hear what they had to say finally led him to stop and demand:

"What yo' all doin' yere?"

"Lookin'," replied one of the crowd.

"What yo' all lookin' at?"

"Lookin' at yo'."

"What about me?"

"Yo' is as fine as silk. Hul! But wouldn't I dun like to be in yo' place!"

"Yo' nebber kin git up dis high, James Johnson," answered the officer.

"But your fadder kin."

"No, he can't."

"Can't yo', Misser Blivens?" appealed the young man.

"Reckon I might, if I was younger," replied the father, who was old and bow-legged and bow-backed.

"Yo' will dun cum long wid me!" said the son as he collared him.

"Whoa! What fur yo' rest me, Bill?"

"Fur stealin'."

"But I hain't done stole nuffin'!"

"Yes yo' hev! six years ago yo' an' me an' Jim stole dat ar' white hog from Marsa Ben Jackson, an' cut him up in de woods, an' I ze had my eye on yo' ober since yesterday. Now, den, kin yo' be a policeman in dis town?"

"No, Bill—no!"

"Kin Julius or James Johnson?"

"No—no!"

"Kin any of de rest in dis crowd?"

"No—no!"

"Den I'll let you go, but be mighty keeful in de fucher. Ize got boaf eyes on dis crowd, an' Ize gwine to come down wid an awful smash when I jump. De United States didn't dun make no mistake when dey called on me to help uphold de Constitution. You niggers stand back an' keep dis sidewalk clear, or I'll make dese streets swim wid blood!"

Fact Versus Fiction.

"Just my luck!" growled the contractor, "to run out of mortar at the last moment! Is there plenty of lime left?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boss bricklayer, with alacrity.

"Then run to the nearest grocery and bring over two barrels of sugar. It's a little cheaper than sand, but it'll have to do this time?" And then the contractor glanced over the current humorous weeklies and smiled. — [American Grocer.

Empty Pockets Explained.

"Was there anything in the pockets of the deceased?" asked the coroner.

The witness shook his head. "We found a bundle of old Louisiana Lottery tickets in his hat," he said, "but there wasn't anything in his pockets."

And a deep sympathetic silence fell upon the crowd.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

A jailbird has no wings at all, but he gets there just the same.

"Hansen's Magic Corn Salve." Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

A Kansas farmer who announced that he had discovered a new kind of chinch bug narrowly escaped lynching.

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

George Francis Train is as agile and muscular as he was 20 years ago, and walks with the same brisk energy.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fit after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The most watery county in the United States is Monroe county, Fla. It is chiefly composed of small islands or keys.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple but sure remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

The queen has so many American admirers now that she will soon consider it necessary to establish a residence here.

The happiness of mother and child depends upon the health of both, a lady writes: "My boy and I are splendid, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham and the Vegetable Compound."

The "old slave market," which is pointed out to every northern visitor in St. Augustine, never saw the sale of a single slave.

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

KIRWAN & TYLER, Baltimore, Md.

In 35 parishes of Louisiana the colored people outnumber the whites in some cases in proportion of fifteen to one.

"Penny wise and pound foolish" are those who think it economy to use cheap soda and rosin soaps, instead of the good old Dobbins' Electric Soap; for sale by all grocers since 1864. Try it once. Be sure, buy genuine.

Mrs. Nellie Blessing Eyster, president of the Woman's press association of the Pacific coast, is a grandniece of Barbara Fretchle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children she gave them Castoria.

Talk's cheap, but when it's backed up by a pledge of the hard cash of a financially responsible firm, or company, of world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealing, it means business!

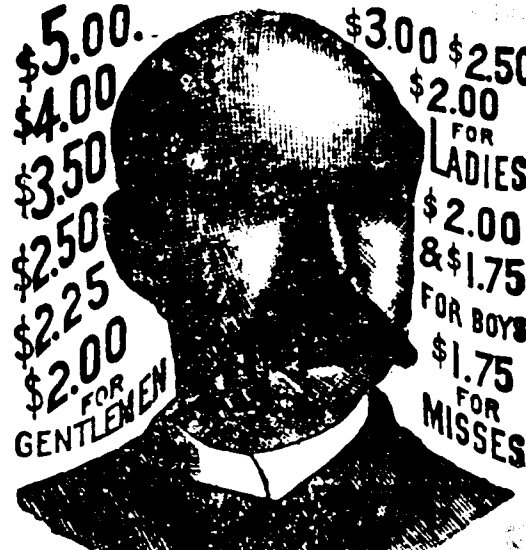
Now, there are scores of sarsaparillas and other blood-purifiers, all cracked up to be the best, purest, most peculiar and wonderful, but bear in mind (for your own sake), there's only one guaranteed blood-purifier and remedy for torpid liver and all diseases that come from bad blood.

That one—standing solitary and alone—sold on trial, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

If it don't do good in skin, scalp and scrofulous diseases—and pulmonary consumption is only lung-scurf—just let its makers know and get your money back.

Talk's cheap, but to back a poor medicine, or a common one, by selling it on trial, as "Golden Medical Discovery" is sold, would bankrupt the largest fortune.

Talk's cheap, but only "Discovery" is guaranteed.



\$5.00
\$4.00
\$3.50
\$2.50
\$2.25
\$2.00
\$1.75
\$1.50
\$1.25
\$1.00
\$3.00 \$2.50
\$2.00
\$1.75
\$1.50
\$1.25
\$1.00

FOR LADIES
FOR BOYS
FOR MISSES
FOR GENTLEMEN

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

- \$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress shoe which commands itself.
- \$4.00 Hand-sewed Well. A dress shoe unequalled for style and durability.
- \$3.50 Goodyear Welt is the standard dress shoe, at a popular price.
- \$3.50 Police-man's Shoe is especially adapted for railroad men, farmers, etc. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.
- \$3.00 for Ladies, is the only hand-sewed shoe sold at this popular price.
- \$2.50 Dongola Shoe for Ladies, is a new departure and promises to become popular.
- \$2.00 Shoe for Ladies, and \$1.75 for Misses still retain their excellence for style, etc. All goods warranted and stamped with name on bottom. If advertised local agent cannot supply you, send direct to factory enclosing advertised price or a postal for our blank. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WANTED—Shoe dealer in every city and town not accepted to take exclusive agency. All orders advertised in local paper. Send for illustrated catalogue.

Miss Lincoln, daughter of the minister to England wore a white satin costume with silver trimmings to the last drawing room.

The Girl Who Graduates

A page of suggestions valuable to you and your daughters.

To Girls About to Marry


A short article by FELICIA HOLT, in the May number of **The Ladies' Home Journal**

To be followed in June by **June Brides and Maids**

Mailed to any address from now to January, 1892, balance of this year, on receipt of only 50 cents.

I will give One Thousand Dollars, July 1st, to the person sending the largest number of Trial Subscriptions, at 50 cents each, and Fifteen Hundred Dollars to be divided among the next 16 largest Club-raisers. A good commission paid for every subscription secured. **CYRUS H. K. CURTIS.**

Send for terms to Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia



Church News-

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

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

Esson A. M. E.—Services 10:30 a. m. 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, 7:30 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10:30 a. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 4 p. m. C. H. Thompson, D. D., rector.

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. M. Redith, pastor.

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

The corner-stone of a new church for the First Baptist church society of Irvington, Ind., will be laid Sunday with appropriate ceremonies.

The Rev. T. R. Geda, of New Haven, Conn., may be one of those to whom the Lord Jesus shall say "I was in prison and ye visited me," as he regularly visits and preaches to the inmates of the New Haven jail.

Bishop A. W. Wayman, of the A. M. E. church, favors the rotation system among the bishops as being the only one that will relieve the venerable episcopates of the arduous labors required of them by the district system.

A number of the members of Quinn chapel, and St. Stephen churches, Chicago, have manifested their disapproval of the course of their pastors, the Rev. J. I. Jennifer and the Rev. J. H. Reynolds in advocating the plan for a separate hospital.

The Arkansas Baptist says: A church in this state pays \$50 a year to the preacher, and yet eight of the members pay annually to the lodge with which they are connected \$8 each, making \$64. Arkansas church members are not alone in this respect.

The Rev. J. White, the new pastor of the Southside Baptist church of Birmingham, Ala., has within the past three months succeeded in raising the sum of \$748 thus freeing the church from a mortgage debt that has embarrassed the members for three years.

Some of the members of Shiloh Baptist church, Washington, D. C., who have been dissatisfied since the change of pastors, have withdrawn from the church and joined the Walker Memorial church. This society was named in honor of Rev. Walker, late pastor of Shiloh, and was organized Sunday before last by the Rev. Scott with 100 members.

The Methodist ministers of Portland, Me., and vicinity the other day passed a resolution to the effect that the refusal of the United States Senate to ratify the Brussels treaty for the suppression of the slave trade and the liquor trade in Africa, which treaty had been ratified by 17 nations, "is an insult to the Christian sentiment of the American people."

Among the dozen Afro-American students at the Yale university are the following students of divinity: the Rev. C. H. Dickerson, A. B. of South Carolina and a graduate of Oberlin, who will complete the theological course at Yale this year; the Rev. J. H. Antope, B. D., of Wilberforce in the junior class; and the Rev. John F. Hammond, pastor of the New Haven A. M. E. church.

In the current number of the Afro-American Budget, the Rev. J. S. Woods calls attention to the need of providing for the aged and disabled ministers in the A. M. E. church. He thinks steps should be taken towards securing an endowment fund, the income of which could go towards the support of these indigent brethren. The church should certainly provide for those, who have had no opportunity in youth to provide for themselves, but congregations need to be educated to the necessity of paying their ministers enough to allow them to make such provision for themselves and their families.

The Rev. John M. Henderson, of this city, who has been discussing the educational work of the A. M. E. church, with the Rev. D. W. D. Johnson, the general secretary, through the Christian Recorder, has an article in the latest issue of that journal supporting Dr. Johnson's conclusion, that the money raised for educational purposes should be localized, each state supporting the schools of that state, and also suggests making the theological department of Wilberforce purely conational and that all sections of the country unite in building up a school of divinity in every way worthy of the name.

A New York pastor believes that "Our 'Darkest Africa' lies in the Tenth and Eleventh avenues of New York," and says "We spend our money there, and if we have any surplus it goes to Dakota and Timbuctoo." The writer of "What a pastor sees and hears" in the New York Tribune sanctions this position but asks if the same was not true of Jerusalem when the Disciples were bidden "to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature?" There are many persons, however, who think, like Dr. Lloyd that the heathen at home should claim our first attention. It is not that they are indifferent to the heathen abroad but they are fearful that these things will be done and the work nearer home left undone.

A Minister's Death.

Rev. John M. Henderson was called suddenly to Ypsilanti, Wednesday to the bedside of the Rev. R. H. Felton, who died shortly after. Rev. Felton was pastor in charge of the A. M. E. church at that place, and the funeral will take place today.

He Gets Five Years.

"Lige" Bullard, who shot "Sonny" White, was convicted and sentenced to 5 years at Jackson on Wednesday. The jury was out 40 minutes, and returned a verdict of assault with intent to do great bodily harm. His attorney, Prof. Siraker, made a grand effort for him, but his hard name had much to do with the verdict rendered. A new trial will be asked for. Judge Chambers pronounced sentence upon him immediately.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII—MAY 24—CAPTIVITY OF ISRAEL.

Golden Text—"Because Ye Have Forsaken the Lord, He Hath also Forsaken You."—2 Chron. 24:20.

DAILY READINGS.

M. Nearing the end... 2 Kings 14:23-29.
Tu. The last king of Israel... 2 Kings 15:1-16.
W. The last king of Israel... 2 Kings 15:17-31.
Th. Captivity of Israel... 2 Kings 17:6-18.
F. Samaria re-peopled... 2 Kings 17:24-41.
Sa. Bondage of sin... Rom. 7.
S. Victory over sin... Rom. 8.

Time.—721 B. C., two hundred and fifty-four years after the revolt of the ten tribes.

Testimony of monuments.—The siege of Samaria was begun by Shalmanezar, but he died and it was completed by one of his generals, named Sargon. On one of the tablets discovered at Ninevah, Sargon's own account of this captivity is preserved: "I besieged the city of Samaria, and took it. I carried off 27,250 of the citizens. I chose 50 chariots for myself from the whole number taken; all the other property of the people of the town I left for my servants to take. In place of those taken into captivity, I sent thither inhabitants of lands conquered by me."—Quoted by Dr. Peloubet.

I. Israel's captivity.—V. 6. In the ninth year of Hoshea—The last and best of the nineteen kings of Israel. His name means Saviour, but he had no power to save. He had been conquered by Shalmanezar, and placed under tribute, but during a revolt in the Assyrian kingdom Hoshea formed an alliance with the king of Egypt, and attempted to throw off that yoke. This led to the siege of Samaria and the captivity of Israel. See vs. 1-5. The king of Assyria—In v. 3 the king is called Shalmanezar. That monarch began the siege, but died during its progress, and the city was taken by his successor, Sargon. So the Assyrian tablets state, and this agrees with our lesson; it does not give the name of the king who took the city. Also with chap. 18:9, 10: "Shalmanezar king of Assyria came up against Samaria, and besieged it, and at the end of three years they took it." Took Samaria—After a siege of three years. Placed them in Halah, etc.—Literally, "In Halah and in Habor, the river of Gozan. Halah was a district on the upper waters of the Habor, the modern Khabour, one of the northern branches of the Euphrates. And in the cities of the Medes—Included in modern Persia. See map.

II. Israel's Corruption.—V. 7. For the children of Israel had sinned—This was the moral cause of their captivity. The Lord their God—To whom they were bound by so many ties. Which had brought them up—The Exodus was the beginning of their national deliverance, which had gone on from that time (1491) seven hundred and seventy years (to 721).

V. 8. Walked in the statutes of the heathen—Worshipping their idols, and adopting their sinful habits.

V. 9. Did secretly those things—Literally, "they covered things that were not right," etc. They undertook to cloak their evil doings with pretensions of worshipping Jehovah. From the tower of the watchman to the fenced city—From the most lonely watchtower to the most popular city. A proverbial expression to show how universal the idolatry was.

V. 10. Images—Or pillars, representing idols. Groves—Asherim, images representing the goddess Asherah.

V. 11. Burnt incense—To false gods. Wrought wicked things—Their worship was mixed with greatest iniquity.

V. 12. Whereof the Lord had said—Their transgressions were directly in the face of God's commandments, especially the first and second.

V. 13. Yet the Lord testified—Their rebellion was also in the face of repeated gracious warnings and pleadings. Prophets and seers—Men who declared what God had said to them, and those who related visions, etc.

V. 14. Hardened their necks—Like oxen which stiffen their necks and disregard all efforts to drive them. That did not believe—Unbelief was the root of their sins.

III. Covenant-breaking.—V. 15. Rejected his statutes and his covenant—God entered into a solemn covenant with Israel, and Israel with him at Mt. Sinai (Ex. 24:4-8). Also at Shechem (Josh 8:30-35). All sin and idolatry was a violation of that covenant. His testimonies—His laws and warnings were given by his servants. Followed vanity—Or nothingness. "An idol is nothing." All who serve the world follow vanity.

V. 16. Left all the Commandments—In forsaking God they violated his whole law. All the hosts of heaven—Specially forbidden in Deut. 4:19; 17:3.

V. 17. Caused their sons to pass, etc.—By throwing them into the arms of a red-hot idol.

LEARN FROM THIS LESSON.

1. As certainly as judgment came upon Israel and Judah, and finally upon Jerusalem after the days of our Lord, so certainly will he come to judge the whole world; 2. Our sins, like those of Israel, are against a God who has redeemed us at an unspeakable cost; 3. Our sins are committed in the face of many gracious warnings and pleadings; 4. It is folly to try to hide our sins under a cloak of hypocrisy; 5. We are in great danger of sinful conformity to the world; 6. Every sin is a violation of God's gracious covenant; 7. God will not always bear with our sins.

THE CHURCHES.

The Methodist church needs 1,800 new preachers every year to keep its pulpits supplied.

The printing press which Voltaire set up in Ferney to demolish Christianity is now used to print bibles in Geneva.

So far, thirteen annual conferences have voted on the question of making women eligible to seats in the Methodist general conference. The vote now stands—334 for and 344 against.

In 1800 there were not more than five million copies of the bible, now more than that number are issued every year.

V. Geist. Charles Geist.

V. Geist & Son
Undertakers AND
Practical Embalmers.
51 Monroe Ave., Detroit.
Established in 1861.
TELEPHONE 637.

REPORT
OF THE CONDITION OF
THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
At Detroit, Mich., at the close of business,
May 4, 1891.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$2,100,515 63
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	3,614,127 63
Overdrafts	2,424 10
Due from banks in reserve cities	754,683 48
Due from other banks and bankers	15,782 98
Furniture and fixtures	87,031 13
Other real estate	132,233 23
Current exp. and taxes paid	251 92
Interest paid	140 33
Exchanges for clearing house	37,017 76
Checks and cash items	2,422 78
Nicksels and pennies	5 9 87
Gold	4,717 50
Silver	13,685 00
U. S. and National Bank notes	178,850 00
Total	\$6,908,508 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$300,000 00
Surplus fund	10,000 00
Undivided profits	40,577 28
Cont. aeral deposits	115,800 13
Savings Deposits	5,184,761 13
Due to banks and bankers	1,671,367 37
Certified checks	9,119 42
Insurance fund against bad debts	80,000 00
Total	\$5,088,501 33

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss.
I, G. E. Lawson, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. E. LAWSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1891.
J. T. KEENA, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
M. W. O'BRIEN,
F. A. SCHULTE,
F. FITZSIMONS, } Directors. 22

ICE CREAM
FLINN & DURFEE'S
One Quart 30c Two Quarts 50c One
Dollar per Gallon Delivered.
SPECIAL RATES to Churches, Societies and
Boarding Houses.
TELEPHONE 237.
304 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

ATTENTION!
MILLIONS IN IT!
Pensions and Bounties.
New Laws, New Ratings,
New Decisions,
Soldiers, Sailors.
Their Widows, Children,
Mothers, Fathers, Sisters
and Brothers entitled to
PENSIONS.
NEW LAW.

Soldiers and Sailors who have become disabled since the war are entitled to Pension—No evidence required.

WIDOWS and CHILDREN
Are entitled to pension—regardless of cause of the soldier's death—Thousands of claims heretofore rejected are now good.
Apply at once to

L. W. PULIES,
Ex-U. S. Examiner of Pensions, Solicitor of Claims and Patents.
Office, 1733 Tenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
Lock Box 445.

Is Your House or
Household Furniture
Insured
Against Loss or Damage by
"FIRE?"

If Not Get Your Rates From
W. W. FERGUSON
FIRE INSURANCE &
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Office 101 Griswold St.
TELEPHONE 2193 DETROIT, MICH.
Or 225 Alfred Street.

GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY
196 Randolph Street,
Lyceum Theatre Block.
Lace Curtains and Prompt
Work a Specialty.
Goods Called For And Delivered.
Telephone 448

Here's Your Chance!

IN ORDER to increase the circulation of THE PLAINDEALER to 10,000 copies, the price of the paper has been put at ONE DOLLAR per year. The publishers, in order to secure this number of subscribers without fail by January 1, 1892, will give to those assisting in introducing THE PLAINDEALER into new homes a number of valuable premiums. The premium list includes Sewing Machines, Watches, Choice Books, Histories, Household Utensils and Toys.

THE PLAINDEALER is the best Newspaper published by Afro-Americans in this country. No paper compares with THE PLAINDEALER for fullness of news, enterprise and excellence. Its popularity is proved by the fact that it is now in its 9th Year, circulates in every part of the Union, and is universally acknowledged by the press, as being in the front rank of journalism. It is CHEAP, CLEAN, CHEERY and COMPACT, and agents find it the best paper to canvass for.

Popular Price \$1. per Year

SIX MONTHS 75 CENTS, THREE MONTHS 50 CENTS.

PREMIUM LIST.

Sunday School Libraries.

To any Sunday School, church officer or organization that will secure a club of 75 yearly subscribers at the Popular Price of One Dollar we will give a library of 50 choice books, valued at \$25.

Or for a club of 30 yearly subscribers we will give a library of 20 choice books, valued at \$13.

All American books—nearly every volume illustrated—written by authors known to Sunday-school workers and popular with all readers—nearly 28,900 pages of matter, averaging 253 pages to a volume—put up in four rows in a neat and strong wooden case—each volume strongly bound in attractive covers of a uniform shade of dark-brown cloth, D. Lothrop and Co. publishers, Boston.

Or for a club of 25 yearly subscribers we will give a library (another style) of 50 choice books valued at \$13. If your School needs books of any kind write the Plaindealer for other offers. Send stamp for answer.

Sewing Machines, Etc.,

To any one who will secure a club of 30 yearly subscribers to the Plaindealer at the popular price of one dollar per year, we will give a Light Running American Union Sewing Machine, No. 6, with six side drawers, latest style, with full set of attachments. Regular price of this machine is \$45.

To any boy who will secure a club of 15 yearly subscribers at the Popular Price of One Dollar, we will give a Boy's Nickel Watch, a handsome, perfect time-piece, valued at \$5.

To any one who will secure a club of 10 new subscribers for one year we will give either a Carpet Sweeper, or Clock as may be selected.

To any boy who will secure a club of 5 yearly subscribers, we will give a Chicago Target Air Rifle, with target, dart, package of bullets and full directions.

The Plaindealer company having secured a number of copies of the Life and Biography of Zachariah Chandler, a superb book, of interest to all good citizens, will send the same to any address, together with the Plaindealer for one year, for the low price of \$2.00 for both book and paper.

The Chandler book contains much valuable information, the never to be forgotten "4 a. m. speech on Jeff. Davis," is handsomely bound in cloth, and would be an ornament to any library. It deals of the stirring times when that stalwart of stalwarts was a central and leading figure in National affairs. Every Afro-American in Michigan should have this book in his library. Every Afro-American of all the other states should have the same. The original cost of the book was \$2.50. Send at once as we have but a limited number.

Such books of the race, as the "Black Phalanx, a history of the Negro Soldiers in the United States," "Men of Mark," by Prof. Simmons; "Recollections of Seventy Years" by Bishop Payne; and the "Afro-American Press and its Editors" (just out) by I. Garland Penn given as premiums. Send stamp for instructions, sample copies, etc.

If you are in need of any household utensils write to the Plaindealer company for their inducements on the same. Send stamp for answer.

No two premiums given on the same subscription.

As cheap as the cheapest and equal to the best. Subscribe for the Plaindealer. One dollar for the year.

Prizes to Agents or Others.

INTENDING TO MORE THAN DOUBLE THE CIRCULATION OF THE PLAINDEALER IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, THE PUBLISHERS OFFER THREE PRIZES TO THE PERSONS SENDING IN THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS, (NOT IN COMPETITION FOR ANOTHER PREMIUM) BETWEEN NOW AND JAN. 1, 1892.

FIRST PRIZE.

The person sending in the largest number of subscribers between now and January 1, 1892, will be given a prize of Twenty-Five Dollars Cash.

SECOND PRIZE.

For the second largest number of subscribers sent in before January 1, 1892, there will be awarded a prize of Fifteen Dollars Cash.

THIRD PRIZE.

The person sending the third largest number of subscribers before January 1, 1892, will be awarded a prize of Ten Dollars Cash.

GO TO WORK AT ONCE! WITH A LITTLE "HUSTLING" YOU MAY WIN.

Popular Price \$1.00 A Year.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

THE PLAINDEALER CO.,

Box 92. DETROIT, MICH.

James A. Doston William H. Doston

DOSTON BROS.,

NEW AND COMPLETE CAFE

Sample and Billiard Rooms,

Wine Parlors in Connection

25 Macomb St. Cor. Brush.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.