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WHOLE NO. 437.

OUR CANADIAN COUSINS

A Vigorous Defense of the Dominion's Greatness and Prosperity.

A FAR NORTH CHAMPION.

Statistics to Prove That Canada Has Kept Up With the Progression—A Bright Outlook.

Kamloops, B. C., Sept. 29.—We have once more made up our mind to put withstanding our silence we have not in an appearance after a long silence. Please accept our assurance that, not in any sense been lukewarm in the interest we have heretofore taken in the affairs of our people in the United States; and less so in your esteemed journal. But living as we are, in a comparatively remote section of this province, so far as our people are concerned and in a manner removed as it were, from the scene of society life, we have had but little interest to communicate to your valuable columns.

We take pleasure in stating that the Plaindealer has never in the past six years failed to put in its weekly appearance. In it we read the current issues immediately affecting our people, and the various shades of mind and opinions thereon, numbers of which were of such a nature and character as to forbid outside intrusion. Yet, there has appeared from time to time subject matter upon which we can, without treading on any one's corns, comment. Notable among them is the question of the advisability of a separate space for the exhibits of the colored exhibit at the coming Chicago World's Fair. The coming of this exhibition has been a leading light, it will only be necessary for us to repeat what we have said on various occasions, both through your columns, and the columns of other journals that "all separate institutions of a public nature must be discontinued in every shape and by every legal means in our power." We come next to that able and powerful address of the Honorable Fred Douglass, before the members of Bethel Literary and Historical Association, on the race, and other problems. It is certainly not reasonable to expect that after that masterly effort there will be any more problem for the Negro of the United States to solve. Next we find over the signature of Mr. T. J. Calloway, an interesting description of the Atlanta school facilities headed the "Athens of the South." It gives us great pleasure to read of such institutions as those described by him, as they are certainly our ideal of education. We thoroughly believe in educating the entire man, and have always advocated that system of education which is calculated to create useful and enlightened citizens. We claim that the system of education best suited for the present age is that which will embrace both religious and mechanical instruction. It is highly essential that the coming generation should be brought up in the knowledge of God, the keystone of law-abiding, honorable citizens, and skilled labor in all the various walks of life. Upon these the greatness of every nation depends. Then we have followed the pruning knife of the veritable Plutarch, who seems to have taken up where Bazoov left off. Use it steadily, but gently, friend Plutarch. We were a little surprised to hear you say that there was not an institution of learning in all the land owned and managed by men of color.

Looking through your issue of the 4th inst., we find comments on Canada's disappointment in the results of the official count in the last census, not having reached her anticipated five millions, and mildly inviting us to accept the bait so recently urged by interested parties in the shape of unrestricted reciprocity. To your credit, it must be said, you were not so disguised as to use those deceptive words. You gave us plain reciprocity or annexation. On the latter we take a decided stand. Being zealous as to the enjoyment of manhood's estate, we claim on the record of the United States, in behalf of the few thousands of African descent in the American continent who have never been contaminated with, or who have had the courage to shake off from their shoulders that extra burden to the natural miseries of life which the laws of the United States have in a great measure created and fostered, for them and for us we ask peace on Canadian soil. We assert we have justifiable reasons to look upon your government institutions with the eye opposite to that of friendly when we consider the Negro race. Born as we were under a flag, the laws of which guarantee liberty of all lawful actions, and perfect freedom in life's pursuits and happiness and its enjoyments, laws which recognize her subjects as one class. In a land (Danish West Indies), where respectability, position, ability and merit, not color, grade. Since we became subject to Her Majesty, the Queen, we have found that her laws and usages are in perfect accord with the above. Viewing, then, the United States from this standpoint, we say, and emphatically so, that she

should first show to the world that she can and is governing well and rightly those who are now under her protection, the weak and the strong alike.

Then, and not until then, she may aspire to the spreading of her wings over a portion of a great nation, under whose laws the social and civil rights of every individual subject is guaranteed and respected. We say, without much fear of successful contradiction, that the misconceived idea of liberty in the States, or in other words, the practical interpretation of her usages give to the world, liberty, makes her weak in the government of her people. This is either a pertinent fact, or what we read weekly in the American and other Eastern papers of the treatment accorded men, women and children of color in the South, and in some cases in the North, irrespective of position or society standing, must be grossly incorrect and libelous. We know of no class legislation on this side of the line. Such a thing as an amendment to the constitution to secure civil recognition of Her Majesty's subjects was not even resorted to in the islands where in the days of darkness, humans were held in bondage, from the nature of the imperial laws the colonies could not exercise discriminating practices with their inhabitants.

All men are born free and equal in the eyes of the British law. Not in theory, but practically so. So, also, we are told reads a paragraph in the grand Republican constitution. But how different is its application. Another most dangerous practice permitted under the guise of liberty of franchise is the election of your judges, men who are supposed to give impartial decisions in their discharge of the duties of their offices, are of necessity elected by party feeling and vote; hence, it is natural to infer that a Democratic judge would have Democratic views and principles, and consequently is liable to administer or interpret the laws to suit, or in keeping with, his views. A Republican judge is also liable to act in the same manner. This being the case it is not at all surprising to us when we sometimes read of a conviction in one State of an offence for which another was acquitted in another State. Not so in Canada. A criminal offence in one place, when it is left to our judges to decide, is such in every other. Why? Because our judges are appointed, and our laws which are universal, are invariably administered with an even hand, without fear or favor. Their tenure of office does not depend on the ins and outs of political parties, nor do they cater favors for their retention of office. It is an indisputable fact that party vote does not always point to, nor select, men of integrity. In our opinion, judges should be placed above, in other words entirely removed from the suffrage of those with whom he is to measure out justice. Looking then, at the situation, and viewing it from the standpoint herein expressed, a repulsive feeling comes over us when we contemplate annexation. We are, nevertheless, prepared to admit that we admire to a certain degree the push and enterprise of the American people, more particularly the advancement of its colored population in literature and art, and take great interest in their achievements, notwithstanding their adverse and oppressive surroundings. Now we bow to the inevitable fact that the emigration to our shores from the older countries has been transitory, and that Canada finds herself to-day with very little more of a population than she had ten years ago. It is a well-known fact that the laboring classes in Europe have grown up with exaggerated ideas of the easy chances there are in the States to become wealthy, from the palmy days of California to the present. The rush then is to the United States. And the consequence is that to-day the labor market is to a great measure overstocked in the cities of the United States. There are even large numbers of Canadian born who have sought their fortune in the States. Not long since we read of a petition from a settlement of Canadians in one of the flourishing territories of the Union to the government at Ottawa for a grant to enable them to return to Canadian soil. We are satisfied that large numbers would migrate from the United States if they had the means of doing so, or if they knew the chances there are open for them on Canadian soil.

Let us be understood, Mr. Editor, as not looking to annexation with favor. We affirm that there is not, nor were there ever any objections to a fair and equitable commercial treaty with the United States; but annexation should, and must be, left out of the agreement. We, on our part, say govern well that which you have in hand. Show to the world that your State laws are in harmony with your grand Republican constitution, from which is given the guarantee and safeguard to life and property; and that it encircles and shields her citizens with parental vigilance. We have here admitted that our population has not shown any great numerical increase, but let us see if we have not advanced greatly in some other important directions. As our economic policy has been touched upon, we quote below statistical proof of the wonderful progress of the Dominion of Canada since 1879, the year of our National policy. We will then be in a better position to judge whether or not the economic policy is best adapted to our interests. These figures are furnished the government by our mining, banking and insurance companies; likewise railways and manufacturing managers. Are epitomized in the statistical year-book of Canada by the Dominion sta-

(Continued on page four.)

PROSPECTIVE BISHOPS.

A Candidate Who is the Representative of the People.

REV. WM. D. JOHNSON.

Possesses a High Ideal and Well Adapted to Help Ordinary People Up to It.

A famous Grecian advised those who sought advancement at court to associate themselves with the fortunate, and to shun the company of the unfortunate. To the honest mind such a course appears base and ignoble, and yet there are many who win their way into the favor of upright men by the crafty pursuit of just such a policy. If any reader will recall his past observations he will be surprised to note the great number of illustrations of this practice that come to mind.

There are few, very few, who reach high position by the sole force of merit. The most common practice of A.



REV. WM. DECKER JOHNSON.

M. E. ministers who seek preferment is to flatter the influential, and thus by degrees creep upward. Sometimes they make the mistake of irritating the lowly, and are seized by the heel and pulled back to the ground floor. It is worthy of notice that those men who are drawn up to high station by friends already there are seldom very secure in their position, or useful in their labors.

The most efficient men in exalted offices are the ones who are pushed forward and upward by those beneath them. When the people have exalted a man they ever afterward look up to him with love and reverence, because he is to their minds the representative of themselves.

The subject of our sketch, the Rev. Wm. Decker Johnson, D. D., is the people's candidate for bishop. From Nova Scotia to Texas, from California to the West Indies, the people want Johnson, but certain powerful ones already on top don't want him there, and shout down their sentiments in no uncertain tones.

The only recognition Mr. Johnson has received from the connection is his election to the office of secretary of the Board of Education. This office is shorn of all authority, and robbed of its designed functions by the more strongly backed officers of district secretaries. The general secretary has, therefore, no earthly way to distinguish himself in office except by soliciting donations or obtaining bequests for the schools. During his first term of service the Rev. Mr. Johnson failed to catch the idea, and came up to general conference with but little to show for his stewardship. The railroading of his person and hopes to the rear was planned and begun with a degree of earnestness and alacrity that set the honored subject of our sketch to weeping. This was enough to arouse to action his host of friends in the pews who, amidst thunders of applause, re-elected him. Four years more have passed, and brother "Decker" must again come to the front with his record of service.

He has not been idle, but with remarkable keenness has travelled over the connection from Minnesota to Texas, from New England to the wild and woolly West. He has done all that his office called upon him to do, and that too with a fulness of success that assures the welcome words, "well done." Whether the "come up higher" will be added is a question; but that a multitude from among the people will shout "go up higher," is certain.

Johnson is solid with the folks, and is sure of getting as high as their efforts can put them. Why should he be made a bishop? He is in no sense a great pioneer with a record of having won thousands to the church, nor are the money and property he has brought into the connection much beyond that which results from the labors of the average man. He is not distinguished by great deeds nor great industry. Dr. B. F. Lee worked his way through college,

Dr. W. B. Johnson was supported at school by the Hon. Mr. Dodge. Dr. J. A. Handy has built a multitude of churches, and won hundreds of converts; Dr. W. B. Johnson has no unusual record as a pastor. Then why should he be chosen as bishop?

The answer is brief and pointed: Because he is the friend and representative of the people. He is the idol of every preacher who knows him, the champion of every middle-aged and elderly minister of average ability with whom he has come in close contact. No man in the church understands the Negro better than does "Decker." Most of our highly educated men have little patience with the blunders and errors of the ignorant, but "Decker" knows just how to take hold of a poor fellow that has stumbled while trying to go forward, and start him off again with surer step and lighter heart.

No man of the race has a higher ideal of what should be than the Rev. Mr. Johnson, nor is there a man of the race better adapted to help the ordinary people to attain a high degree of development.

Bishop Tanner is irritated when congregations shout boisterously; Dr. Johnson is as well aware of the impropriety, but knowing the people better, drops them a hint and goes on. Almost all of our truly educated men deplore the promiscuous manner in which degrees are conferred by the schools; none better than Johnson, know the value of a degree, yet he advocates the very course that is practiced. In short, the difference between him and most other highly cultured men is this: He falls in line with the condition of affairs from philosophical reasons; others fall in because it is policy.

Johnson believes in bestowing attention and care upon the most lowly; other men confine their efforts to the more promising. Most of the distinguished men who visit the annual conferences consort only with the leading spirits, or else hold themselves aloof from all; Johnson gets out on the back steps among a crowd of ordinaries, and talks philosophy, theology, church history or politics, until each and every one of his hearers has become possessed with a reverence for, and desire of, learning never before experienced.

Most big men think about their dignity; Johnson forgets that, and thinks about the people. There is no "put-on" about him; he is simple, honest and earnest. He feels that the calling of his life is to work with and for his race, and he does it. He does not regard an office as a chariot to ride in, but as a commission to work.

The writer has many times been at issue with Dr. Johnson upon questions and measures, and holds a vastly different opinion as to what is right and expedient, but, like all others who think over the matter, does not fail to see the good and admirable qualities of this strange but noble man.

At the various commencement exercises held by our colleges the big guns among the visitors seek and obtain homes with distinguished local personages; but Dr. Johnson lodges with the lowly, and is frequently seen in company with the most humble. An ordinary fellow only gets a hand-shake and a "good morning," from most of the great men, but Johnson will sit down upon a woodpile and talk with him for half a day if he listens well, and acts like he wants to learn.

No one can fail to see why the people and the average preacher want such a man among the bishops. They feel that such a bishop would always look out for their interests, and sympathize with their needs. The most of the bishops are far beyond the reach of the average person; Dr. Johnson would not be. Were he a bishop he might not incite so great a number to the attainment of high scholarship as would others, but he would encourage a great many more to the acquirement of ordinary education.

Dr. Lee would be a link between us and the stars, but Dr. Johnson would be a link that reaches down to the humblest person. We need and want both links.

There is no finer intellect in the church than that of Dr. Johnson, there are few greater students, and there are no truer representatives of the mass.

SOUTH BEND NEWS.

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 12.—Mr. Solomon Mitchell and wife have gone to Chicago.

Mr. "Billie" Huston, of Elkhart, was here last week, shaking hands with friends.

Mrs. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. Clint Newsom, of Chain Lake, visited relatives here last week.

Mr. Wm. Sneed and Mrs. Millie Martin are ill.

Mount Zion Baptist church was successfully moved to the new site on North Birdsall street last week. It will be dedicated the fourth Sunday in October.

New residents are constantly coming to South Bend. Mr. and Mrs. Winborn, of Kokomo, are recent newcomers.

Burtor Stewart leaves to-morrow for Chicago and other points in Illinois.

The young men of the city gave a pound party for the Rev. E. D. Smith and wife, last Saturday evening. The recipients highly appreciated the generous supply of gifts, and return thanks to the donors.

Mr. and Mrs. Churchman will give a birthday party Oct. 17, in honor of their daughter, Cora's 15th birthday.

Miss Letta Taylor, after a three weeks' visit with her parents, returned to her home in Burlington, Iowa, Saturday.

SOUTHERN OPPORTUNITY

Afro-Americans Are Given Greater Chances in the Trades.

"CONSTANTIA" OBSERVES.

And What He Finds He Writes About.—A Northern Correspondent's Southern Impressions.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 8.—One thing is very apparent in the South, and that is that the Afro-American is given a greater opportunity to earn a living at the various trades than he is given at the North. Northern white men look on the Afro-American workman in the South with astonishment, because it seems unnatural to a Northern white man to see an Afro-American engaging in anything else than waiter, porter, or seeking some political office.

Another thing is very clearly demonstrated to any ordinary observer, and that is the white man of the South does not like to work. In passing along Piedmont avenue in this city I observed Afro-American brick masons, carpenters, helpers and bosses, putting up large brick buildings. No white man was visible. This condition exists all over the South. Just before the train reached Atlanta, it stopped at a small town, Acworth by name. Here, at 2:30 p. m., I observed four able-bodied white men shooting marbles in the main street. Near them I observed colored men getting cotton and other country produce. Every colored man appeared to be busy, while the white men were either playing marbles, or whittling a stick. If the colored man keeps up this industry for fifty years, and saves the fruits thereof, he will not only be a power unto himself, but will positively rule the white man, provided he acquires knowledge in proportion to his wealth. Without knowledge, the white man will play all kinds of games while the colored man is willing to make the white man rich. Solomon said many years ago that knowledge is power, and it holds good to-day. Colored men putting up the foundation for Henry W. Grady's statue! What strange things do occur in this land of caste. Mr. Grady said the Negro was inferior to the white man, but they are plainly showing that if they had the education equal to their white brothers in the South, a revolution would soon take place there, or the colored man would be accorded his just representation in the government, county, city and state. It might turn out to be a peaceful one, because when steel meets steel, then comes the tug of war. If the colored man will just save, and judiciously invest his money and educate his children, in a few years there will be a change for the better. Taxation without representation is not only unjust, but is radically wrong. I have never seen so many colored people in Uncle Sam's service before, anywhere in my travels, as there are in the post-office in Atlanta. Our brothers are strictly "in" there. I presume, though, as the whites deny them representation in the city, county and state governments, they have decided to push the whites to the wall in the only place in Georgia they have got a fair chance. Good for Postmaster Buck, because credit is certainly due him for doing the right thing.

With proper leadership and complete union the colored people in Georgia could accomplish great things, but unfortunately there are no followers, and thus nothing is done. They have not a single colored policeman in Atlanta, when they are entitled to ten. Their wishes are not consulted nor considered at all when it comes to state officers. Mr. S. T. Steele will represent the Plaindealer in Atlanta, and also give all news of interest to those that favor him with their subscription. Lawyer S. T. Hutchins will correspond from Chattanooga, Tenn., and Mr. Walter Brown will do the soliciting in the interest of the Plaindealer. There are many things that could be well said about the people of Chattanooga and Atlanta, but I will leave it to those on the grounds, and who are better acquainted than I. "Constantia."

PAWTUCKET EVENTS.

Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 12.—A drunk man who was creating a disturbance near the gas works, was arrested this morning, and taken to the police station in an express wagon.

The ring of the coal shovels are heard at the doors.

A lecture will be delivered in the Music Hall to-morrow afternoon, at 2:30, by Rev. E. G. Wesley, of Providence. His subject is "The origin and aims of Romanism."

Mr. David J. White is the Republican nominee for mayor of this city. Mr. James Washington is on the sick list.

The Star troupe of Attleboro, will render one of the finest concerts ever given in this city, for the benefit of the "Colored Mission." It will consist of dumb-bell exercises, solos, duets, recitations, readings, dialogues and tableaux. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served. F. R. G.

Additional Chicago News.

For additional Chicago news, see eighth page. Mr. Will Anderson intends paying a visit to Detroit in the near future. Will says he is favorably impressed with Detroit. Wonder if Will does not mean one of the Detroit young ladies. Will Cowan was in St. Louis recently, supposedly attending the Velled Prophets. Say, Will, did you manage to fix up that little love affair that "Rambler" in the Conservator recently accused you of? Mrs. Maria Holmes, mother of Mrs. J. C. Plummer and J. Q. Davis, was in the city last week en route to New York. Miss Martha Taylor, of London, Ont., is visiting relatives and friends in Evanston. Officer John Ender, whose sister died last week, returned Tuesday morning from Lexington, Ky., to which place he had taken the remains to be interred in the family lot. Officer William Jones paid his wife a visit in Bloomington, Ill., last week. Their many friends will be pleased to learn that she is rapidly convalescing from the serious illness which has kept her confined to the house the past year. Miss Emma Grimes, of Urbana, O., is the guest of Mrs. Sarah Munley, 2438 Dearborn street. Miss Emma Hickman returned to Memphis this week, after a very pleasant visit in this city. There are tears in two pair of eyes on this event. Wonder who will be the favorite next year. The second ball of the Ninth Battalion Infantry drum and bugle corps was held Thursday evening at Central hall, corner of Wabash ave. and Twenty-second street. An enjoyable time was spent by all present. Mrs. Sarah Leonard, of London, Ont., mother of Harry Leonard, returned to her home Tuesday evening, after a very pleasant visit in this city. "Doc" Fleming, of Joliet, Ill., was in the city the past week. Mr. D. Mackay father of Mr. Mackay, proprietor of the Detroit Evening Sun, passed through the city Tuesday, en route home after six weeks' travel, recuperating after his recent illness. He paid the Plaindealer correspondent here a very pleasant social call. One of our exchanges writes of a peculiar and strangely curious fact, as follows: "Curious as it may sound there is every reason to expect that many lives will be lost through the suicidal mania, a veritable epidemic, which has been probably ushered in by the deaths of two prominent men." The writer mentions the names of Balmaceda and Boulanger. Whether these men exerted any influence or not certain it is that there has been more suicides among Afro-Americans this year than has ever been known among the race before. We hope with the above-mentioned writer that we may be delivered from this epidemic, if such it is. McVicker's—It was decided to give "Cleopatra" every evening this week, as the demand to see Mme. Bernhardt has been very general, and the advance sale was unprecedented. "Cleopatra" was also performed at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Chicago Opera House—W. H. Crane began an engagement Monday evening in Lloyd and Rosenthal's comedy, "The Senator." Mr. Crane has had very substantial success with this play, which gives him a congenial and effective character. Few comedians have a more extensive following in Chicago, and the piece was well liked on the occasion of its three weeks' engagement here last season. Hooley's—The principal offering of Miss Vokes and her players for this week, is "The Tinted Venus," which has not been given here in six years, and may be regarded as a novelty when compared to such familiar pieces as those in last week's bill. Anstey's clever story has been neatly dramatized, and the farce is one that is well adapted to the company. Columbia—James T. Powers and his farce comedy, "A Straight Tip," began an engagement at the Columbia this week. Chicago theater-goers have become tolerably familiar with "A Straight Tip" and with Mr. Powers; but, for the present season, it is claimed that certain novelties have been added. Grand Opera House—At the Grand Opera House the original "Two Old Cronies" is being presented for one week only. This is the first appearance in Chicago this season of the company. Mr. Frank M. Wills, who was the original Professor in the first production of the piece, heads the list, and is supported by a strong company, including Miss Blanche Chapman and a number of other well-known people. Havlin's—Bartley Campbell's familiar melodrama, "The White Slave," is the attraction at Havlin's this week. The popularity of Mr. Campbell's plays seems to be long enduring. "The White Slave" will be presented with new scenery and, it is claimed, an efficient cast. Clark Street Theater—"The Mountain King," a drama of life among the moonshiners of Tennessee, is the offering made to the patrons of this popular North Side theater this week. Mr. J. H. Wallick, who plays the King, has been seen here frequently in the same part. The Windsor—"A Mountain Wall" is at the Windsor this week, and is drawing great crowds each night. Next week a Pearl of Pekin will be seen at this house. This is the prettiest and most elaborately costumed opera that has ever been produced.

Miss Hannah Lewis, of Manchester, has come to spend several weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. Manuel. On the 10th inst., about 150 citizens of Paw Paw were at the depot waiting for the train to go to Cumberland, to attend the Barnum and Bailey circus. The train was four hours late, so they got in the city time enough to see the showmen taking down the tents. Friday the 10th, several young ladies gave a progressive croquet party in the grove beyond Brow's addition. Every one that attended say they had an elegant time. John Powell, who has been visiting Johnstown, Pittsburg and Youngstown, Ohio, has returned home, and is confined to the house with symptoms of the typhoid fever. R. F.

IT DIDN'T HELP HIM.
A Revolver Lay Near But Afforded No Assistance.
"One day last winter I landed at a little Spanish port on the Mediterranean to commence an overland journey to Madrid. My sole traveling companion was a young fellow from Galveston, Tex., who had been studying in Rome for a couple of years. Neither of us knew very much about Spain or Spanish ways. The customs officer confiscated my friend's revolver. In the bottom of my grip was a Smith & Wesson of the latest pattern—a beautiful weapon which I prized very highly because it was the gift of a Montana acquaintance. I determined to save it if possible, and succeeded by picking it up in the folds of a light coat and holding the garment carelessly thrown over my arm while the remainder of the baggage was inspected." "At the little inn where we stopped for lunch before continuing our journey I made considerable sport over the confiscation of my companion's revolver and explained how I smuggled in my own. When we left the place and began our long stage journey my weapon still was in a pocket of my duster which I threw upon the seat beside me. An old Frenchman joined us at this point and we three made up a very jolly little traveling party. About sunset as the coach was passing through a stretch of woodland our hilarity was suddenly interrupted. The coach stopped, the door was roughly thrown open, the muzzle of a gun was thrust inside of the vehicle, and we were gruffly commanded in Spanish to 'pile out.' We obeyed without a word and with considerable alacrity, too. A moment later we three were standing in a row with our hands above our heads. Our baggage was tumbled out and the coachman was ordered to drive on. He mounted the box and soon drove out of our sight, disappearing in the woods a short distance ahead of us. Two villainous-looking thugs went through our baggage while a third kept us covered with a gun. Then they searched us, and I said a good, large, round word in English as I saw my watch and chain pass out of my possession, joining the Frenchman's timepiece and a well-filled pocket-book which the Texan had indiscreetly carried with him. "The booty was turned over to one of the gang, who carried it into the woods. A few minutes later the coach came back, our remaining baggage was tumbled into it, we followed our luggage, the door was slammed shut, and the journey was resumed. "The whole performance was so sudden, so unexpected, that I was fairly stunned. Up to that moment the idea of making any resistance or defence had not entered my mind. Then I thought of my revolver and wondered how I happened to miss it just when I needed it most. There it lay in my duster pocket just where I had thrown it."—Chicago Mail.

THE GIRL WHO TEACHES.
She Ought to Be a Paragon, but She Very Often Is Not.
Sound health is a prime necessity for any worker in the world, no matter what the line of work may be, but it becomes of the greatest importance if the work is to be carried on in the school room, writes Caroline B. Le Row in the Ladies' Home Journal. There not only the physical, but the nervous and mental forces are taxed to their utmost. The young graduate has hitherto gone to school to sit comfortably at her desk; to stand occasionally for recitations; to use her voice but little; to have constant variety in her work; to enjoy her recess with perfect freedom and in congenial companionship. As a teacher she goes to school to stand upon her feet all day long, to use her voice incessantly, perhaps, too, in a large room filled with the tumult of the street; to keep noisy, and very likely, rebellious and disobedient children not only quiet, but interested, and to spend the recess in care of them in the halls and the yard. Besides this she is to stimulate their brains, and a certain amount of time—usually prescribed by a board of education, the members of which know little of the capacity and possibilities of the youthful mind—is allotted her, in which she must, somehow or other, succeed in teaching them a certain number of facts—no allowance being made for the slowness, stupidity or disorder, which increases the friction of the work and delays the doing. No matter how complete the education, or how enthusiastic the spirit, the power for physical endurance is absolutely necessary.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON 'IV.—OCT. 25.—CHRIST COMFORTING HIS DISCIPLES.

Golden Text: I Will Pray the Father, and He Shall Give You Another Comforter That He May Abide With You Forever—John 14: 1-3, 15-27.

I. Comfort Through Faith.—Ver. 1. "Let not your heart be troubled." Jesus saw that his disciples were troubled by the foretold fall of another, by the number and hatred of their enemies, by the knowledge that their Master would soon be taken away, by their disappointment that the kingdom of God was not set up in the open and glorious way they expected, and by their dread of an unknown future. "Ye believe in God, believe also in me." Faith in Jesus is the only medicine of a troubled heart. The disciples of course believed in God and in Jesus; but they needed a firmer hold on the hand of God as they walked through the terrible darkness just before them. II. Comfort from the Assurance of a Heavenly Home.—Vers. 2, 3, 23. "In my Father's house." Both a place and a state; the whole kingdom of God as realized in heaven. "In my Father's house are many mansions." This does not mean many separate houses, but the image is of separate rooms in one great house. The idea here is plenty of room in the Father's house for all his children. "If it were not so I would have told you." If our separation was to be an eternal one, I would have forewarned you, I would not have waited until this last minute to declare it unto you.—Godet. "I go to prepare a place for you." There is prepared a place not merely for all, but for you, a personal preparation in glory for each child, as by grace in each child.—Abbott. Heaven is a prepared place for a prepared people.—Van Doren. 3. "And if," or since, "I will come again and," the effect will be to, "receive you unto myself." This coming is his return to the earthly living by his resurrection; the beginning of his kingdom on the day of Pentecost when he came through the outpouring of the Holy Spirit; the day of our death when Christ comes to take our souls to his own home; the final coming of Christ when all his people will be received unto himself in the glorious manifestation of his kingdom. "There where I am, ye may be also." Jesus assures them that their separation is but for a little time. III. Comfort from the Promise of the Comforter.—Vers. 15-17. 15. "If ye love me, keep my commandments." The test and proof of love is in obedience to the teachings of the Master. 16. "And I will pray the Father," in behalf of those who prove their love. "And he shall give you another Comforter." The Holy Spirit was to take His place. 17. "Even the spirit of truth." The Holy Spirit does his work in the hearts of men by means of truth. "There is no such thing as false truth." "Whom the world cannot receive." Because they shut their hearts to him; they will not do his will. "Because it seeth him not." Does not really believe he exists. "But ye know him; for he dwelleth with you." He has been working in your hearts all these years. "And shall be in you," indicating the progressive development of the Christian life. IV. Comfort from the Abiding Presence and Love of Jesus.—Vers. 18-21. 18. "I will not leave you comfortless." Literally orphans. "I will come to you." Lest they should think the spirit was exclusively to take his place. 19. "The world seeth me no more." At his resurrection Jesus did not appear to the world. "But ye see me," in his spiritual presence. "Because I live, ye shall live also." Jesus is the source of all life. 20. "At that day." The day when he comes. "Ye shall know." They had very little knowledge of Jesus while in his bodily presence. "That I am the Father." One with him in essence, power and glory. "Ye in me, I in you." Ye sharing my purposes, I strengthening your hope. 21. "He that hath my commandments" has received them into his heart in their spirit. "And keepeth them, he it is that loveth me." See ver. 15. "He that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him." Every disciple may thus become a "beloved disciple." "And will manifest myself to him." Show him clearly his nature, his love, and his personal spiritual presence. 22. "Judas saith . . . not Iscariot." Jude, the writer of the epistle and brother of James. "How is it," etc. This is a natural question if Jude understood the manifestation of Jesus to be one visible to the bodily eyes. 23. "If a man love me, he will keep my words." The Gospel message in its unity. "And make our abode with him." He shall become a temple in which his Lord shall constantly dwell. 24. "Keepeth not my sayings." The test of obedience is again emphasized by being put in the negative form. "Is not mine," of my own devising in which case it might have been rejected with impunity, "but the Father's which sent me, so that in rejecting my word ye reject us"—Whitelaw. V. Comfort from Teaching and Guidance of the Holy Spirit.—Vers. 25, 26. 25. "These things have I spoken unto you being yet present with you." As far as this I am able to carry my instructions. 26. "But the Comforter which is the Holy Ghost." The Spirit who is holy. "Send in my name." To speak of Christ and for Christ. "He shall teach you all things." He shall teach you the meaning of all I have said. VI. The Comfort of Peace.—Ver. 27. "Peace I leave with you." The customary salutation of one departing. "My peace I give to you." A peace like Christ's. "Not as the world giveth." Not in promise, but in reality.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

Social Reforms to Be Brought about—Masculine Suggestion.

Note should be taken of the woman's clubs which are springing up all over the country. They have evidently come, says Lyman Abbott in the Chautauqua, as the saying is, to stay. Some little personal acquaintance with the work, spirit, and personnel of one such club leads me to believe that where they are wisely guided, their power as an instrument of social reform is very great, and is to be still greater. In these clubs questions of domestic economy, such as the treatment of children, the administration of the home, the management of servants, the mistress' duty toward them, are made matters of free and often useful discussion. I see no reason why such clubs should be confined, as they now are, to cities and large towns; no reason why they should not exist in every village; no reason indeed why every sewing society should not become a woman's club at which, while the rest sew, one, appointed for the purpose, should read some paper, original or selected, on some aspect of social life in which the women are interested and to which they can contribute. Indeed, believing as I do in organizations, I have sometimes wondered why the women in every town and village might not profitably unite in a "union," agreeing on the one hand to admit no woman into their union, whatever her wealth or social status, who did not treat her servants with reason and with justice, providing them, for example, with decent sunlit rooms, with adequate vacation hours, proper facilities for Sunday worship in the church of their own choice, etc., and on the other hand agreeing to employ no servant who came from any other member without a recommendation. This is perhaps a foolish masculine dream; but as it may furnish the feminine reader with amusement if nothing else, it may stand.

The Master of the House.
He cannot walk, he cannot speak. Nothing he knows of books or men; He is the weakest of the weak, And has not strength to hold a pen.

He has no pocket and no purse, Nor ever yet has owned a penny, But has more riches than his nurse Because he wants not any.

He rules his parents by a cry, And holds them captive by a smile: A despot strong through infancy, A king from lack of guile.

He lies upon his back and crows, Or looks with grave eyes on his mother; What can he mean? But I suppose They understand each other.

Indoors and out, early and late, There is no limit to his sway; For, wrapt in baby robes of state, He governs night and day.

Kisses he takes as rightful due, And Turk-like has his slaves to dress him; His subjects bend before him, too; I'm one of them. God bless him. —Washington Star.

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.

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 21 children, all living and unmarried. 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 soda, 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!"

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Peninsular Savings Bank

AT DETROIT, MICH.,
At the close of business, Sept. 25, 1901.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$1,125,173 22
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	308,701 19
Overdrafts	185 70
Due from banks in reserve cities	194,239 49
Due from other banks and bankers	7,724 65
Banking house and lot—part payment	40,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,876 47
Interest paid	1,320 94
Exchanges for clearing house	14,810 61
Checks and cash items	10,827 50
Notes and pennies	1,042 80
Gold coin	4,136 00
Silver coin	5,521 00
U. S. and National bank notes	23,304 00
Total	\$1,872,283 37

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$454,600 00
Surplus fund	36,000 00
Undivided profits	43,172 90
Dividends unpaid	18 00
Individual deposits	339,186 40
Savings deposits	601,534 23
Certified checks	14,448 22
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,150 90
Due to banks and bankers	\$78,042 44
Total	\$1,872,283 37

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss. I, Joseph B. Moore, cashier of the abovesaid bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of September, 1901. JOHN H. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: A CHAPOTON, JR., SIEGMUND SIMON, MICHAEL BRENNAN, Directors.

THE PENINSULAR SAVINGS BANK

Commenced business Sept. 15, 1897. Alex. Chapoton, Jr. president; John M. Dwyer, vice-president; Joseph Perritt, second vice-president; Michael Brennan, attorney; J. H. Johnson, assistant cashier.

4 PER CENT Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Commercial accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe banking. JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier. 94 Griswold Street.

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

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

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Allopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office at residence, on East Frank Street.

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Popular Flowers in their Season.
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DETROIT - - - MICH.

In the matter of the Estate of Jesse Stowers, 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.

S. J. EVANS,
—DEALER IN—
KEROSENE & GASOLINE,
2912 ARMOUR AVE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Jasper R. Taylor,
SAMPLE ROOM,
294 TWENTY NINTH ST.,
CHICAGO.
Between State and Dearborn.

PEARLS.

Beneath the tumult of the billows
In the shadow of the shore,
Where is silence only broken
By the breaker's echoed roar;

In the paths untrod by footsteps,
In the dimness of the deep,
Where the fairy sea nymphs wander,
And their treasures hidden keep;

In the vast unfathomed stillness,
Next the underlying heart,
Where the forms that kindly shelter
Shut the outer world apart;

Touched not by the surging waters,
In the calm below the sea,
Lie the pearl gems radiating
Light from far eternity.

A VEILED PICTURE.

"What have you concealed here?" I said, taking hold of the heavy silk drapery attached to a rose-wood cornice, and falling in graceful folds to the floor.

"Lillian! Lillian, don't raise it!" exclaimed Mrs. Thornton, springing from the easy chair, in which she had been reclining with the listlessness of a dreaming child, and darting to my side she pressed so heavily against the veil that I could discern the outline of a picture-frame.

"A picture!" I exclaimed. "Oh, I must see it, for I can never rest where there is anything mysterious."

"But this you cannot—must not see."

I did not reply, for having been an inmate of the house only a week, and this being my first visit to the library, I did not give utterance to the thoughts which rushed through my mind. Perhaps Mrs. Thornton divined my thoughts, as after a moment's silence she said—

"You are to have access to this library at all times; every book is at your service, and you are at liberty, even, to rummage the drawers and pigeon-holes of my desk, if your curiosity demands it; but you must not look beneath the veil that hides this picture," and her pale lips trembled, her dark, expressive eyes were fixed upon mine.

It was rather curious how I came to be a dweller in the home of Mrs. Thornton. Two years before, when but fourteen years old, I came to New Haven to attend school, and soon after my father leaving home for Europe, where he expected to remain three years, intrusted me to the guardianship of Mr. Howe, an old friend of his college days. It was at the house of Mr. Howe that I first met Mrs. Thornton. She went but little into society, and my guardian's was one of the few families she visited. Her pale, expressive face attracted me, and then, too, there was an indefinable something in her dark, liquid eyes now so sad, and now glowing with an intense smile, that awoke an answering echo in my young heart. She always called me to her side to ask me about my studies; and when a new book was announced which she thought would be suitable for me to read, she placed it in my hand with my name engraved upon the fly-leaf in her own handwriting. Was it strange that my heart warmed toward her; that her coming was looked forward to with pleasure, or that I often begged for the privilege of visiting her in her quiet, pleasant home? My visits there were not very frequent, and when there we sat in her boudoir, which was fitted up with artistic taste, and having never been admitted to the library I had never seen the veiled picture.

I had a pleasant home with Mr. Howe's family; yet it was a glad surprise when he said that I could board with Mrs. Thornton, if I wished, and thought that I could be happy there. Mrs. Thornton had proposed it, as Mr. Howe's family anticipated being absent from the city most of the summer; and the following Saturday I removed to her home.

It was my first holiday in my new home, and I had gone to the library with Mrs. Thornton, to select a book, when on passing around, my eyes fell upon the silk drapery shading the wall in the furthest corner, and was about to draw it aside, when her exclamation prevented. I had promised not to look beneath the mysterious folds of that silken veil, yet I was not satisfied; curiosity prompted me to try to catch a hasty glimpse when Mrs. Thornton was occupied, but honor forbade.

Summer and autumn passed, and the long wintry evenings were spent in the cosy, cheerful library; and though I cast many a furtive glance toward the veiled picture I dared not question Mrs. Thornton, and began to despair of the dawning of that day when she would relate the history of the picture. It was a mild evening in spring, and we were sitting before the grate in the library; I watching the fast dimming coals that had burned low, while Mrs. Thornton, with closed eyes sat near in the easy chair. My reverie was broken by the tremulous tones of her voice, saying—

"Lillian, do you remember your mother?"

Then I answered that, though I turned leaf after leaf of memory's book, yet I could find no record of a mother's love. She died when I was about two years old, yet my father had been kind, and, as far as possible,

filled the place of both father and mother. My childhood had passed happily, my father was both friend and instructor, and my first grief had been when I was sent to school and my father sailed for Europe.

"Was your mother's name Lillian?" and there was something in the tone of her voice that startled me.

"Her name was Flora—Flora May. Was it not a sweet name?"

"Very pretty," and the glowing intensity of her eye, as I met its gaze, made my heart throb with a strange sensation.

"I can't tell where she was buried. Once when I asked my father, he said it was far away, and we would go to the place of my birth when I was older. My father was so lonely after mother's death that he sold his home in New York and removed to Ohio. I have no recollection of my first home, but shall ask my father to take me there before we return to Ohio."

"And your father loved his wife?"

"What a strange question," I said. Yet she appeared to have spoken without thought. "If he had not loved her do you think he would have remained true to her memory fifteen years?"

"I have a headache and shall retire," Mrs. Thornton said, rising, and coming to my side she kissed me tenderly, and with a flushed cheek left the library.

For a long time I sat gazing into the dying coals. Were her questions the magic key that had unlocked the casket where the memories of my childhood were stored? I could not tell. Yet there came a dim remembrance of a time when I was playing alone in the garden and a strange face peered into mine, as some one clasping me in her arms kissed me again and again, while my face was wet with tears. I never knew whence she came or whither she went, and it seemed strange that dim memory should come back then.

From that night the mystery of the library deepened. I had a nervous dread of being left alone with that veiled picture, and my imaginative mind pictured a scene of horror that would thrill every nerve and freeze my heart's blood.

My father returned, and when I told him how kind Mrs. Thornton had been he called to thank her in person, but she was ill and could not leave her room.

In two hours I would leave my kind friend and I was going without the mystery of the library being solved; so I ventured to hint that, when I came to visit her the next year, I hoped to see the veiled picture unveiled. She did not reply but taking my hand led me into the library. She would tell me all, she said, for perhaps we might never meet again.

Mrs. Thornton told her story, briefly. She was the only child of wealthy parents, and married at the age of nineteen. For three years she was happy in the pleasant home to which her husband took her; then a cloud of midnight darkness overshadowed that home. Someone envying her circulated reports injurious to her reputation, and these coming to her husband's ears, he, being naturally of a jealous disposition, believed them. The wife loved her husband devotedly, and being innocent how could she bear patiently his taunts and uncalled for surveillance? She proposed returning to her paternal home and the husband said, Go! only she must leave her child. She did go, and three years after, her parents being dead, she went to Europe, where she remained eight years. Returning to America she came to New Haven, where under the assumed name of Thornton she had since resided. Once she visited the home of her husband during his absence, and bringing his housekeeper by the present of a well-filled purse, procured his portrait; and in all her wanderings it had been her companion, though closely veiled, lest some one should recognize it, and thus her early history become food for idle gossip. Then, too, she had seen her child, and for a brief moment pressed it to her bosom, but words could not express the agony of her breaking heart as she turned away from her child.

"Your husband's name," I said, sinking at her feet and gazing wonderingly into her pale face and dark liquid eyes, bent so lovingly upon me, for a strange home made my heart throb wildly.

"I cannot repeat his name, but you may look upon his counterpart," she said, rising.

Slowly, almost reverently, she put back the folds of that silken veil, while I stood half breathless before her. Was it a dream, or was it reality? There was no mistaking that likeness; and involuntarily the words, "My father!" burst from my lips. Then, like a swift-moving panorama, it all passed before my mind, and throwing my arms around her neck, I called her—

"My mother—my long-lost mother! My father told me all yesterday," I said when I had become more calm.

"He learned the reports were without foundation, and hearing you had gone to Europe, for three years he has sought you there, and now his heart is sad because he can find no trace of you. Will you see him?"

She did not reply, but I read her answer in the beaming eye, and hastily donning bonnet and mantle, ran to the hotel, where I surprised my father

by pushing breathless into his room. "Come with me," Mrs. Thornton will see you now," I said, nervously clutching his arm and pulling him towards the door; but he, resisting, asked what had occurred to excite me so. It was not there that I would explain, so he followed my rapid footsteps along the street and up the shaded walk; but when I threw open the door leading to the library, he paused.

"She is here—come," I said, drawing him into the library. She had risen; how lovely she looked then her pale brow, her bright eye and a crimson spot burning on either cheek. One moment my father stood as though chained to the spot, then advancing, he exclaimed—

"Flora, my wife!"

"Herbert!" was the soft reply, and she was clasped in his arms.

"Forgive and forget the past," I heard a manly voice murmur; and then my name was repeated in soft accents, I went to my mother's side and the happy husband and father pressed his wife and child to his heart, as in reverent tones he implored God to bless our reunion.

The veiled picture was unveiled; the mystery of the library solved; and returning to our western home, once more a happy group dwelt beneath its roof. A gentle, loving wife and mother was the guiding-star of that home.—American Rural Home.

LONDON FOGS.

Number Constantly Increasing.—Of What They Are Composed.

An important paper on London fog was read at the hygienic congress by Dr. Russell, who has made it the subject of special study. He says, first of all, that the number of fogs is constantly increasing in the metropolis. From 1870 to 1875 there were 93 of them; from 1875 to 1880, 156. This is the direct result of the increased consumption of coal, which amounted to 6,400,000 tons in 1890, as against 4,400,000 tons in 1855. Dr. Russell claims to have proved that increased smoke makes fogs more frequent as well as thicker, by adding to impurities in the air. Fogs, he adds, are especially likely to occur in still, cold weather. The composition of London fog is as follows:

Carbon	39.0	Ammonia	1.4
Hydro-Carbons	1.4	Mucral matter	1.4
Organic traces	2.0	ter, chiefly sulphuric acid	4.3
Silica	31.2	ferrous oxide	31.2
Hydrochloric acid	1.4	Water	5.8
Metallic acid and magnetic oxide	2.6		100.0

The actual effect of fog upon human life is uncertain. It has been noticed, however, that fogs in cold weather are accompanied by a rise in the death rate. This may be due chiefly to the cold, but it must be remembered that cold is intensified by fog, which obstructs the rays of the sun. There is no doubt of the injurious effects upon vegetation, which is affected, even at a distance, of thirty or forty miles from London. It is the sulphur, probably, that does the mischief. There seems to be no room for doubt that the number of fogs will increase in London in exact proportion to the growth of the city, unless some means are discovered in getting rid of the smoke, which comes, it must be added, from the domestic hearths, not from the factories. How this problem will be solved, if ever, no one can now tell. Two plans are suggested—one, the use of improved grates, the other, the substitution of gas for coal fires.—Chicago Times.

The Governor's Story.

An ex-governor of Wisconsin, famous as a story-teller, is reported by the Chicago Tribune as having related an anecdote of his own experience with a man of the latter class. The governor was at a clam-bake in New Jersey, and, after dinner, was called upon for a speech: "I started off by saying that I had eaten so many of their low-neck claims that I wasn't in the least sort of condition for speech-making. At that moment a long-faced old man, directly across the table, scowled at me, and said, in a stage-whisper: 'Little-neck claims, little-necks—not low-necks.' I paid no attention to him, and went on with my remarks. After dinner he followed me out of the hall. 'You are from Wisconsin, ain't you?' he asked. 'Yes, I answered. 'You don't have many claims out there, I reckon?' 'Well,' said I, 'we have some, but it's a good way to water, and in driving them across the country their feet get sore and they don't thrive very well.' He gave me a look that was worth a dollar and a half. 'Why, man alive!' said he, 'claims ain't got no feet.' He turned away, and shortly afterward approached one of my friends. 'Is that fellow governor of Wisconsin?' he inquired. 'Yes,' 'W-a-a-l!' he may be a smart man in Wisconsin, but he's a good deal of a fool at the seashore."

Scholastic Item.

Mr. Manhattan Beach has just been paying a number of bills which his hopeful son, who is a student at Yale college, contracted.

"I had no idea," said the old man to his son, "that studying was so expensive."

"Oh, yes, it costs money," replied the youth, "and I didn't study so very much, either."—Texas Siftings.

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Marion, Ind.—Mrs. Anna Julius.
South Bend, Ind.—C. A. Mitchell, 835 West Thomas street.
Birmingham, Ala.—W. H. Moss, 1908 4th, avenue.
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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 said County on Thursday, the 20th day of August, 1891. Present: Hon. Henry N. Brewster, Circuit Judge. Lucia Burrell vs. Alexander Burrell. On proof by affidavit on file that the defendant, Alexander Burrell, resides out of the State of Michigan and is a resident of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, on motion of D. Augustus Straker, solicitor for complainant, ordered that said defendant, Alexander Burrell, appear and answer in said cause within four months from date of this order, and that in default thereof said bill of complaint be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant. And it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date hereof said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in THE DETROIT PLAINDEALER, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said County once in each week for six weeks in succession.
HENRY N. BREWSTER, Judge of the Circuit of Michigan.
D. AUGUSTUS STRAKER, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Date: August 20th, 1891. De rot. Mich.
VICTOR F. LEMKE, Deputy Register.

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12.00 m. Port Huron. 10.00 p. m.
8.50 p. m. Port Huron Express. 9.10 p. m.
10.50 p. m., Toronto and Montreal. 11.30 p. m.
DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RY.
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*Muskegon & Grand Rapids. 6.50 a. m. 9.50 p. m.
*Through Mail & Baggage. 11.00 a. m. 4.05 p. m.
Steamboat Express. 4.30 p. m. 11.50 a. m.
Pontiac & Richard Lake. 5.45 p. m. 7.30 a. m.
Chicago Express with sleeper. 8.00 p. m. 7.15 a. m.
Night Express with sleeper. 10.30 p. m. 7.30 a. m.
Daily, Sundays excepted. Daily.
6.50 a. m. 11.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. trains connect a Durand for Saginaw and Bay City.
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, '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 M. Miller to President Harrison in behalf of Prof. Straker.

Yesterday, the "colored" department of the Southern Inter-State Exposition opened. The Plaindealer has nothing but good wishes for its success, and hopes that a better understanding between the two people will grow out of it.

For the same reason that streams do not rise above their source, narrow men can not rise beyond their own narrow conception of things. A man without principle can not believe that others are actuated by one, and behind every effort of others in laboring for anything that would be of benefit to any one save themselves, they pretend to see a job. So accustomed have they become to endorsing men and methods for a consideration that they can not conceive of others doing otherwise. The only trouble with such men is that when they were born, principles were not being doled out, and they are more to be pitied than blamed.

Almost every other prominent citizen you meet has a patented solution of the race problem. Black men and white men, bourbon and yankee, all have a remedy, and hardly any two are exactly alike. The trouble is, we are all trying to remove the effect without disturbing the cause. It seems paradoxical to hear a christian man advocate any other solution of this race question than to treat every man according as he ranks among men, because of his morality, thrift and accomplishment. The problem, the effect of which we call the race problem, lies in teaching men this first principle of Christ's teaching. The sincerity of the purpose of these problem solvers can be measured by their views of this one all-important question. The actions of Major McKinley in rebuking unreasonable prejudice on the spot and at the time of its occurrence, goes farther in helping Afro-Americans in securing their civil rights than any further laws that may be passed. It is not what men say that will change existing conditions, but what men do. If every man who believes in the Afro-American's manhood would resolve never to see him as a gentleman, insulted or denied rights on account of his color without a protest on the spot, our statute books would not need to be encumbered with special laws touching these points.

The Plaindealer has read a reply from the New South to the position this journal would have the race take relative to the discriminative laws and other evils of the South, and it must confess, that so often does the New South contradict itself that the Plaindealer does not know where to find it. At times as strongly persistent of the rights that ought to be enjoyed, and at other times so lamentably weak, that it seems strange that the same pen could have written it. The New South denies cowardice, and challenges the Plaindealer, or any other journal, to produce any article from its columns to show that it was in sympathy with Southern injustice, and points with pride to the manly utterances it made some time since, relative to the position taken by Mr. Council, which is a parallel case to the one now assumed by the New South. In the next paragraph to where it so vehemently protests, occurs this sentence: "It is neither bravery nor wisdom to oppose public sentiment, no matter how unjust it is." If the world had heeded such a sentiment the masses would still be in the darkness of the middle ages. There would have been no American Republic, there would have been no great reforms. Just imagine what reply Garrison or Phillips or Sumner or John Brown or Abraham Lincoln or any of those men whose names have headed great reforms, would have to say to such a silly and cowardly sentiment. The Plaindealer has no further reply to make to the New South. Such an absence of manhood deserves none.

As a distinct political entity, the Farmers' Alliance is making some inroads in the South. In Louisiana the Democratic party is feeling very sore about it, not only because they hate rivalry which would arise from having a strong political opponent, but also because it tends to split up the white

vote, and causes the ghost of black supremacy to appear. How much this new factor in our American politics derives support from Afro-Americans, the Plaindealer is not informed, but certainly from the very condition of things in the South he should pursue such a course towards these new political factors as would tend to better his condition, and give him opportunity to more frequently rub elbows with the white people of the South, so that they may know each other better, and together combine to break the fetters that hold the South in chains. While the Plaindealer appreciates the bond that links the masses of Afro-Americans in the South into one political party, it has long been a question with it whether this very fact has not tended in no small degree to increase the proscription laid upon them. The ballot laws of Mississippi, as infamous as they are, aiming directly at the fundamental principle of the Republic, are directly due to this cause, and it is not at all unlikely, if this law is not tested and declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, but what its method will be copied by other States, and the Afro-American be disqualified as a citizen.

Legal acquiescence in wrong is more enduring than violence to obtain the same ends. Violence awakens sympathy, creates public sentiment, and, in time, the wrongs of the oppressed will be heeded, but these legal countenances of wrong with no outward show of violence seem to have a soothing effect on the public mind, which is prone to take its ease, and imagine that all is well because there are no violent disturbances.

It is certainly apparent that the Republican party South cannot give to the Afro-American, or enforce for him, the rights and privileges he is entitled to as a citizen. This being so, it would only seem the part of wisdom that if honorable terms can be made with other political factors that he should be prompt to avail himself of them. Afro-Americans in different localities ought or should know best what alliances or agreements would be best for them. It is equally certain so complex and intricate is the situation, that the remedy in one section would not serve in another, hence no universal policy would attach to all parts of the South alike.

Even while the Plaindealer thinks that such a policy might be of advantage, it is not certain that immediate results would follow, for so deep-rooted seems the antagonism of the white man for the black man that it may be years before the Southern Afro-American will be able to enjoy the same privileges of citizenship that his Northern brother does.

The activity displayed by Afro-Americans in different parts of the country in preparing themselves to test the constitutionality of that infamy of the South—the separate car laws—forms one of the encouraging signs of the times. It shows that they are awakening to their real needs, and with all their manhood are preparing to protest against all the discriminative or class laws that have been enacted to make life to them a burden. While all their efforts are not under the direction of the Afro-American League, they are a triumph of the principles that called that organization into life. The moral sympathy of the League is extended to all these movements, and only the lack of funds in that organization prevents that financial aid which is a necessary adjunct to the successful protest against such class laws.

The citizens' committee in New Orleans has been the most successful in raising funds for this purpose. The last issue of the Crusader shows that fourteen hundred and twelve dollars have been raised for this purpose, and that that staunch friend of the rights of all American citizens, Judge Albion W. Tourgee, having volunteered his services, is to be the leading counsel in the case. From private sources the editor of the Plaindealer has been informed that the amount raised now reaches fifteen hundred dollars, and that the committee expects to raise five thousand dollars before Christmas. Circulars also will be issued and scattered broadcast throughout the land, and philanthropic white men who are interested in seeing that the laws of the land are enforced, are to be impertuned to use their influence and aid for the movement.

Upon such lines of action was the Afro-American League to move when it was first launched upon the public, but owing to the lack of financial support, and what our correspondent "Puncture" attributes to a lack of proper activity on the part of its leaders, failed of operation. In fact, the Plaindealer has always believed that without the aid and sympathy of the whites who are also interested in seeing that every American citizen enjoys the full protection of the law, any movement confined to the Afro-American alone will delay the time when the laws of the land are enforced upon all alike.

The Equal Rights Association of Minnesota has raised about two hundred dollars to prosecute its suit, which is

already under way. A capias has been issued by the United States Court against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad for subjecting Mr. Hardy, the delegate from that State to the Afro-American League convention at Knoxville, to indignities. The Plaindealer has been informed that the circulars which they have issued reflect on the Afro-American League. If the Leagues in Minnesota and elsewhere had done their duty to the National organization in the way of support and answering communications sent to them, there would have been no reason for such reflections. Even as it is the Plaindealer is assured that the League's sympathies are with the movement as they are with that of the committee of the American Citizens' Equal Rights Association of New Orleans also. The Plaindealer's advice to all these movements is to beware of jealousies, and each should give to the other all the aid possible in furthering the success of the movements. It is not at all unlikely but that the Pullman Palace Car company, owing to the action of the Texas courts and officials, may be drawn into the contest. It has to defend one of its conductors for permitting an Afro-American to ride in one of its cars, where there were white people, which is against the law of Texas. How their case can be conducted successfully without proving the unconstitutionality of the law is beyond the Plaindealer, but from what is known of the Pullman Car company, as evidenced in the Heard case, recently brought to a successful issue by the League, and instructions issued by them, it will use all legal means possible to defend its position.

That all these movements, and the one instituted by the League, will prove successful the Plaindealer most earnestly wishes.

That the Democratic party is dependent upon the very dregs of society for success, was never more clearly demonstrated than in the present New York canvass. Tammany has been such a factor in winning elections, at times by notoriously unfair means, that though its organization has become as corrupt as can be, the party dare not repudiate it. On the contrary it was given the preference over honorable organizations. Notwithstanding Tammany's past record and open purpose, prominent men of that party have followed its mandates to the letter, while they pose in speech and platform, as the reformers of the age. The last convention was a little too corrupt, that opens, for a large number of decent men. They will not only defeat Mr. Flower, but they will destroy the Democratic party's chances in that State for a long time, because its success is dependent upon just such organizations as Tammany. In Detroit it is the same. The gang controls our local Democracy as completely as Tammany does in New York. The Conlindes and Witthoffs and McDowell's run conventions and make nominees, and then our respectable business men whoop it up for said "gang-made" nominees. The men who talk loudest about the purity of the ballot box, expect to win by the gang route.

While one-half of the thoughtful Afro-Americans of this country are trying to build up the race in unity in purpose and efforts, a large number of windbags are trying to sow seeds of disension. One wants the Southern Afro-American to despise his brother North and vice versa. Another wants the blacks to consider that they have interests apart from those who have white blood in them, and so it goes.

J. C. Duke wants to form a Southern Afro-American Press Association, and has called a meeting for that purpose. Even Mr. Duke could not give a reason for his call. The good sense of other Southern editors will certainly dub him a crank.

The Plaindealer is heartily in sympathy with the suggestion of the Crusader, urging the appointment by President Harrison, of Judge Albion W. Tourgee to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It should be pointed to all, the influence such a man would have in the commission upon passing on the many questions that come before it. A stalwart, earnest Republican, learned in the law, a staunch advocate of the rights of men, and constant opponent of all forms of oppression, the Inter-State Commerce Commission would be dignified by the appointment of such a man to it.

It does not seem at all likely that the death of Mr. Parnell will unite the discordant elements of the Irish party, as was at first hoped. On the contrary, the followers of Mr. Parnell seem more bitter than before, and every means seem to be resorted to to drive the elements further apart. How true it is that Ireland's greatest foes are Irishmen!

Unless all signs fail the Honorable D. Augustus Straker will be among the judges soon to be chosen.

THE GROWTH OF METHODISM.

Since the 7th inst., the interest of evangelic christians has centered in the Ecumenical conference of Methodists, at Washington, D. C. This conference will determine more largely than any religious convention since its own first session at London, England, in 1881, what will be the course of operation pursued by the protestant church for the next decade. This church fills the largest space of any protestant denomination in the world's christianization.

He who writes the history of Methodism, with its wonderful growth, its marvellous successes, and its heroic spirit of martyrdom, must write a thrilling narrative, which in many of its pages seems hardly credible. Never was there a larger spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice exhibited by the founders of any church, than by the pioneers of Methodism. No other christian society has equaled its record, yet none has encountered more formidable difficulties.

At first it was an object of ridicule. Its founders were called "Methodists" in derision, but they bravely held their ground. Methodism has continued to grow and spread its benign influence in spite of opposition. Difficulty has been one of the conditions of its strength. Its history is one of which Methodists have cause to be proud. There is a commendable spirit of pride which christian hearts may feel when they are conscious that they have been instrumental in accomplishing good for God's kingdom, and for their fellow-men.

The hand of God was never more visible in the history of any christian church. This has been distinctly a child of Providence. It has proven its divine origin, both by its stability and its grand achievements. It had its beginning at Oxford, England, in 1729, within college walls, yet it came forth with no bookish formalism, but in a plain and practical garb addressed itself to the needs of the masses. As a contrast to the conservative methods of the established church, Methodism claimed to be christianity in earnest, at work, aggressive. It was like a refreshing spring gushing forth in the midst of a desert. It sprung from a deep spiritual consciousness that the church was not reaching and saving the masses, and was, therefore, failing in its highest. The typical Methodist is conspicuous among churchmen for his christian zeal and his manifest love for the souls of perishing men.

James M. Henderson.

THE KANSAS CONFERENCE.

Independence, Mo., Oct. 6. Mr. Editor: I thought it would not be amiss to inform your many readers of the doings of the last session of the Kansas annual conference of the A. M. E. church.

Fort Scott, Kansas, was the place of meeting. It convened September 17. Sixteen years ago this body was organized at Ft. Scott, by the lamented Bishop James A. Shorter. I had the honor of being in the organization. It began with 27 appointments; now it has quite a hundred. The handful of corn planted on the top of the mountain begins to shake like Lebanon. Bishop Ward, the old man eloquent, the presiding bishop of the 5th Episcopal district, was at his post, and in moderate health.

When Bishop Ward shall have been gathered to his fathers, when cycles of years have gone their ample round, the work which he inaugurated on the Pacific coast will stand, an imperishable monument of his loyalty to the church, and devotion to the cause of the despised Nazarene.

For the last year or two Kansas has been struggling with short crops and hard times; but, with the abundant harvest of this year, prospects are brightening, and the way is opened to their several fields of labor with renewed zeal and greater anticipations.

Fort Scott sustained the conference nobly. The citizens generally, both white and black, showed their hospitality. In fact, the very atmosphere was redolent of good cheer and brotherly kindness. The address of welcome by Master Freddie Williams was highly admirable in both composition and delivery.

Bishop Ward was ably assisted by Bishop A. Grant, of the 9th Episcopal district. We are more and more of the opinion that the brethren whose votes made A. Grant bishop, in that act made no mistake. He is intelligent, he possesses great executive ability, and with all is very sympathetic. His known sympathies for his brethren was prominent among the qualities which caused him to be elected bishop. And they who sustained him with their ballots with that fact in view have not been disappointed.

As a presiding officer, Bishop Grant is impartial and well informed. He is greatly esteemed by the preachers of this section.

Rev. Jas. H. Hubbard.

ONCE MORE, DR. HEARD.

To the Editor of the Plaindealer: Plutarch has done what I knew he would have to do, deny that I bribed any one for the title of D. D. Ask Dr. B. F. Lee, editor of the Christian Recorder, Professor R. T. Greener, formerly of the South Carolina University, President J. M. Morris, of Allen University, Bishop H. M. Turner, Professor W. W. Lovejoy, of the Reformed Episcopal Seminary, West Philadelphia, of my knowledge of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and if they say I have no knowledge of these languages, then I have accepted that which I have no right to. If they say I am a Latin, Greek and Hebrew scholar, in that I read all these, then I put Plutarch down as a "mud slinger." Plutarch must go to the wall, as all who undertake to smirch characters at their like or dislike, must do. I said Plutarch had a characteristic for inconsistency. I am respectfully,

W. H. Heard.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The best features of a daily paper, a family paper, a religious paper, a farmer's paper, are found in the Plaindealer. You should subscribe. \$1 per year.

Our Canadian Cousins,

(Continued from page one.)

tistician, and published yearly by the government.

We are sorry we have not as yet the statistics for 1890, but as the census has been completed a fuller and complete book will be the one for 1890 and 1891. When these complete figures are given we are satisfied that the most dependent will be revived to condence in the National policy, but we have at hand sufficient figures to prove the wonderful growth of Canada's wealth in ten years. Now, let us see what was our commercial status in the branches enumerated. In 1879 there were 43,600,000 letters, 1,940,000 registered letters, 6,340,000 postal cards, 42,379,086 newspapers, 206,600 parcels posted in Canada. In 1889 these figures had increased to 92,668,000 letters, 13,649,000 registered letters, 19,365,000 postal cards, 70,259,856 newspapers, and 519,400 parcels. In 1879 there were issued 281,725 postal money orders, amounting to \$6,788,723; in 1889 the number of orders was 673,813, representing a cash amount of \$11,265,920. The cash deposits in the chartered banks of the Dominion in 1879 were \$71,868,502; in 1889, the amount had increased to \$136,295,978, an increase of nearly \$65,000,000. In 1879 the deposits in the post office and government savings banks amounted to \$8,495,013, while in 1889 it was \$41,371,058, an increase of nearly \$33,000,000, making \$98,000,000 over the amount in bank in 1879. Again in 1879 the railways of Canada carried 6,523,816 passengers, and 8,348,810 tons of freight; in 1889 they carried 12,151,051 passengers, and 17,928,623 tons of freight. In 1879 the amount of life insurance at risk in Canada was \$86,273,702, and the amount of new life insurance effected was \$11,354,224; in 1888, which is the latest we have, the amount of life insurance at risk was \$211,961,583, and the amount of new life insurance effected for that year was \$41,226,529. Another most substantial proof of our great stride is our coal consumption. In 1879 the output of coal from Canadian mines was 1,487,182 tons, while in 1888 the output was 2,658,134 tons. These are the latest figures, but it is beyond a question of a doubt that the mines in Canada have made extraordinary development in the past three years. It will be a pleasant duty for us to publish in your columns the statistical reports, when they come to hand, of Canada's manufacturing, mining, farming and banking industries from 1881 to 1891. But we will stop here for the present and ask ourselves the question what do the figures quoted here prove?

They prove that notwithstanding the population of the Dominion of Canada has not increased 12 per cent in ten years, she has grown remarkably rich in that time, and that the proportion of her commerce has more than doubled, and it proves, also, that there must either be a great deal more people in Canada than the census shows, or that there were not so many as there were represented to be by the census of 1881. But be that as it may, to the credit of the Canadian people, it must be said, that, if they have not increased 12 per cent in ten years, they certainly have been supremely busy in that time, as a partial glance over their commercial showing will fully demonstrate. We opine it will be difficult for our American cousins to measure arms, much less overshadow us, when numbers are taken into consideration. This much for the present in vindication of our economic policy.

Now, a few words for ourselves, as representative of a down-trodden race. For humanity's sake, please let us not advocate the annexation of Canada to the United States, if the law of the latter is to be supreme. Rather let us advocate, and use our influence to create, a colony on Canadian soil for those poor blacks in the South, where they may pass in peace the short days of this life. We sometimes ask ourselves, Mr. Editor, if there is a heart that beats from under the Stars and Stripes, that will not revolt and falter when its eyes flash over paragraphs in the dispatches and read of some of the outrages committed in the South against, in many instances, defenceless and innocent human beings, for no other reason than because they found themselves in the world with a black skin. No, we must not use our ability to extend the sphere of these pernicious practices; rather by far the contrary should be our position. We close, Mr. Editor, by asking permission to return to the subject at a future date.

Our summer weather has been most delightful. An abundant harvest is the result. With much solicitation for your journalistic success, we remain, yours truly,

John F. Smith.

GREENWOOD EVENTS.

Greenwood, Miss., Oct. 10.—Mr. George Hadden, whose illness was mentioned in last week's paper, died last Sunday evening, leaving a wife and several children to mourn his loss. He had been ill for several years, being unable to walk during the past two years. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. A. T. Murphy, at the residence of the deceased, after which many friends followed the remains to the cemetery where he was laid away.

Mr. James Cunningham, an aged resident, who has recently been in close attendance on his sick wife, died Sunday morning. The Rev. N. H. Thomas officiated at the burial services Monday.

Mr. John McCoughlin and Miss Lucy Nero were married Sunday at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. H. Nevils. A pleasant reception followed the ceremony.

Mr. J. P. Strong, who has been appointed to a position in the Custom House of New Orleans, left for that place yesterday. The salary is \$1,200 per year.

Mr. Simons, of West Point, was in the city this week in the interest of the Natchez Co-operative and Benefit Association.

A handsome sum was realized at the entertainment given Thursday night, by Mr. L. Bradley, for the benefit of the M. E. church.

Mr. Robinson is very ill, and is not expected to recover.

G. H. H.

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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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.

Mr. James Tines has returned home again.

Mr. Samuel Logan is now a pupil of the Conservatory of Music, taking both vocal and instrumental instruction.

Miss Berry, of London, is the guest of Miss Lettie Wilson, of Champlain street.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Anderson, of Mullett street, entertained a few friends last Monday.

The Rev. Wm. Saunders preached at Bethel church last Sunday morning.

The Willing Workers will meet next week at the residence of Mrs. N. Wilson.

Mr. Noah King left for Chicago Monday.

Mr. John Gerster, of Toronto, who spent a week here visiting friends, has returned home.

Miss Lena Webb, who has been visiting in Toronto, has returned.

Mr. Ed Lee has gone to Mackinac Island to spend a week.

Wm. Tillman, of Woodstock, Ont., paid a pleasant visit to this city.

Miss Christina Stewart, of this city visited Fort Huron last week.

Miss Emily Jones spent a day in the city en route for her home in Ann Arbor, from Chatham.

Mr. John Custolo, of Toronto, has returned home.

Mrs. John Brady, of Chatham, made a short visit to Detroit last week.

Mrs. Sims, of Cleveland, passed through the city this week, en route from Chatham to her home.

John Layton, of Chatham, made a flying visit to the city last week.

Mr. Joseph Davis left this city for Indianapolis last week.

Mrs. John B. Anderson, who has been visiting in Toronto for some time, is expected home this week.

Mr. Richard Smith, who has been visiting here has returned to Chicago.

Mr. Wm. Boston and Mrs. Fannie Wendell were married Monday night.

Miss Edna Demadden, formerly of Detroit, now a student at Wilberforce, is secretary of the Dodus Literary society of Wilberforce University.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Julia Williams and Mr. James Cole, jr., Wednesday evening, October 21st. The marriage will be followed by a reception from 8:30 to 10 p. m. The bride will be at home on Brewster street after October 27th.

Mr. Will Abernethy, who has been visiting friends in the city during the past two weeks, will leave for Chicago next week.

Invitations for the wedding of Mr. Alonzo Dempsey and Miss Ollie Deming are being issued.

The first meeting of the Willing Workers for this season was held at the residence of Mrs. Palmer. In the absence of the secretary no business was transacted, but an informal meeting was held, during which plans for the season were discussed. The dainty luncheon served by Mrs. Palmer received due appreciation, and the meeting adjourned to meet at Mrs. Tomlinson's.

WHAT'S TRUMPS!

Familiar sound, that, isn't it? The Pedro season is now open and will continue until next spring. Or, perhaps you like whist, seven-up, or some other game better than Pedro. This is to remind you that the playing cards issued by the C. & W. M., and D. L. & N. Railways, (The "Favorites" of Michigan), are the latest novelty in that line, and the price is not "out of sight" either. Only 15 cents. Send for a pack.

George DeHaven, General Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DETROIT CITY BAND.

The second concert and ball by the Detroit City Band will be given Friday, Oct. 16. The management announces to those having invitations that they intend to make this an exceptional affair. The best talent of the city has been secured, among whom are Prof. Theo. Finney, Mr. R. B. Harrison, Mr. Ben Tannenholz, T. H. Moxley, J. W. Johnson, Fred Stone, John Smallwood, Prof. Rector, and Miss Axalia Smith and Miss Kate O. Tallafiero. The proceeds of this concert are to be used to pay for the uniforms recently purchased by the band. Invitations have been issued, and friends of the club receiving them are invited to ask their friends. Those desiring invitations can get them by applying to Mr. Wm. Pfeiffer.

The Citizens' Committee, of New Orleans, an organization to test the constitutionality of the separate car law, acknowledges the receipt of \$1,412.70, cash contributions, in the last issue of the Crusader.

FROM MICHIGAN TOWNS

SOCIAL NEWS OF INTEREST FROM STATE CENTERS.

ANN ARBOR EVENTS

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 12.—The Second Baptist church held one of their Lyceums on last Friday night. There was a large crowd in attendance, and the program was very good.

Miss Emily Jones arrived home last Thursday, from her visit to Canada. Later she went to Ypsilanti on Sunday afternoon, and preached the doctrinal sermon of the Baptist church.

Mrs. Carrie Scott, of Adrian, is in the city doctoring her heart trouble. She is with Mrs. Jerome Freeman.

Mr. James Nixon has been visiting friends in Grand Rapids. Sunday was quarterly meeting at Bethel church. The collection was about twenty dollars.

Mrs. Charles Taylor was in Ypsilanti on Sunday.

Mrs. Maggie Berry has been visiting in Ypsilanti. She returned on Saturday, and will leave Tuesday for her home at Jackson.

Elder Colman and Messrs. Watson and Saltara are trying to organize a debating society for the improvement of the race. It is a good idea, and should be encouraged.

L. C. Jones, of the Law Department, works for Mrs. Shewcraft in her barber shop, out of hours. Lottie.

BATTLECREEK NOTES.

Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 12.—After a pleasant summer, spent in picnic excursions and ice-cream socials brings us near another winter, and the average citizen is figuring where his winter coal is coming from.

About thirty young people went to the pleasant country home of Miss Marian Williams last Saturday evening, to remind her that the occasion was was her birthday. A pleasant evening was spent.

On last Saturday afternoon several young friends and schoolmates of Miss Minnie Gurley were invited to her home to help celebrate her sixteenth birthday. A most enjoyable time was spent by all. Relatives were invited to 6 o'clock tea. Miss Gurley received many souvenirs.

The A. M. E. church is well filled every Sunday to listen to Rev. Hill. The Rev. is settled in his new home, and is well pleased with our city. Your correspondent called, and was pleased to see the paragon present such a fine appearance. We predict for him a prosperous year.

Rev. J. M. Henderson preached last week, Tuesday, at the A. M. E. church. B. S.

Niles, Mich., Oct. 12.—Rev. Collins held his first quarterly meeting here yesterday. Mrs. Churchman and Mrs. Burcy attended the meeting, the guests of Mrs. G. O. Curtis.

Mr. Pettinord, of Marion, is visiting her father.

Male! Bannister, who has been sick with malarial fever for four weeks, is able to be out once more. Mabel.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

Prof. Wm. Howard Day has been elected president of the Harrisburg School board.

The Rev. W. H. Coston severs his relations with St. Andrew's Episcopal mission of Cleveland, Oct. 20th.

The Rev. J. M. Townsend has been appointed pastor of the A. M. E. church in Richmond, and will probably resign his position at Washington.

Mrs. Walter and her little daughter are en route for Lattimore, Massachusetts, to join Mr. Walter, who is consular there.

Miss Florence A. Lewis, of Philadelphia, has been appointed on the Woman's Columbian exposition committee, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Maggie L. Thompson, of Findlay, Ohio, has been arrested for forging the name of N. J. Isaker, a well-known liveryman, to a note for \$100.

Mr. Corvinne Patterson, of Wyandotte, Kansas, has been nominated by the Republicans for the position of register of Deeds, of Wyandotte county, Kansas.

Mrs. Wm. E. Matthews (Victoria Earle), of New York, is pretty indignant at the Freeman's use of her cut to illustrate a clairvoyant advertisement.

Eleven members of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be established by Afro-Americans in Washington, at a meeting recently subscribed \$1,795. Forty-two members had previously subscribed \$1,427, making a total of \$3,222 for the infant organization.

Mrs. Mahala Coffee, a former correspondent of the Plaindealer, died at her home in Elder Creek, California, Sept. 24th. Mrs. Coffee was 71 years old at the time of her death, and had lived in California since 1857. She left a husband and seven children to mourn her loss.

The new Bethel church of Chicago was dedicated Sunday, Oct. 4. Bishops Brown and Ward and Dr. Demick were present. An admission price of \$1 was charged, and as there were probably 1,000 people present during the day, a neat little sum was realized, and the throng who would have crowded the place uncomfortably had there been no admission fee, was avoided. The offering for the day was about \$500.

Mr. T. McCants Stewart, recently elected to fill the late Dr. Whites place on the Brooklyn School Board, is making a grand record. The New York Age publishes a resolution passed by the School Board, making a newly built school house there a mixed school, and providing for additional teachers without regard to color or race. The word, colored, has been stricken from the schools since Mr. Stewart's appointment to the School Board.

"Fleet" Walker, of baseball renown, has invented a cartridge that will do the deadly work claimed for the Justice gun in discharging dynamite. He has shown his models to Syracuse capitalists, and the prospect is that there is some money in the invention for Mr. Walker, of Syracuse.

Across the Border.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 12.—A successful concert and social was given in the Baptist church, Sandwich, Oct. 9th. A large audience was present and thoroughly enjoyed the numbers of Mr. Richard Harrison and Miss Sadie Long, of Windsor, who assisted. A large sum was realized. Mrs. Moxley and Mrs. Montgomery also contributed excellent features to the program.

Mr. Harrison also gave a fine reading on the 8th.

The opening entertainment of the Golden Star Social club was a very pleasant social affair, and promises much for the members' desire to provide amusement and entertainment for the ladies of the city and strangers in future. Before giving their grand entertainment they hope to be situated in comfortable winter quarters, where they will extend a hearty welcome to their friends. The badges worn by the members are very beautiful. A vote of thanks is returned Mr. Albert by the club, for courtesies extended by him.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 13.—Rev. S. P. Hale lectured to an appreciative audience in the A. M. E. church last Friday evening, and preached morning and evening in the same church on Sunday. His sermons were greatly admired, and we would all be glad to hear the Rev. gentleman again. The elite of the town were out to hear his lecture, and were highly pleased. The Ladies' Bazaar will continue another week. It has been well patronized.

The Willing Workers gave one of their interesting entertainments on Monday night. A number of pieces were beautifully rendered. The most enthusiastically received were "Curfew," by Miss Pauline Murray; "If the waters could speak as they flow," by Miss E. Fox; "John Maynard," by Miss Tinnie Braxton, and an instrumental solo, by Miss Edith Jackson. The crowning piece of the evening was a duet entitled "The Austrian Evening Hymn," sung by Miss E. Fox and Miss Tinney Braxton. The chorus, "Hail us ye free," was sung beautifully by a dozen children and young ladies. A Harvest Home concert will be given on next Monday night by the Willing Workers.

Elder Morris' barbecue at Dresden last Thursday, was a success.

The Chatham Literary society met last Friday evening, and united with the Equal Rights League for literary purposes during the winter. Com.

Fletcher, Ont., Oct. 10.—On the 23rd of September, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, of Raleigh, occurred the wedding of their daughter, Miss Sarah Cooper and Mr. Wm. Anderson, of Chatham. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Drake, and the wedding march played by Miss T. Hall, of Chatham. The bride's costume was a combination of heliotrope nun's veiling and silk, with natural flowers. Her sister, who assisted on the occasion, wore lavender cashmere and natural flowers. The groom's brother, Mr. Marcellus Anderson, acted as best man. About twenty couples were present, and the display of presents showed an abundance of elegant and useful gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson left the next morning for Chatham, where they were tendered a reception by the groom's father, after which they repaired to their cozy home which had been arranged and beautified by the groom's sister, Mrs. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have gone to Thornton, Ind. J. M. G.

West Superior, Wis., Oct. 13.—Mrs. W. H. Perry, of St. Paul, is the guest of Mrs. R. Hopson.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Waddell, Tuesday, Oct. 5th, a son.

Mrs. Etta Mills has returned home from Chicago, Ills.

The ladies of Superior have organized a society, and also a Sunday school. They have named their society Willing Workers. Officers for the Sunday school and society were elected as follows: Mr. Reglin, superintendent; Mrs. R. Hopson, assistant superintendent; Mrs. F. Johnson, treasurer, and Miss Susie Butler, secretary. The officers of the society are, Mrs. J. A. Stokes, president; Mrs. J. Greyson, vice president; Mrs. H. Johnson, treasurer; S. Butler, secretary.

The teachers for the Sunday school are Mrs. Greyson, Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Olden, and Mr. Williams.

Rev. Taylor, of Duluth, has consented to come over and help us in our work. S. C. B.

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.

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53,000 Pleased Purchasers! Weber, Boardman & Gray and Newby & Evans Pianos. If you would like to join this army and become the possessor of one of these Superb Pianos, call at LING'S MUSIC HOUSE, 67 Monroe Avenue, corner Randolph Street.

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 TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
 Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.

FRIENDS OF THE FISHES.

SMALL FRY WHO ACT AS PILOTS AND DECOYS.

Sharks, Crabs, and Other Fish Are Attracted by Retainers who Forage for Food in Return for Protection.

It is a popular belief among many seafarers that the shark depends to a greater or less extent upon the pilot fish for information, and is guided by this little attendant to the various tidbits that come in its way. How much truth is in this it would be difficult to determine, but it is barely possible that the curiosity of the shark may be attracted to food by the action of the pilot fishes.

Once when sitting in my boat fishing, says a writer in the Cincinnati Weekly Times, I noticed the scythe-like fin of a large shark moving about in the vicinity. It had evidently scented a bunch of fish which I had hung over the stern and came up the tide or current in rapidly decreasing circles. I threw a small line out astern, baited with a large sardine. This was taken and the line broken with a steady, dignified strain. But the shark still came on, its temper unruffled by the sharp barb in its jaw, and wheeled about the boat with its head slightly tipped, showing the ugly, hammer-like protuberances on either side. It passed so near that I could have touched the big dorsal fin, and I had excellent opportunity to notice the actions of the attendants. There were half a dozen in all; two or three big pilot-fishes and the rest the curious sucking fishes or remoras. As the shark swept around, the pilots—little striped fellows three or four inches long—kept at its head, making short excursions from it at every object that appeared like food. They were evidently foraging on their own account, and that the shark saw them there can be but little doubt. But in all probability, it had scented the fish a long time before, and paid no attention to the so-called pilot fishes. They would dart at a bit of sea-weed and nibble at it, perhaps catching a minute crustacean that had been floating with it, then darting back to their huge consort that was wheeling around and around, wondering where the fish were, which I had as a precautionary measure lifted into the boat.

If appearances are to be considered, then certainly the sea anemones must be included among the pilots, as there is one, if not several kinds that in some incomprehensible way takes up its position on the tip-top of a crab's back and there lives, moving about with its host, and we can imagine keeping its myriad eyes open for the main chance; but that it tells what it sees to the crab that is thus forced to bear it we may readily doubt. Why the anemone takes this position, and why the crab permits it, opens up a wide field for speculation.

The anemone is the natural food for a large number of fishes. Capt. Bartlett, the commander of the ship Blake in her dredging trip in the Caribbean sea, told me that he dredged a large number of cod in very deep water, where it was very cold, and that almost every one caught had a large sea anemone in its mouth. Looking at it in this light the crab might object to a tenant that was liable to be gobbled up at any moment, as a large fish would not in all probability, object to anemone with a good plump crab at the other end. On the other hand it is possible that the anemone may attract small fry, and so act as a decoy, the crab lying buried in the sand and darting up to seize the intruder. Various suggestions have been made to account for the association but the real reason is not known, and I must leave it to my young readers to decide in this case which is the pilot, the crab or the anemone. It might be said that the position of the anemone was entirely accidental were it not found on so many individuals, and some experiments have been made with another crab and anemone which show that the attachment at least in this instance is on the side of the crab. The one in question was found to bear an anemone, not on its back, but on one of its big claws, so that when feeding and tearing its prey the anemone was brought into the direct neighborhood of the food and obtained its share; in fact when the crab dined it was invariably present. A naturalist who made the discovery thought that it was merely an accidental occurrence, but nearly all the crabs which he found had their anemone companions. One day he took several crabs and carefully removed the anemones, but leaving them all in the tank together. Visiting them a short time after, he found that in every case the crab had hunted around and replaced the anemone. Next an anemone was cut in a number of pieces after being separated from the crab and placed with it in a tank, whereupon the crustacean collected the remnants of its companion and endeavored to fasten them upon its claw and was holding them fast when found. So it is evident in this case that while the anemone may be the pilot or lookout the crab is the one that most desires the association.

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The term begins Wednesday, September 30, 1891. It is important to be present the first day. A few needy and deserving pupils can be aided. Catalogue will be sent on application to



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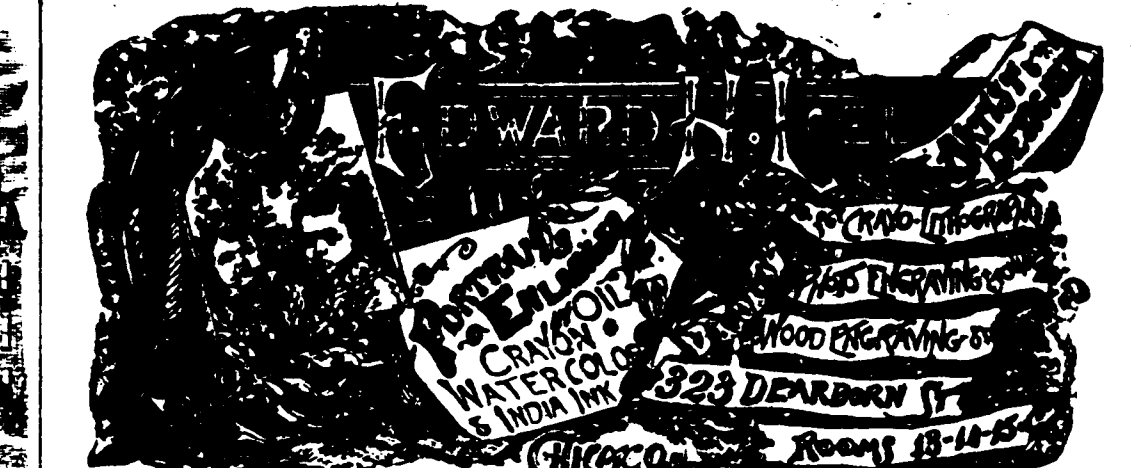


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I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear matter. Sometimes a deathly Sickness at the Stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family at 39 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. COX.

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OPIUM. MORPHINE DISEASE, GUARANTEED CURE without pain. THE LITTLE FLEET. M. L. KNAPP, SECRETARY, BOX 9, INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS, IND.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for Asthma. 5c. by mail. By mail 25c. Co., Charles Town, Mass.

KANSAS FARMS. are cheaper now than they ever will be again. Largest crops ever raised. Buy a farm. Descriptive list free. CHAS. R. WOOLLEY, OSBORN, KAN.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED. Mrs. Alice Maule, Oregon, Mo., writes: "My weight was 230 pounds, now 116, reduction of 114 lbs. For circulars, address, with \$1.00, to Dr. O. W. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

Patents! Pension! Send for the Patent & Pension Law to obtain a Patent for Invention and Pension for Pension and Bounty Laws. BRICK O'FARELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

RAG CARPET LOOM. Send at once for our Catalogue, 200 testimonials. C. N. Newcomb, Davenport, Iowa.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA. We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address: P. Barold Hayes, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm. Is worth \$500 to any Man, Woman or Child suffering from **CATARRH.** Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY, BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U. S. and Canada.

The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

TRAITS OF THE TIGER.

Origin and Life of the Royal Indian Beast.

The tiger is an Asiatic animal exclusively, and ranges in suitable situations, from the Amoor to the Island of Bali, and from Turkish Georgia to the Island of Saghalin, but does not exist in Ceylon. In spite of the great destruction of tigers in India they still live, according to Mr. Blanford, wherever large tracks of forests and grass-jungle exist, and they are especially common in the forests at the base of the Himalaya. Tigers at least occasionally accompany the tigress and her cubs, for these animals, like lions, are monogamous. The young remain with the mothers until nearly or quite full grown. By day the tiger takes up its abode in deep shade, especially in the hot season, and generally near water. They swim well and will even cross arms of the sea, but very rarely ascend trees. Tigers spring much less than is popularly supposed, and rarely move both their hind legs off the ground. They roar a good deal less than lions do, although their call is very similar. Mr. Blanford says, "When hit by a bullet a tiger generally roars, but tigresses, or at all events very often, do not. I have on three occasions at least known a tigress to receive a mortal wound and pass on without making a sound.

The ordinary food of tigers, says the New York Sun, consists of pigs, deer, antelopes, and, strange to say, porcupines, which one would think would be rather awkward mouthfuls. They also sometimes kill and eat bears and young gaurs and buffaloes, although such wild cattle, if adult, are more than a match for the tiger. When hard pressed during inundations they will eat fish, tortoises, lizards, frogs, and even locusts. They kill great numbers of domestic animals, and sometimes live entirely on cattle, and they have a distinct preference for beef over mutton. The tiger appears ordinarily to kill cattle by clenching the forequarters with its paws and then seizing the throat in his jaws from underneath and forcing it upward and backward until the neck is dislocated.

The enormous muscular power of the tiger is shown by the way in which it can transport large carcasses of oxen over rough ground, sometimes lifting the body completely off the ground. A very hungry one will devour two hindquarters in one night, but generally remains three or four days near the carcass, feeding at intervals. A tigress with cubs is often very destructive, partly, it is said, to teach the young tigers to kill their own prey. Though they usually do so kill, they do not disdain carrion. Cases are even recorded of a shot tiger being devoured by another of its own species.

The ordinary cattle-eating tiger is a great coward in the presence of man, and often allows himself to be pelted off. The man-eating tigers are those which have got fat and heavy, or being disabled from age or injury find man an easy prey; and when once they have got over their innate fear of the human species such a tiger may become a fearful scourge. Thus in Lower Bengal alone 4,218 persons were killed by them between 1860 and 1866. In Bengal and Upper India tigers are hunted on elephants, the sportsmen shooting from howdahs. In central and southern India tiger shooting is usually attempted in the hot season, and the tiger is either driven by beaters past a tree on which the sportsman sits, or followed up, either on an elephant or on foot. Occasionally, especially when a tiger has been wounded, a herd of buffaloes are employed to drive him out of the cover, which they do very effectually, charging him in a body if he does not retreat. Tigers captured young are easily tamed, and many of the adult animals in menageries are perfectly good-tempered, and fond of being noted and caressed by those whom they know. They have repeatedly been in confinement, although not so freely as lions, and the cubs more rarely thrive.

The Devil's Knell. Among the famous bells of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, England, is one known as "Black Tom of Soothill," which was presented to the church in expiation of a murder. "Black Tom" is always rung on Christmas Eve. Its solemn tolling as it strikes the first tap at exactly midnight is known all over Yorkshire as the "Devil's Knell," it being the notion that when Christ was born the devil died. Legendary superstition has always invested bells with miraculous powers and strange influences, but why the so-called "spirits of darkness" are credited with a strong aversion to their din has never been satisfactorily explained. In many Catholic countries bells are rung during the time of great storm, "so that the devil may take flight and the tempest subside."—St. Louis Republic.

Darwin Leads. An Italian publisher got the opinions of one hundred writers and scholars as to who are the best authors. The replies placed Darwin at the head of foreign writers. Shakespeare next, and Schiller, Goethe and Humboldt following.

FEMININITIES.

The queen of Italy has a \$7,000 dress. Danbury, Conn., has a two-pound baby. No woman is honest who does not wish to be.

How to catch a husband—Grab him by the hair.

An Atlanta woman has twenty-one children.

English women have returned to square-toed shoes.

Mrs. Mackay has a string of flawless diamonds two yards long.

The greatest philosophy is in not wanting a thing you cannot get.

A Tunisian girl has no chance of marriage unless she weighs over 200 pounds.

Experience teaches that one cook can spoil the broth quite as well as too many.

A New York bride who recently found a dictionary among her wedding presents doesn't know whether to feel indignant or not.

It is to bad too poke fun at the prevalent trend in female garmenture. Not a few of the ladies dress like perfect gentlemen.

The Sultan of Morocco has directed that young girls shall no longer be publicly sold in the markets of Fez and other towns.

A 72-year-old woman living in Tiverton, R. I., at a distance of four miles from the shore, never set foot on the shore till one day recent.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox concurs with Kate Field that all bachelors over 40 ought to be taxed, the net proceeds to be used for the support of maiden ladies.

There are women who sometimes think on Sunday they have religion, but when the clothes line breaks down on Monday they find out that they haven't.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT Nerve Restorer. No Fit after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fitzcases. Sent to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The magazines now in course of publication number 1,775.

Sick Headache Can Be Cured. Coaline Headache Expectorant will do it. Price 50c. per box containing six powders. Sold by druggists or mailed by Coaline Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The gold produced in Venezuela in 1890 amounted to 2,424 kilos 525 grammes; value \$1,043,506.

The Use of Opium. Is not a habit, but A DISEASE. "Why, and How Cured" sent free. Address H. L. KRAMER, Secretary, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

The first Indian tobacco sign erected in America was put up in Baltimore, and it still stands.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word. There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from the Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

A peach grown at Sylvania, Va., weighed eighteen ounces and measured thirteen inches in circumference.

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

AFRICA is now completely encircled by sub-marine cables, which make up altogether a length of 17,000 miles.

FAST TRAIN WEST. THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC have put on a fast train called the "Big Five Limited," that leaves Chicago at 10 P. M., daily, and via Des Moines, Omaha and Lincoln, arrives at Denver at 7:40 A. M., daily. This train is equipped with modern cars, and of elaborate pattern. Sleepers are lighted by gas; the Chair Cars make your ride comfortable, and no extra charge. Day Cars are new, and made especially for this fast train. The Dining Cars that are equipped and operated by the Company attend the train through to Denver, and this service is run by the road with the object to please and satisfy its patrons, and its record has been such in the past. Take this train that leaves Chicago from the C., R. I. & P. depot at 10 P. M. after all trunk lines from the east have delivered their evening passengers.

JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A. Five thousand girls employed at a lace factory in Venice, under the patronage of the queen of Italy, receive 7 cents a day.

PENSION. JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successful Prosecutor Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, 65 since.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY PRICE 50c. GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. **EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST.**

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame."—Dr. Oliver Service Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: **JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.**

W. N. U., D.—42. When writing to Advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this Paper.

A western editor who had been obliged to suspend his paper for a long period on account of illness, came out the other day with glaring headlines: "I am perfectly well! Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup did it all!"

London buttonhole makers get 38 cents a day.

"For evil news rides fast, while good news waits" and this is the reason you see so many persons limping about with dreadful sciatica and rheumatism. They have not yet heard that this wonderful Salvation Oil kills pain.

Only one man in 203 is over six feet in height. Major's Cement Repairs Broken Articles 15c and 25c. Major's Best Liquid Glue 10c.

New York has 80,030 night workers. "Hansen's Magic Cream" cures. Warranted to cure, or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

The world has 349 electric railroads. The Best Way to Succeed in Business is to first take a thorough business course, by mail, at your own home; Bryant's College, Buffalo, N. Y.

The royal standard of Persia is a blacksmith's apron. HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 70c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

While in Australia Bernhardt and her company went out sixty miles into the bush and slept in tents for the fun of the thing.

A Pleasing Sense Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when constive or bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

There are said to be over 23,000 Indians in the United States who can read English, and over 10,000 who can read Indian languages.

Millions of them use Pyle's Pearl-line for easy washing and cleaning instead of Soap. It's natural they should be the first to know the new ideas. If Pearl-line is good for them, it's of far more value to Country Women whose work is harder—

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearl-line." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearl-line, do the honest thing—send it back. 808 JAMES PYLE, New York.

PENNYROYAL PILLS. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only safe, sure, and reliable pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chickester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, with blue ribbon. Take as at other kind. Action instantaneous and Indefinite. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail, in 10c. Testimonial, Name Paper. CHICKESTER CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

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

A MAN

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

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

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

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

VIA THE ALBERT LEA ROUTE. Fast Express Trains, daily, between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, making close connections for all points North and Northwest. FREE Reclining Chair Cars to and from Kansas City. The Favorite Line to Pipestone, Watertown, Sioux Falls, and the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. THE SHORT LINE VIA SENeca AND KANKAKEE offers facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to any Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address

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

A Land Flowing With Milk and Honey. **PORTLAND, OREGON;** The Great Western Railway Terminus. The Great Pacific Seaport City. Real Estate Is the Basis of all WEALTH.

AN INVESTMENT THAT WILL NET **20% to 30%** 99 per cent of those investing in Real Estate make money. 87 per cent of those investing in business lose money. A commercial center is the safest place to invest in real estate, especially when such place is a great railway center; has good river transportation and large foreign and domestic shipping. Portland is that place.

Portland, Oregon, is now pre-eminently the commercial center of the Pacific Northwest. No Other City in the United States so well situated in respect to natural resources as is Portland, and it leads all other cities west of the Mississippi River in its phenomenal growth in population. Located at the confluence of two great rivers, and being the terminus of the transcontinental Railways and any other city in the United States, it has every advantage which insures the solid growth and prosperity of a city is abundantly enjoyed by Portland.

THE TAWOOD REAL ESTATE CO., PORTLAND, OREGON. Has the best plan for investors yet devised. You never read anything more explicit and simple. It is absolutely safe, and cannot fail to be profitable. Capital \$300,000. 6,000 shares of \$50 Each. Shares for Sale at Par Value \$50.00 Per Share, Full Paid Non-Assessable. We will not sell a share of stock at less than par value (\$50 per share), as the Company's capital stock is not inflated or watered; but every dollar of its capital is backed by Solid Real Estate investment.

A FAIR OFFER. If you own stock, and at any time wish to surrender it, this company will take its own stock at \$1.40 on the dollar, and pay you in full, payable at the prices at which the company is selling lots to other parties.

Write for Prospectus. Giving full explanation of the company's plan and all information regarding how stock is paid for. See References: Wm. McFall, Secretary, Belwood Real Estate Co.; Joseph L. Melraih, Secretary, Portland Real Estate Association; E. T. Howe, Captain; H. W. Scott, Editor "Oregonian"; H. L. F. I. Lock, Manager and Treasurer "Oregonian"; E. J. Barber, President West Portland Park Association. Address **THE TAWOOD REAL ESTATE CO., Portland, Oregon.**

CHICAGO DEPARTMENT.

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

All communications relative to this department should be addressed THE PLAINDEALER, 242 Dearborn Avenue.

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M. J. Sullivan,	28 N. Clark St.
W. H. Monroe,	49 State St.
F. A. Chisum,	235 30th St.
Chas. Landre,	111 Harrison St.

Chicago, always noted for its push and enterprise, can boast, and truthfully, of its Afro-American enterprises. On every hand can be seen the business and work of the race. There are representatives of all the professions, and prominent and creditable, too. All branches of business are being taken hold of and successfully worked. In conversation with some of the bank officials recently they were unanimous in the declaration that their Afro-American depositors gave them less trouble with their deposits than did many of their white depositors with much smaller deposits, and that the people would be surprised if they knew how rapidly the financial power of the Afro-American was increasing. We gave last week a sketch of the life of one of Chicago's most prominent young physicians, G. C. Hall. This gentleman is rapidly climbing the ladder of success, and we predict for him a brilliant career in the medical fraternity. It is a source of great pleasure for lovers of the race to glance around, and note these evidences of prosperity among a race that has been so long oppressed.

Commentators on the recent tug explosion have views very much varied; some say the tug, Parker, may have exploded because of the muddy water of the river taken into its boilers, and it may have exploded because the engineer miscalculated the quantity of water in the boilers. The true cause still remains unsolved. But the experts with one accord join in the opinion that whatever the cause, explosions of that kind are likely to occur at almost any time, and that it is strange that more accidents of this nature have not occurred. One captain and tug owner who advanced the muddy water theory, says: "Whenever any of my own tugs are there (in the vicinity of Archer Avenue) I am always glad to see them back. I have long felt that they ran a frightful risk." Another says: "The river water, especially near Archer Avenue, is unfit for any boat to use. But what can we do? It is the only water we can get." A third, who, however, repudiates the foul-water idea, adds: "The water was too low, and in pulling so hard and blowing off steam it is next to impossible for an engineer to know how much water he has in the boiler, and when it gets too low up she goes." With these opinions before us, and whether or not the trouble is from the muddy water, it is plainly evident that the danger is present all the time, and our tug service in addition to the incessant noise and noxious smoke, has such the attitude of a procession of sensitive infernal machines up and down through the heart of the city. This river question has been the topic of conversation so long that it is getting so threadbare that there is little left to be said about it. But it is plainly apparent that some decided action should be taken to remedy this appalling defect. It is most plainly a blot and source of continual reproach to Chicago. Within the next few years millions of visitors will visit this city, and "that river" will greatly lessen the respect that Chicago without a doubt greatly deserves for thrift and enterprise. Everything in this connection points most positively to the fact that the Chicago river as now maintained and operated is getting more and more undesirable, and inadequate to the ever increasing traffic upon it.

Rev. Cornelius Lenox has again assumed the duties of the bishopric of the A. M. E. church, and is now establishing mission churches for the Afro-Americans in various parts of the city. In a few days, he says, he expects to open a mission at 2369 State street, which is now being fitted up for that purpose. If the Rev. (?) Lenox would stick to one thing long enough for people to locate him, people might get to think he was all right, but he makes so many changes that he excites suspicion as a grand fakir.

Americans have scarcely ceased shuddering at the wholesale vengeance wreaked on members of the Mafia ring in New Orleans, when it is again to be deplored that the press of the country has the outrageous happenings in the Western city, Omaha, where the police surveillance and citizens were insufficient to save an Afro-American from a gang of law-breakers. The incidents connected with the murder of Cornelius Sullivan by Joe Bales, an Afro-American dock laborer are still fresh in the memory of Chicagoans, and two policemen of Chicago under proper officers were sufficient to save this man, Joe Bales, and Smith who was also threatened with lynching. It would seem strange that in a city like Omaha with its police and all necessary protection such a disagreeable affair should be chronicled against some of its best, or rather most prominent citizens. One of our evening journals in speaking of this affair says: "Even Chicago has had one or two narrow escapes from mob law." No doubt this Bales affair was in the writer's mind, but he failed to say that Chicago had immediately put down these attempts without it having to be said that such a disgraceful occurrence was allowed within its domains. The writer goes on to say: "If there is any palliation of the violent and bloody dispensations of justice which Judge Lynch has been making of late, it lies in the fact that he does not appear to have made any serious mistakes." He might have said that this government or law dispensation was insufficient to punish crime, however horrible and repugnant, if these murders (lynchings) are necessary and not a mistake. We are very much of the opinion, as all lov-

ers of justice should be, that the crime with the man Coe was accused is worthy of death, but all ideas of law and order are in opposition to lynching and all like outlawry, and however reputable the citizens engaged in these acts, the fact still remains that lynch law is a disgrace to any community. Two wrongs never yet made a right, and this last wrong, for such it surely is however great the crime committed, can never be looked on with great favor in a civilized community.

The annual conference of the A. M. E. church will be held in Michigan City, Ind., on the first Wednesday in April.

The district conference of the A. M. E. church will be held in this city on January 11.

Mr. Howard (Senator) returned last week from a visit to St. Louis. He was taking in the Veiled Prophets.

For additional Chicago news, see second page.

Some Ohio News.

News Letters from Findlay, Piqua and Toledo.

Toledo, O., Oct. 11.—Mr. Calom Harris will soon resume his work at the Toledo club.

Mr. William Cooper has returned, and is for the present employed with Grant Hill.

Mrs. George Escue has returned from a pleasant visit to Chicago.

Theo Lee will leave soon for New York, where he will spend part of the winter.

The Calumets have elected the following officers for this season: President, Mr. McArnold; vice president, Elizabeth Smith; Treasurer, Joseph Connor; secretary, Theo. Lee.

Mrs. Joe. Wilson has returned from a visit to Chicago.

Miss Jennie R. of Fostoria, will be the guest of Miss Mamie Reynolds this week.

Mr. J. Rollings, of Dayton, is employed in his brother's place in the Criterion shop.

Miss Laura Fields, Bessie Cox and sister will soon leave for a visit to Springfield, after which they will go to London to reside for two years.

The laying of the corner stone of the Third Baptist church was an interesting event. The music furnished by an especial choir was very excellent. The following speakers were present: Revs. Sheridan, Hunt, Robinson, Lewis, Viney and Ross. The offering was very large.

Mr. Chas. Fields, of Detroit, is coming to Toledo to take a position in the Criterion.

Findlay, O., Oct. 12.—Rev. Geo. W. Bryant, commissioner general of the Emancipation Monument Association, which proposes the erection of a permanent monument in Jackson park site of the World's Fair, Chicago, preached a very acceptable sermon at the A. M. E. church Sunday evening, to a large audience. He will lecture to-night at the First M. E. church, subject, "Has Emancipation Benefited the Negro." He is one of our best orators.

We learn that Mr. Wilber Ransom has accepted the position of turnkey at the police station, and to furnish meals for the prisoners. Mrs. Ransom will have to search all female prisoners, and look after their interests.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, of Deshler, have moved back to Findlay.

We had lovely weather for our Fair, which was a success financially.

Mr. Charley Johnson and Miss Lizzie Hamilton were united in marriage last Saturday night. May they live long.

Miss Keys, of Fostoria, was in the city Sunday.

Mr. A. C. Johnson was in Ada last week.

Mrs. E. Wilson and Mrs. M. E. Thompson went to Dayton Monday, on business pertaining to the D. of R. Lodge.

Mr. T. A. York, and Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson have returned home after attending the funeral of Miss Elizabeth Anderson at Ypsilanti, Mich.

MILWAUKEE NEWS
Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 12.—We should have stated that the regular monthly meetings of the Afro-American League of this city, will be held the third Tuesday instead of the third Wednesday in each month. The first meeting will be Tuesday evening, October 20th, at 8:30. Arrangements have been made to hold all the meetings in the St. Mark's A. M. E. church. It is to be hoped the attendance will be large. Ladies are especially invited to attend. It will be the endeavor of the executive committee to make the meetings as interesting as possible.

The concert given by the Literary at the St. Mark's church was a success from a social, as well as a financial standpoint.

Mrs. C. Hunt has returned from Chicago.

Misses Mary and Clara Black, of Oshkosh, were in the city Saturday and Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Miles.

There is considerable commotion being created in K. P. circles in Chicago. It seems there is a division in the order, each side claiming it is right, and the other is wrong. Last week during a parade, the white K. P.'s lent a hand in deciding the matter by declaring one of the orders illegally organized, and that they (the white Knights) would only recognize the other. The consequences were the first lodge was withdrawn from the parade and made to take a back seat. We mention this incident because here in our city a similar state of affairs exists in the K. P. order, but we trust that they will not, like their Chicago brethren, permit the white Knights to settle the matter between them, if to settle it is to widen the breach as was done in the Chicago case. Although not a Knight of Pythias ourselves, we should very much like to see harmony in its ranks. We should like to see the brethren heading all their energies toward reconciling their differences. Strive to overcome them, and combine a united strength in making their order one of the strongest and most progressive in the world. We go this week to attend the annual session of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., to be held at Mt. Vernon, Ill. A large attendance is expected. J. B. B.

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V. Geist & Son
Undertakers AND
Practical Embalmers.
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Established in 1861.
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FLINN & DURFEE'S
One Quart 30c Two Quarts 50c One
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