

# THE PLAINDEALER.

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WHOLE NO. 435.

## PROF. STRAKER IN OHIO.

Fearless, Manly and Eloquent Address in Columbus.

## McKINLEY SURE TO WIN.

The Buckeye Park Demonstration—Enthusiasm for Republicanism—Michigan's Orator Makes a Hit.

On Tuesday, Sept. 22, Prof. Straker went to Columbus, Ohio, where he delivered an able address on the occasion of the celebration of the announcement of President Lincoln, on Sept. 22, 1862, declaring the emancipation from bondage of four millions of our people, ninety days thereafter. The Professor's address gave great satisfaction, as the following notices will show:

The Columbus Dispatch, of Sept. 24th, says of the celebration:

James Tyler, of this city, was president of the day, and after prayer by Rev. G. M. Curry, of Athens, opened the exercises at the park by reading the Proclamation of Emancipation. Mr. Tyler then introduced Honorable D. Augustus Straker, who delivered an able address.

Mr. Straker Ohio above all other States might well feel proud of the day, because she had largely contributed in bringing about the result. She had reason to be proud of the great men she had furnished the country, among whom were Foraker, Sherman, Foster, and the plumed knight of the West, Major McKinley. He spoke of Blaine as the great man of the East, whose prospects and possibilities are boundless, and whose plans and aims for protection are in accord with those of Major McKinley. Mr. Straker advocated the necessity of making the day a National holiday, because it was a National act that produced it, and it was a most important event in the history of the nation.

Speaking of the colored citizen, he said he ought not to be measured from the depths out of which he has risen, but rather from the heights to which he has attained, and from which, with pride and thankfulness, he might look down. The day from which he was emancipated by Lincoln's proclamation, the greatest act of the nineteenth century—bringing in its wake the reform of the freedom of the press, the revival of the national credit, the purification of our laws, the spread of literature, and greater than all, the protection of human rights. He reviewed the life of Lincoln from the standpoint of a lawyer, as a diplomat, statesman, President of the United States, and humanitarian, in all of which he must be correctly viewed in first delaying the proclamation and ultimately announcing it.

In speaking of the Republican party and its benefits to the colored voter, he said: "With all its faults we love it still." The safest method of perpetuating the benefit of the McKinley law, and all other legislation for the protection of American industries, said Mr. Straker, is to be found in a Federal law protecting the elective franchise, which is higher and more important to the people of this country than any other issue before the people.

Rev. E. B. Lewis, of New Holland, and Rev. James Poindexter, of Columbus, also delivered eloquent addresses.

The Female Cadets, under command of Captain Edward Brown, gave an exhibition drill, and Miss Frances Mirestolla did some very clever work on the bicycle. There was a swimming contest for boys under 14, and a base ball game between a Gallipolis and Marion club. The dancing platforms were liberally patronized, and the entire affair was a decided success.

Hon. D. Augustus Straker, the principal orator of the Emancipation Day exercises at Buckeye park, is attracting considerable attention at Washington just now, on account of the pressure being brought to bear on President Harrison to have him appointed a United States Circuit Judge. Mr. Straker is stopping at the Chittenden, and is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, and is considered one of the most intelligent colored men in the country. He was born at Barbadoes, West Indies, and brought to this country at an early age. He graduated at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and after four years service in the Judiciary Department at Washington, settled in South Carolina, practicing law. He was elected to the legislature of the State in 1876, but deprived of his seat by Democratic votes, and elected again in 1878 and 1880, each time being unseated. He was chosen Professor of Law in Allen University, Columbia, S. C., which position he filled until 1887, when he removed to Detroit, where he is now a leading member of the bar. For the United States Circuit Judgeship, he has the endorsement of the Detroit bar and citizens, and President Harrison is being importuned in his behalf by leading public men and colored citizens generally. The Ohio State Journal said of the celebration:

The Emancipation Day celebration at Buckeye park was voted a success by all who attended, both in point of numbers and the enjoyment

had. The first train left Columbus at 8:30 over the Hocking Valley with ten cars filled with people. On arriving at the park they found a similar train from the south had already arrived, and the pleasant groves were soon teeming with the crowds. Lancaster, Athens, Nelsonville, New Straitsville, Logan, and many other towns on the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo south were represented by their best colored people in large numbers.

The forenoon was passed in having a general good time, enlivened by stirring music of the highest class by the famous Crawford band of Delaware. At noon lunch baskets and lunch counters were attacked and appetites satisfied. At 1 o'clock the people were called together by the band and James Tyler, president of the day, opened the exercises by announcing prayer by the venerable Rev. James Poindexter, of Columbus. Reverently was the throne of grace addressed and reverently did the audience respond. President Tyler then read the historic Emancipation Proclamation in a clear and forcible style. After a selection by the band the chair introduced Hon. D. A. Straker, of Detroit.

Mr. Straker is one of the busiest members of the Detroit bar, and among the foremost orators of a race who are naturally orators. He is a man of broad culture, and the peer of the best in the land. He was three times elected to the South Carolina legislature and has been a leader of his people for years. His speech was expressed in a vigorous, chaste style. His address opened with a brief review of the cause and effect of emancipation. He urged the exercise of the highest ambition on the part of his race.

The issues of the day were intelligently set forth by the speaker, and the paramount importance of protecting all in the right of suffrage. His recital of his experience in South Carolina while trying to vote, proved conclusively that things down there were not so lovely as they might be. He showed also that every good thing ever secured by his race came through the Republican party. He scored without mercy the clique of colored men, led by P. H. and H. A. Clark, who are trying to induce colored voters to support Democracy. Said he: "Had it not been for the Republican party, P. H. Clark would not have been able to vote."

In this sentence he expressed a volume of truth. The tributes he paid Sherman, Foraker, Foster and McKinley provoked tumultuous applause. Mr. Straker is an effective speaker and will be heard with interest everywhere.

Rev. James Poindexter made a short speech in which he said a long amen to what Mr. Straker had spoken, and grew eloquent in his exhortation. Rev. Poindexter, though 72 years old, is still vigorous in thought and expression, and very popular with his race.

E. B. Lewis, as usual, furnished the humorous speech of the occasion and seemed to strike the right chord. The day was made more enjoyable through the efforts of General Passenger Agent Fisher of the Buckeye Route, and L. W. Landman, Southern Passenger Agent, who accompanied the excursion. The committee in charge were: P. H. Ross, Rev. G. W. Curry, Jaem Wilton, E. W. Curry and Captain Ed. Brown.

Prof. Straker says he met a goodly number of prominent men in Columbus from other parts of the State, among them Prof. Scarborough, of Wilberforce university, and Honorable John P. Green, of Cleveland. The impression received was that Ohio is safe for the Republicans under the magnificent leadership of Honorable Wm. McKinley.

The event of the celebration held at Buckeye park on the 22nd inst., was that after Prof. Straker's speech, which occupied about one hour and thirty minutes, he was followed by the Rev. James Poindexter, one of the most prominent, learned and wealthy colored citizens of Ohio, and who is immensely popular. During his address he eulogized Prof. Straker, and went up and delivered three smart kisses upon the Professor's cheek, declaring that Mr. Straker's speech was so fearless, manly and eloquent, as to entitle him to this approval; that he (Poindexter) was 72 years old, but had not heard another speech from a colored man these many years. Mr. Straker was well pleased but a little disappointed in not receiving his smacks from any of the female portion of the audience.

Prof. Straker will likely deliver several addresses during the campaign, throughout the State.

The peroration of Prof. Straker's address at Buckeye park was a grand eulogy upon the administration of President Harrison, who, he said, was a friend to the colored race, and had shown it more than any of his predecessors in office. His action in doing all he could to have the Federal Election Bill pass the Senate showed that he meant more than word concerning what he has so often said about the civil rights of the colored citizens of the United States in his messages to Congress, and his frequent utterances elsewhere.

Prof. Straker visited the State Central Committee rooms, and saw Chairman Hallin, whom he describes as a hustler and a man of great talent for the business entrusted to him by the Republicans of Ohio, easy of approach, courteous and winning in his ways. So likewise Secretary Matthews, who is as busy as he can be, yet can spare a moment to welcome a stranger.

Secretary Matthews says that Ohio is safe for the Republicans in the ensuing campaign.

## THE LEAGUE'S CRITICS.

A Clause Which Has Been Misunderstood by the Masses.

## THE POLITICAL FEATURE.

Injudicious Endorsements by Local Leagues Should Be Stopped.—What is the Cry For.

There has been no particular feature or principle of the Afro-American League so commonly misunderstood as its political feature. In the constitution of local leagues this section reads: "This League is in no sense a partisan body, and no man shall be barred from membership therein because of his political opinions." In the National constitution, adopted at Chicago, Article XIV, section 1, reads: "The League is a non-partisan body, and any officer or member attempting to use the League for individual political purposes shall be expelled." Other sections of same article declared certain offenses to be malfeasance in office, and still another calling for the resignation of any officer elected or appointed to a political office. While politics was not recognized as a medium anywhere in the constitution, by which the objects of the League were to be obtained, it was not forbidden, while the general opinion seemed to be to exclude it in State and National leagues, it was left optional with local leagues whether it should be used by them or not in their local interests.

It seemed to be a part of the unwritten law of the League that it was to be a non-political, as well as a non-partisan organization. This fact in no way debarred either the National or State Leagues from coming out strongly in favor of great political measures whose enactment into law would be beneficial to Afro-Americans, such as an educational bill, a National election measure, or the appointment of a Judge from the race to sit upon the bench of the new court. While to have particularized individuals in either these or other cases would not have been consistent with its non-partisan feature. It was the active partisan, political warfare that was really aimed at, so that the League could not become the stepping stone by which an individual or individuals using it as a race organization, could leap into political prominence.

As "Puncture" writes, he smiles, for he cannot help but recall some of the opinions that prevailed in regard to the non-partisan feature. Men who prided themselves on their intelligence cried out against it, and asserted that to become a member of the League one had to give up politics, he was sworn not to vote, and numerous other things equally strange and biased were circulated by them. It is not strange that they had a following, for what "issue" is there that has been given to the world, however strange, uneasy, unreasonable, or narrow, but what has its votaries! "Puncture" took a not inactive part in the organization of his own State, and his glib (?) tongue was actively used in trying, he does not say he succeeded, to disabuse that idea, and he realized, not for the first time however, that "men convinced against their will, are of the same opinion still." Either such was the case then, or the innate stubbornness of their nature refused to believe the truth, or abide by it when it was clearly shown to them.

The convention at Knoxville, which revised the constitution made plain what was before admitted to the local leagues, and allowed judicious political action to the National League, which it really had before. "Puncture" does not think the omission of the phrase in the National constitution, "The League is non-partisan," changed its character, since local leagues are still so, for what is the National League but the sum of all the locals. "Puncture" has before stated that he thought that it was an unwise act to debar from leadership altogether those holding elective or appointive offices, and he change, holding such a thing to be not unlawful for officers of the League, is in harmony with his own opinion. Time may demonstrate that he is in error, but under present circumstances, he thinks the revisers were right. Since these are the only changes relative to politics, he has often wondered what those critics were writing about when they declared that the making of the League a political organization would be its death blow, and was the beginning of the end. The League has always been permitted judicious political action. The penalty for trying to use it for individual political purposes is still expulsion. What is the cry about?

Is there any political principle but what has been abused by its followers? Is there any religion whose disciples do not differ from each other in its tenets? Is there any organization whose objects are alike under-

## A Memorial Sermon.

The Life of the Late Bishop Campbell From a Canadian Standpoint.

A large and appreciative audience assembled in the chapel represented by the accompanying cut, at 3 p. m., according to announcement, to hear a sermon from its pastor on the life, labors and death of Bishop Campbell. The choir rendered several fine selections, appropriate to the occasion. On the platform was Rev. S. H. Davis, Baptist minister; also Rev. George

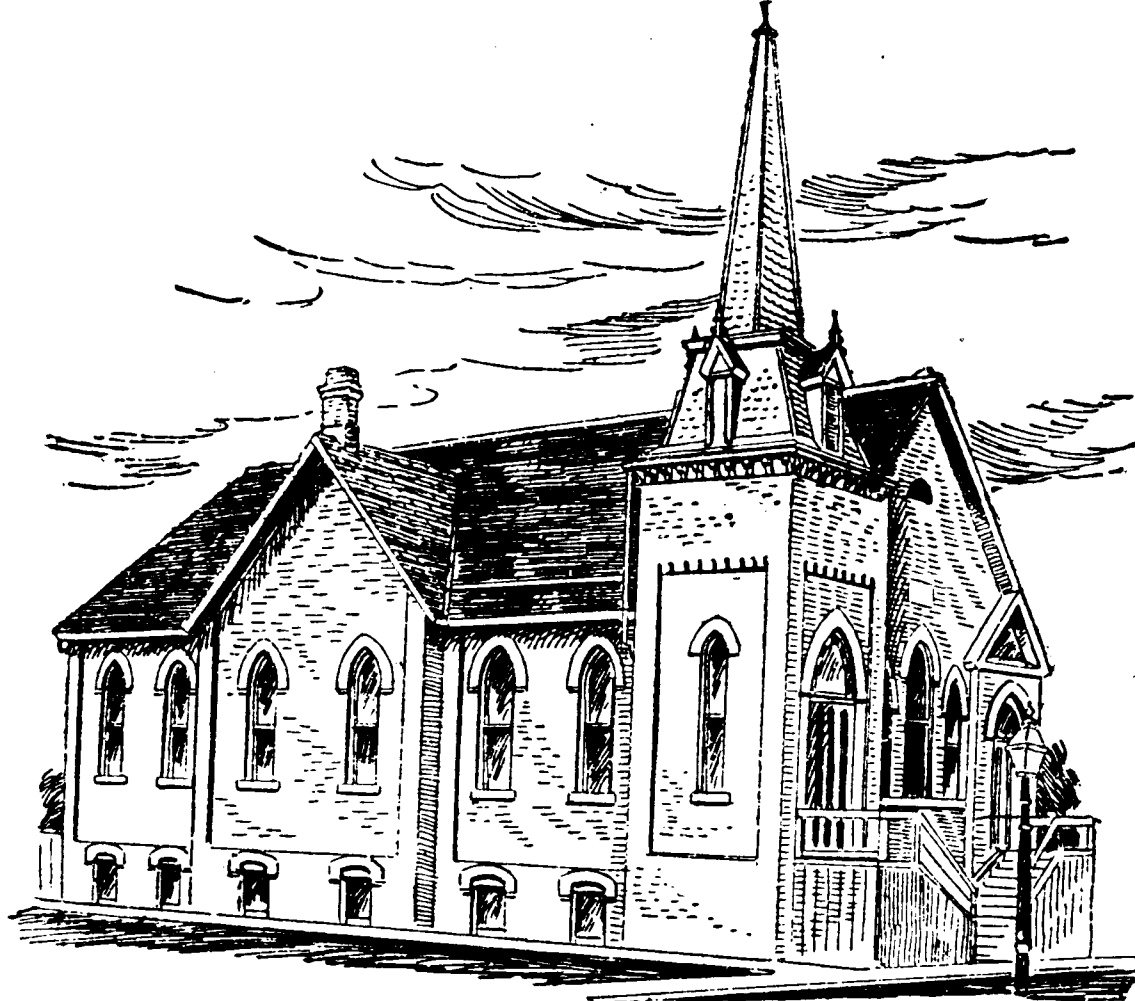


REV. J. O'BANYOUN.

Chilvers, of the Canada Methodist church. In the audience was Rev. R. Holden, formerly of the Baptist church of Dresden. The society of Willing

Baptist ever lived. He was the first example of the true itinerant preacher. His circuit was in the wilderness of Judea, and along the banks of the Jordan. He was a man of humble pretensions. He did not boast of an education acquired in the schools of the prophets, nor was his mind biased by the traditions of the elders nor the exclusive tendencies of the religion of Judaism. He preached the preaching that God gave him, and when the chief priests and the Levites inquired of him who he was, he modestly replied, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias." He conducted the first great revival of the new testament church. It was a success, for thousands followed and were baptized of him, confessing their sins. He was as bold as a lion, and when he dared to let the light shine on wickedness in high places in the form of reproof, it cost him his life. But his mission was completed. As the morning star heralds the near approach of the sun, the great king of day, and then fades out of existence, so was John a burning and shining light, indicating the near approach of the Sun of Righteousness, who arose in the moral world with healing in his wings. He had taught the primary lessons preparatory to great graduating lessons which were to be taught by the great Teacher, Jesus Christ, whose kingdom was to be an everlasting one, and whose teachings were destined to revolutionize the nations of the world.

Like him, Jabez Pitt Campbell was a man of humble origin and modest pretensions. It was his simple and plain preaching of the gospel of Jesus Christ that gained him popularity, and immortalized his name. When he began preaching the moral condition of the Afro-American race on the American continent was a chaos, a wilderness of darkness, but "he was a burning and shining light." Hun-



CAMPBELL CHAPEL, CHATHAM, ONT.

Workers connected with Campbell in mourning, wearing appropriate badges, and were seated in the middle chapel, were out in full force, dressed tier of pews. In the front pew, accompanying the president, was Sister Sarah E. Disney, relict of the late Bishop Disney. The church was tastefully decorated with mourning. Rev. G. Chilvers offered the opening prayer, in which he tenderly alluded to the widow of Bishop Campbell, and earnestly prayed for the Lord to comfort her in her bereavement, during her declining years. The deep, resonant sound of the voice of Mrs. Lottie O'Banyoun, who took part with the choir, was a distinguishing feature of the singing.

The preacher announced his text, and began as follows: "He was a burning and a shining light; and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light." St. John V, 35.

A few weeks ago I noticed in the Christian Recorder, of August 20, that a majority of the Board of Bishops had requested all the pastors of the A. M. E. connection to preach a funeral sermon on the 13th of September, commemorative of the life, labors and triumphant death of Bishop Jabez Pitt Campbell, D. D., LL.D. If arrangements had been made so that this request could have been properly and simultaneously carried out, the inhabitants of the celestial world would have beheld one of the grandest, and most beautiful scenes ever gazed upon since the inception of African Methodism. It was not possible, however, for us to carry out the request in point of time, but our hearts are, I trust, as deeply impressed with the solemnity of the hour as if we had been "in due time."

The text is a beautiful metaphor, in which John the Baptist is represented by our Saviour as a beautiful, burning, shining lamp. He was the connecting link that united the old and new testament dispensations. He was the last prophet of the old testament church, and the first preacher of the new testament church; he was like a torch suddenly springing up into existence, and giving light to the multitudes. But for his preaching the world would hardly have known that such a man as John the

dreds who came to Canada during the dark days of slavery had heard his appeals to their hearts in thunder tones, had turned from their sins to God, and had willingly rejoiced in his light "for a season." He was one of the most polished preachers of the old school. One of his favorite hymns was the one composed by Charles Wesley, opening with

"Comfort ye ministers of grace." His favorite verse, upon which he loved to dwell was

"Hark in the wilderness a cry, A voice that loudly calls, prepare, Prepare your hearts, for God is nigh, And waits to make his entrance there."

I first became acquainted with him at the General Conference in Philadelphia, in 1864; heard him, when associated with M. M. Clark and Willis R. Revels as fraternal delegates, deliver before the General Conference of the M. E. church, his famous impromptu address that gained him admission to the Methodist pulpit of the white churches wherever he visited; was in the conference when he and A. W. Wayman were elected and consecrated to the office of bishop; heard him preach in 1868 to a packed audience in Union Bethel in Washington, D. C.; and read of his great success in California, his cordial reception in England, where the press accorded to him the praise of being the "grand old man."

In no instance has he endeared himself more greatly into the hearts of our Canadian people than in the great and unselfish interest that he manifested in our churches. Long before the separation he preached in Canada, took a lively interest in our churches while we were sailing under the title of B. M. E., and was a warm and zealous advocate of the reunion, was really the father of the word "reunion," as characteristic of the movement. In our last General Conference held in Chatham under the old regime, in 1884, he gave tangible proof of his interest in our work by donating one hundred and fifty dollars to assist the mission work in St. Thomas Demerara. Subsequently he gave one hundred dollars to assist in building this structure in which we are worshipping to-day. But he is gone to rest, and may his mantle fall on the devoted sons and daughters of Allen.

(Continued On Page 8.)



# CHICAGO DEPARTMENT.

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Chicago is undergoing an era of casualties of the most appalling nature. Murders, suicides, and other like happenings are beginning to be of frequent occurrence among Afro-Americans in this city. During the past two weeks three murders, two suicides, and a most unfortunate accidental drowning have been topics for universal comment. The public mind had scarcely become settled from the circumstances connected with and surrounding the murder committed by Bill Lewis, before it is again stirred to its depths by the horrible murder which was perpetrated last Monday by a man named Joe. Bales, who stabbed and killed an Irishman named Cornelius Sullivan, better known as Kelly. Tuesday morning the inquest was held at undertaker Klander's establishment, on Monroe street. The incidents of the sensational murder, the manner in which the press had commented on the desperate manner and character of the murder and murderer, the general excitement elicited by the attempts at lynching, which had been twice attempted, once on the murderer, and again on an Afro-American dock laborer, and frustrated by the timely intervention of the police and fair-minded citizens who pluckily and at great personal risk succeeded in stopping the friends of the deceased from wreaking a hasty vengeance, had attracted a large number of curious people, eager to see the "big burly Negro"—a young man, 18 years old, and weighing about 120 pounds. Inspector Schaack and Captain Kock are certainly to be commended for their impartial efforts to render justice and protection to all.

There is a drum corps on the South side of the city that is rapidly making a name for itself. It will soon be recognized as one of the greatest nuisances that is being tolerated on the South side. Every time the drum major, or high-cock-a-lorum of this most profound nuisance takes it into his head that he must parade he calls this "mess" together, and through the streets they go, like a pack of idiots, pounding drums and blowing horns with such force and discord as would make a pack of Fiji islanders turn green with envy. This might do very well once in a great while (the while can't be too great) but then we are only human, and are not able to stand everything. Take a tumble to yourselves, and don't act further like a lot of idiots. Some of these fine afternoons or evenings you will be "called down" by the authorities as a public nuisance; then your howl will be: "Oh, yes! It's the same old story; they do it because we are colored." You have had more leniency now than any white organization would have had. If you must parade, and must make this noise, you should go to some suburb, for we have seen you now, and are sure that you are here to fill a long-felt want, but the citizens will, we are sure, do without you for awhile.

Johnson Carter, at one time employed as coachman by Cyrus H. McCormick, has entered suit against H. R. Jacobs, for \$10,000 damages, before Judge Baker. The trouble arose over the fact that when the Clark street theater was opened in 1889, Carter had tickets for the dress circle; he was asked to move and did so, but subsequently was led to believe it was on account of his color, which doubtless was the case, hence the suit. Several complaints have been heard relative to some of the moves made by Mr. Jacobs, and despite the fact that a large amount of his revenue comes from Afro-Americans, he is not slow to show on occasions what little use he has for them. If he and the theater he manages were left severely alone (there are plenty first-class places of amusement in this city, where the Afro-American's money gets him the same courtesy with his white neighbor), Mr. Jacobs might be led to look differently on the Afro-American patronage.

Last Monday evening, as Miss Carrie Green and Isaac Shelton were being driven in a cab to an entertainment which was being held in Central hall, they were thrown into the river by the driver driving into the river by the draw being open. Miss Green and the driver were drowned. Mr. Shelton put forth every effort to save the young lady, and would have been drowned too, had he not been caught by some men in a boat. This is a most unfortunate affair, the young lady being very bright, well-educated and generally beloved. The family are among the best families of the West side, and have the sympathy of a large number of friends. The inquest was held at 186 Milwaukee avenue, Tuesday morning.

The first Chinese restaurant Chicago has ever had was opened at 322 Clark street, the past week, with all the Celestial innovations that could be drummed up. Fourth-of-July abominations in unlimited quantities were squandered, and the good-will of the whole realm of Chinese gods was invoked. After the ceremony a most unique banquet was served to the Chinese elite. The Chinese population of Chicago is nearly 3,000 men and three women, and after the nabobs had done honor to the occasion, the doors were thrown open to them. The firm name is Yee, Woo and Kon.

James Tuppin has nearly recovered from his recent illness. Bethel church will dedicate Sunday, October 4th. Mr. James Payton, who has been very ill, is rapidly improving. Mrs. B. Magee, of Toledo, O., is

visiting her mother, Mrs. Page, of this city.

Officer John Enders, of the 5th Precinct is having considerable trouble with rheumatism.

Peter Jackson, with a company of pugilists, has gone on an exhibition tour through California.

Mrs. Ewing and Miss Maud Ralston intend visiting friends in Memphis in the near future.

Miss Gertie Moore will visit Mrs. Gilliard, of Louisville, Ky., for a couple of weeks. She leaves next week.

Prof. Carter Smith, of Southland College, Helena, Ark., is in the city, visiting relatives and friends during his vacation.

Fidelity Court gave a very pleasant entertainment and promenade at Central Hall Monday evening. An enjoyable time was spent by all.

Attorney F. A. Dennison was appointed assistant city prosecuting attorney this week. Mr. Dennison is a truly deserving young man, and his good fortune will give universal satisfaction.

As we predicted in our last week's issue, the Merchants' restaurant employed white waiters four days only. Nearly all of the old crew are back, with Walter Tyler at the head as before.

Emanuel Congregational church choir gave a literary and musical entertainment at Kimball Hall Tuesday evening. A very large audience assembled and were regaled with a program that was excellent in every particular.

Officer Wilson Jones, of the 5th Precinct, whose wife has been living with her parents in Bloomington, Ill., on account of acute illness, thinks he will endeavor to have her remove to Chicago. Her health is greatly improved.

Mrs. Jno. Stewart, of 2704 Armour avenue, has been ordered by her physician to spend a season in the South. She will be accompanied by her little son, Johnny, and her sister, Miss Lee Ferguson. They will remain all the winter.

Mrs. James Gilbert left the city Friday for an extended visit to her former home, Washington, D. C. For the past month dressmakers and milliners have been busy with preparations for her trip. We wish her a pleasant visit.

The Independent Social club gave their first entertainment of the season at Central Hall, Wednesday, September 30. This club's entertainments have been enjoyed by all, and it is only necessary to say that they entertained to be sure that a right royal time was spent.

Will Akers, an Afro-American clerk in the water-works department, has commenced studies at the Chicago College of Law. He is an unusually bright and capable young man, and we predict great things for him, if he just sticks. We say to him as we say to all our young men, go on, press forward, "there's room at the top," and there's plenty of room and heaps of top.

McVicker's—"Macaroni" entered upon its second week at McVicker's where it has been attracting audiences of fairly good size. The piece is a farcical affair, but with the suggestion of a plot, and was designed as a vehicle for the character impersonations, Italian specially, of Mr. George Marion, though in fact it chiefly exploits the eccentricities of Mr. Otis Harlan, a funny fellow, almost as round as he is long. There is considerable nonsensical entertainment in the piece, and Mr. Marion does his impersonations artistically.

Havlin's—Havlin's Theater will have a strong attraction this week in E. E. Vance's realistic comedy-drama, "The Limited Mail." This play has been strengthened since last season, and its sensational effects—the flight of the limited mail, the saw-mill, and the electrical features—improved.

Haymarket—Chicago has been pretty thoroughly done by "Later On," but popular liking for the entertainment seems to justify the frequent visits. Hallen and Hart with their nonsensical farrago will doubtless have a prosperous week.

Columbia—Russell's Comedians, with a new version of "The City Directory" are at the Columbia. Since its last visit Manager Russell has had the piece reconstructed by Louis Harrison, and a number of new features and several characters have been added. The most notable of these is the colored janitor, written to fit the peculiarities of Luke Schoolcraft, the minstrel comedian, and the German actor, to suit the peculiarities of Chas. Seaman.

Windsor—Charles Gayler's melodrama, "Lights and Shadows," is presented at the Windsor Theater this week. The scenic effects employed in this production are strong and very realistic. An underground den of thieves is "flooded by thousands of gallons of real water," there is a view of Jersey City by night, with moving craft, and the steel room in a millionaire's villa. The company is one equal to the situations. The engagement is for but one week.

SHOT HIS WIFE. Greenwood, Miss., Sept. 26.—The Rev. S. H. Nevils preached to a crowded house Sunday morning, and baptized 12 candidates at 3 o'clock p. m.

Mr. S. J. Leonard, who has been working here for his brother, has left for Memphis, Tenn., where he expects to be otherwise employed. Every one regrets to see him leave.

A man living a few miles from this place got into a dispute with his wife last Saturday night, and on Sunday morning forbade her to go to church. She disobeyed, and when she returned she was met by her husband, who fired on her and instantly killed her. J. C. Coleman, a young man with hible scenery, exhibited here at the A. M. E. church, but his show proved to be very sorry. Nothing of the kind was ever exhibited here before.

Mrs. Griffin, of Winona, Miss., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nevils.

Mr. Sulton Hubbard and Miss Martha Smith were married last Wednesday night, the Rev. Wilton Doby, officiating.

An ice-cream supper was given at the McKinney Chapel Baptist church, Wednesday night, for the benefit of their new edifice.

Dock Chandler and Spence Jenkins got into a dispute, and Chandler opened fire upon Spence and filled his side full of shot. G. H. H.

# FROM MICHIGAN TOWNS

## SOCIAL NEWS OF INTEREST FROM STATE CENTERS.

### ANN ARBOR EVENTS

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 29.—Bethel church had a rally on Sunday, and raised over \$60.

A large number of Afro-Americans are entering the University this fall. Mr. Watson, of Detroit, is back.

On Tuesday night the young ladies of the Second Baptist church had a rally for the organ fund. They made nearly \$5.

On Thursday night Mrs. Gillam and daughters, of Detroit, assisted in a concert held at the Good Samaritan hall. There was a large crowd out.

Mrs. McCoy, Misses Mashat and Wilson, and Messrs Johnson of Ypsilanti, also took part. The speaking of little Harry Thompson, of Detroit, was heartily received. The whole program was good.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and Mrs. Carter, of Detroit, were the guests of Mrs. John Freeman on Thursday. They attended the concert.

Mrs. Annie Clay was a visitor to Salline last Thursday. Her father is very little better.

The streets are very lively. The trunks, and students with their grips are going in all directions.

Mrs. Bulbs and little son, Freddy, have gone to Chicago on a visit. We hear that Elder Seruggs preached a very practical sermon last Sunday morning. He told the people what their duties were in reference to supporting the church.

The Harvest Festival was held at the Second Baptist church at night, and the exercises were very good, and the church was quite full. The collection was over seven dollars, for the home mission. Mrs. F. Scott's class had the largest amount.

Elder Seruggs went to Ypsilanti Monday night, to assist in the Harvest Festival there.

Mrs. Geo. Craig is entertaining her sister, brother and wife, and two little girls, from Cass county.

George Jewett, Jr., is in place, ready for the college to open. He looks better for his trip. Lottie.

Cassopolis, Mich., Sept. 28.—Circuit court adjourned to October 5th. Divorces were granted in the cases of Elias Butcher vs. Lizzie Butcher, and Lillian Jones vs. Thomas Jones.

Frank M. Boyd pleads guilty to the larceny of a job lot of razors from Gary's barber shop, and accepts 15 months in Jackson.

Henry Abbott, the murderer mentioned two weeks ago, plead guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to 18 years in Jackson.

Noah Griffin plead not guilty of seduction; trial set for Oct. 8.

The balloon ascension on the first day of the horse fair was not a success. The balloon was not inflated sufficiently to carry the balloonist above the housetops. He had his leg broken by coming in contact with a chimney.

Miss Elvora Vaughn returned from Chicago on the 23rd. She is entertaining her cousin, Miss Louisa Vaughn, of Day.

Mrs. Anthony Hill has been seriously sick for two weeks, and is no better to date.

Joe Archer and Mary Norton were married on the 18th.

Peter Sanders, of South Bend, was visible on our streets Sunday. W. B.

### ABOUT PAW PAW.

Paw Paw, W. Va., Sept. 28.—I dare say your many readers will wonder where Paw Paw is. It is situated on the Potomac river, about 25 miles south of Cumberland, Md. It is on the main line of the B. & O. railroad. There are about 2,000 inhabitants. One of the largest tanneries in the United States is carried on here. It is owned by New York parties, and during the summer they employ over four hundred hands. There are three churches, one of them being the colored M. E. The pastor in charge is Rev. A. W. Brown. There is one colored school. The schoolhouse has been repaired during the vacation, and is now very comfortable. Mrs. R. W. Fox, of Monroe, Mich., has been engaged as teacher again this year.

Rev. A. W. Brown and family left this morning for Baltimore, where he will leave his sons, George and Robert, to attend school in Morgan College. Mrs. A. W. Brown and daughter will visit Staunton, Va., before they return home.

Mrs. Julia Bush and her two daughters, Misses Anna and Minnie, are visiting Mrs. Henry Brooks.

Mrs. Jackson, of Baltimore, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Blue, left for home on the 25th.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bullet are spending several days with Mrs. Bullet's parents at Coldstream.

Rev. Robert Steele, the P. E. of this district, preached a very interesting sermon at Mount Olivet chapel on the 27th.

Miss Julia Jackson, of Cumberland, Md., will make her home with Mrs. Wm. Rhubotton in the future.

J. W. Martin attended the teachers' examination in Hampshire county on the 25th. Mr. Martin will teach in that county during the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baker—a son, on the 24th.

Madam Rumor says the wedding bells will soon be ringing in Paw Paw, and as handsome invitations are out for the Defferbaugh—Hance wedding, we cannot doubt it.

Mrs. Rebecca Wickliffe Fox,

Findlay, O., Sept. 27.—Those who attended the Fostoria celebration report a grand time. Mr. Fred Adams, the young man who interested himself in this celebration, is very highly respected in Fostoria, judging from the way all places of business were decorated, and the military and fire departments and the different societies turned out to help us celebrate.

Miss Effie Allen, of Springfield, O., is visiting Miss Hattie Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Scott and Miss Jennie Overton spent Sunday in Lima.

The Sunday School concert was all that we could desire. The solo by Mrs. A. French, and the duet by Mrs.

and Miss Winbush were of very high order and deserve mention.

Mr. Geo. Baker, of Deshler, is again working in T. A. York's shaving parlors.

Mrs. Bray is improving.

Mr. W. H. Gray started for Washington Saturday morning to commence his new duties. We all wish him success.

Mrs. Conaway, of Springfield, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. Brown.

There were four subjects given out by the superintendent to be discovered by the school. They were opened as follows: Mr. Emry opened the first one, Mr. Tate the second, Mrs. T. A. York the third, and Mr. A. R. Cooper the fourth. They were all very ably discussed.

The weather is very hot and dry. The rain-maker would now be in order. T. A. Y.

## A Self Made Man,

Something of the History and Career of a Brilliant Orator.

Rev. John J. Smallwood, the young orator and lecturer, arrived in this city Wednesday evening from Toledo, Ohio, in company with the Honorable D. Augustus Straker, of Detroit. Mr. Smallwood is the young orator who accompanied the Honorable James G. Blaine of Maine to Michigan in 1888, and also spoke with him through Indiana, Ohio, and parts of New York.

He is about six feet high, and is twenty-eight years of age. He is unassuming in his manners, and of a pleasing address. He is dark in his complexion, a plain but costly dresser. He is a very pleasant conversationalist, and is finely educated and his perhaps the best posted man in America upon the so-called race problem.

Mr. Smallwood is a self-made man, having educated himself by hard work, has travelled in Europe and all over his own country. He is known by many of the best men in the Republic.

President Harrison, Honorable Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, Honorable W. A. Smith, of Randolph, Mass., Rev. Dr. Hady, pastor of the "Old Stone Church," at Cleveland, Ohio, and Marion Lawrence, of Toledo, Ohio, speak of Mr. Smallwood in the highest terms.

While in Europe, Queen Victoria, Honorable William E. Gladstone and King Leopold entertained the young "Black American." Mr. Smallwood is a natural born orator. He is a clear and an easy speaker. He never talks any foolishness while before the public, but speaks all the while as a great thinker. He is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, speakers in this country upon the "American Negro."

As a preacher he is modest, liberal, yet honest and bold as a presenter of pure religion and morality. He advocates local option and has succeeded in getting the people in his county to vote against the sales of liquor for six successive years. He believes that the Negro must take care of himself, and respectable business must be carried on by him.

"The white man must give him a fair chance in all of the avenues of industry," says this young man; "and then we must teach the Negro to be a man and a true citizen."

Rev. John J. Smallwood was born a slave in 1862, at Rich Square, N. C. His seven sisters, five brothers, an aged father and mother were all sold from him when he was a mere baby. Mr. Smallwood lived upon the farm until after he was a grown man. It is a fact that this young Negro who now attracts so much attention all over this country, and is so often quoted by the press, who has educated himself, and who has the confidence of such good women as Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Miss Willard, and such ministers as Rev. Ira G. Rose, of Augusta, Me., and who was in 1889 a member of the World's Sunday-school convention, held at London, England, who has the respect and confidence of many of our best men and women, was once the little ignorant boy who brushed the boots of Senator Palmer, of Detroit, Mich., and the Honorable Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire. Since that day Senator Gallinger has had the personal pleasure of introducing the young Cicero to the governor and members of the legislature of New Hampshire.

Mr. Smallwood says that Major McKinley will win in Ohio by a large majority. "I have been in that State for six weeks, lecturing, and I have stopped in the homes of the best people, and I know what they think of his great protective policy. I am not in politics, however."

Mr. Smallwood is President of the Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate Institute, now being built by himself for Negro boys and girls, at Spring Grove, Surrey County, Virginia.

A SINGULAR DEATH. Tougaloo, Miss., Sept. 28.—Last week Tougaloo University had two more strangers added to its faculty, in the persons of Mr. Steer and Mr. Stone. The former will be the treasurer, the latter the superintendent of the farm. They are both from Nebraska. We hope they will have success here in their new field of labor.

The students and people in the surrounding neighborhood regret to take leave of Mr. J. C. Klein, who has been for several years the superintendent and instructor of the Blacksmith and Wheelwright Department here. He is a thorough workman, and a Christian gentleman. He will go into business in Jackson, Miss. We trust that Providence will favor him as he journeys on through life.

A young man of this neighborhood by the name of Ed. Parker met his death very suddenly while hunting on Pearl River swamp, about one and a half miles from this place. He went under some vines after muscadines, and carrying his gun in his hand like a walking cane, the vines caught the hammer and he, pulling the gun along, pulled the hammer back, the gun was discharged shooting him through the muscle of his arm, passing on and entering again under the jaw, passing up and through the head, killing him instantly.

A few days ago a strange man, name unknown anywhere in this vicinity, came up to the home of Mr. M. Holmes while he was out around his farm and his wife was out walking. Upon her return she came suddenly upon the stranger at the door with

a very large bunch of keys, trying to unlock the door, and upon her arrival there the stranger walked off. Mr. Holmes, upon learning of the occurrence, set out after him, and when he overtook him, asked him for his keys. The stranger put his gun in position, and threw the keys to him. Mr. Holmes being unarmed hastened to arm himself, and in the mean time, several more volunteers to hunt the intruder, but they could not find any trace of him.

The organization known as the "Helping Hand," met last Monday at McKee's chapel. Meeting opened with Elder C. Linsey, President; Jno. E. Coleman, formerly of Tougaloo University, Secretary, and C. Irving, Treasurer. Have been organized only eight months, with only ten members, and is worth \$80 cash. What a splendid outlook. A. W. W.

West Superior, Wis., Sept. 25.—Mrs. J. Greyson has returned from the East.

Mrs. Fannie Gordon is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Richard Bowman. Rev. R. Taylor, of Duluth, was over on this side making arrangements to organize a mission.

Mrs. A. Hopson was called home very suddenly. The band concert given last Monday evening was a great success. They cleared about \$37.

The Hod Carriers union, of Louisville, have bought a park about twenty-one and a half miles from the city for the refreshment and amusement of their friends. It is a beautiful tract of land, well fitted for the convenience of picnic and excursion parties.

Jasper R. Taylor, S.A.M.B.L.E. ROOM, 284 TWENTY NINTH ST., CHICAGO. Between State and Dearborn.

DR. J. S. HANSON, M. D. Alopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence, on East Frank Street.

DISEASES OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY. 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.

In the matter of the Estate of Jesse Stovork, deceased, We the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the law office of W. H. Woodbury, No. 32 McGraw Building, Detroit, Michigan, in said County, on Friday, the twenty-third day of October, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one, and on Friday, the eleventh day of March, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two, at ten o'clock, A. M., of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the tenth day of September, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one were allowed by said Court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated, September 16th, Detroit, Michigan. Benjamin B. Pelham, William H. Anderson, Commissioners.

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

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

Write your notes on one side of paper only and on separate paper from letters on business.

Personal jokes are not wanted.

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

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

Make your letters and communications as short as possible.

Sign your FULL NAME, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Do matter if you have been corresponding for years, always SIGN YOUR OWN NAME.

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

Correspondents will please remember that advertisements, lists of wedding presents, lengthy obituary notices, speeches, resolutions, poetry and inquiries for relatives must be paid for. Our advertising rates will be sent you on application.

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



# OUR CANADIAN COUSINS

## THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS ONTARIO POINTS.

Windsor, Sept. 29.—The social given by Mrs. Jackson, in behalf of the church was a fine entertainment. The church has been lately remodeled, and now presents a cosy and inviting appearance.

Besides the residents of Sandwich who enjoyed the evening's festivities, a large number from Windsor took advantage of the convenient electric cars and joined their friends about 9 o'clock. The beautifully spread tables, laden with flowers and tempting delicacies, engaged their attention first, and later on music and conversation were the features of the evening's pleasure. Among those who enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Jackson were the Rev. J. H. Jackson, of Louisville, Ky., Mr. W. H. Moore, of Adrian, Miss R. Roberts, of Oakville, and Mrs. Roberts.

The B. M. E. missionary meeting will be held at the following places on the dates given below, by the Rev. R. Miller, and special agents of the work:

Presden, Nov. 8 and 9; Nazareth Institute, Nov. 11; Buxton, Nov. 15 and 16; Chatham, Nov. 22 and 23; London, Nov. 29 and 30; Puce, Dec. 6 and 7; Carleton, Dec. 13 and 14; Harrow, Dec. 20 and 21; Windsor, Dec. 27 and 28.

Every member is requested to prepare for their respective meetings. By order, Rev. R. Miller, Superintendent.

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 28.—Mr. Allen Walden died on the 22nd, at the general hospital, after suffering great pain for about four weeks from a wounded leg. He was born in the county of York, Ont., in 1820. He leaves a brother, two nephews, one niece and a host of friends to mourn his death. Memorial services were held in the B. M. E. church on Sunday evening last, when a large congregation assembled and listened to a very touching and instructive discourse by the pastor. The relatives of the deceased have our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

George and Harvey Douglas, of Peel, spent a few days in the city last week with friends, and took in the Central Exhibition, and were the guests of Mr. H. A. Smith, Essex street. They returned home Friday evening, well pleased with their trip. Mrs. Thomas and family, of Morfield, moved to the city last week, and will make this their future home.

George Workman was sent down to Central prison, Toronto, for one year and ten months, for theft.

Mr. Joseph Smith, of Morfield, was in the city for a day, having been summoned as a witness in the Workman case. He returned home Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Minter returned home on Tuesday morning, looking well and vigorous after a six weeks' vacation. He says that he had a grand good time while away, and to look at him one would naturally think so. He has now entered upon his third year's labors in this charge, and we wish for him success.

Mr. John Walden, Sen., of Preston, was in the city last Thursday, to attend the funeral of his deceased brother.

We see that "Plutarch" has retired from the field without telling who he is, but he has certainly aroused public opinion and put people to thinking who were asleep to those evils complained of. We hope he is only waiting for some one to bring forth facts to contradict what he has said. (Dr. Heard, of Philadelphia, in the Christian Recorder of last week, contradicted him in toto. What about it, Plutarch? He also terms you a mud slinger, and says Plutarch's class of correspondents are not helpful to any journal that has a reputation for truthfulness. Dr. C. S. Smith would call Dr. Heard's remarks "disgruntled." If they were directed at him as they are at our Plutarch, but we are confident that Plutarch will get there. He has ability and experience, connected with observation.

Rev. J. M. Masters, of the A. M. E. church, Windsor, Ont., was in the city Tuesday, the guest of Rev. Minter.

Editor, tell our Plutarch to look well for himself; they are after him sure, and are hunting the country high and low for him.

There were a number of visitors rustivating in the Royal city last week, during the Exhibition. M. S.

## Johnson-Price.

—Across the threshold led. His home she enters, there to be a light. Shining within when all without is night. A guardian angel o'er his life presiding. Doubling his pleasures and his cares dividing."

So we thought as we stood within the beautiful halls of the new home prepared by Mr. Will Johnson for his gentle fair young bride. A pleasant memory of the past will be those delightful hours enjoyed on last Thursday evening at the wedding of Mr. Will E. Johnson and his newly wedded wife, Miss Lizzie Price. The marriage ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of St. Matthew's church, and the Wedding March was played by Miss Ollie Deming. Only the families of the bride and groom were present at the ceremony, and at the conclusion all at once repaired to the future home of the charming young couple, where the reception was held. The beautiful home was aglow with light and flowers, and sweet with music such only as the genial Theo. Finney knows so well how to select to lend a charm to such an occasion. Hid away in some retired nook, his orchestra sent forth such a melody of sweet sounds that filled the listening ear with delight. At the farther end of the beautiful parlors stood the bridal party. Our handsome young groom stood proudly by his lovely bride, while Mr. Bert Johnson, his only brother, made a charming best man. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Price, while the receiving guests were

the Misses Della and Katie Price, Miss Olive Deming, Messrs. Harrison and Bush, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Price, parents of the bride.

Mr. Will Langston, as master of ceremonies, was all that could be desired, and presented the guests in his usual graceful manner. From 7 o'clock till 10:30 the guests poured in continually, and many warm congratulations were tendered the happy couple. The bride wore a lovely gown of cream silk with pearl passermentie gracefully decorating the front corsage, flowing train, over the full length of which gracefully fell the bridal veil, this being surmounted with delicate sprays of the orange blossoms. She carried a lovely fan of ostrich, which completed a simple but most lovely toilette. Miss Mary Price wore a lovely gown of cream albatross, falling in graceful folds from the "baby" corsage to the end of the train. Mrs. Price wore a lovely combination of black silk and lace. It is not now the custom, I believe, to write up the presents, so we shall have to speak of them as a whole, with but two exceptions. Those coming from clubs, we can consistently do so. There was a lovely silver service from the "Detroit Social Club," and we can safely say that if all the brides and grooms prospective are to be dealt with in this charming manner they will ever be held in most enviable remembrance. A handsome escritoire from the Meykild Club, was a charming token of the love and esteem in which the young couple were held by the members of the club. Methinks Cupid is about to reduce the membership of this same club very seriously this fall, unless, indeed, there can be found time enough during, or even after, the honeymoon, to fall back with the old nags again. After these then were such an array of most beautiful presents of almost every description, and everything beautiful, useful and necessary.

Our esteemed friend and honored citizen, Dr. L. H. Johnson, may well be proud of his two noble sons, and the excellent start he has given them in life. The young groom has ever been highly esteemed as a most excellent youth acquiring his profession, attending to his business, fitting him a home, and winning his fair young wife. May the same delightful success attend our dear young friend Bert, when he arrives at this particular turning point on his life's journey. It was a heartfelt pleasure to pass through the beautiful home, and down in the handsome store, where the brothers carry on their business in drugs and medicines, and where light and beauty were in harmony with the happy scenes above.

A most delightful collation was served with all the season's luxuries, by Mrs. Lowe.

A delightful housewarming and wedding reception combined; and may all the good wishes and hopes and congratulations linger around and about them, each bringing in its time its own blissful reality, while fond memories, from day to day, come thronging like trooping doves to cheer them and bless them for evermore!

So many young barques are launching out into life's sea from our midst just now, and joining the great crowds already upon its bosom, that they are almost immediately lost in the mists that will intervene. We list for the echo of their voices in the distance, and they are lost in the swelling tide. We pray that our Father of infinite love may keep them within His sheltering arms, that in life's drift, and ebb and flow, he may bind them together and keep them so. M. E. Lambert.

## FEMININITIES.

Men are what their mothers made them. Love lessens woman's delicacy and increases man's.

The woman with whom one has grown old is always young.

Adam was the only original man, and even he did pretty much as Eve told him. It is difficult for a woman to try to be anything good when she is not believed in.

A wise lady has said, "If a woman would have the world respect her husband she must set the example."

Paris models have organized against pretty Italian girls. They claim that Italian models are spies for Italy.

A woman in Atlanta is the mother of 31 children—and married. The youngest two are twins, and have just been born.

Queen Victoria is fond of oatmeal porridge, and is Scotch enough to believe in its virtue of being strengthening and having no bones in it.

Helen Keller, aged 11 years, a pupil in the Boston Kindergarten, can play the piano fairly well. The child was born deaf, dumb and blind.

A broom washed occasionally in clean, hot suds, shaken until it is almost dry, and then hung up, will last twice as long as it would without this operation.

In Pittsburg a young lady makes a living by manufacturing pottery. She has had an oven erected in her house, and makes, finishes and decorates her own work.

Arabella: "Is it true that Grace Stedley has eloped with her father's coachman?" Felice: "Oh, no, she didn't do as well as that he was only the footman!"

The disagreeable moisture of the hands may be overcome by rubbing them with a mixture of four ounces of cologne water and half an ounce of tincture of belladonna.

When an Addison, Me., woman called recently on relatives living only a mile away whom she hadn't visited for twenty years, they thought the world must be coming to an end.

A young woman of Nevada, who desires to get married, has caused her picture to be inserted in a local paper, with the announcement that the original is in the market.

Millie: "I don't mind marrying you, Clarence, but I hate the idea of giving up my \$13-a-week job at the store." Clarence: "Then don't give it up, dearest. I'll give up mine. I'm getting only \$10."

It is a custom very ancient and very common in China for anyone who has a grievance against anyone to get upon some elevated place and howl it out to the neighborhood. Thus women on the roofs of the houses yell forth their domestic grievances.

## The League's Critics,

(Continued From Page 1.)

stood by all its members? How many shades of political thought center around a principle? Into how many sects is a religion divided? Into how factions do men in an organization split up to carry a mooted point? Men, by the very nature of things, drift into factions, and stringent laws or means must be adopted to keep them from pursuing certain lines and bring the objects they perhaps earnestly desire to attain, into ridicule. It was to prevent this that the League was at first made non-partisan, and it is no doubt because the changes have been misunderstood that the action of certain local leagues, if adopted by other local leagues, would bring the League into ridicule, or at least give it the appearance of inharmonious action.

"Puncture" does not believe that those who revised the constitution had in mind such action as certain leagues have taken. Judicious political action does not mean indiscriminate indorsement of individuals, and if it did, the League could not help but become the prey of political sharpshooters. Leagues in New York endorsed Mr. Fortune for Hayti, and the Hon. J. M. Langston for Judge of the new Circuit Court of Appeals, or Appellate Court. Now, suppose our Western League should have indorsed some one else for these same positions, and so on for the same positions in National politics, several candidates would have been endorsed by Afro-American Leagues. What an inharmonious position the League would seem to be in, and how far off would it be from the main objects that called it into existence, and what ridicule would be heaped upon it. Judicious politics! Save us from our friends, and League officials, for the League's sake, put a stop to such injudicious political actions, lest it be rent asunder by partisan faction.

There are in Sweden, according to the last census, 143,669 more women than men, being equal to 1,062 women for every 1,000 men.

A French mechanic committed suicide because he had lost the power to drink. He left a letter saying: "One small glass of liquor makes me ill now. As I can not live without drinking, I am killing myself."

As most people know, Shultz is a very common name among Germans. A striking illustration of that fact is found in the City Directory of Berlin, which has nearly 200 pages of citizens bearing that name.

A writer on the subject of gastronomy says: "The people of Zanzibar should stand high for the comprehensive character of their cuisine. Among other delicacies are small monkeys and fruit-eating bats."

The finest collection of Indian trophies in Washington is owned by Mrs. Gen. Logan. They are preserved in that part of her home which she has given up to the storage and exhibition of relics of the general and which she calls her "Memorial Hall."

The handsome mansion of the late Mrs. Searles, on "Nob Hill," in San Francisco, has been practically untenanted for several years except by a few servants and the gardener who takes care of the grounds. The cost of the house is variously estimated at from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

Mrs. Vannaman, of Bridgeton, N. J., while weeding her garden last year noticed a tall weed of peculiar appearance, which she let grow. It has now grown into a tree over twenty feet high and a foot in circumference; it has an enormous leaf. Hundreds of people have seen it, but no one knows what kind of it is.

Bloobumper (who has been inveigled into going shopping with his wife): "This fabric will make you a nice dress." Mrs. Bloobumper: "Oh, nobody is wearing that now." Bloobumper: "Then, how will this suit?" Mrs. Bloobumper: "That won't do either. Everybody's got something like it. It's too common."—Judge.

"A woman in Portsmouth, N. H.," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "found a cent in an egg one of her hens laid some time ago, and since then the same hen laid an egg with a dime in it." Some of our western hens can beat that all hollow. In a lot of eggs sent up by our grocer a few days ago Bridget found one with six cents in it, one for each member of our family and two for the hired girl, but we don't see much fun in ventilating such omens before the public.—Marietta Register.

## POINTS TO PONDER.

The forger is always careful to get a good name.—Binghampton Republican.

Somehow the devil never seems to be far away when men trade horses.—Ram's Horn.

An effort is being made to introduce the mango, a delicious East Indian fruit, into Georgia.

The man with a cork leg a glass eye, false teeth and a borrowed reputation is a man of parts.—Dallas News.

"Woman feels where man thinks." Yes; and that's what makes the man prematurely bald.—Richmond Recorder.

If you don't believe that this country is full of great men go to the patent office and look at the churns and washing-machines.—Ram's Horn.

The intelligent animals written up in newspapers have their uses. They are constant incentives to humanity to try to be as intelligent.—Boston Transcript.

Solomon wasn't in it when he declared that "the borrower is servant to the lender." Everyone who has tried it knows that the lender has to wait on the borrower.—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

TO AFRO-AMERICANS: Send only name and address to O. E. Cameron, Manager of Souvenir Publishing Co., Main Office, 303 31st street, Chicago, Ill., and a copy of Souvenir and Blue Book of Color, for Detroit shall be forwarded to you. Book will contain Churches, their Location and names of Pastors, Civic and other Societies, and names and addresses of the City's Leading Afro-Americans.

## The Plaiudealer always for sale at the following places:

Saginaw—Miss Hattie Butler 636 Sherman avenue.  
Boston, Mass.—W. L. Reed, 93 1-2 Cambridge Street, and J. W. Sherman 115 Cambridge Street.  
Lansing—Crotty Bros and F. F. Russell, newscasters.  
Niles, Mich.—Miss Mabel Baunister.  
Milwaukee, Wis.—S. B. Bell, 739 3rd Street.  
Kalamazoo—717 Michigan avenue.  
Marion, Ind.—Mrs Anna Julius.  
South Bend, Ind.—C. A. Mitchell, 835 West Thomas street.  
Birmingham, Ala.—W. H. Moss, 1908 4th. avenue.  
Bay City, Mich.—W. D. Richardson.  
Clinton, Mich.—F. Kirchgessner.

CHAS. CUNNINGHAM  
Caterer & 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.

\$3000 A YEAR! Undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year, in their own homes, wherever they live. It will also furnish the student with employment at that amount. No money for the student successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment, 1000 number, who are making over \$3000 a year each. It's NEW and SURE. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. HALLIDAY, Box 423, Augusta, Maine.

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Near Grand Circus Park.  
Telephone 20 54.

THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE, in chancery. At a session of said Court held at the court room in the City of Detroit in and for the County of Wayne, the 20th day of August, 1891. Present: Hon. Henry N. Brewster, Chief Judge, Lucinda Burrell vs. Alexander Burrell. On a report by affidavit on file that the defendant, Alexander Burrell, resides out of the State of Michigan and is a resident of the City of New York, on the 20th day of August, 1891. Present: Hon. Henry N. Brewster, Chief Judge, Lucinda Burrell vs. Alexander Burrell. On a report by affidavit on file that the defendant, Alexander Burrell, resides out of the State of Michigan and is a resident of the City of New York, on the 20th day of August, 1891. Present: Hon. Henry N. Brewster, Chief Judge, Lucinda Burrell vs. Alexander Burrell. 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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, '91.

"This selection has been recommended by a large number of members of the Detroit Bar, with whose words of commendation I very cordially agree."—Senator McMullan to President Harrison in behalf of Prof. Straker.

To hear the Southern politician speak in the North one would imagine that they were the most enthusiastic advocates of liberty, and the bitterest opponents of all class legislation. In Ohio Congressman Mills strongly advocates free trade, pure and simple, and advises the people to denounce all class legislation. At home he supports the most vicious of class legislation, and it is well known that as the author of the Mills bill for his own section he advocated protection, while for the Northern industries he wanted free trade. It is not at all likely, however, that the Ohio farmer and workingman will pay the slightest heed to the sophistries of such demagogues, for their record is so plain that he who runs may read.

It is really amusing to read the call in the State Journal for all independent Afro-Americans who believe in tariff reform and ballot reform, and those who are interested in the race obtaining greater recognition, to meet in the State convention called at Pittsburgh, under the auspices of the Democratic colored committee. A true independent has no more business in the political convention of one party than in another, and as a rule the independent feature is used only as a cloak to serve the devil, which in this case is the Democratic party. The Democratic party know but little about tariff reform and, to judge from the practices of the South, knows less about ballot reform.

The Afro-American journals that criticize the appointments of the President, and clamor that this or that individual should have this or that place, and work themselves into a virtuous spasm if their demands are not heeded, display unmitigated gall. The Plaindealer prints elsewhere a letter of congratulation to President Fortune of the Afro-American League, signed by Honorable John M. Langston, P. B. S. Pinchback, and others. It must be gratifying to League officials to receive such letters, but to the Plaindealer it seems if such letters were only backed by promises of co-operation, and the needed financial support, they would be more to the point. A local league in Washington, that had enrolled among its members the names appended to the letter as active workers would be of inestimable good to the Afro-Americans in the National Capitol, where league work is particularly necessary, and have an immense influence outside.

That Louisiana is the very worst State in the Union, that its record of horrible deeds of blood is unsurpassed, is not to be wondered at. The State not only harbors the most gigantic gambling and swindling affair in the Republic, but it excels all others in the amount of its illiteracy. There are not enough schools or school funds to provide adequately for the children of school age. The report of the State Superintendent of Education shows that there were only 85,000 children in the public schools, and 9,238 in the private schools, making a total of 94,238 children in the schools, as against 275,988, who are unprovided with school facilities. This would leave out of school three children for every one attending; in other words, only one-fourth of the children of school age are attending school. In the parishes of the State, some of the wealthiest, with an excess of the white population, the proportion not attending is larger. Only one in ten in St. Landry, one is six in Caddo, one in six in Claiborne, and school open only two months in a year at that, one in eight in Acadia, the same in Assumption and Concordia, one in ten in Baton Rouge and Richland, one in six in East Feliciana, one in seven in West Feliciana, one in eight in Franklin and St. Martin, one in thirteen in Vermillion, and in Lafayette, where the regulators flourish, and some of the most frightful and atrocious murders and outrages of the State have been committed, one in fifteen.

From such a showing it must not be surprising that mob law has such a foothold, that the Louisiana lottery flourishes, that prejudices are more severe, and that so many murders are

committed. It plainly indicates that not only is the state not able to take care of its young, but that its people are unfit to govern. The Bourbon aristocracy are responsible for it all. They are the cause of the race riots, the illiteracy, and other features that have disgraced the State. By illegal methods of procedure they have usurped the powers of government. Reconstruction in its worst phases did not see a more pitiable condition. If the government of the blacks was a failure, what of the government of the whites?

The Times Democrat of New Orleans professes to be much disturbed over the growth of the Farmers' Alliance in that State, because it seems to augur a split among the whites. The Plaindealer most earnestly wishes that such a condition as is described below may come, for out of it something better might come to the Afro-American in that State.

"What we have fought against—a split among the whites, a white movement against the Democratic party—has come at last, and we do not think the danger can be over-estimated. The new party has in its platform a plank that is extremely popular with the farmers, and is winning converts among them throughout the Union; it has a National organization behind it, very strong in some of the States, and very active and ambitious; it has a good backing of white voters in North Louisiana; and it has some tens of thousands of Negro voters already organized in its interest, and pledged to carry out its aims and purposes. Here is the nucleus of a new party, and what is worse, here is division in the ranks of the whites among the Democrats who have fought side by side in former battles.

We have laid the facts before the people because we think the Democrats should make every possible effort to meet the new party at the very beginning, and do all in their power to crush it out before it becomes too dangerous, and because we believe that every effort should be made to show the men who are embarking in this movement how dangerous it is to peace and the political future of Louisiana.

There is no State in the South that can stand a third party just now. A movement of this kind turned over Virginia to the Republicans, and Arkansas made a very narrow escape. Louisiana is threatened with the danger to-day, and will escape only by antagonizing and opposing in every way possible this third party movement, which has been presented to the voters by leading lights in the Farmers' Alliance.

The New York Tribune thinks that the outrages in China on European missionaries will, for a time, divert the minds of the governments of Europe to the righting of these wrongs. Thus the strained relations of the powers will be relaxed in a common effort to compel China to treat missionaries according to treaty stipulations. It also thinks that in order for the present dynasty of Chinese rulers, to make their throne more stable, they will make a resistance. Under existing circumstances it would require considerable time and money to conquer China. However true this prediction may be it will only prolong the period when the ambitious rulers of Europe will precipitate the struggle that will involve almost every nation on that continent. Probably such a war as the world has never seen before. The victorious armies engaged in crushing China, for China would be whipped, would be in fine fettle for the inevitable European war.

News from Russia shows a terrible state of affairs in some provinces of that nation, on account of famine. Sufferers are reduced to such a state that they have begun to devour their children. Yet the Czar is spending millions upon millions of money to maintain a large army ready to march upon other nations to gratify the Czar's ambition to be ruler of all Europe. That government is now trying to negotiate a loan, none of which is to be applied to relieve the famine sufferers, but is to be used to make military demonstrations that threaten the peace of Europe.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. EXCURSION TO CHICAGO.

On account of the unveiling of the Grant Monument, the Mich. Central will sell excursion tickets to Chicago, and return, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good going Oct. 6th, and returning until the 8th.

For particulars, call at the Union Ticket Office, 66 Woodward avenue, or at the Depot, foot of Third street.

## A VOTE OF THANKS.

T. Thomas Fortune, Esq., President of the Afro-American League:  
Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, desire to thank you and congratulate you over your successful work in the Heard-Pullman case. The victory was signal, rapid and complete, and is a splendid example of the potentiality of your organization, and a noble vindication of the plan and purpose of your League. Much remains to be remedied, and we trust this instance is but an earnest of what we may expect. Very truly your friends, John M. Langston, P. B. S. Pinchback, T. H. Green, H. H. Williams, Thomas E. Miller, E. L. Thornton, James T. Bradford, Wm. E. Matthews, Robert H. Terrell.

Washington, Sept. 12, 1891  
R. A. Jones, editor of the Cleveland Globe, has been nominated for the legislature on the Democratic ticket.

# A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

## Puzzling Phases of the Unique Farmer's Alliance.

### AGAINST THE CAR LAW.

The Press Strongly Fighting This Latest Outrage—The Proposed Cotton Pickers Strike.

A discussion of the proposed cotton pickers strike at the South has developed some phases which must be very puzzling to those members of the Farmers' Alliance who have been led to give that unique organization their support from a sincere conviction that the Republican party had ceased to be the exponent of justice, and left the Negro to endure what he cannot remedy of wrongs which national neglect compels him to meet.

The Bystander is well aware that there are such men—true-hearted and sincere—who looked to the Alliance with its colored annex and loud protestations, as a means by which they might best secure the rights and welfare of the colored citizens. Some of these are among the warmest friends the Bystander has. He could not agree with them; in short, he knew their views were absurd because he was aware they were only half informed as to conditions at the South. But he never questioned, and could not question, either their patriotism or their sincerity.

To such people the course of the Alliance, its leaders and journals, and indeed, the general sentiment expressed with regard to the proposed cotton-picking strike, throughout the South, must have come as an unpleasant revelation.

Every one knows that the lot of the plantation laborer of the South is in every respect a most helpless and unsatisfactory one. He is in a peculiar manner dependent upon the employer not only for wages, but for justice. Having been prohibited by Christian law from learning to read and write, while in slavery, he is dependent for the very terms of his contract, in many cases, upon his employer's honesty, and in many more is unable to compel a compliance with the terms when agreed to. His wages are not only insufficient, but are often paid in necessities furnished at extravagant prices. Little money is used because the planter finds it a great deal cheaper to take advantage of his needs than to pay him in cash. The ordinary monthly wages is from \$7 to \$10, with the average probably much nearer the lower figure. In some States, perhaps in most of them, the law construes all contracts not expressly stated otherwise, to be yearly contracts. In some of them, the man who leaves his employer while in debt may be punished criminally for obtaining money under false pretenses. In others, a person hiring a laborer who leaves another's service, no matter under what provocation or oppression, is liable to an action for damages by the former employer.

These things have inclined many to avoid yearly contracts. They crowd the cities and manufacturing districts and work by the day during the cotton-picking season. Judging by the daily record of several plantations in different cotton-growing States during slave times, which are now in the Bystander's possession, it is evident that the average capacity of the cotton-picker is considerably less than two hundred pounds of lint cotton per day during the picking season. Indeed, in the record of the daily pick of more than a hundred hands for one season (1857), which he has just consulted, he finds but three—two men and one woman—whose work, counting only full days and fair ones, averaged that amount.

For this work the price does not exceed 60 cents per 100 pounds. So that under the most favorable conditions, \$1.20 per day was the outside limit of wages. It was proposed that there should be a general strike for \$1 per 100 pounds. This strike did not come off, but the comments upon it in the Southern press are very instructive to those who would understand Southern conditions. It is a great pity that the press of the North almost wholly neglects so rich a field of knowledge as the Southern press offers in its lucubrations on Northern industrial conditions.

The Austin (Texas) Statesman makes the following instructive and reliable (?) comment upon the situation.

It is confidently believed that this strike originated beyond the limits of the cotton country. Political wire-pullers and schemers at the North and West are probably accountable for it. The Negroes who are banded together for the strike are perhaps not aware how far superior is their condition to that of white field laborers in the Western States. A white farm hand in Illinois or Missouri considers that he is doing extremely well if he receives \$12 a month for his work; and he is understood that it is work he does such as no Southern Negro has ever done. During harvesting he is able to make \$20 a month, and many of these farm hands make the most of their opportunities by beginning with the harvesting in the Southern part of the State and following it north, on into Michigan. An average Southern Negro can pick 200 pounds of cotton in a day, and at the old rate of 60 cents a hundred makes \$1.20 per day, or \$30.20 a month. Yet this trouble in the cotton fields of the South has come from a country where field hands at their very best can make but \$20 a month.

Who would have imagined that the agricultural laborers of the North were so badly off, and the colored laborers of the South so blessed?

The Bystander lives in the country, in an agricultural community. Here men get \$20 per month and upward

as farm laborers the year round. Agricultural day laborers who risk the weather get \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day; in haying and harvesting, \$1.75 and \$2 per day. The grape harvest comes here at the same time as cotton picking at the South, and girls are paid \$5 per week and board, rain or shine, to pick and pack the crop.

There may be lots of poor, starving \$12 a month farm laborers at the West, but the Bystander has never seen them. If it is true that the farm laborer at the North does what the Negro cannot do it is only because savagery prevented him from obtaining the requisite knowledge and intelligence to manage agricultural machinery, while it is specifically true that the Northern farm laborer could not for a moment compete with the colored man at cotton picking.

The Bystander has been careful not to give advice of any sort, public or private, in regard to the proposed strike, well-knowing that the complexity of the conditions which surround the Southern laborer are such as unfit one not presently and intimately familiar with them all, from doing so, unless he is willing to shoulder a responsibility which the Bystander would shudder to assume.

The idea that it has been encouraged or promoted by Northern politicians is a notion which may suit the Southern political appetite, which is always ready to believe that somebody at the North is conspiring against its peace and sanctity; but it is too whimsical to be entertained for a moment by even the most glib of Democratic shriekers at the North. The Republican party is not concerning itself with the condition of affairs at the South this year and the "American Hog" easily takes precedence of the American citizen as a matter of political interest.

Nevertheless, the Bystander is glad that the strike was talked about. It will serve to teach the colored man his strength and how to use it, and is no doubt the forerunner of industrial disaffection, which must, ultimately mean industrial advance among them. It will help, too, to enlighten the candid Alliance men to the true spirit and purpose of his Southern brother. It will also show the colored alliance how weak is the twig on which they hung their faith.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the fresh stand which so many of the newspapers published by colored men are taking in promotion of legal resistance to the "Jim Crow Car" infamy. This consists (1) Boycotting the railroads themselves by discouraging and denouncing all travel upon them not absolutely necessary. Heretofore, excursions have been very popular among colored people, but indignation and resentment have very properly and wisely made the "Jim Crow" excursion unfashionable and of growing rarity. The race has reason to be proud of the general staunchness of its press upon this subject, and ashamed of the frequent recancy of its ministers in regard to the same.

## STRAKER FOR JUDGE.

We desire to call attention to the error somewhat prevalent among some of our white friends who, while wishing to see Prof. Straker appointed a Circuit Judge, think it not likely because Michigan has just received an appointment from the President in the person of Honorable H. M. Brown to the Supreme Bench.

The Afro-Americans ask for this appointment in recognition of their race, and will feel that said recognition is made for the appointee come from Maine or Texas. Their only aim is to be recognized as far as their capacity and fitness enable them in the same way and measure of requirements as white men, when given office. Prof. Straker is a representative man of his race, and thus represents them as a resident of Michigan, just as if he lived in Mississippi. It seems to us this feature of the case is well understood by the President. He is the friend of the Negro, welcomes their advancement, and is willing to promote it. The Plaindealer believes he will appoint Prof. Straker if he finds him the fittest man for the place as shown by his endorsements.

The following are letters and extracts from letters received by Prof. Straker, endorsing him for appointment by the President as one of the U. S. Circuit Judges:

Honorable J. Logan Chipman, Judge of the Superior Court of Detroit, and now member of Congress, says to the President, "I have no hesitancy in saying that he is a scholarly and able lawyer, and a man of industry and high moral character."

Rev. John F. Smallwood, President and general financial agent of the Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate Institute, Spring Grove, Virginia, writes the President in Prof. Straker's behalf the following letter:

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 24, 1891.  
Hon. Benj. Harrison,  
President U. S. America.

My dear Mr. President:  
For more than three months I have with care and deliberation considered the appointment of one of our race as Judge of the Circuit Court. After much thought and study, of many of our leading men, I have concluded that the Hon. D. Augustus Straker, of Detroit, Mich., is the best Negro lawyer in the United States for the Judgeship of the "Relief Courts" of the United States.

Mr. Straker knows what responsibility is. He is a learned scholar, a diligent student, and an accomplished lawyer, so acknowledged both here in Michigan and in South Carolina. His appointment as Judge by your honor would be satisfactory to the colored people all over these United States. He is a strictly moral citizen, and always carries with him those qualities of personal and public dignity that give him the highest possible reputation. I therefore, Mr. President, recommend to your favorable consideration for the appointment of Judge of the Circuit Court, the Hon. D. Augustus Straker, of Detroit, Mich.

I am very respectfully,  
John J. Smallwood,  
President Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate Institute, Spring Grove, Surrey County, Virginia.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Nicaragua wants half an acre for the site of its building at the Exposition.

W. E. Curtis has been chosen special agent of the Exposition to receive and transmit exhibits received at the port of New York.

The executive committee of the Illinois Woman's Alliance has asked for the privilege of making a display at the Fair which will show the evil results of child labor.

The Oriental Consistory has appointed a committee to devise plans and a programme for the entertainment of all Scottish Rite Masons who shall attend the Exposition.

Commissioner Shufeldt has cabled from Cape Town, South Africa, that an exhibit of diamonds and feathers worth \$300, will be sent from Cape Town.

Senor Noyez, of Madrid, petitioned for the privilege of conducting bull fights during the Exposition, and offered to pay \$1,250 for the right to do so. The directory decided not to sanction any bullfights.

Two granite columns for the Woman's Building have been contributed by Mrs. Alice Houghton, Lady Manager, of Washington. The columns are fifteen feet high, twenty inches in diameter, and will be placed in the main entrance on the east side of the Woman's Building.

Secretary Dickinson is greatly interested in the efforts of Texas, his own State, to raise a large Exposition fund. He has offered prizes of \$100, \$75, and \$50, to the young woman of Texas who shall raise the greatest amount for the fund before November 1st.

Wm. Stiassny, of Paris, has protested against being called a swindler. He says he has not sold any agencies of the Exposition, as reported, and that he is simply acting in good faith as the head of a company whose object is to secure and care for exhibits for the Fair.

The Grounds and Building Committee decided to advertise for the construction of a building to accommodate four saw-mill plants. The structure will be located south of the Agricultural Annex, on piles driven in what is now a natural lagoon. The building will be 130x200 feet and will cost \$25,000.

A. B. DeGuerville, of Milwaukee, has been appointed a general World's Fair Commissioner, and will visit the different countries of Europe, Asia and Northern Africa, delivering lectures on the World's Fair. The lectures will be illustrated with stereoscopic views of Chicago and the World's Fair buildings.

Sir Henry Wood, of the British Royal Commission, says that it is the present intention of the Commission to build at the Exposition a typical old English manor, or hall, as the English headquarters. He says also that an exact reproduction of Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon will be built if the necessary space can be secured.

It is probable that the five territories—New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Oklahoma and Alaska—will make their exhibit of their resources and products under one roof. They united in a request to that effect, and it was granted. Utah, however, wants to make an exhibit by herself if her legislature appropriates enough money to enable her to do so.

Secretary Butterworth, Major Handy, Commissioners Lindsay and Bullock, and Director Peck, comprising the Exposition's European Commission, have returned to this country, having visited during the past nine weeks, almost every European capital in the interest of the Exposition. This tour has resulted in awakening throughout all Europe very great interest, and even enthusiasm in the Fair. It is now certain that England, France, Germany, and nearly all other European nations, will surpass at Chicago all previous efforts in making exhibits. Sir Henry Wood and James Dredge, of the English Royal Commission to the Exposition, and Herr Wermouth, Imperial German Commissioner, accompanied Secretary Butterworth and party to this country to inform themselves personally concerning the Exposition, the regulations governing exhibits, etc., and the situation generally, and to select space for their respective governments. They are now being given every facility to acquire the information they desire, and are the recipients of many courtesies at the hands of the Exposition management. Commissioners from other European nations are expected soon on a similar mission.

Half a million pansies, one hundred thousand roses, and millions of other flowers, including every known variety and species will be seen at the Exposition. The horticultural exhibit will be on a scale never before attempted in the history of the world. Mr. Thorp, of the floriculture division, estimates that the equipment of the horticultural building, including the purchase price of plants, will be \$350,000, and the total expense of the display \$750,000. The floriculturists of the country will donate a large share of the plants. Ten of the sixteen acres of ground on the wooded island will be planted in flowers. The shores of the island will be left wild for scenic effect, and the waters around the margin of the island will be bright with water lilies and other aquatic vegetation, while the interior of the island will be planted with roses, rhododendrons and lilies, besides a vast variety of wild flowers, which at present are preserved in a nursery on the island.

The Brazilian Government intends to make a magnificent display at the Exposition, and will invest not less than half a million dollars in carrying out the plans for its representation. It is proposed not only to erect a building in which to display the magnificent resources of Brazil, but to surround that building with practical illustrations of the methods of agriculture and industry. There will be a sugar mill in operation, a coffee quinta, at which the method of gathering and curing coffee for the market will be illustrated, and the manner in which rubber is gathered and prepared for market will be shown in a similar way. There will be also several fac-similes of native huts, with native families living as they live at home, and pursuing their industries. It is proposed also to have the national band of Brazil in attendance.



## DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

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Aaron Lapp, 495 Hastings street.  
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Jones and Brewer, 227 Adams street.  
W. H. Johnson, 495 Hastings street.

### MERE MENTION.

#### 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.

The Plaindealer office is now permanently located on the second floor of the building formerly occupied by the Tribune Printing Company, 13-17 Rowland street.

#### M. M.

John Anderson, of the United States Custom service, is visiting in Toronto, this week.

Mrs. Howard and daughter, of Hamilton, Ont., return to their home in Hamilton this week.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Cleveland, spent Sunday in the city.

Wm. Taylor returned Friday from a week's vacation at his old home in London. Saturday, he left upon another "flying trip."

Mrs. John Ford, of Grand Rapids, spent part of last week in the city. She was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Tomlinson.

Mrs. Wm. Taylor is in London, Ont., visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Van Dusen are the guests of Mrs. Dan'l McDowell.

Miss Effie Williams, of Watson street, is visiting friends and relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. Wm. Finney and Miss Clara Morris left last Saturday morning for a two weeks' visit to Sandusky, O.

Mr. James Joyce, of Cleveland, was the guest of Fred B. Felham, Sunday.

Miss Mollie Lewis is home for a few days from Chatham.

Miss Fannie Anderson spent a few days this week in Chatham.

A quartette—Thad. Warsaw, Chas. Brown, Robt. Duncan and Ed. Campbell—put in a few days this week at the Flats, fishing.

Chas. Lightfoot, of Hamilton, is visiting Mrs. Joiner.

Mrs. L. Lewis has returned from a few weeks' visit to Hamilton.

Mr. Chas. Watts, of Merlin, Ont., visited his son, David Watts. He left here to go to Xenia, Ohio, for a short stay.

John Smallwood has returned home from Toronto.

Mrs. David Watts and family are visiting in Chatham this week.

Mr. William Haire of Cleveland was the guest of Detroit friends the past week.

Mr. Frank Vaughan of Toledo, O., is spending his vacation in Detroit.

Mr. David Griffin has removed from Macomb street to Benton street.

Messrs. Frank Shewcraft and David Brown spent Sunday in Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Jane Moore, wife of Mr. Reuben Moore, died at her residence on Beaubien street last Saturday with heart disease. She was buried Tuesday afternoon from Ebenezer church.

Miss Lucy Williams and Miss Annie Brooks were guests of Miss Ida Walker, of Cleveland, last Sunday.

Mr. T. Queen, who recently returned from Kingsville, Ont., spent a few days in Detroit with friends, and left for Atlanta, Ga., last Thursday.

Miss Sarah Thomas and Mrs. Florence Dandridge visited Cleveland last week, and were guests of Mrs. Carrie Bell.

Mrs. Adah Jenkins left last week for Akron, Ohio, where she will spend two weeks, visiting her sister.

The deacons of the Second Baptist church are in communication with the Rev. G. A. Dyar, of Toledo, Ohio, with the hope of securing him as pastor of their church. The Rev. Dyar was at one time the Toledo correspondent to the Plaindealer. He well informed and gentlemanly, and will no doubt prove a blessing to the church should he conclude to accept a call here.

The social to have been given last Tuesday by the teachers of Bethel Sunday school, was postponed until next week as an evidence of respect to the bereavement of Mr. Philander Fox, who has been for so long an officer and teacher in the Sunday school.

TO AFRO-AMERICANS: Send only name and address to D. E. Cameron, Manager of Souvenir Publishing Co., Main Office, 303 31st street, Chicago, Ill., and a copy of Souvenir and Blue Book of Color, for Detroit shall be forwarded to you. Book will contain Churches, their Location and names of Pastors, Civic and other Societies, and names and addresses of the City's Leading Afro-Americans.

"The Black Phalanx" is a work giving the history of the part black soldiers have taken from time to time in the wars of our country. It should be in the hands of every Afro-American who would learn of the bravery and patriotism of his ancestors. Mr. W. H. Smith, 74 Champlain street, has the agency in this city, and expects to visit every Afro-American family in it.

### WONDERFUL MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Excursion via Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R., from Toledo, September 29th. Fare for the round trip, \$13.25, from Toledo. Tickets are good to return within 30 days, but are good going only on train leaving Toledo at 11:40 p. m., September 29. For descriptive matter, etc., address Geo. J. Clark, 308 Madison st., Toledo, Ohio.

## Our Offer To You!

"Gems of Department" is one of the most beautiful books ever issued from the American press, the publisher's price of which is \$2.50. This elegant book contains gems of thought from the best writers and thinkers of the world, and is at once a guide to learning, a manual of knowledge, a teacher of etiquette, and a book of beauty. It is superbly illustrated and handsomely bound in English cloth, gold edges. Receipts, hints, rules of behavior, dress, conversation, education, marriage, divorce, how to travel. It is peculiarly suitable for a holiday gift book, and Plaindealer subscribers can get it for \$1. The Plaindealer one year and "Gems of Department," only \$2. SUBSCRIBE.

## Glances Here and There.

The mind of the Gleaner was filled with conflicting emotions as he heard the eloquent address of Rev. John J. Smallwood last Sunday evening at the Unitarian church. He spoke of "Negro" barbers, cringing and knuckling to white men's meanness, in refusing to shave men of their race, and declared such men had no idea of manhood; that he would rather black boots, hoe or shovel, and be a man, than to deny his race one iota of the civil courtesies due all men. He was cheered to the echo by a representative white audience. White men cheered a manliness that one half of our barbers are too cowardly to assert. The flimsy excuse given by them for refusing their own race is, in many cases, false. Mr. Albert Hill kept the finest barber shop in the Russell house that has ever been seen in the city, and his unbroken law was to shave any man that had the money. A few of the blackest men in Detroit were accommodated there. Mr. Hill not only did not lose any trade, but there is no Afro-American in the city who has more white friends. On the other hand there is a barber here, often referred to by our daily papers as a representative man, who told an Afro-American that he had no black soap. Such a man is a representative coward and sycophant, and that is all.

Those who attended the wedding of Mr. William Johnson last week, not only had a pleasant social time, but had an object lesson in business, energy and enterprise. To use a homely expression, Dr. Johnson is made out of the right kind of stuff. He has not only equipped his boys for practical usefulness, but he has built a place of business for them which would be a credit to any people. The building is a substantial two-story brick, with stone foundation and trimmings, macadamized basement throughout. The front part contains the drug store, and the rear and upper story is used for a dwelling for the young people.

It is also worth to note in this connection that while the Doctor early instilled business principles and economical habits in his boys, he denied them no pleasure that respectable social life afforded. In every noted social event the Johnson boys could be depended upon to bear their part. Their home has been a pleasant place of reunion to their young friends, because of the hearty sympathy with which the parents entered into the amusement of their children. The success of these young men ought to show others of their class that it is possible to "have a good time" without dissipation or impoverishment, and many parents, whose children are a source of care and anxiety, from this father's example, may be reminded that plants grow best in the sunlight, and that cheery, helpful, sympathetic companionship is of more value to the young than many sermons.

The rounder came across an article so applicable to busy-bodies, society disturbers, and liars in general, that he could not refrain from putting it in these columns. There are persons in every community of whom better pen pictures could not be made. They are always on the alert for news and slander, and are indefatigable in circulating what they hear, adding to it as it suits their fancy.

Almost every scandal in any community finds its circulating medium in about half a dozen persons, and the tale enlarges and grows more hideous as it is repeated. The first question a number of people ask on hearing a bit of news is, who told you? The informant is almost always one of the scandal-mongers. The mental comment of the person informed is, "that settles it." They know from its source it must be taken with a grain of allowance.

The article is as follows:  
Nelson—"I saw Smith at the theater last night with a very fine-looking woman."

Moeller—"I hear from Nelson that Smith is running around with a certain married woman of the dashing sort."

Wiseman—"Would you believe it of Smith! He has deserted his wife for some other woman, and is flaunting his shame and disgrace before the public eye. At least, that's what Moeller told me."

Clown—"They say the Smith divorce suit is coming on very shortly. You know that woman Smith takes to the theater with him? Well, it's all on account of her. Haven't you noticed how devoted he is to her? It's really disgraceful. Who says it? Oh, why, I heard it from several people." The only fact in the case—Smith took his wife to the theater!

### EXCURSIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The C. H. & D. will sell harvest excursion tickets from all stations Oct. 14, to points in Florida, Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi at one fare for the round trip. The tickets will be good going Oct. 14, and returning any time within thirty days from date of sale. Ask your local agent for tickets via C. H. & D., or address E. O. McCormick, G. P. T. Agt., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Corsets for Fall and Winter is complete in all the different lines we carry; we ask the ladies to inspect the qualities and styles of them. We keep Thomson's Ventilating Corset all the year. You can always be sure of finding it here.

## UNDERWEAR.

Extra good values in Ladies' Fall and Winter Underwear at 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 a garment.

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**Church News-**

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

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

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

**Second Baptist.**—Croghan street, near Beau bien. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.—Rev. F. H. McDonald, pastor.

**St. Matthew's Episcopal.**—Corner Antoine and Elizabeth streets. Sunday services: Holy Communion, 7:00 a. m. Morning Prayer and Communion, 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. McRedith, pastor.

Rev. and Mrs. Evans, of Louisville, Ky., celebrated their golden wedding last Thursday.

The Detroit Methodist conference voted in favor of woman representation in the General Conference, 179 to 73.

The Rev. W. H. Coston, of Cleveland, has been presented with a scholarship in the Homeopathic Medical college of that city.

The Ohio conference and North Ohio conference of the A. M. E. church, each have managed to establish a scholarship in the Payne Theological seminary.

The total receipts for foreign missionary work as reported at the General Baptist meeting held at Dallas, Texas, this month, were \$1,100. Three thousand dollars was pledged toward a new building in Africa.

Bishop Fowler, of the M. E. church at a session of the conference lately held at Zanesville, O., deprecated the reading of sermons, and said that ministers were paid for impressing a sermon so thoroughly on their minds that they did not need manuscript. He was outspoken against sensational preaching, and said: "This is an age of thought, and if you don't preach soundly and sensibly to your congregations, why the fences are low and the sheep will jump into other pastures."

The man who wears the title of Reverend, and poses as a teacher of morality and goodness, should not only be a good man, but like Caesar's wife, his life and habits should be so carefully circumspect that suspicion could not touch him. Any man whose walks before his people are so heedless as to beget damaging surmises and unfavorable criticism is out of his place in the pulpit. Unless he is willing to keep himself absolutely unspotted from the world, he should exert his talents in some other field than the ministry. At any sacrifice and at all hazards, once having assumed the position of a teacher and preacher of the people, his conduct should be so guarded that it would command the respect even of his enemies. Congregations should demand that the man who ministers the sacrament should be of good report. The evil effects of a disregard for these requirements are now being seriously felt in Boston, where the once noted and prosperous Twelfth street Baptist church is almost entirely wrecked by factions accusing and defending a man whose reputation is bad, whatever may be said for his character. The matter has been taken into the courts, and the accusations and proofs so far are disgraceful, not alone to the Rev. H. H. Harris, who is on trial for suggesting and aiding malpractice, but to all who have insisted upon his retention as pastor of a church, when his usefulness is gone. St. Benedict's Catholic church, of Pittsburg will be dedicated on the third Sunday of October.

**PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL**

Mr. Jacob W. Ray, U. S. Storekeeper, of Louisville, Ky., was murdered Sept. 19th, by Chancellor Worms, son of the editor of the Louisville Champion.

Thos. Sherman, who has been a waiter at the Palmer house, Chicago, and who has been compelled to leave his work on account of ill health, has been given a pension of \$25 a month during his life by Mr. Palmer.

Miss Frederika Jones, of Ann Arbor, formerly a teacher at Wilberforce university, will probably teach at Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas, this year.

Miss Mattie F. Roberts, of Adrian, Art and Music teacher at Wilberforce, is warmly commended for excellent work done with the pencil.

Mr. Frank Haskell is a prosperous farmer of De Kalb county, Mo., owning a well stocked farm, and worth about \$15,000. He is highly respected for his sterling worth by all who know him, and for many years was a member of the Board of Education in his county, and sent his children of whom he has twelve, to the district school, just as his neighbors did. The iniquitous school law passed in 1889 in the State of Missouri, however, makes it a crime for children of different colors to attend school together, so Mr. Haskell's children have for a time been deprived of school privileges. Mr. Haskell objected to this denial of the right of his children to be educated, and demanded for them a school building, giving the directors an acre of ground on his own farm on which has been built a pleasant school. His daughter now teaches them, and her brothers and sisters are her only pupils.

F. J. R. Jones, of Philadelphia, was elected first vice president of the Republican League of clubs of the State of Pennsylvania, at their convention.

The Misses Washington, of Boston, who made many friends during their pleasant stay here this summer, left their home last week for New Iberia, La., where they will fill positions in the Howe Institute. The young ladies were honored guests at a farewell reception given for them by a social club before they left home.

Oil City, Pa., Sept. 27.—Mr. Charles Atkins is remodeling his residence on Chestnut street.

Mrs. Burch and Mrs. Wheeler visited Franklin last Thursday.

Mrs. J. Hatfield, of Olean, N. Y.,

passed through the city Wednesday on her way to Foxburgh, Va. While in the city she was the guest of Mrs. S. F. Lucas.

Rev. Lowery preached his farewell sermon at Brown's chapel, Wednesday evening.

The Misses Mary and Rosie Murphy and brother John have returned from the Exposition at Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Moses Hall, who has been visiting in Pittsburg and Little Washington, returned home Sunday morning, F. M. D.

**In Union Is Strength.**

The Lesson Taught by Personal Jealousies in Georgia.

Athens, Ga., Sept. 22.—It is deplorable, to say the least, that the colored man has not as yet practically realized the value of the strength that there is in union.

Nothing is more injurious to the welfare of the Negroes, coming from their own hands, than the dissensions among themselves. Mere differences in opinion, the friction caused by the constant contact between men varying in sentiment and mental caliber, are of themselves resultant of good. They are quickening, sharpening, and widening to the seemingly disinterested as well as to the immediate contestants. When carried the least beyond bounds they work disastrously.

The colored people are, unavoidably, too weak to bear the ruptures caused by their own actions. To their interest, it is most essential that reconciliatory means be promptly used to lessen and cover the breach which they may have made among themselves, and which would, otherwise, become broader and more treacherous. It happens almost invariably that the cause and occasion of this civil strife are politics. The fact is uncomplementary, to express it the most mildly, to our leading men, as examples in politics, and among whom this strife is generally engendered and carried to a white-heat degree.

With no special attempt to advocate the disfranchisement of our full fledged American citizens, surely our representative men should have enough public sympathy for their brother in common distress, to leave politics alone rather than bring to bear those results which mean common injury. The white man, at whose disposal is the Negro, inflicts enough injustices already without having to impose more upon the presumption that the Negro's action is the immediate cause.

One of the recent happenings in Georgia which may partially, if not wholly, illustrate one of the ill results alluded to, is the abandonment of the Ware High School, of Augusta, Ga., by the Board of Education of that city.

For years there have been bitter strife and enmity between two of Georgia's very prominent colored men—Prof. R. R. Wright, who was principal of Ware High School and also editor of the Augusta Sentinel, but now President of the newly established State Normal and Industrial College, and Rev. W. J. White, editor of the Georgia Baptist, both of Augusta. Because of the fact that almost every Augustian is prejudiced either one way or the other, an outsider to speak from an unbiased standpoint, must stop his ears to friends on either side, and judge of the conflict as it has waged between the two editors in their respective newspapers.

Whatever the deep cause is, whether personal or otherwise, politics have been the fuel to keep the flame aglow.

It appears thus. One editor through his paper, representing a fair portion of the people, antagonizing the other editor and fellow politician as principal of the Ware High School, necessarily made himself antagonistic to the Board of Education, which is itself highly political. After Professor Wright became President of the State College, the whole of Georgia became intensely anxious to know who would be his successor in the Ware High School. There were aspirants on both sides, which made the matter quite an interesting one. It was most shocking, however, when the papers announced that the Board of Education had abandoned the High School. Regardless of what antagonism there was between the factions it was unjust to abolish the school unless its existence was unnecessary and undesirable.

Rev. White and Prof. Wright are gentlemen who are highly regarded as leading men by Georgians generally. The great reverence in which the former seems to be universally held because of his long, rich and varied experiences as an ardent laborer, and the recent election of the latter to the responsible and prominent position of President of the State College without scarcely a dissenting voice outside of Augusta, together with his past successful life, are all indicative of the real worth of both men.

Their many friends who stand outside of the "city walls" look on and listen with much regret that two men whose hearty, brainy co-operation could effect so much good for the race, have allowed their interests and purposes to become so greatly chasmated. The most to be regretted part is that because of it, either directly or indirectly, Augusta has lost the Ware High School. It may be a valuable lesson taught to those who ought to have been more considerate of future results, yet at a dear price to those interested—the school boy and girl. The latest news is that Prof. Wright has entered suit against Rev. White for five thousand dollars for certain matter appearing in print concerning him (Prof. Wright).

It is hoped that Augusta may reclaim the High School. The news comes that some efforts to that effect are being made by the citizens.

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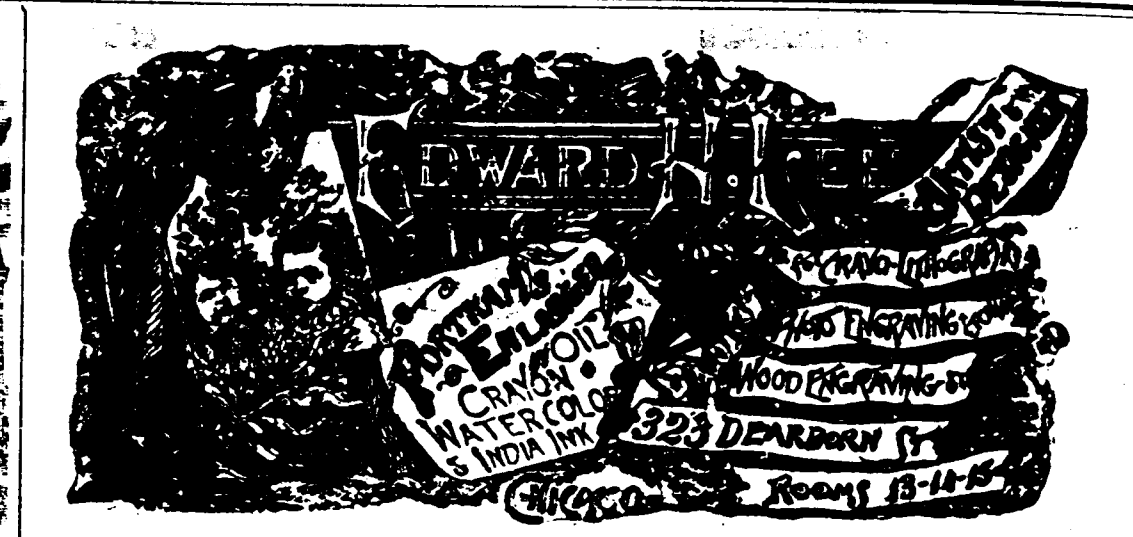
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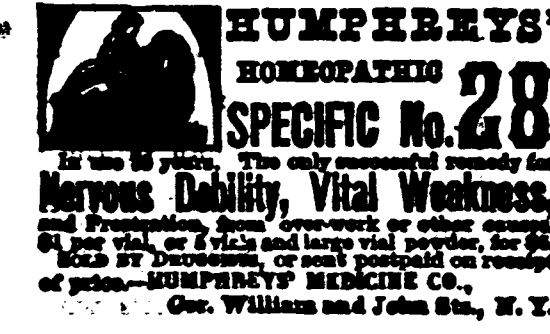
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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II.—OCT. II.—CHRIST FORTELLING HIS DEATH.

Golden Text: And I, if I Be Lifted Up From the Earth Will Draw All Men Unto Me.—John 12: 32.

Introduction.—After the raising of Lazarus from the dead Jesus retired to a small town 20 miles from Jerusalem and remained until just before the Passover and then returned to Jerusalem. He cleansed ten lepers, blessed the little children, healed two blind men, spoke several parables, and reached Bethany Friday eve, March 31, six days before the Passover. On Saturday evening was the supper where Mary anointed the feet of Jesus. On Sunday was the triumphal procession. On Monday Jesus cleansed the temple a second time. On Tuesday he taught a lesson on the widow's mite, and as he was leaving the temple for the last time, the Greeks came to find him.

I. The Gentiles Coming Into the Kingdom.—Vers. 20-22. "And there were certain Greeks." Born Gentiles of the Greek race. "Among them that came up to worship at the feast." This shows that though Greeks by birth they had been admitted to Judaism.

21. "The same came therefore to Philip." Philip and Andrew are Greek names and the only ones among the disciples. "And desired him." Asked him, expressed a wish. "Sir we would see Jesus." Not merely to look at him, but to have private converse with him.

22. "Philip cometh and telleth Andrew." Who belonged to the same city, Bethsaida.—John 1: 44. "Andrew and Philip tell Jesus." Who was probably in the court of the women as the treasury was there into which the widow cast her mite. He would have to go into the court of the Gentiles to meet the strangers.

II. The Way Into the Kingdom.—Vers. 23-26. "And Jesus answered them." The disciples and Greeks, in the presence of the multitude. "The hour." The time, the era. "That the Son of man should be glorified." By taking his place on the right hand of God; by the setting up of his kingdom.

24. "Verily, verily." Words emphasizing a great truth. "Except a corn," a grain, "of wheat fall into the ground, and die," etc. It dies in giving birth to the plant that comes from it. "Its death, then is the true life."—Sadler. We are the heirs of Christ's death.

25. "He that loveth." Places first in his affections. "His life." The word often translated soul. "Shall lose it." Lose all that makes life worth living: the character, the blessedness that gives the soul its value. "And he that hateth his life" Sacrifices those outward things which worldly men seek,—riches, honor, power. "Shall keep it unto life eternal." The loss is temporal the gain infinite.

26. "If any man serve me, let him follow me." Let him act out the above principle. "And where I am." In character, glory, in his kingdom, on earth and in heaven. "There shall also my servant be." There is no other way to where Christ is. "Him will my Father honor." As he honors Christ.

III. The Truth Confirmed by a Voice from Heaven.—Vers. 27-30. "Now is my soul troubled." There is a real shrinking from the darkness of death which is at hand. "What shall I say? Father keep me from this hour." There was a real struggle between his earthly life and his spiritual consciousness. "For this cause." To fulfill the duties and bear the agonies. "Came I unto this hour."

28. Therefore, he will say something entirely different, even, "Father glorify thy name." Not my will, but thine, be done. "Then came there a voice from heaven." The words of which were understood by others than Jesus. "I have both glorified it and will glorify it again." The prayer and the promise are both for us.—Abbott.

30. "Said that it thundered; others said, An angel spoke to him." The meaning was only understood by the people according to their spiritual intelligence.

30. "This voice came not because of me." Not to strengthen or confirm me. "For your sakes." To give you indubitable proof that I am the Messiah.

IV. The Decisive Hour Has Come.—Ver. 31. "Now," "the hour" of ver. 23. "Is the judgment of this world." Greek "cuisis." "Now shall the prince of this world." This title was the Rabbinic title of Satan. "Be cast out." His empire shall come to an end.

V. The Means of Triumph.—Vers. 32-34. "And I, if I be lifted up." Upon the cross. "Will draw all men unto me." Or towards me. "All men." Not merely all nations but all men.

31. "This he said." Explains what Jesus meant by being "lifted up."

32. "We have heard out of the law." The Old Testament. "That Christ abideth forever." They expected the Messiah to free them from Roman rule and set up a kingdom that should never end. "How sayest thou, The Son of man must be lifted up?" How do you reconcile what you have said with these prophecies? "Who is this Son of man?" We have nothing to do with the kind of Son of man you say you are.

VI. An Exhortation; Walk in the Light.—Vers. 35, 36. "Then Jesus said." He gives them a solemn warning. "Yet a little while is the light with you." It was not yet too late, but it soon would be.

36. "While ye have light, believe in the light." Accept it as God given and act accordingly. "That ye may." Rev. Ver., "that ye may become sons of light," implying growth. "Jesus departed." This was the farewell of Jesus to Israel.

NAMES IN TYPE.

John Penn, who has been elected to the British Parliament is a descendant of the great William Penn.

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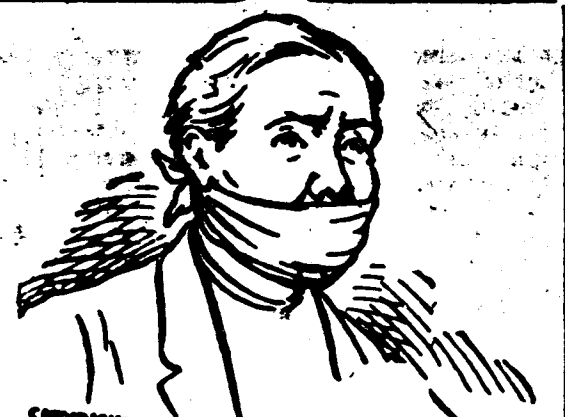
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## Heard to Plutarch.

The Reverend Doctor Thinks Our Correspondent a "Mud-slinger."

Rev. W. D. Heard, in Christian Recorder:

Plutarch in the Detroit Plaindealer, is on footing with that class of correspondents who are appropriately designated "mud slingers."

When the name is concealed, as in the above case, it is mostly to strike indiscriminately at any and all who do not walk on the line marked out by such "mud slingers." The innocent and guilty are smirched by these articles. This class of correspondents are not helpful to any journal that has a reputation for truthfulness.

Everything sensational is poured out until every column of the paper is putrefaction.

Inconsistency is a characteristic that is apparent in every article. Men are praised or condemned as "mud slinger" is suited by them, whether innocent or guilty. These "mud slingers" cannot reform—if that be their object—for they have no character nor standing among reformers.

Let Plutarch read the files of the Plaindealer, and see how consistent he has been.

## Plutarch to Heard.

Our Correspondent Counts and Returns the Compliment.

In the Christian Recorder of Sept. 24th, there appeared an editorial signed "Heard." Just what business any person named "Heard" has to speak through the editorial columns of a church organ having an appointed editor is not clear. We presume that in the editor's absence Rev. Mr. Heard was called upon to officiate, and that Dr. Lee did so feeling that the confidence reposed would not be abused. Whether Dr. Lee will regard the editorial referred to as an abuse of his trust upon the part of Heard depends upon how much he knows concerning Heard's motives. We have no reflection to make upon Dr. Lee, who is a consistent Christian and a cultured gentleman.

We do condemn Heard's vulgar display of spite, and pity his puerile weakness.

The long and short of the whole matter is this: Mr. Heard is mad as a March hare because Plutarch pointed out the unfitness of said Heard to wear the degree of D. D. Plutarch did not say that Heard obtained it by bribery, but ranked him with those who have obtained degrees by reason of other means than pre-eminent fitness.

Heard can rage and blow all he desires, yet the facts remain that he is not a Hebrew, a Latin or a Greek scholar, that he gives no evidence in his utterances of possessing the slightest critical knowledge of theology as a science, and that neither his appearance or manners give any indication of a thoughtful, cultivated, and well-stored mind.

His head is not shaped to hold the machinery for profound thinking; he is essentially an alert man of affairs, and not a thinker.

He is so egotistical, pompous and little that he grates on sensitive nerves whenever he bolts into view. I have never read or heard of his successfully advocating any positive measure in a convention or conference, but have heard that he is successful only as a leader of opposition to measures that do not accord with certain prejudiced notions. He can beat any man of his inches in objecting, and appealing to prejudices for support. His editorial is a very fair sample of his spirit, although the language in which it is uttered does not sound like his own.

"Plutarch."

## RAILWAY PORTERS' UNION.

The Railway Porters' Union was organized June 7th, 1890, and incorporated June 15th, 1891, in the city of Montreal, Canada, and is now in a thriving and progressive condition, comprising a number of the oldest and most experienced sleeping car porters in America. We have a membership of 45. The Union had a special invitation from the Trades and Labor Council to participate in a parade and picnic on Labor Day. We employed the City Band of Detroit to furnish us music on this occasion, and are proud to say they gave every satisfaction. Comprising the different organizations too numerous to mention, there were forty thousand men in line. This feature of parade was a novel success in this city. As we turned out to a man we were well received and enthusiastically cheered along the route. On the evening of the 7th we were hospitably banquetted by His Honor, Mayor James McShane, at his residence, and after the Mayor's cheerful address, although diminutive in numbers, we felt strong at heart, and confident of success in the future. We went from the Mayor's residence to our city assembly rooms, and tripped the light fantastic toe till the wee, sma' hours brought us to a close.

B. P. L.

## Delights of Africa.

A Missionary Who Has Had Enough of the Sunny Clime.

Atlanta Constitution: One of the most intelligent, influential, and respected colored citizens in Georgia, is Floyd Snelson, of Waycross. He has figured prominently in politics, has been a preacher of the Gospel, and is now superintendent of the colored free schools of Waycross.

In 1877 he was sent to Africa as General Agent of the American Missionary Association. Upon this latter subject he was seen and asked as to his opinion of that country. He said:

"On the 24th of September, 1877, we sailed from New York and reached Freetown, Sierra Leone, on the 19th of October. We remained about one year, and visited Mendi, Souai, Gallinas and Liberia.

"While there we engaged in saw-mill work and farming. We employed a large number of natives at a very small figure to do the hard work. Corcoran, bye and bye are the principal woods used. The income

from this industry is very small, there being no means of exporting the lumber. Cotton is grown successfully, the stalk continuing to grow higher and higher every year until it gets out of reach, when it is cut down and planted over again. Orange and coffee farms can also be managed successfully. Potatoes and peanuts grow well. Corn cannot be successfully cultivated. The country is rich in mineral resources, but no means of developing."

"Would you advise the colored people to go to Africa?"

"I would not, as labor is in abundance, and can be had at a very small rate."

"What are the wages of a common laborer?"

"The average price paid for monthly labor is a pound, of \$5, out of which they bear all expenses. The natives live at this rate because they use the native products, which cost very little, while the American laborer has to use American productions which cost a great deal more."

"What are the costs of groceries out there—American productions?"

"White bacon sells for a shilling or 24 cents, per pound the year around; hams from 36 to 50 cents, butter from 60 to 75 cents, and lard for 25 cents per pound; flour \$15 per barrel, and other American products at corresponding prices."

"What is the nature of the work a common laborer has to perform?"

"The nature of the work is such that they could not stand it. The principal work is propelling boats and carting the palm production. This work is continued night and day by the natives."

"How about storms and sickness?"

"Through the greater part of the year storms prevail without any cessation. During the acclimating season most of them have to pass through severe sufferings from the African fevers, from which few, comparatively speaking, ever escape death, unless they are able to secure special medical attention."

"What do the physicians charge for special attention?"

"A guinea or \$5 per visit, cash down without any exceptions."

"What did it cost you to go to Africa?"

"The passage alone from New York by sailing boat direct, \$100; by steamer, from \$150 to \$300. There are many other inconveniences there with which our people are in no way acquainted, that are calculated to render their lives anything but pleasant."

## MILWAUKEE NEWS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 28.—Society circles are very quiet in the city at present, owing to the excessive hot weather. The "Pound" given at the St. Mark's A. M. E. church last Tuesday evening was an unqualified success. Great credit is due Mrs. H. H. Bland, whose efforts carried it through.

Milwaukee has been aroused to a very high pitch of enthusiasm in base ball matters since its club has become a member of the American Association. The boys are playing great ball, and Manager Cushman has a club of ball players of which he may well be proud. Apropos to this subject, the city is far behind the times in the way of street car accommodations for patrons of the ball games. The Hines line particularly is slow. After having waited in the close neighborhood of twenty minutes on the corner for a car that will take you to the game, you are carried there at such a slow rate of speed you are tempted to get out and walk. Any able-bodied man can walk faster than the cars go. When at last you have reached the end of the road and within a long block the game is called, unless you started an hour before the time for calling the game. The other car lines are not much better, having but few cars running to the games, and it is a matter of derision and complaint to all strangers who come to the city and desire to see a game of ball.

Secret societies are on a little boom here now, the recent organization of a lodge of Knights of Pythias having been the cause of it. The lodge is known as the Cream City lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias. It is in a flourishing condition, and is adding new members at every meeting.

The Widow's Son Lodge, No. 25, A. F. and A. M., is also making itself felt. The lodge is in a good financial condition, with money in the treasury, and it is as good a lodge as is in this jurisdiction.

We would advise all visitors to the city, and all those of our citizens who have not done so, to visit the Pabst brewery. It is one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world, and none should fail to visit it. You may be sure of a cordial reception. It is open at all hours to visitors.

Mrs. James Stewart, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Page, in Toledo, O., has returned to this city.

The choir of the St. Mark's A. M. E. church is very good. It is, however, quite weak through the lack of male voices, as they have not any at present. They require a bass and tenor singer to help the ladies out. The choir at present is composed of Misses Hughes and Adkins, Mrs. Julia Bell and Mrs. C. Hunt. We hope some of our young men, Mr. Trevan and some good bass singer, will volunteer their services.

J. B. B.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 29.—The Michigan and Ontario Zion African Methodist conference closed to-day with the announcement of the following appointments: Ontario District—J. B. Alexander, presiding elder and pastor of the Chatham station and Windsor and Puce charges; James Fisher, Colchester circuit; Albert Wilson, Buxton and Shady Grove; J. H. Smith, Hamilton mission. Michigan District—Rev. P. H. Williams, presiding elder and pastor of Zion church, Grand Rapids; M. V. Lawrence, assisted by Joseph Lightfoot, Detroit; Charles Mortimer, Mecosta circuit; Thomas Moody, Fond du Lac, Wis.; and Fox Lake; Henry Brown, Ypsilanti; Mrs. M. C. Brown, Allegan and Muskegon. The Baraboo, Wis., charge remains to be supplied.

Mr. Wallace Bolden and Miss Jessie Turner, of Cleveland, were married Thursday of last week. The wedding was a quiet one, only relatives and immediate friends being present.

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Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Railway, Traffic Manager Office, Detroit, Sept. 26, 1891. Unveiling of the Grant monument at Chicago, Oct. 7. For the unveiling of the Grant monument, at Chicago, the D. G. H. & M. Ry. will, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, sell tickets to Chicago and return at single fare for round trip. Tickets valid to return on all trains of the 8th.

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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, 1893, 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.

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To any one who will secure a club of 80 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.

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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 L. Garland Penn given as premiums. Send stamp for instructions, sample copies, etc.

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