

# THE PLAIN DEALER

Read Our New Department "Woman's Work and Ways" 8th Page.

KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
LEADERSHIP

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WHOLE NO. 459.

## PLUTARCH'S TOPICS.

### The Time Come to Adopt New Ideas and Advance.

## NEGLECT IN THE CHURCH.

### A Complete and Universal Indifference to Our Duty.

As a means of enabling the helpless to survive the destructive influence of outrageous oppression, religion, as understood and practiced by the Negro, cannot be beaten; but, as a stimulation to eager, earnest activity in this great and busy world, the colored man's religion is no good. When for any reason there is no chance for a man to be something and do something here in this world, when he is subjected to pain and oppression from which there is absolutely no hope of relief, then a religion that will draw his thoughts all upward and away from the present, certainly plays a good part in rendering the ill of the present bearable and furnishing the soul the consolations of hope in lieu of the joys of which it is deprived.

The Christian religion is adapted to all conditions of men, which truth is surely set forth in the history of the colored people of this country, so far as the past is concerned.

But now that the Negro is a free man, with the whole world as an open field before him, he has no need for a religion that renders him indifferent to the duties and possibilities of the present.

The time has long since come for us to catch up the white man's idea of religion and bestir ourselves. We are now a part of the world and can not possibly please God and be true Christians unless we do our duty as citizens of the earth. We are permitting the old and useless ideas of religion to blind our eyes and tie our hands, while the harvest goes to waste.

Let us see if this is not shown by facts.

In the race there are scores of strong societies which have no other end than to bury the dead. The churches rarely bestir themselves to any other form of charity than that of putting the dead into the ground. The only line of practical work along which the energies of the church are being directed, is the school. But like all ignorant people—caught in the rebound—are apt to do, we have greatly exaggerated the value of the showy part of education. We are straining every nerve to produce fine scholars and accomplished artists, but are rather indifferent to the wiser task of producing effective workers.

The churches have not founded a single hospital, orphan's asylum, home for the aged, or eleemosynary institution of any sort. There is a complete and almost universal indifference to our duty along this line of Christian work.

The A. M. E. church, driven to it by the piteous wails of her neglected and aged ministers, and the starving widows and orphans of ministers, made provisions to help them out of the dollar money, but it ended there. The laws passed were so far ahead of the universal heart that they are dead letters. The A. M. E. church has little feeling for the aged and worn-out, and still less for ministers' widows and orphans.

At conferences where the per centum legally belonging to these claimants amounts to hundreds of dollars, it is appropriated to schools at the instigation of ambitious bishops, or as a result of the wire pulling of shrewd presidents; or else it is used up as a largesse to the bishops in compliance with the motion of some light-jawed, quaking-voiced hypocrite of which detestable characters the Methodist ministry possesses a ruinous supply.

To-day there are ministers seventy years old who are as destitute as tramps, and who prolong their miserable existence by means of the charity of poor people, who are more Christ-like than the churches.

To feed the hungry and clothe the naked forms little or no part of the Negro's conception of religion, so far as the church is an exponent. Not only is this fatal indifference a fact, but a still more deplorable fact is this: The whole trend of religious thought among us is antagonistic to business activity.

A Negro who is wise and industrious enough to gather a little property is condemned as worldly minded, and taught that he can not get into glory. The decided tendency of preaching is to render poor, frost-beaten creatures content with their dirt and poverty and ignorance.

Preachers who insist upon the wisdom of industry, frugality and intel-

ligence, dispense the masses, and there are but few Negro preachers who have the moral manhood that is essential to those who will bear the displeasure of the muton-headed saints who expect to die in debt and yet get to heaven.

The religious conceptions of the race are inadequate, and the direction of religious activity is wrong; and as a consequence, religion as conceived of and practiced among us is not much good. The Negro is trying to climb into heaven by means of a back window instead of marching there along the paths the prophets trod, and entering the big gate with those who have fought and conquered.

Plutarch.

## SOME BUSINESS VENTURES.

### Afro-Americans Embark in Various Branches of Trade.

In Lovejoy, Ill., Rhodes Bros. carry a large stock of groceries and do a fine business. Mr. Silas Garrison has also opened a new grocery and keeps a good variety of goods.

The Afro-American Investment Society of Jacksonville, Ill., last week bought a piece of property for \$500 cash.

The colored people of Camden, Ark., have organized a publishing company, and will print a paper called The Courier.

Wells and Boners are leaders in staple and fancy groceries at Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Joseph Wilson, keeps a jewelry store at Kansas City Mo., and is well patronized by both races.

Delaware, Ohio has a building and loan association.

Prince Brothers are enterprising blacksmiths at Cleveland, Ohio.

President Campbell, of the Natchez, Miss., Safe Deposit and Trust company, says that the Mississippi Co-operative & Benefit association, a race organization, has on deposit with his company 75 per cent. of all its securities, consisting of promissory notes and deeds of trusts and mortgages (securing the same), exceeding \$25,000.

Harry Shepherd of St. Paul has sold out his latest gallery The Elite to Oris Hunt of the Tabor Gallery. This is the sixth gallery he has fitted up and sold, and wherever he went his trade followed him. In the present instance Mr. Shepherd is bound by an iron-clad agreement not to operate or manage a gallery in St. Paul for three years. That being the case, the Shepherd photo will have a clear field. It is rumored Shepherd is negotiating for a car to make a trip through Southern California and Old Mexico.

Little Rock, Feb. 11.—The Afro-Americans of this section have formed an association for mutual protection and filed articles for a stock company with a capital stock of \$2,500,000 divided into 100,000 shares of \$25 each. The leading colored men of Little Rock are at the head of the movement. The association will be national and will admit members from any state in the union. The object is to establish and operate business houses for the colored people, to be conducted by members of their race. W. H. Lee is president, and W. R. Wine is secretary of the association.

The Capital Savings Bank of Washington, D. C. knows how to succeed. At a recent meeting of the stockholders a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared. The percentage could have easily been made more but the management is conservative and watchful of the reserve fund. The company now owns \$25,000 worth of real estate the deferred payments on which are not more than \$10,000. The cash on hand was over ten thousand dollars and the loans and discounts were more than thirty thousand dollars. The paid up stock amounts to \$30,000 and there are \$18,750 due depositors nearly half of which is owned by the stockholders. The volume of business is steadily growing. The books of the company show that during the past year the loans and discounts reached \$180,884. There were deposited during the same period \$224,287. The directors have decided to place a limited amount of stock on the market at par to run until the first of March. It is sold in shares of \$100 each. President John B. Lynch is very active in the management of the Bank's affairs.

### Piqua Notes.

Piqua, O., Feb. 14.—Rev. Richard Meredith, of Xenia, O., filled the pulpit at the Park avenue Baptist church morning and evening, last Sunday. Rev. Mason, of Sidney, O., preached several evenings at the A. M. E. church, last week.

The Rev. John White, of Willsboro, is in the city, and will assist in the meetings at the A. M. E. church.

Mrs. Jesse Turner is on the sick list.

Eleven candidates were received as candidates for baptism at the Park avenue Baptist church. D. A. M.

## A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

### A Scathing Arraignment of the Democratic Party.

## TIME FOR PLAIN WORDS.

### Defects in Legislation—Sins of Omission by Our Friend.

The Bystander believes that the time has arrived for some plain words in regard to the National Citizens' Rights Association and its relation to parties and the political situation. It is, of course, not to be supposed that the principles of the association can ever find acceptance with the Democratic party, or that the predominance of that party can ever be an agreeable fact to its members.

The Democratic party has been the consistent and unwavering enemy of equality of right among men, in every case and in every form, whenever and wherever that question has arisen. It was the staunch supporter of slavery and its aggressions, the apologist for treason, the opponent of manhood suffrage, and the efficient and willing beneficiary of the KKK revolution. It may be well to recall in somewhat fuller detail the record of the Democratic party upon the questions touching equal rights that have arisen in our history.

It gave the slave power predominance in the executive and judicial departments of the government.

It favored the extension of slavery, and sought, by every possible means, to establish that institution, with all its infamous corollaries, in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, California, and all the empire that intervenes.

It deliberately embroiled the Nation with Mexico in order to increase the area of slave territory.

It ordained the fugitive slave law and opposed the exclusion of slavery from territory under control of the General Government.

Failure to secure the election of its candidates in 1860 was the sole excuse for rebellion.

The only part of the population of the North who extended aid or sympathy to the slaveholders' rebellion were Democrats.

It opposed the emancipation of the slaves, and, both in Congress and the various Legislatures, either unambiguously or by the great majority of its representatives, opposed and obstructed the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, by which the Emancipation Proclamation was confirmed and slavery everywhere prohibited.

It opposed in Congress and in every State Legislature with unbroken front the Fourteenth Amendment, intended to overturn the Dred Scott decision by which the Negro, even though free, was forbidden the privileges of citizenship.

It opposed the enfranchisement of the colored citizen by the reconstruction act of 1867, and in every constitutional convention held under and by virtue of its sanction in the States of the South, opposed the grant of civil rights and political power to the colored citizens in the constitutions formed by them.

If it did not openly endorse the atrocities of the KKK revolution, every man concerned in their perpetration belonged to that party, and it has honored its leaders and promoters above all other men both in the Nation and the various States.

Its entire membership throughout the South is openly and avowedly opposed, not merely to the grant of equal civil and political privilege to the colored man, but to their exercise even when lawfully granted.

A very large proportion, as least four-fifths of the Democratic party of the North, are and always have been opposed to the free exercise of equal political privilege by the colored citizens of the United States.

Its supremacy in every State of the North is dependent wholly upon its antagonism to the rights of the colored citizen and its control of the government of six of the States of the South, during the past decade and a half, and its control of the government for four years, is the direct result of the usurpation and denial of the rights of the citizen by a bloody and barbarous revolution.

As a matter of course, those desiring equal rights for all citizens can never look to a party so constituted or having such a record in favor of wrong and oppression for anything promotive of justice. It is not a question of patriotism or sincerity, but a mere common sense conclusion that a party which has for two-thirds of a century, been the unrelenting enemy of equal rights can never become their advocate and guardian. Integrity of right is one of its fundamental

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## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

The two inspectors of the Bellevue and Glenfield Nat. Gas Co., at Bellevue, Pa., are Afro-Americans.

An Orphans Home is to be erected in Houston, Texas.

Prof. J. Wesley Damel of Kansas City Mo., with his large hat is one of the most striking figures in that city's social circles. His acknowledged ability as a literateur, and his manly conduct has won him a host of warm friends and admirers.

The Herculean is the name of a new band composed entirely of young ladies, at Wichita Kas.

The Afro-Americans of Kansas are busily engaged in pushing the claims of B. K. Bruce, Jr. of Leavenworth, for the nomination of Secretary of State by the State Republican convention.

The directors of the Home for Colored Aged and Orphans are struggling to raise \$2,000 for their home just purchased, on 5th ave, Leavenworth, Kan.

Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. E. B. Day, of New Orleans, are planning to establish an industrial association for the purpose of training young colored girls for domestics and supplying help to housekeepers.

One of the Paris (France) restaurants has introduced colored waiters, all of whom, according to a correspondent, "speak excellent French."

It is announced that the Hon. Frederick Douglass will be the principal orator at the John Peterson dinner, on St. Patrick's day, March 17.

The civil rights case of J. D. Love vs. The Great Northern Railway is set for a hearing on Wednesday, the 17th, at St. Paul Minn.

At Charleston, S. C. the Jury Commissioner, is Mr. Ingliss a colored man and one of the police lieutenants, at Fordham, is a member of the race.

The colored citizens of Paducah, Ky., will run colored men for Councilmen and School Trustees next March.

Mr. Louis Curtis, was seriously hurt in the mines at Verden, Ill., Wednesday. He is a driver in the shaft and was caught between some loaded cars and was badly mangled.

St. Louis, Mo., has a large hotel for colored people only.

Owensburg's colored population pays taxes on \$61,600 worth of property.

Messrs. E. O. Tyler, Peter Tyler and E. Ball are three colored attorneys that represent the legal fraternity in North Memphis, Tenn. They have an office on Winchester street and while practicing in the higher courts they are also regular attendants upon the courts of Squires P. L. Davis and Jones the colored magistrates of that ward.

Mr. Wm. Boston, of Charlestown, W. Va., has secured a position in the War Department at Washington, D. C. He is a graduate of Stor College.

Dr. Williams of Greenville City is the only colored physician in upper South Carolina.

Probably one of the most remarkable Negroes of the North, is J. P. Parker, the inventor, of Ripley, Ohio. He invented a clod pulverizer; he also placed on the market a patent tobacco press a very useful invention and has a number of traveling agents in North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky who are introducing the invention. The latest invention of J. P. Parker is a new model of a steam heater, for heating tobacco warehouses and public places of business.

There are five Afro-Americans commissioners of Revenue in the "black belt" of Virginia instead of two as announced in these notes last week. There are two in Mecklenburg county, one in Brunswick, one in Prince George and one in Powhattan county.

W. H. Walker, is deputy clerk of the circuit court at Boydton Va.

The citizens of Xenia, Irrespective of color, are preparing for an extensive ovation to Hon. C. L. Maxwell ere his departure as consul to San Domingo.

Mr. George W. Cable says "the Negro of the south is to-day carrying a heavier burden of expenditures for public education with less proportionate assistance from the landowners and tax-payers than any other class of poor men in the world."

John Allen, who is said to have had the biggest feet ever seen in Iowa, died the other day at Fort Dodge. He wore No. 17 shoes.

T. Thomas Fortune, orator, editor and agitator, is about to issue a novel with the title of "A Man Without a Race."

Representative Afro-American of New Haven Conn., have opened the Hill-house mechanical trades school where young men may receive a practical knowledge of masonry in all its branches.

Genial Phillip Miller has opened up a wood and coal yard in Chicago, and is prepared to fill orders for large and small quantities.

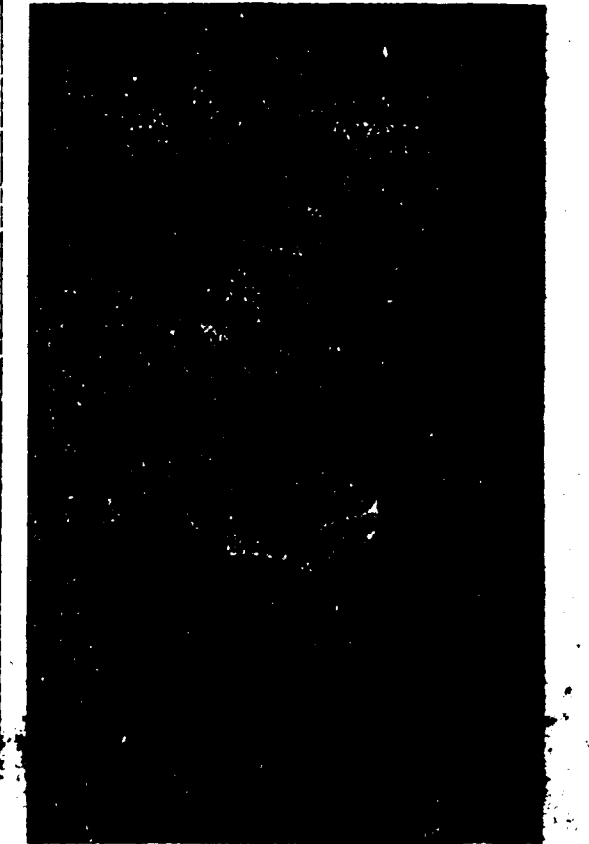
## PROSPECTIVE BISHOPS.

### Dr. James C. Embry as a Possible Choice for Bishop.

## "AN EMINENT ELDER."

### A Plain Man; Honest, Truthful, Educated and Conscientious.

Although no one believes a word of it and although no one is expected to believe a word of it, yet from time immemorial it has been customary for candidates seeking political or civil preferment to avow themselves as completely unselfish, and swayed wholly by motives of most disinterested patriotism or partisanship, as the case might require. So venerable is this custom that it is never omitted, and so used have we all become to the hypocry involved that we never note it. Indeed, in the heat of a close campaign, candidates often come to believe in the suave professions they eloquently make to voters who are so credulous.



But when the excitement is over the truth comes out and human nature is vindicated. The bare facts of the matter are, self, self, self.

It is, therefore, quite difficult for a man to shake off the recollection of truths learned in secular life and swallowed down as pure and unadulterated honesty, the solemn protestations of complete disinterestedness that come from the saintly lips of saintly men who are eagerly chasing the bishopric. We hear men say they don't want it unless the dear good Lord wants them to have it, and we witness them cunningly rebuking the electioneering carried on by rivals, by sermonizing over the evil of seeking so high and holy an office. All of this sounds nicely and looks proper—for, of course, decorum must be observed—but the bare facts of the matter are worldly enough.

The office of bishop secures the incumbent a life-long position of eminent power and authority, coupled with \$2,000 per year. To poor Methodist preachers, whose lives are full of hardships, including poverty and abuse, and whose rayless futures are dependent upon Episcopal caprice, such a position as that of bishop, with its life-long authority and annual stipend secured, is a little heaven to go to the big heaven in. Those who are lucky enough to climb out of the depths and find a seat at so exalted a height are hopeful among mortals. There is scarcely a Methodist preacher, living or dead, who, at some time or other in his career, did not indulge, at least for a moment, radiant hope that at some day in the far-distant future he, too, might be a bishop.

It is human, intensely human, this mad desire to be a bishop; and yet, strange as it may seem, oftentimes motives most noble and unselfish are blended with the ambition of office-seekers.

Among all of the A. M. E. ministers who want to be elected to the bishopric next May, there is not one who is less selfish and more truly moved, by high motives, than the subject of our sketch, the Rev. James C. Embry, D. D.

In presenting to the public a narrative of this eminent man, it shall be our effort to be perfectly fair. Those who praise or disparage a minister at such a time as this, when so important an election is drawing near, almost always carry matters to an extreme, and exaggerate his merit or demerit. His enemies are sure to pick out his weak points and

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## A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

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ideas, and it does not matter if its rank and file believe it not only a duty to the country but a duty to God and civilization. This fact, indeed, makes the hope of justice from them even more absurd and hopeless. The success of the Democratic party can never be promotive of the objects of the association, nor is there any hope that the body of its voters will ever be favorable to the free exercise of the rights of National citizenship as guaranteed by the Constitution.

But what is the relation of the Republican party to the principles of equality of political right and civil privilege for all citizens?

The gospel of human liberty and equality of right in the United States may be written on a single page—but a page so bright with imperishable truths, that every boy in the land should learn it by heart, that it may remain forever a companion-piece in his memory with the Lord's prayer. Like all great truths, it has its old and new forms—the defects of the Old making necessary the New. Yet the Old is sacred not only as the foundation of the New, but also as the first National assertion of the political equality of men—the most important phase of the brotherhood of man—which next to the fatherhood of God, is the most momentous truth of human existence.

The Bystander is sometimes afraid that the importance of this gospel of American liberty is being neglected, both by old and young, to the great evil of to-day's citizenship and the peril of to-morrow's freedom and prosperity. So great is his apprehension of this that he ventures to give, not an epitome of its growth, but its crystallized results for the convenient reference of all.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.—Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.—Preamble of Constitution, 1789.

"I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just."—Thomas Jefferson, 1826.

It is too clear for dispute that the enslaved African race formed no part of "the people" who adopted this Declaration of Independence. They (persons of African descent) are not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word "citizen" in the Constitution, and can, therefore, claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument secures to citizens of the United States.—"Dred Scott" decision, United States Supreme Court, 1856.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare, That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves in any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforth, and forever free.—Proclamation of Emancipation, 1862.

We here highly resolve that those dead shall not have died in vain—that this Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.—Lincoln's Gettysburg address, 1863.

Neither shall slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.—Thirteenth Amendment Constitution of the United States, 1865.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.—Fourteenth Amendment Constitution of the United States, 1868.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.—Fifteenth Amendment Constitution of the United States, 1870.

It will be seen at a glance that the whole of the "New Dispensation" is of Republican origin. It constitutes the brightest page in any party's record in all the world's history. It is just as much more glorious than the party's financial record as a human soul is nobler than a dollar bill—as much as manhood is better than money.

There were certain natural and perhaps unavoidable defects in the legislation intended to carry these principles of government into operation. These defects were mainly the result of a failure to apprehend existing conditions, and may be inclined under three heads.

1. No provision was made to secure to the new citizenship a chance for independence and self-support. In

return for their two centuries and a half of unrequited toil, every family should have been secured a small homestead which should have been made inalienable for a certain period.

2. No provision was made by which the colored man might obtain an education. Having been made a citizen the Nation owed it to itself to give him opportunity to fit himself for the full discharge of the duties of his new position. Having been prohibited by law from learning to read and write, the Nation which was enriched by his unrecompensed earnings, owed to him at least, the duty of unrestricted opportunity.

No 3. No provision was made for his security in the exercise of his rights. Having been made a citizen of the United States, the least that could be expected was that the courts of the Nation would be opened to redress his wrongs.

These omissions were a natural result of the ignorance of those from whom this legislation sprung, of the real facts and conditions of slavery and its inevitable consequences. The Republican party thought it had done its work well, and was so charmed with the plan of the new edifice it was building that it failed to consider carefully the specifications on which the value of the superstructure must mainly depend. Very naturally, the result was found to be in some respects unsatisfactory. It appeared that a people without arms, property, experience, homes, or knowledge could not protect, maintain, and defend their rights as citizens of the United States, without National laws defining those rights and without access to the courts of the United States for their enforcement. It is true a civil rights law was passed, ten years after the close of the war, protecting certain rights of the new citizenship, but leaving the most important of all, the rights of free speech and free public assemblage absolutely without protection, as well as the exercise of power as a legal voter in the election of President and members of Congress.

In consequence of this neglect to support with just and proper legislation, and also in consequence of the dependent and defenceless condition in which the freedmen were left, they were deprived of the rights and privileges guaranteed to them as citizens of the United States, by the amendment of the Constitution, and the just and lawful power of the majority usurped by violence and murder in half a dozen States in the South.

This situation of affairs has naturally produced no little doubt and question as to the duty and policy of the Republican party. It has resulted in the creation within its ranks of three component elements, to wit:

1. Those who believe that the free exercise of the inalienable rights of the citizen in every corner of the Republic, and the redemption and fulfillment of the guarantees of the Constitution, constitute an issue paramount in importance to all others, so long as any citizen of the United States anywhere is debarred of any just right or lawful privilege.

2. Those who believe that all that has been done that can be done—who profess to regard questions of liberty, citizenship, and personal right as matters of accidental and temporary character, incident only to the conditions of war and reconstruction, and insist that the real "mission" of the Republican party is not to secure the citizen in his political rights or civil privileges, nor to see that the will of the majority controls the government of State or Nation, but is wholly economic and administrative.

3. Those who contend that the Republican party ought, in common parlance, to "shake the Negro," accede to the Southern Democratic demand for the repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, and seek a reorganization of the party at the South upon a white basis, and having regard to economic issues only.

In other words, one type of Republicans think the party ought to complete its work; another, that it ought to abandon it; a third, that it should help undo much that it had done. Practically, of course, the two classes last mentioned are one in sentiment and purpose, but they are so distinct in character and the reasons offered for the action they desire, that it is more convenient to consider them separately. Besides there is a sort of injustice in regarding them as one. In the Bystander's regard the last is by far the more mainly class. They propose to back squarely down from all the results of the war, except the Thirteenth Amendment or emancipation, and say to the white people of the South:

"We surrender into your hands the colored man who fought for the integrity of the Union, strip of all claim to National protection, to be dealt with according to your wishes, in every respect but one—you shall not buy and sell him. You may disfranchise him; you may enact a 'black code,' like those of 1866. You may make it a misdemeanor for him to wear his hat in a white man's presence or to step on a white man's shadow, or do anything else you choose except buy and sell him."

The second class of revised and improved Republican reformers do not propose to do these things or openly assent to their being done, but merely tacitly to permit them. They wish the party still to claim credit for the work so gloriously begun, but disclaim and ignore any obligation to continue or complete it or any desire to fulfill the obligations it assumed, or to "establish justice," which is the prime object of the Constitution. The prevalence of either view would annul National citizenship and restore the 7,000,000 of colored people in the United States exactly to the condition which the "Dred Scott decision"

declared that they held at the adoption of the Constitution, namely, "a subordinate and inferior class of being who had been subjugated by the white race, and whether emancipated or not, yet remained subject to their authority and had no rights or privileges but such as those who held the power might choose to grant them." In other words, it would make them again the old "free Nigger" nondescripts of the former "dispensation" mere "inhabitants" not "citizens."

It may be supposed that these classes of quasi Republicans are neither numerous nor influential. It is impossible to tell the relative proportions of each, but more than one respectable representative of these classes has openly asserted that only a small and insignificant part of the Republican party belong to the first class. Among the managers and official representatives of the party these views are especially prevalent, so much so that there can be no doubt that it is their intention practically to erase the issue of the rights of the citizen from the National platform at the coming convention and eliminate the protection of the voter from the canvass in order to make room for protection for the manufacturer.

The Bystander has never believed that there is room in this country for two "White Man's" parties. The ground is already pre-empted by the Democracy, who have camped on it until the very name is redolent with its infamies. He has always believed that the great body of Republican party believe in the New Dispensation of Liberty, Justice, and Equality of right—the grand trinity of American citizenship—and are determined that the Republican party shall neither renounce nor evade their assertion.

It is to ascertain beyond question whether this is true or not that the National Citizens' Rights Association was inaugurated. It is not expected that Republicans who are in favor of repudiating the party's pledges and renouncing the glory of its most notable achievements will favor its spread or subscribe to its principles. But every man who wishes the party of liberty and justice to remain the party of liberty and justice still—every one who believes that the mission of the Republican party will not be ended while such telegrams adorn the columns of the daily press as that we read one week ago: "The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Louisiana has received a large consignment of rifles for use in the coming election and says that more are on the way." Every such man should make haste to enroll his name with the National Citizens' Rights Association, that when the convention meets in Minneapolis there may be no doubt as to the wishes of the rank taken to expunge the New Dispensation of Liberty, which sprung from the great heart of its martyr chief, Abraham Lincoln, and no thought of going back to the beggarly elements of the first imperfect phrasing of the holiest of earthly truths, whose defects caused Jefferson to tremble when he remembered that God is just, and of which Taney, the arch inquisitor of the slave propaganda, finally became the high priest and authorized expounder.

Let every one who would save the Republican party from this impending ignominy give as many hours as the Bystander does days to the work, and the roll of names will be so full that no sophistry can veil its significance from any mind. A million names will save the Republican party from suicide—two million from the shame of retrogression. Send in the name, with stamp for return of certificate of membership in the new army of liberty.

Albion W. Tourgee.  
Mayville, N. Y., Feb. 12.

### Terre Haute, Ind.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 16.—Rev. J. W. Stanton, is holding revival meetings at Allen chapel, assisted by Revs. Harper and Clay.

The trustees of the Ebenezer Baptist church have purchased a lot preparatory to building a church.

The revival meetings at all the colored churches are meeting with success.

The Union Literary club has suspended business for three weeks on account of the revivals going on.

About ten of our best citizens attended the funeral of our former pastor, Rev. J. H. Clay, at Indianapolis last Monday.

Mrs. W. G. Jackson of South 14th street, has been seriously ill the past two weeks, but is slowly improving.

Mr. Manuel, who was injured at the Phoenix foundry about six weeks ago, is now able to be out.

Mr. John Pettiford of Homer, Ill., who has been visiting his son-in-law at Clay City, was in the city Saturday on his way home.

Mr. Eli Jones of Homer, has closed his barber shop and will go to Indianapolis for medical treatment. In the meantime he will erect a three-story brick building in place of the frame.

Mr. Samuel Brown has sold his carriage horse to Mr. Hanna for \$350. Mr. Brown has eight colts of good blood at Fairbank's Park.

The Afro-Americans of this city have formed a stock company and opened a co-operative store on South 13th street, but not on as large a scale as the citizens of Little Rock, Ark.; but they will do the business just the same.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Mr. Benj. E. Porter and Miss Minnie Saunders on March 15th.

The colored cooks and waiters again have all the hotels and restaurants in the city.

Subscribe for The Plaindealer, Only \$1 per year. None better.

## PROSPECTIVE BISHOPS.

(Continued From Page One)

magnify them into greatest enormities. Under their frequent denunciation he will be made to appear all that is mean and unfit. Some even carry their exaggeration to the point of portraying the baneful influence such a character would have upon posterity were he elected.

On the other hand, the friends of a candidate make his panegyric rise as high as the accusation against him, and without regard to truth or reason, laud him to the skies.

The writer will stay on the ground and size up his man from the everyday point of view.

The Rev. Dr. Embry is not divine; he is simply one of the preachers who is being mentioned for the bishopric, and he is laying in the hands of his friends as placidly as any of the rest of 'em who are after the gown and gavel.

Who is Doctor Embry? You don't find his cut staring at you from papers all over the country; you don't find his biography in "budgets" and books of every description. The rugged pathway which his strong arm has hewed out is not marked with palm-cards nor emblazoned with "sketches" and "write-ups." No man in the church has been more truly modest than he. Doctor Embry is a quaint saint. All his life long he has gone it alone.

In his "Cyclopaedia of African Methodism," published in 1882, Bishop Wayman spoke of our subject as follows:

"James C. Embry, an eminent elder of the Kansas conference, was born in Illinois. He has a respectable education. At one time he was commissioner of education, and subsequently he was chosen financial secretary, and filled both positions with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the connection. At the general conference of 1880 he was chosen one of the delegates to the Ecumenical council at London, England." A careful reading of this brief sketch will give the key to one marked trait in this good man—"an eminent elder," although he had held two different general offices. Dr. Embry is first of all a preacher, a Methodist preacher, and when not in a big office he contentedly serves the church in the humbler ranks.

No honor and no position thus far has been able to make him one whit less a Methodist preacher. There are men in office who must be left there or elevated, else they would be of no earthly use to the church. This is not the case with this one. What does that reveal? Why it plainly shows that Dr. Embry is not a mere place hunter; that he is one of us, and one with us. Where is there another candidate whose record shows him to be more truly a regular Methodist preacher in character and practice than is the plain, staid, blunt business manager?

He has been a missionary and a circuit walker. He has preached in log cabins and log meeting houses. He has walked through the forests and over the prairies. He has sat down on a nail keg at a rough pine table and eaten his corn bread, hominy, bacon and sorghum with as much heartiness and good nature as any of us. He has been a regular out-and-out itinerant preacher, and would be one again, and not put on any airs about it either. Kansas, Missouri and Texas are full of preachers who know him as one of their own rank. Let us then, in describing him, begin by using Bishop Wayman's words—he is "an eminent elder." That word elder means a great deal to Methodist preachers. It is descriptive of the highest title and most exalted order to which most of us can reasonably aspire; it is the title that was worn by the hosts who made Methodism and is worn by the army that sustains the church now.

There are many who belittle the title of elder, yet it is the mightiest word in all the vocabulary of Methodism.

What distinguishing qualities has Elder Embry? He is an eminent elder. Why is he eminent as an elder? Because he has magnified the office of an elder by doing nobly the work of an elder. He is still Elder Embry, but he is accredited the first rank as a theologian. Through him then the elders have a place in the very highest walks among theological scholars.

To be an eminent elder and the foremost theologian of his church is no mean eminence.

This elder laid the foundation upon which has been built our great financial department. He has proven himself to be far-sighted and capable of working for the benefit of posterity, even at the sacrifice of present parade and show.

Hence it is that he has not received full credit for some of the most successful work of his life.

He is large hearted and is not swayed by small motives. Where is there another man who would have shown so much sympathy with the Southern Christian Recorder and the Nashville Publishing House? A smaller man would have been capable only of seeing in these two new ventures nothing but rivals; but Dr. Embry took a long view and saw in them mighty enterprises full of possible good to the connection, and hence encouraged and aided them.

The Nashville house has oftentimes dealt spitefully with Philadelphia, but Dr. Embry has never been betrayed into retaliating. The Southern Recorder has sometimes raised the sectional cry, but Dr. Embry has never been betrayed into showing anything less than a connective spirit. When one gets right down to business, and

takes a fair and honest view of the matter, he is forced to admit that a candidate for the great office of bishop possesses broader recommendations than this "eminent elder." Yet it is a fact that no candidate is made the object of more petty flings, some call Dr. Embry a "granny," some call him a "foggy;" others say he is "slow," while others say he is "dull." All of these carpers seem to forget that no business manager has ever done better work than Elder Embry, and that he has already laid a foundation upon which can be built the most powerful department of our church.

Dr. Embry is not slow, he is ponderous; he is not dull, he is deep; he is not a foggy, he is conservative; he is not a granny, he is conscientious.

In thought he does not dart from flower to flower like a hummingbird; he does not go from idea to idea, but reasons from proposition to proposition. The eyes of a fop, of a humorist, of any person whose thoughts dwell chiefly upon things around him are quick, lively and alert, but the eyes of one who ponders over deep and den things are turned inward; they wear a sober, reflective look. Some may take such eyes to indicate dullness, but it only shows their lack of judgment.

The foggy would not have primed the "Bitual," nor put out so many other new and solid things as has Dr. Embry.

That Dr. Embry is honest, truthful and conscientious, his worst enemies can not deny.

No poor preacher with a sickly and large family would ever be brought to a starvation point by Bishop Embry. No young man would be "out in the wild, wild bushes;" him, just to satisfy the tradition that "a Methodist preacher must starve in the woods." He is a man who would be governed by conscience, and an appreciation of the "fitness" things.

Some men who are running for bishopric are of the class who believe that every preacher should have as much as possible in order to give his faith, and that it is a sin for a preacher not to go gladly to any place he may be assigned.

The day has gone by in which a bishop can be governed by either caprice or tradition. In making appointments both the preacher and the church are to be considered, and justice is to be meted out to each. When men forsake all secular pursuits and give up all their lives to the work of the ministry, the bishops are morally bound to see that they have an opportunity to support and educate their families. Men of heart and conscience are the men we need. We have ready have elected some men who have never known what it is to be a poor itinerant, and who have nothing but scowls and rebukes for poverty and our concern about what we are to go next year.

Elder Embry as a bishop would only be the preacher's friend, but would also be a guardian of our church. Not only that, but in election the merit of faithfulness and eminence as an elder would be fittingly recognized. Behind these great deep eyes dwells a soul as tender as loving, and the hand that comes down like an avalanche to grip like a vise and the brusque "howdy," are a put on.

In Elder Embry you see a plain straight-forward man who attends to his own business and goes straight on. He is too manly to flatter, and too honest to cajole.

He is so conscientious and sincere as to believe that his earnest and hard-wrought achievements would recommend him to favor. There is no doubt but that he wants to be bishop, just the same as do all the other candidates, nor is there a doubt but that he would grace and honor the office, and fulfill its duties if elected.

Should he be chosen, the history of the future, adopting Bishop Wayman's language with slight change would speak of him as an "eminent bishop."—Texas.

### Paw Paw, West Va.

Paw Paw, W. Va., Feb. 15.—A. W. Brown preached two very good sermons in the M. E. church, on Feb. 14. He will preach for us once more before conference. Several young men showed great interest in helping raise his salary. Rev. Brown left this morning for Cumberland, Md.

Our school has been closed for two weeks. Mrs. R. W. Fox, our teacher, has had the relapse of the grip. The time when school will reopen remains indefinite.

Wille Swartz, who was to have finished the course of the Paw Paw School, had the grip, went out, relapsed, and was buried last Monday.

David Hill arrived in New York last week, Monday with nine of our Afro-Americans, on the ship *Liberator* from Monrovia. David and his companions sold out their farms at Gages, Miss., two years ago, and went to the west coast of Africa to start an immense plantation. They are poorer but wiser. They appeared at the Barge office Monday and Customs Inspector Fincaun; their tale of woe. There is nothing in Liberia but plenty of hard work and reward. Among the party were Sarah E. Smith and her daughter, the latter a remarkable hand at the needle. They will have to get back Sturges as best they can.

The alumni of the "colored" school of Zenia, O., are raising money to purchase a circulating library for the benefit of the pupils in the "colored" schools.



Milwaukee News.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 15.—The American League has put out J. Miles as its candidate for nomination for alderman from the 4th ward on the Republican ticket. The election does not take place until April, but both parties are hustling out their candidates, and caucuses and primaries are being held all over the city. Mr. Miles has a strong following, both amongst white and black, and should he receive the nomination his election will be certain to follow and he will have the honor of being the first Afro-American who held the office of alderman in this city.

The protracted meeting of the St. Mark's church was a success and the converts will be baptized next Sunday at 3 p. m., at the 1st Baptist church, corner Jefferson and Juneau avenues. Take cars at 3rd and Grand avenues.

The new law regarding elections, handicaps for nomination, caucuses, etc., makes it pretty difficult for ward leaders and some times respectable men from receiving support sufficient for them to become a candidate even for nomination on either party ticket. The article requires that each candidate shall have the names of 10 free holders and voters to their application for candidacy before it will be recognized by the county clerk, and that these voters and free holders must reside in the ward where the applicant himself resides, makes it a matter of considerable hustling for those who aspire to become city officials in a ward like the 4th, where nearly all the property is owned by business men who reside in other parts of the city, it is difficult to find 10 free holders.

There were quite a number of distinguished men at the Plankinton last week, amongst whom was ex-Senator Spooner, who complimented us on the movement that is being made by our Afro-American citizens to come to the front and demand that recognition from the Republican party that our services to it merit, and wished Mr. Miles all possible success.

Mr. W. H. Meyers, an Afro-American from Baltimore, Md., is here looking for a suitable place to open a barber shop—only the patronage of white citizens is wanted. We would suggest to Mr. Meyers that he look elsewhere for a "suitable place,"—he could probably find it in Baltimore—but he is not needed in this community, and should be ashamed to proclaim such an intention, which is alike a disgrace to himself and to the race to which he belongs.

Departures.—Mr. N. Lewis and family moved to Chicago, Friday. Mr. W. P. Laws left for Chicago to get his pension to-day.

Sick.—B. F. Taylor, Mrs. Geo. Bland, Mrs. H. Bland, "Uncle" Jimmie Johnson, Mrs. Jos. Stewart and Mrs. W. Black.

Mr. Henry Bland received his back pension a few days ago. J. B. B.

Battle Creek, Feb. 15.—The Oak and Ivy club gave a valentine social last Friday evening, at the residence of your correspondent. The young ladies and gentlemen had a post office prepared where they received their valentines. Amongst these were several beautiful designs, while others were just the opposite. Luncheon was served and a pleasant evening was spent by all.

We notice in one of our daily papers, where a suggestion was made by a prominent citizen that a fund be raised to place a monument to the memory of the late Sojourner Truth. Such a step would be very commendable to the citizens of Battle Creek, and should meet the approval of all good-thinking citizens; as this estimable old lady has done more to advertise Battle Creek than any one citizen—white or colored. We hope that the movement will be encouraged.

Mrs. Geo. Bailey is on the sick list; her many friends wish for her speedy recovery.

Miss Jessie Dungle is visiting in the city; the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. Dungle.

Miss E. Lewis is visiting in the city. A pleasant surprise was given last week in honor of Miss Brown, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Williams. A pleasant time was had by all. Refreshments were served in a delightful style.

Mrs. W. O. Allen is visiting in the city this week.

Rev. Hill will continue his meetings this week. He will be assisted by the Rev. Murray, of Jackson.

A pleasant surprise was given Monday evening at Mr. and Mrs. H. Tucker, in honor of Mr. William Henderson, of Chicago, who is visiting in the city.

Mrs. E. Watford, of Jackson, made a business trip to our city yesterday. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chandler.

Adrian News.

Adrian, Feb. 15.—The young peoples' league of the Second Baptist church, held a very interesting meeting at Mrs. J. D. Underwood's, Friday evening, which was largely attended. This society is in a good financial condition, has a large membership, and is conducive of much good to old and young.

There was a supper given at the home of Mrs. Henson, Wednesday evening, which we hope was well attended.

Rev. Mr. Gillard, of the Second Baptist church, received the sad news of the death of his mother, last week. He left immediately to attend the obsequies, but arrived too late to even get a last look at the face he loved so well. His mother was a very old lady, and they both came from slavery together. Mr. Gillard has in this,

his hour of affliction, the heartfelt sympathy of a host of friends.

There is still a great amount of sickness here. Mrs. John Howard and Mrs. Mary Thomas are slowly recovering, while Mrs. Ellen Brown does

Grand Rapids Briefs.

Grand Rapids, Feb. 14.—Mr. Richard Pinkney the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pinkney sr. died at their home 60 McDowell St. Wednesday, he was one of our brightest and most promising young men of the city, is mourned by all his friends, he was buried from the Spring St. A. M. E. church Sunday; Rev. Walkins officiating assisted by Rev. Williams of Zion A. M. E. church.

Mrs. Pennin, of Grand Haven, died in this city Friday at the residence of Wm. David Williams, and was buried from Zion church Monday, Rev. Williams officiating.

The musical and literary entertainment given for the benefit of the Rev. Williams at Greenwood hall, was a grand success. The addresses given by Mr. John Wilson and Rev. J. H. Walkins were appreciated by all present.

The "candy pulling" social at the Messiah Baptist church Tuesday was a success.

The "mute" social given by the members of the A. M. E. church was largely attended.

Mr. Hill who has been sick with the grip, is convalescent.

Mr. George Glen and Will Wright, have had another attack of that fashionable disease.

Rev. W. H. Brown, of the A. M. E. church, returned last week from a very pleasant visit with his son and daughter at Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The young peoples' league of the Second Baptist church will give a social at the church the 22nd inst. A short program is being prepared and a good time may be expected.

Mrs. Martha Gaskin returned to her home at Devil's Lake, Wednesday. She has been assisting in the care of her mother, Mrs. Howard, and her sister, Mrs. Brown, for the past two weeks.

Miss Emma Taylor and Mrs. Ella Proctor, who have been visiting at the home of the former, returned to Toledo this week, after a very pleasant visit. Miss Taylor will remain in remain in Toledo, until next fall.

Mr. Harrison Foster was in town over Sunday.

Mr. Alex Waters returned from a visit with relatives and friends in Detroit last week.

Mr. Isaac Grassam leaves for Jackson this week.

Did you get a valentine? Your scribble may take a vacation in the near future, and if you do not hear from Adrian, 'twill not be because we are dead. Pap.

Toledo, Ohio.

Toledo, O., Feb. 15.—A very pleasant surprise party was given at the residence of Mrs. Mary Taylor, in honor of Miss Emma Ward, it being her sixteenth anniversary. A very pleasant time was had. The following guests were present: Misses Georgia Jones, of Jackson, Mich.; Julia Watkins, Mattie Frazier, Mamie Taylor, Jennie Stokes, Jennie Buckner, Lizzie Anderson, Ella Johnson, Hattie Jones, Maud Morgan, and Messrs. Milton Jackson, George Dyer, Emery Wilson, Harry Hamilton, of Perrysburg, Herman Frazier, Grant Frazier, Howard Kirk, Fred Brown, Bud Fountain, and Eddie Davis. The evening was spent in games and dancing, after which the tables were set and all enjoyed a bountiful repast. Mugwumps.

Toledo, O., Feb. 16.—Warren chapel, A. M. E. church, was the scene of a very enjoyable party and supper last evening, it being the leap year banquet by the Lookout Circle of King's Daughters, of said church. One of the pleasing features of the gathering was the presence of the pastor, Rev. O. P. Ross, who has been ill for some time. Mrs. John Brown presided at the table as toastmaster, and acquitted herself admirably. At about 9 p. m., the gentlemen were escorted to the table by their lady attendants, and J. Madison Bell pronounced the invocation. The first toast was that of Mr. A. M. Clemens, "Woman's Rights," who pleased the ladies by telling them they were deserving of more rights than they at present enjoy. "Charity" was very thoroughly explained by Mr. A. R. Taylor; Mr. John Brown gave some very interesting points on "The Soldiers of the Late Rebellion;" Mr. W. M. A. Vena eulogized the ladies very highly in his toast, "The Ladies of Toledo;" Mrs. Wm. Blackwood paid a complimentary tribute to the "Gentlemen of Toledo;" "The Condition of Warren Chapel" was very pleasantly related by Mr. W. E. Clemens. The feature of the literary exercises was the original poem, "A Tribute to Lincoln," by our esteemed poet, J. Madison Bell; "King's Daughters" was a very interesting theme by Rev. M. A. Dyer, of the Third Baptist church; Rev. O. P. Ross in a few well chosen words expressed his gratitude to his congregation and friends for their kindness during his recent illness and paid tribute to the ladies for the success achieved.

The committee who were successful in conducting the affair consisted of Mrs. J. R. Moore, Mrs. Jno. Brown, Miss Lizzie Jones, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Sadie Lane, Mrs. Wm. Blackwood, Mrs. G. Vena, Mrs. Amanda Scott and Mrs. G. Vena. The committee was ably assisted at the tables by members of the society. The society is in a progressive state, having 22 members, with Mrs. John Brown, president and Mrs. E. Blackwood, secretary.

The many friends of Mr. Geo. Fields will be pained to learn of his severe illness. Sunday about noon Mr. Fields was stricken with paralysis and at present little hope is entertained for his recovery. Mr. Fields had just returned from the Lincoln club banquet at Columbus, Ohio, and it is thought that this with his close canvass for one of the managers of the Ohio penitentiary has brought on his sickness.

Rev. Ross will soon take a trip to the sunny clime for his health.

Rev. Gordon of Cleveland, O., will fill the pulpit at Warren chapel on Sunday.

Miss Martha Ellen Clemens of Greenville, O., a school teacher, will be the guest of her cousin, Mr. A. M. Clemens, for a short time.

Ypsilanti Joitings.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Feb. 14.—The Love and Union lodge of Good Samaritans gave and Old Folks' concert at their hall, Feb. 5. Each number of the program was creditably rendered. Mr. David York made his first appearance on the stage. All were dressed in old style costumes. After the concert refreshments were served.

Death visited our city, Feb. 5, and claimed Mrs. Sophia Eaton, an old resident of this city, aged 73 years and some months. She was buried Sunday the 7th, from the A. M. E. church where she has been a faithful member.

The Order of Good Samaritans have elected officers for the next three months.

Last week was a week of prayer at the A. M. E. church. This week Rev. J. L. Davis will begin a series of meetings, and will be assisted by Mrs. Thomas, of Jackson.

Rev. J. L. Davis preached an eloquent sermon last Sunday evening to a very attentive audience.

Mrs. Almeda Morton is very sick with pneumonia.

The ladies lyceum met at the home of Miss Rosa Embro, Tuesday. An excellent program was prepared.

Miss Mary Kersey and Belle Thompson are sick.

Solomon Bowler and James Rideout were sentenced to the work house, at Detroit, for stealing chickens and pork from a meat-market.

Mr. Joseph Postal has recovered from the grip.

Rev. J. L. Davis addressed the Y. M. C. A., Sunday, at three P. M., at their hall on Congress street. R. M.

The civil tribunal in Paris has rejected the application of the widow of Meissonier to sell and dispose of the pictures left by the artist, and decided in favor of the children of the first wife who wish to keep them together.

THE MARKET.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and another Price. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, LAMBS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, etc.

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Weekly Review of Trade.

New York, February 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Silver and cotton have declined more, the latter 37-10c the lowest price for many years, and silver bullion to 41d at London, the lowest price ever recorded, though there followed a slight recovery to 41 1/2d. Cotton receipts and exports have both been much larger than a year ago, but the stocks on hand decrease but slowly and are very large. Wheat has declined 1/2c on sales of 46,000,000 bu, the exports being seriously diminished, and corn has fallen 1 1/2c on sales of 15,000,000 bu, the western receipts being unusually large. Lard and hogs were somewhat stronger, and coffee advanced 1/2c, but oil is a quarter lower. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number 276. For the corresponding week of last year, the figures were 297.

Runaway Cable Car.

Five persons were injured in a runaway car on the Brooklyn Height, N. Y., cable railroad. The grip-man, in trying to avoid running into a carriage, applied the brakes too sudden and the brake chain broke. The car at the time was at the top of a steep hill on Montague street. The car started down the hill at a terrific pace. At a curve near the bottom of the hill the passengers were all knocked out of their seats. There were five in all, and every one of them sustained injuries.

Clare will have a roller process flouring mill with a capacity of 100 barrels a day. The Tobacco river will furnish the power.

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

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not the selling price alone, that must be considered, is 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. I. L. CRAIG & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF Wayne, in chancery, Jennie Murray complainant vs. James Murray, defendant. At a session of said Court held at the court room in the City of Detroit in said County on Monday, the 30th day of November, 1891. Present: Hon. George Gartner, Circuit Judge. On proof by affidavit on file that the defendant, James Murray, resides out of the State of Michigan and is a resident of the City of Seattle, in the State of Washington, on motion of D. Augustus Straker, solicitor for complainant, ordered that said defendant, James Murray, 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.

A. d. it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date thereof 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.

(Signed) GEORGE GARTNER, Circuit Judge. D. AUGUSTUS STRAKER, Solicitor.

Dated November 30th, 1891. De RO SAMUELS STEWART, Deputy Clerk.

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FRI-DAY, FEBRUARY 19, '92.

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Persistent advertising pays. Try The Plainealer.

The number of business enterprises that are being projected by Afro-Americans is one of the most favorable evidences of their growth.

It might be of advantage to the candidacy of Gen. Alger if some of the mouths of his enthusiastic supporters could be stopped. To attribute the New York Sun editorial reflecting upon the General's career as a soldier to the administration, as was done, is folly, and productive of more harm than good.

A few weeks since the Plainealer called attention to a movement in Roman Catholic circles of Washington, D. C., by which St. Augustine's, the Afro-American church would lose its independence, and the character of its congregation become greatly changed. This movement was attributed to the prejudice of Cardinal Gibbons. It is just to say that when a deputation from the church waited upon the cardinal to protest against any such movement, they were assured that their church and its independence should not be interfered with.

"Ye need not be afraid," said an Irish representative of the bank of England to an English civil engineer in the pioneer days of railroad construction in Ireland. "If ye no meddle with the land or with labor, no one will shoot ye, unless it be quite by mistake." Large packages of this kind of assurance may be had upon application in any Southern state. We further beg each to announce that the number of "mistakes" last year was fully up to the average, and the outlook for a similar crop this year is excellent.

The lucky or unlucky lady who won the Appeal's prize as the prettiest woman in America, is often referred to in that connection. The ten greatest Negroes were once determined by a similar vote, yet it is scarcely to be supposed that the successful lady is any more admired and flattered than formerly, or that any one of the ten greatest Negroes are any wiser, better, or more influential because of this chance thrust of greatness. It seems a shame at best, this voting of beauty and greatness. If there be any good in it, however, let us have a contest as to who is the meanest man. The Plainealer will cast one vote for the man who reads it and neglects to pay for it. Who'll bet the ball rolling.

A disposition is manifested by some Afro-Americans in the state to meet in state convention, for political and other purposes. The Plainealer does not doubt that if the right spirit was manifested, as to the political, educational and material interests of the

race in the state, if they should meet in convention, much good would come of it. To meet for political purposes solely, or having met, to leave the convention in a disgruntled state, because, forsooth, the wisdom of the many should not be in harmony with the wisdom of the one, two or more individuals, would not prove of any advantage to the people of the state. If, however, the desire of the people of Michigan is harmonious for such a convention, and they are willing to stand by the result of its deliberations, a state convention would be the proper thing. As to who should make the call, or under what auspices it should be held the Plainealer is of the opinion that, as the state Afro-American League was the result of a former convention held in Detroit, such convention should be held under its auspices, and should be called, if universal sentiment should favor a convention, by Mr. Albert W. Hill, the president of the State League. Right here it might be well to say that the one feature which an element of the people in the state disliked, namely, the political feature, has been removed, and judicious political action is permissible.

There is danger that the champions of Roman Catholicism, among Afro-Americans, in their enthusiasm in trying to win converts to that faith, will say too much. It is neither wise nor politic for these advocates to claim too much for the attitude of the church towards the Afro-Americans in the past, for the truths of history will not substantiate their assertions. Not long since in Detroit an Afro-American was canvassing among the merchants for a Catholic paper. The fact of his employment thus was a surprise to the merchant and he expressed it in the question he asked. He was still further surprised when the solicitor said: "Don't you know that the Roman Catholic church freed the slaves." Another claim is that recently made by one of the delegates to the congress recently held in Philadelphia, and who claimed that that church was the best friend of the Afro-American during the war. Despite the fact that even in the South, where the number of their communicants was not then, nor is not now, large, that black and white communicants knelt together at the same altar and received the holy sacrament, history will not substantiate such claims. In calling attention to these statements, it is not the intention of the Plainealer to refer to the past to prove the error, nor to cast any aspersion upon the Roman Catholic church faith, but the Plainealer can see no excuse for resorting to such statements to win adherents to that church. The attitude of the church at the present is all that is needful to awaken interest and there can be no doubt but what if this position is maintained, Roman Catholicism will in the future secure quite a foothold among Afro-Americans. Churches and political parties as well as men should be judged, not so much by a past that may be objectionable, as by the disposition they may show in the present to redeem the past.

Our Afro-American editors and writers are great when it comes to comparison. If we are to believe reports the race as furnished as many Caesars, Ciceros and Demosthenes as would make a small colony, to say nothing of Napoleons, Loggfellows and Pericles. We have even gone outside the record and developed a few veritable "Hurricanes." It remains, however, for some one to compare Bishop Turner to Alexander the Great. You remember the bishop dropped briny tears on African soil that he was too old to conquer.

The Afro-Americans of Kentucky have done themselves proud, though the "Jim Crow car" bill becomes a law in their state. The energy with which they have organized and directed their efforts is highly creditable, and the showing made before the railroad committee is a triumph in itself. Not only the white men of Kentucky, but all the world knows that the Afro-American is not the shiftless, ignorant person he is ordinarily characterized, and it knows that he is not indifferent to his rights and manhood although he has long suffered wrong.

Southern society was so shocked by the actress Kate Castleton, that the fact of her being a woman is the only thing that saved her from being served with a notice to leave or take the consequences. Miss Castleton's crime consisted in eating at the same table with her Afro-American maid. If

there is one thing more than another that the South has demanded in season and out, it is that they be allowed their customs without criticism. If they are consistent why do they bulldoze this little woman for claiming the same privilege?

About two weeks ago every edition of the daily papers were filled with rumors of war and the hurried preparations for the same. The war with which these dispatches dealt at that time was one of conquest; now we have a daily dish of the war of peace, that will be waged more or less furiously from now until November. Although only the preliminary preparations as to who shall lead the forces, are now being made, there is as much fuss as if the battle were really on.

Unless all signs fail, Michigan will have two Richmonds in the field. The Plainealer has it on the best of authority that ex-Senator Palmer has presidential aspirations; at least there have been more than one "conference" looking to that end. The "boom" may not materialize, but the general ex-senator won't be found in the front rank of the Alger troops.

Elder Geda's death will rob Bishop Turner of some of his African colonization thunder. He may be able to preach of the Fatherland as a glorious place to die, and hold up Father Damm, Elder Geda, and a host of others as shining examples. He must now acknowledge that the odds are against a man who goes there and tries to live.

### THEIR LAST SLEEP.

#### Deaths of People Prominent and Otherwise.

At Baltimore, Mr. Geo. Green, after a lingering illness of several months, died week before last at the ripe age of eighty-two years.

Lloyd Smith fell a distance of 60 ft. Monday, from the exposition building, upon which he was at work, in Indianapolis, Ind., causing almost instant death.

At Wilmington, Del., Mrs. Peter Chippy, died on Monday, the 8th inst., aged 69 years. Mrs. Chippy was an active member of the A. U. M. P. Church for fifty years and there were very few enterprises inaugurated for the good of the race in which she was not active. She was founder of many good organizations, among the most prominent being the lady Masons.

Mrs. Charlotte Tucker was stricken with paralysis week before last in Buffalo, and died. She was 54 years of age and a life long resident.

The sad announcement of the death of Rev. Isaac Slaughter at Danville, Ky., recently was a pronounced surprise to his many friends in that State, and caused a deep sorrow not only in Danville where he was well known and greatly loved, but all over the State.

Mr. George D. Mitchell, fifty years of age, was digging sand in the rear of his home, 6217 Pennsylvania avenue, St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday the 3rd inst., when the sand and earth caved in on him. He was dug out and taken home, where he died soon after.

Mrs. Francis Moore, wife of Bishop John J. Moore D. D., of the A. M. E. Zion Church died Feb 6th, aged 84 years.

Mr. Henry Brooks, one of Washington's, D. C., respected citizens, died at his residence 1736 L. St. N. W., Tuesday, Feb. 2nd, 1892 after a lingering illness of five months which he bore with Christian fortitude.

Mme. Salomon, widow of the ex-president of Hayti, died, on the 7th, at her residence in Paris, of stomach trouble, aged 54. She leaves one son and three daughters. One of the latter is studying medicine. The burial will be in the cemetery of Passy, beside her husband.

### They Claim a Million.

San Francisco, Feb. 15. — The State department will be astonished when it gets, in a few days, the formal claim of the sailors on the Baltimore who were wounded by the Valparaiso mob. Lawyer F. Alleyne Orr has the cases of twenty-four men who were wounded in Valparaiso streets. They are common sailors or coal-heavers, but they want big money for their rough handling by the Chileans. Their combined claims foot up \$1,305,000. The largest sums are demanded by John Hamilton, sailor, and Jeremiah Anderson, coal-heaver. They apply for \$150,000 apiece. Hamilton has three bad wounds and declares there is still a piece of a Chilean dagger in one wound that refuses to heal. Anderson is disabled by several wounds, the most serious being in the lung. Other claims vary from \$100,000 to \$30,000.

Some Afro-Americans who rushed to Oklahoma last fall, unprepared with means to start a winter have returned to their former homes in Texas. It seems that a part of this class of emigrants must go prepared, not only with money but sufficient clothing and household goods, and a great deal of pluck and a determination to endure privations before they can start out to build up a country.

## The Afro-American Press Upon the Presidential Election, Sans Blaine.

Of course this announcement has created the most intense excitement in political circles throughout the country. What bearing it will have on the nomination it is too early to forecast. While it would seem to leave the field clear for the re-nomination of President Harrison, the friends of Senator Sherman of Ohio, Senator Cullom of Illinois and General Alger of Michigan have already announced that they are in the field to stay. —The Age.

The Hon. James G. Blaine's letter declining to become a candidate before the approaching national republican convention makes President Harrison the strongest candidate at this time. This is true without a doubt. However, there is many a slip, etc. Alger, Cullom and Gresham will develop much strength, gaining from the Sherman, Allison and Blaine followings and anti-Harrisonites and may become very formidable contestants for the nomination before May. —Cleveland Gazette.

The magnetic man from Maine, Jas. G. Blaine has taken to letter writing again, and he says he really won't consent to be the next Republican President. —Free Speech.

Blaine is not a candidate. Hurrah! for Harrison and the G. O. P. —Times Observer.

The action of Hon. Jas. G. Blaine in refusing to allow his name to go before the Republican National Convention has created much surprise.

President Benjamin Harrison stands now head and shoulders above every other candidate upon the political horizon. His administration has been an exceptional clean and able one. He has brought dignity to the office and made the flag of the nation respected among the nations of the earth. His attitude toward the Afro-American on the whole has been most friendly. —The Planet.

Blaine has declined as a presidential candidate. He will not be in it. Blaine is a powerful factor in American politics, and is the most popular man in the country. With all this prestige, he declines further honors. It takes a strong man to lay down such honors as the people would willingly confer. Next in the hearts of the people will be Illinois favorite son, Shelby M. Cullom. Pass the word a long the line Cullom. —The Leader.

Sherman is not in it, neither is Alger. Gen. Alger has nothing to recommend him but his wealth and war record and in the latter he is fully matched by the present incumbent. It now looks like Harrison for another term. If his political enemies encompass his defeat the name of Robert Lincoln will be found at a tower of strength, much of it of course being in the honored name of which he bears. —Pioneer Press.

The declination of the Hon. J. G. Blaine to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket, has placed Senator Cullom in the lead of all who aspire to compete with President Harrison for the nomination. —State Capitol.

We knew all along that Mr. Blaine would not be a candidate against President Harrison. We didn't say anything about it because we didn't wish to appear in the role of a prophet. In declining to allow the use of his name he has shown his usual foresight and penetration and good judgment. There's only one Jas. G. Blaine. —The Pilot.

The letter of Mr. Jas. G. Blaine announcing his withdrawal from the race of presidential aspirations or allowing his name to be used at the Minneapolis convention, is just what we have all along predicted; and as we have said before Mr. Harrison will be nominated beyond all reasonable doubts, despite of the Arkansas republican party bosses. —Arkansas Dispatch.

We never heard of such a kick as is being made about the Hon. James G. Blaine announcing himself as not being a candidate for the presidential honor. He said to the Chairman of the National committee in these words: "I am not a candidate for the Presidency. Harrison has made an excellent President, not only for the Republican party, but for the good of every citizen of the United States, black or white, rich or poor. We think he is a great administrator and will be re-elected." —The Avalanche.

The greatest American statesman, Secretary James G. Blaine, has declined, formally, to be a candidate for the highest honor that this Nation can bestow. While men may differ as to the acts and intentions of our public men, yet we do not think that the most inveterate enemy of Mr. Blaine can deny the fact that he stands at the head of our great men of to-day. There is no other man living in this country who is as capable as Mr. Blaine to occupy the position of the President. —Mirror.

Mr. Blaine has caused buckets of tears to be shed by his withdrawal letter. However, we will wager a ginger snap that not a single reputable Negro editor shed a tear, unless it was for joy. —American Citizen.

If current reports are true James G. Blaine will not accept the Republican nomination as the presidential candidate of the party in the next national campaign. Such a decision places President Harrison again in the foremost rank of the usual following of the dark-horse contingency. The present administration has been a favorable one. The character the man has put into it, deserves little criticism. We believe that a re-nomination means a re-election; and that the contingent colored vote will rally around him with their staunchest support. —The Courant.

## A Variety of Things.

James Johnson, who, it is said, has passed his 107th year, and his wife Sarah, nine years younger, both Afro-Americans, celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of their wedding day at their old homestead near Petersburg Va. People from all over the state came to congratulate the old couple, among the callers being a number of F. F. V.'s. Two hundred and seventy-three descendants of the aged pair were present, 140 being great-great grandchildren, thirty-nine grandchildren and eleven children. Hilary Johnson, grandson of the couple, went to Liberia, Africa, became the proprietor of the largest coffee plantation in that country, and was elected president of the republic.

One of the most noteworthy instances of clear grit, furnished by colored people, happened in Tennessee last week. In that state appropriations for the world's fair are made by counties, the magistrates having the voting power.

About the middle of last month the white people resolved that Shelby county was rich enough to spend twenty thousand dollars in preparing for the exposition.

The colored magistrates agreed with them and the appropriation is about agreed on.

Following this the Appeal-Avalanche made a mean, unprovoked attack upon the colored people. This did not suit the colored magistrates, so they met last week, and when the white voters for the exposition had about carried the day, seven colored voters made their influence felt by voting solidly against the appropriation, so that Shelby county will not be represented in the exposition. The colored men deserve credit for their good sense and nerve. —Chicago Conservator.

The Afro-American was first to die in the revolution; he saved Jackson in 1812; he caused the rebellion, and if the recent message of President Harrison had resulted in a war with Chile, history would have shown that the first American shot in that Chilean riot was a colored man. When the sailors from the cruiser Baltimore went ashore to have a good time, they took with them their jolly coal-heaver, an Afro-American named Jerry Anderson. When the row occurred Jerry was in it and was stabbed five times for his pains. He was the first American touched and the first victim to be carried back to the Baltimore on a stretcher. —Cleveland Gazette.

David Aldridge, the colored sentinel at the outer door of Chauncey M. Depew's office, has had a remarkable experience as a traveler. For fully forty years he followed the sea for a livelihood, and within that time he served on almost every class of vessel known. He visited every port known to English speaking sailors. He is an observing and keen witted man, and renders effective aid to Private Secretary Duval in keeping cranks and canvassers away from the New York Central's busy president Parson Brown, who guards the portals of Cornelius Vanderbilt's office, is also a quaint character. He is an earnest and active laborer in the colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and is said to be a preacher of considerable force. He does a great deal of missionary work. —New York Times.

Large numbers of boomers and settlers are going into the Cherokee strip all along the line and making preparations to settle at Arkansas City, Caldwell, Hennessy, Kiowa, Orlando, this city, and other places. The boomers are organizing to move into the strip in a body of 20,000 on March 22 unless Congress takes action toward opening it before that time.

Special United States timber and fraudulent land agent Tandy, whose headquarters are at Guthrie, had an experience last week in Winfield, Kansas, that has led to a law suit. He, accompanied by United States Marshal Grimes of Oklahoma, then whom no whiter man breathes, entered the Bretton Hotel of Winfield, and called for rooms and temporary board. Mr. Tandy was promptly informed that gentlemen of his color were not accommodated at that hostelry whereupon Mr. Grimes interposed, stating that Mr. Tandy was an official of the United States, well and cleanly clad, educated and refined, in short a gentleman, and that such narrow infernal prejudice on the part of people who could afford to be men in the broad sense of the term, came with very poor grace. But J. L. M. Hill, the proprietor of a little one horse house true to the convictions of his kind, growing out of his early training was obdurate, and the two repaired to another house.

### Fair Play.

In the argument made by Afro-Americans of Ky., before the Railroad committee of the Legislature, Prof. C. C. Munro of the State Normal school gave out the following facts: In Kentucky, in the first place, there are 300,000 black citizens, very nearly 17 per cent. of the entire population. They pay taxes on \$7,000,000 of property. They have \$305,000 invested in school buildings, and \$20,000 in school furniture, to say nothing of the churches they own and the many charitable institutions they maintain. There are 1,225 colored teachers in the State, and of these 50 per cent. are in the first and second grades, an average not excelled by the whites. There are 113,140 colored children in the schools, there are 1,200 ministers, 50 lawyers, and other professional men in proportion.

G. W. Hill, a student at Oberlin, has invented a trunk carrier.



## DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at the following places:

Aaron Lapp, 498 Hastings street.  
John Williams, 81 Croghan street.  
Cook and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.  
Cooks and Brewer, 38 Antoine street.  
W. H. Johnson, 369 Hastings street.

### MERE MENTIONS.

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.

## Plaindealer Readers

Should remember to patronize those merchants who seem to desire your patronage and invite your trade.

One of the best evidences of such a desire is an advertisement placed in the columns of the newspaper which is published in your interests. An advertisement is an invitation. An advertisement in The Plaindealer is evidence that that firm at least solicits your trade. You get the best service at such places. Help those who help you. Trade with our advertisers.

The mother of Mrs. Wm. Kersey died in Chatham last week. Mrs. Kersey left the city Saturday to attend the funeral.

Mrs. Lee and Miss Theodora Lee, after a pleasant visit have returned to Chicago.

Lloyd Christopher Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas died Wednesday morning and was buried Friday afternoon from his grandmother's residence 97 Napoleon street.

The "Dairymaid" concert by the society of Willing Workers will be given at Fraternity hall this evening.

On Thursday Chief Starkweather received from Superintendent Marsh, of Chicago, a letter requesting that the police here keep a lookout for James Briscoe, a dangerous colored crook who is badly wanted in Chicago for an aggravated case of assault on and robbery of Edwin Walker, the attorney Worlds Fair official. On Friday Patrolman Stanton noticed a man who acted suspiciously hanging around the market. Detective Connelly was notified, the suspect was arrested, taken to the Central Station, where it was found that he bore a striking resemblance to the photo of the man wanted at Chicago. The man gave his name as Dell Simmons, and failing to give a satisfactory account of himself was locked up, and Chicago authorities notified of the arrest.

Rev. John A. Williams will read a paper before the State Afro-American league convention of Nebraska on the Afro-American pulpit.

The fifth annual reception of the Minutette Social club occurs at Abstract parlors next Friday evening.

A marriage license was taken out on Monday by Tracey Slaughter to marry Bertha Lewis.

### Ann Arbor Notes.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 16—The Mock trial came off very successful last Friday night at the A. M. E. church. Messrs Freeman, Adams, Wood Clay, Jones and Crump acting as jurymen. Messrs West and Toliver witnesses for plaintiff. Messrs Jewett Jr. and Dixon for defendant. W. V. Jefferson Law '92 judge; M. A. Mardis Law '93 prosecuting attorney; Willis Law '93 assistant; E. A. Watson Lit '95 clerk of court; S. T. Wiggins and W. C. Swan Laws '93 attorney for defendant; W. Woodlin Medie '95 defendant; E. J. Ballard Lit. '95 plaintiff. Charge was stealing a 700 lb. Berkshire hog. We are pleased to record that the jury said Woodlin didn't steal it.

A merry party of young folks met at the home of Miss Emily Jones last Friday evening to meet Mrs. Combs. Dancing was indulged in until the wee sma' hour.

A very painful operation was performed upon the eye of little Rhea Scott, week before last by Dr. Carron. She is now nearly well.

Misses Carrie Cornelius and Minnie Hall and Mr. S. Batts attended the reception given in Ypsilanti last Saturday night by Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

Miss Genevieve Thompson of Ypsilanti, attended the party at Miss Jones's last Friday night.

Miss Carrie Freeman entertained Mrs. Combs at tea Sunday evening.

A whist party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Henderson at their home on Monday evening in honor of their guest.

Rev. Scruggs spoke on the life and character of Chas. Spurgeon, Sunday evening, from his pulpit at Second Baptist church.

Wm. H. Barker is dramatic with much success as a reading reader on the Pacific Coast.

## Glances Here and There.

The Glancer attended the reception of the Detroit Social club, and noted some things which may have passed unheeded by others. It was a brilliant party of young people in beautiful attire and refined manners, and the Glancer thought this brilliancy enhanced by the background of mothers more soberly clad, but with countenances quite as radiant, as they watched their boys and girls enjoy themselves, though it may be said in passing that some of these boys and girls had other little boys and girls of their own at home. That is one of the many things the Glancer likes about the Social club. Like the old Oak and Ivy, it is a regular family affair, and grandmothers and mothers and fathers—when they will—and uncles and cousins and aunts—are all made welcome and courteously entertained.

This brings me to one of the things which I noted which may be some others did not, so I'll just mention it. It was the beautiful attention shown the mothers by the young men of the club. It caught not to be a matter for comment when a young man shows his own dear mother the same attention he does his "best girl," but it is sufficiently rare to be worthy of praise when it is done. Several times during the evening, the Glancer heard one staid matron half-way excusing her presence among so much frivolity by saying, "I wouldn't have come, but my boy wanted me to so much," and he knew that the best part of that party to her was the fact that her boy wanted her to come.

It was a dancing party and you may think it strange, but I was awfully sorry that some of the ministers and deacons, who regard dancing as a combination of the several deadly sins, were not there. I am quite sure some of the ministers could not have looked on that scene of innocent enjoyment, and gone away and preached those terrible sermons, on the immorality of the dance, which has brought the blush of shame to so many innocent girls' faces and put in their minds suggestions of evil of which they had never dreamed before. I wish they could have seen the consideration with which most of the men filled their programs, in order that all the ladies might share in the dancing, those who are too much engrossed and occupied to keep up with all the new dances, as well as the younger element, who dance everything! Or could have heard, as the Glancer did, a pretty young girl say to the friend who asked for a dance, "That is one of the dances Mrs. — knows; go and ask her, and I will rest." These are only a few of the many nice things which the Glancer noticed, but they are enough to explain his desire for the presence of those who are so sweeping in their condemnation of such gatherings. It seems to the Glancer that filial respect, self-denial, generosity and consideration for others, are Christian graces, which it is worth while going to a dancing party to see exhibited by modern America.

Which is best? The old deference and restraint which once marked the demeanor of the young toward the old, or the liberty and freedom to criticism which is now characteristic of people toward their elders. Many people say that this modern "give and take" relationship between parents and children begets more true affection than the stiffer manners of a bygone age, and perhaps there is something in the assertion. The old system certainly developed many parental tyrants, and much of the seeming deference was the result of force and fear, neither of which is conducive to love. Nevertheless boundaries of all kinds are essential to human beings. The old Adam, even in childhood, is so strong that we need every aid that civilization gives us in the way of restraint and good manners. The child driven by fear is a sorry spectacle, but the young hopeful subject to no law or authority is disgusting, and between the two, after a days experience with a particularly aggravating specimen of the modern youngster, the Glancer is inclined to think old ways are best, and until a new generation of perfect little ones shall come, a judicious amount of force should enforce good breeding and considerate manners from children, not only toward their elders, but in their intercourse with each other.

### Lansing Gleanings.

Lansing, Mich. Feb. 14.—Mr. Chas. Taylor died at his home on Main St., Tuesday, Feb. 9 with the grip. Mr. Taylor was born in Lerndon, Ont., in 1858. He leaves a wife and one son.

The Willing Workers gave a Valentine social at Mrs. Frank Davis Monday evening.

Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Allen, of Howell, are guests of Mrs. Smithson.

Messrs Chas. Fox and William Jones were guests of Mr. Frank Fowler last week.

Mrs. Jackson was called suddenly from Chatham on account of the illness of her husband.

Communion services will be held at the A. M. E. Church, Sunday, Feb. 21. The Rev. James Henderson will be present. Quarterly conference will be held Saturday evening.

A city in this state, recently resurrected from the dead, inquires whether Lansing is dead or not. No. Not much; but we have lived long enough to learn the value of silence once in a while. And though we don't talk much we keep working right along. See, Pap.

# 25 SALVATION OIL

**BULL'S** For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive persons. PRICE 25 CTS. For Sale by all dealers.

SMOKE LANGRISH'S CUBES CIGARETTES for Cigarettes—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

### The Transgressor.

At Monticello, Ark., Jas. Beavers ravished a white girl and was lynched.

Harry M. Smootz, who murdered Miss Susie Farrell, at Shepherdstown W. Va., several weeks ago, will be tried for his life in Charlestown, the trial having been set for March the 10th.

Eugene Harper the young man who was arrested in Effingham, charged with stealing some barber tools was sentenced for seven years, one year for grand larceny and six for burglary.

Will Lavender, the colored man who attempted to assault Alice Perry, a white girl, Monday, the 8th, was taken from officers about 1 o'clock the following Friday night at Roanoke, Va., and hanged to a tree by a mob.

Mr. Samuel Kelly while engaged in an altercation with Mr. John Kelly, at Altoona, Pa., seriously cut him. Kelly was arrested, Kelly is in the hospital.

Judge Toulmin in the United States District Court at Mobile, Ala., sentenced John W. Davidson, colored to pay a fine of \$561.71 and to be confined two years in the penitentiary in Columbus, O., Davidson, who was postmaster at Laverne, was detected abducting postal notes for his own benefit without first depositing the amounts called for by said notes to the Government credit. He will be taken to Ohio in a few days.

### WEDDING BELLS.

At Yonkers, N. Y., Feb 3d Miss Hattie Mesiek to Mr. Wm. Knox.

The residence of Samuel W. Chase, the South Baltimore undertaker, was the scene of a very brilliant wedding last Wednesday night. The contracting parties were Miss Mary L. Chase and Mr. Wm. Lee, Rev. J. H. Collett was the officiating clergyman.

Miss Anna V. Smith formerly of Valley Falls, Kan., but more recently a typo on the Denver Statesman was married last week to Mr. Chas. Hubbard.

The residence of Mr and Mrs. Henry Logan, 1137 Lombard street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday evening 28th ultimo, was the scene of a very pretty wedding. The contracting parties were Miss Lillian Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. Washington Johnson, of this city.

At St. Paul's Church Galveston, Texas, Feb 4th Miss Addie Jones to Mr. L. C. Dunlap.

The Augusta St. M. E. Church Stanton, Va., was crowded to its utmost capacity Thursday evening the 11th by persons anxious to witness the marriage of Miss Sophia C. Batters to Mr. McChales.

Mr. Ed. Brown and Miss Laura Faro were married last week by the Rev. T. W. Henderson.

Instead of the Pacific being 100 feet higher than the Atlantic at Panama as has been commonly supposed, recent surveys show that the Atlantic is six and one-half feet the higher.

Rev. Cottman, of St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, St. Louis, Mo., has just closed a very successful revival. Last Sunday the Church raised nearly \$900 to pay on their debt.

### Commissioner's Notice.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the twentieth-day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, Present George Gartner, acting Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of John W. Wilson, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Mary J. Wilson, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to her or some other suitable person. It is Ordered, that the twenty-third day of February, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for hearing said petition.

And it is further Ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Plaindealer, a newspaper printed and circulating in the said County of Wayne.

George Gartner, Judge of the Circuit Court for said county, and acting Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

Homer A. Flint, Register.

A member of the First Branch Council of Baltimore, Md., refused recently to serve with Councilman Cummings, whose sole duty was to invite the Afro-American, on a committee, Second Branch to a conference.



SOME PEOPLE WHISTLE

TO KEEP UP THEIR COURAGE,

OTHER PEOPLE WHISTLE

WHEN THEY ARE ASTONISHED,

MANY PEOPLE WHISTLE

FOR AMUSEMENT (TO OTHERS?),

BUT WE ARE WHISTLING

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Pres. L. M. Danton, of Claflin college, one of the schools supported by the M. E. Church, advocates the election of three Afro-American Bishops.

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The conference organized by Bishop Turner has been named the Liberian Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church.



### Important to You.

A large number of subscriptions to The Plaindealer expire with this issue. Some have been subscribers for a year or longer, some for six or three months. Of all these we desire to ask: Have you ever had cause to regret that you sent us your subscription to The Plaindealer? Has not the paper been all and more than we promised it should be—all that you could wish or desire? Have you not been repaid many times over for the small expenditure—in entertainment and instruction and in the useful hints and helps you have found in our columns? We can hardly see how it can be otherwise for we have a consciousness of giving to the public a very great return for the money we ask of them.

If the paper has pleased and benefited you in the past will you not subscribe again for 1892? Isn't it worth the trifling sum of One Dollar to insure the regular weekly visits of this paper to your home for an entire year to come? Considering the great value we give for the money, can you afford to be without it? If you will get friends to join you in subscribing, we will send you a handsome premium. Write us.

We hope that not one of our present subscribers will fail to renew for the new year. The Plaindealer for 1892 will be better and more interesting than ever before. We are continually adding new contributors to our columns and introducing new features, our constant aim being to make each issue more interesting, instructive and valuable than its predecessor. We endeavor to make our paper the best in existence.

Please send in your subscription as soon as possible. Do not put it off; do not neglect it.

### The World of Business.

#### Interesting Collection of Items of Trade From All Over the World

The business of the country for the past week was ten per cent. greater than for same week last year. Reserves in New York are now larger than they have been for years. Money is extremely easy and the demand for it is heavy. With enormous crops for which there are active markets abroad, our prospects are very bright. The surplus reserve is, at latest counting, 36 million dollars. Merchants and financiers throughout the East feel in a good humor.

There is a heavy demand for grain abroad, and vessels are chartered for two or three months ahead.

It is feared that the accumulation of money will lead to speculative movements, but the fear is without foundation, as speculators understand the necessity of keeping in their holes.

The railroads continue to enjoy an enormous traffic, and freight rates are firm.

The iron trade is a very good barometer. Lake ores have again advanced; a heavy demand is on. The output of 1892 will exceed that of last year.

The beam combination has broken. Steel rails are strong at \$30.

The general iron trade is quiet, but makers are looking for a booming demand before March 1st.

Two more big blast furnaces are to be built at Pittsburgh.

More anthracite coal is being mined than can be easily sold.

Baltimore is to have a cable electric road that will cost one million of dollars.

Valuable beds of coal are being discovered in different parts of the world where vessels can load up.

Last year 95 thousand freight cars were made against 100 thousand in 1890.

There are now in service one million one hundred thousand freight cars.

Cotton and oranges have gone down in the South, owing to the enormous crops.

There has been a general shut-down in Western flint glass manufacturers; glass is too cheap, the manufacturers say.

The school furniture manufacturers have organized; capital, fifteen million dollars.

Only one miner in ten in the anthracite coal fields is an American.

Chili wants to borrow 25 million dollars to build a railroad and increase her navy. The railroad is all right, but she ought not to be allowed to spend money on war-ships.

Four new territories want to be admitted as states in the Union.

Nearly one-half of the freight shipped from California east, is canned goods, or fruits, dried or green.

Last year 590 thousand immigrants arrived in the United States.

Flax fiber mills are being erected in the Northwest.

Kansas raised 25 per cent. more wheat last year than the year before.

The commercial warfare in progress throughout the world, the basis of which is in Great Britain, is full of interest to observing Americans. The magnitude of the contest, and the nature of it, and the outcome of it, are not understood. The battle is being fought by merchants, financiers and statesmen, aided by manufacturers, railway managers and builders, and those who push trade into the four corners of the earth.

The secret and basis of the present warfare is to be found in the decen-

tralization of industries now in progress. Great Britain is no longer to be the workshop of the world, no more than New England is to be the manufacturing center of the United States in so many articles as it was for a long time.

An illustration of the same decentralization has been shown in the course of the iron trade, the basis of which, long ago, departed from Pennsylvania.

Manufacturing is springing up in all quarters of the globe.

The tariff war in Europe is another illustration of the same tendency. New treaties are not being renewed with the same promptness and confidence that they were made last time. New conditions have arisen, and new and more liberal terms are being made by the respective governments. Protective ideas are showing themselves, where ten years ago they would have been regarded as rank heresy.

Whether it be for military or industrial purposes, or whether the movement can be traced to any well-defined purpose at all, the fact is that industries, big and little, are springing up in almost every civilized country in the world. Railroad building is also occupying the increased attention of engineers and capitalists.

The islands comprehended under the general name of Japan, are to be all connected by submarine cables.

English railroad builders have again made favorable concessions with the Chinese government for extensive railroad building.

Manufacturing enterprise is being stimulated in India, China and Japan to a degree with which most American readers are not familiar.

Throughout Europe, manufacturing activity is showing itself vigorously where heretofore it has existed in a weak condition.

### Educational

The Converse College which was recently destroyed by fire at Spartanburg, S. C., is to be rebuilt.

Mrs. A. W. Richardson Principal of Lawson Institute (Marshallville) will soon begin the erection of a \$2,500 Cottage for the accommodation of her boarding pupils.

Mr. Blackstone of Accomac county has introduced a bill in the Legislature of Virginia to separate the school tax of the white and colored races, and to give each its proportion for the education of the children.

This measure is introduced with a view to break up the colored schools of the state.

Miss Mary C. Jackson of Athens, Ga., has accepted position in Divinity High school at Jacksonville, Fla. The people of Jacksonville can well be proud of this accession in their midst, for Miss Jackson occupies a place in the van of the new intellectual forces that will ultimately redeem the South.

The Delaware State College for Afro-Americans students was dedicated on Feb. 4, at Dover.

Afro-Americans in Baltimore are much stirred up because school house thought to be unfit for the white children, have been appropriated to them.

Afro-Americans Catholics of Texas want an academy.

The founding of George R. Smith College, at Sedalia, Mo., is the result of a combination of peculiarly interesting providential circumstances.

General Smith was a Virginian by birth, grew to manhood in Kentucky, and in 1833 settled with his family in Pettis county, Mo.

He located and planned the growing city of Sedalia in 1856, which already has 20,000 inhabitants. He was a slaveholder by inheritance, but never believed in the institution. He opposed with all his energy the scheme to colonize Kansas by friends of slavery, so as to vote it into the Union as a slave State. He was a stalwart Union man, and opposed every movement against the General Government.

General Smith's plans for the freed men were philanthropic and practical. He felt that, first of all, they should have homes of their own. He sold them many lots on easy terms, so that "Lincolnton" grew to be a part of Sedalia. Next, they must have education; and so, besides the public school, he proposed to devote several lots to a school of higher grade; but he died before the scheme was consummated.

Two daughters, accomplished ladies, Madams Smith and Cotton, inherit their father's estate, and reside in the beautiful family home in Sedalia. The two ladies cherish with loving devotion the memory of their father, and are giving their lives and fortune to philanthropic work.

They have donated twenty-five acres of land, valued at \$250,000, in Sedalia, for the founding of a college for the education especially of colored people. The donation was made March 27, 1888, on condition that a \$250,000 building should be built by Jan. 1, 1892.

### Grace Church, Chicago.

The Grace Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, though young in years, is making a most determined effort to become established in that city, and to support itself. Three years and a half ago the present pastor, the Rev. Moses H. Jackson, went to Chicago from Lincoln University, Pa., and organized the church. Very few of what were recognized as the best people of the city welcomed him, or joined in the organization. The people of the church were all poor, depending on wages for a living. The first were, for the most part, persons, who,

though of presbyterian antecedents, had spent many years in the methodist church bearing the presbyterian name. Many difficulties have had to be overcome, and many discouragements borne; but people and pastor have been equal to the task devolving upon them, and today the church owns its ground and building valued at \$15,000, pretty frescoed, neatly carpeted, and nicely seated with opera chairs, all clear of indebtedness. The church is also gaining many friends, and some members, among the older and better-to-do citizens; which augurs well for its future. This is shown by the fact that many of Chicago's wealthiest citizens, especially the young ladies and gentlemen are joining in an entertainment to be called, Carnival of Nations, commencing Feb. 22d. A few weeks ago, Mrs. Clara E. Jones, a member of the church, conceived the idea of carrying on the entertainment; and when she had arranged the details in her own mind, she issued the invitation to some of her friends to meet her and others at the house of Mr. P. T. Tinsley, the efficient and zealous chorister of the church, to organize a board of direction for the work. The meeting was held with the most encouraging results. Mrs. Jones was unanimously elected president; Mr. Adolphus L. Burns, vice-president; Miss Clara H. Burns, secretary; Miss Willie Henderson, assistant secretary; Mrs. Susan D. Brown, financial secretary; Mr. J. W. Moore, treasurer; Mrs. M. Alexander, cashier, and Mr. P. T. Tinsley, musical director.

Since the board was organized, its president has lost no time. Committees of the young people of the city, regardless of church affiliations, have been appointed to conduct the different booths, and to assume different characters. Chinese, Japanese, Indians, George and Martha Washington, and many others are to be represented. There are to be art galleries, fancy goods and confectionery departments, etc. Large quantities of articles have been promised. There is also to be a series of musical and literary entertainments of a high grade in connection with the carnival every evening so that the week commencing February 22nd, must, in the nature of things, be a most interesting one.

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 14. —Miss Lucinda Allen, of Porter, Mich., is visiting friends in the city.

A leap year social will be given, Friday, Feb. 19, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church.

Miss Dora James is visiting friends in Cassopolis.

Misses Nelson and Hayes, of Elkhart, spent Sabbath in the city.

Mr. James Evans, of Volinia, is visiting Mr. Charles Jeffries.

Messrs. Levi Waldron, Carlton Wright and Geo. R. Underwood have received invitations to the grand ball at Kalamazoo on the 17th.

Mrs. Charles Hearst is suffering with neuralgia.

Mrs. L. M. Johnson has returned from a visit to Portage, and reports a pleasant trip.

Mrs. Alexander Martin is recovering from a relapse of the grip.

Mr. Charles Owen, who has been employed at the Studeraker Wagon works has accepted a better position in Indianapolis. He will be greatly missed by his friends.

Mrs. Hannah Morris is very ill with dropsy and cannot recover.

The G. U. O. of O. F. had 13 fresh fish Monday night.

Ask Levi Waldron about his valentine.

### Pindlay Mention.

Pindlay, O., Feb. 15.—The revival meetings are very successful so far, 17 having been converted, and the good work still goes on.

There are quite a number of strangers in the city.

There have been three large fires in the city the past week. One fire consumed six business rooms.

Miss Kemp, of Toledo, is in the city and is being entertained by Mrs. F. C. Brown, of Lima street.

Mrs. Thomas, of North Baltimore, is being entertained by Mrs. Wm. Hopewell.

Mrs. Virginia Winbush filed her petition Saturday, asking to be divorced from her husband, James H. Winbush. She charges that he is an habitual drunkard, and also that he has been guilty of extreme cruelty and specifies that on the 8th inst. he attempted to kill her with a razor.

John Poe is the plaintiff's attorney.

Mrs. F. C. Brown gave a six o'clock tea Monday, in honor of her guest, Miss Kemp. Covers were laid for 12.

Mrs. T. A. York gave a very pleasant tea Tuesday evening, to a number of ladies in honor of Mrs. Thomas, of North Baltimore, guest of Mrs. Wm. Hopewell.

Mr. A. C. Johnson is still very sick.

### Amherstburg Notes.

Amherstburg, Ont. Feb. 16.—The entertainment given in the A. M. E. Church, on Monday evening, Feb. 8, by the young people of the church was a decided success. A well arranged program, consisting of choruses, duets, dialogues, solos and readings was given. Miss Theodora Kane added much to the evening's success, by reciting in a graceful style, "The Society Boy," "The Signal Gun," "Last Hymn," and "John Jenkin's Sermons." Each selection was warmly encored. Miss Kane is evidently the coming star. She is a young Miss of fifteen summers, and the daughter of Rev. W. S. Kane, formerly of the Philadelphia Conference of the A. M. E. Church; now, our present pastor. L. B.

Mrs. Elizabeth Merchant mourns the loss of her son, who died and was buried in Milwaukee, Wis.

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### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Dickens pictured 1,124 characters in the books that he wrote.

A Camden, N. J., pastor in thirty years has celebrated 2,000 weddings.

A spotted eagle was captured not long ago at Elmstead, near Colchester, England.

The cost per family of food in the United States is \$243.65 a year, against \$222.52 in Europe.

A teacher recently asked a pupil what he stood for. "Elbows, I guess," was the unexpected reply.

The sultan has prohibited Turkish women from wearing French costumes in the streets of Constantinople.

Oranges will hereafter be shipped direct from Jacksonville, Fla., to Liverpool. They bring double the price of the Mediterranean fruit in England.

A Bound Brook, N. J., woman stood the abuse of a tramp as long as her patience lasted and then she threw him down her front steps, fracturing one of his legs.

The hair dressing of ladies was an expensive affair in the sixteenth century. Queen Elizabeth was at one time possessed of no fewer than eighty attires of false hair.

A new parasite has been discovered which infects paper money and is found nowhere else. It is invisible to the unassisted eye, does not attach itself to persons, but multiplies at a rapid rate.

J. B. Jones, sr., of Elbert county, Ga., says there is a gentleman now living down there whose name fully written is Robert Marcus Dorcas Benjamin Dixon Diana Fundanger Delaware George Washington Everdutton Bell.

The minimum charge paid by the government for telegraphing is a fraction over half a cent a word for day service and about the same for night messages, although it is provided that the rate for night messages shall be uniform. Distances are rated as between capitals of different states and the longest distance chargeable is 3,500 miles, from Olympia, Wash., to Augusta, Me.

A Maine woman who had an irreligious husband kept driving at him until she finally got him to go to church. Now mark how she was rewarded. Instead of following the service he looked at the congregation and noticed how much more handsomely the other women were dressed than his wife. This fact pricked him to the heart as no words of the minister could, and the next day he gave his wife \$500 and told her to go and buy some clothes.

A large number of men in Washington make their living by writing congressmen's speeches.

St. Paul's cathedral will hold 26,000 people and St. Peter's in Rome has accommodation for 54,000.

The University of Berlin, with its 6,000 students and scores of famous professors, has a capital of but \$720,000.

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IN THE SOUTHLAND.

Far in the dear old Southland,  
Where woods and waters meet,  
Where birds sing soft and sweet,  
Where flowers bloom in beauty,  
Where the fields are white with blossoms,  
And naught her life doth mar.

Far in the dear old Southland,  
She waits, my guiding star,  
Where the fields are white with blossoms,  
And naught her life doth mar.

Far in the dear old Southland,  
Down by the summer sea,  
Where the waves are singing softly,  
And floats over the waves to me.

MISS SPARKLES.

She had the brightest eyes and the sunniest smile to be found within the four seas. She might have her moments of depression, as we all have, and she might at times flame out into rage when things went wrong and her blood was up, but this only redeemed her from the monotony of cheerfulness and gave her the variety that belongs to a rich nature. Of the darker, the more sullen passions, she had not a trace, and the worst that could be said of her was that she was "soon up" and "sometimes down." But in general she was "Miss Sparkles," and the name expressed all that the world loved or cared to know. She had occasion enough for the exercise of her brightness, for she was an orphan, with no greater protection than might be found in a couple of fine-hearted brothers, one of whom was on a Texas ranch and the other in one of her majesty's ships as lieutenant in the Australian sea. Either of these men would have protected her with his heart's blood; but with all these miles between her and them, they were not very efficient Greathearts, and poor little Miss Sparkles had practically no one but herself as her guardian and caretaker. For years she had fulfilled certain duties in the house of an old friend. She had been as the adopted daughter of the widow who loved her, trusted to her, and found her own happiness in the association which gave herself a loving companion and Miss Sparkles an affectionate home. But trouble had come between the two and an enemy had sowed tares as enemies have the trick of doing. Anne, the old servant, who had lived with her mistress these twenty years gone, had never quite liked the close association of Miss Sparkles with the mistress. She grudged the cares that were given on the one side and the protection that was granted on the other. She thought that Miss Sparkles would be a vast deal better employed getting her living in some quasi-menial way that would teach her her place, rather than living here as the daughter of the house where never a daughter was wanted. What did Missus want with a young person hanging around when she, her old Anne, was there to look after her comforts and see to her fads and fancies? And if she did want any one, why should she not have her own niece Gracie, sister Jane's eldest, as fine a girl as ever stepped? She was bigger and taller than Miss Sparkles, and quite as good a companion; and she was the eldest of seven, and it would be "the worlds" for sister Jane to find her such a good situation as this of Missus's would be. So she set herself to work to try and oust Miss Sparkles from the place and wriggle her niece Gracie into it.

Heaven knows what she said, but she said something that proved quite efficient for its purpose; and for the first time in their joint lives together the kind old friend and quasi-mother began to doubt, to suspect, and find fault with her adopted daughter. The home which had once been like a soft, warm nest lined with down, became now a cold, hard, prickly perch, where footing was not too secure. Miss Sparkles, who in times gone by had never been known to displease, could now scarcely please the lady. Mrs. Grahame, who in times gone by had never spoken a harsh word to her bright-eyed companion, now scarce ever spoke a kind one. Poor Miss Sparkles opened those bright eyes of hers to the widest but she could not understand what was passing about her, and Mrs. Grahame did not explain—nor did her old maid Mrs. Anne. When Miss Sparkles, poor dear, all in angry tears and vivid flush of eager scorn, besought Mrs. Grahame to tell her how or why or where she had offended, that lady put on her fiercest look and answered primly: "You have not offended me, Maria. Have I made any complaint?"

"No," said Miss Sparkles vehemently; "and I only wish you had! It would be more satisfactory to know what had displeased you than to be treated with this odd coolness—so unlike your former self."

"Am I to be taken to task for my manner?" asked Mrs. Grahame in reply. "Do you hold that to be a very dutiful or respectful thing to do from you to me, Maria?"

And poor Miss Sparkles, baffled at each turn and every endeavor, felt there was nothing for it but silence, patience and doing her best to recover the affection she had lost—lost she could not tell how.

Some deaths are mercifully swift, and others are painfully slow and lingering. The moral follows the physical law, and in the death of friendship are repeated the same conditions as

those which surround the gradually weakening vitality of the body—or those which cut the tie between breath and spirit with a stroke as sudden as a lightning flash. Ever influenced by Mrs. Anne, the old lady's love for her favorite gradually died, till at last the psychological moment came—the times were fully ripe, and Gracie might be effectually introduced. Destined to be the successor, there now only wanted the occasion. Miss Sparkles must be dispossessed, but she must be put in the wrong, and in a manner made to cut her own throat. It was only a little thing. The largest events generally do hang on little things, and tragedies which fill the world spring from initial circumstances no bigger than a mustard seed. Among the domestic duties which Miss Sparkles had performed with such signal success was that of the care of the linen. Mrs. Grahame had a fine stock of linen, and was as proud of it as a good housekeeper should be. During the daughter-like epoch of Miss Sparkles' management no reasonable fault could have been or ever had been found with the manner in which she had fulfilled her charge. But now, when Anne's niece, Gracie, came in as the successor, suddenly, cric! crac! as the French say, the keys of the linen closet were demanded, and the care of the linen was handed over to the newcomer.

"How have I deserved this?" said Miss Sparkles, flaming, as was not unnatural. "I have done my duty. Why do you dispossess me?"

"That is my affair," said Mrs. Grahame. "Surely I can do as I like with my own?" Well, the bright-eyed little girl bore this her first snub direct in favor of a rival with as much patience as she could command—which, truth to say, was not an overwhelming amount. She did make it rather uncomfortable for her rival, and show her temper with perhaps less discretion than honesty—less prudence than sincerity. At all events she gave the occasion that was wanted, and put herself so much in the wrong that Mrs. Grahame found the fitting for the shaft she wanted to throw, and gave Miss Sparkles her conge.

So now, turned out from the soft, warm nest on to the bare and prickly perch, the poor little girl was cast into a space, and if she fell to the ground altogether, neither Mrs. Grahame instigated by Anne, nor Anne influenced by greed and jealousy and the worst form of nepotism, cared. It was the fashion in the house to speak of Miss Sparkles as ungrateful, wild-tempered, neglectful, impossible. It was the fashion to pretend that all and sundry had borne many things because of her furious passions—because of her neglect of duty; and that they were all well quit of her, an incubus as she had become. And Gracie took her place gallantly and played into her aunt's hands, as it was intended she should.

In the neighborhood where this little story was enacted lived a wealthy man not only, but a great deal older than Miss Sparkles. He had always admired this bright, vivacious clever little girl, with her ready wit and untiring helpfulness, her good humor, general ability, keen perception and perspicacity. He had admired and loved her, and in some sort envied his neighbor, Mrs. Grahame, for the possession of such a pleasant little singing bird for whom he, too, would have been fain to find a suitable cage. But it never occurred to him to disturb existing arrangements, and he kept himself too tightly in hand to allow himself to regret, desire, to plan. When, however, the pretty girl was dispossessed and so unfairly and so unceremoniously treated, he reconsidered his own position and hers, and thought it over within himself, wondering if it would be possible—if it would be wise—if it would be right? But, nothing venture, nothing win, and at least he might sound Miss Sparkles herself, and hear what she thought about the matter. Would she? Could she? He was 35 years older than she, but he was hale and hearty, and at 60 he matched her 25 with not too bad a grace. At all events, he loved her and was willing to give his name and his fortune, if so be that she could love him and content herself as his wife.

And when he asked her, the little girl, bruised and sore and desolate as she was, unprotected, friendless, homeless, turned to him with that gratitude which, when mixed with respect and personal liking makes no ill substitute for love, and said, "Yes, she loved him well enough to be his good and faithful wife, and she would spend all her strength and energy in making him happy, so that he should never regret the trust he had placed in her."

And thus as is often in life her trouble became her wellspring of joy, and her fall was the platform on which she found her prosperity. The marriage turned well—in all respects grandly well. Miss Sparkles, with all her brightness and her vivacity, brought the sunshine of youth and gaiety into her husband's erstwhile gloomy house. Loving no one else, she loved him with her whole heart, and never knew the moment she regretted her marriage. Nothing could be more harmonious than her life, nothing more prosperous nothing

more perfect. It was a round of pleasantness and an uninterrupted flood of sunshine; while poor Mrs. Grahame, between Anne and her niece, was as grist between the upper and the nether millstone—iron between the hammer and the anvil—and could no more call her very soul her own. And her beautiful store of linen dwindled strangely and rapidly, and what was left went into decay and was left to ruin unrepaid. This was her punishment for listening to malevolence and being weak enough to believe evil reports unsubstantiated by facts or proofs.—London Queen.

DRUIDICAL RELICS.

The "Wroth" Money of Warwickshire—Its History and Origin.

History books confidently assert that the Druids have long ceased to exist in England. Doubt is thrown on this assertion by a quaint custom held in the stormy dawn of a recent morning around the remnants of a British tumulus which exists at Knightlow in Warwickshire, where the Duke of Buccleuch, as lord of the hundred, exacted payment of certain tributes which date from the misty times of our Druidical ancestors. The duke did not himself appear in the character of a Druid to collect the dues, but was represented by his agent. Payment is made by twenty-eight parishes of the old Hundred of Knightlow, the tax being called "Wroth silver."

What it was instituted for nobody knows, says the London Telegraph, and nobody knows exactly why it was maintained. It only produces about nine shillings, but if any parish neglects to pay the duke has the right to exact from it a white bull with red nose and ears. The representatives of the different parishes must assemble at the tumulus march thrice around a hollow stone, saying, "The wroth money," and deposit the tribute in the cavity, from which the duke's representative gathers it up.

A philologist after the school of Dean Swift's "Greek and Latin Derived from English," might explain the meaning of the name by saying the parishes were "wroth" at having to pay it; but this etymology is at once nullified by the fact that the inhabitants of the Hundred who care to get out of bed so early, are entertained in a neighboring hostelry by His Grace at a substantial breakfast, coming to twenty times more than they pay in "wroth money." It is a curious custom, linking the distant past with nineteenth century civilization.

Owned the Earth.

A good story is told of a distinguished American who made a tour of Europe last summer. In Belgium he walked into a shop and called for a cigar. Several were thrown on the counter.

"How much are they worth?" he asked.

"Three for a quarter of a dollar," answered the shopkeeper, glibly.

"Why, you must take me for an American?"

"Of course I do."

"How came you to guess my nationality so easily?"

"Because when an Englishman comes in here he asks for a cigar, pays for it without asking any questions, and walks out."

"Well?"

"Well, when one of you Americans come in here, you walk up to the counter, and call for a cigar just as if you owned the whole blessed earth."

The American threw down the money, picked up the cigars, and walked out without a word.—Sat. Evening Post.

Settling a Wager.

Mr. and Mrs. B. had an argument the other day.

"I tell you, Maria," said Mr. B., you are mistaken. There are only four children in the A's family."

"I know what I am talking about, John. There are five," replied his wife.

"If you were a man, I'd bet you a sovereign on it."

"You needn't hesitate on that account, John. I'll take the bet."

"I'll make it two pounds to one."

"Done."

Mrs. B. ran over to Mrs. A's and returning in a few moments rather crestfallen.

"You were right, John," she said. "There are only four children."

Mr. B. reached into his left trousers pocket, took out a sovereign and transferred it leisurely into his right trousers pocket.

"Let this be a warning to you, Maria," he said, with much severity; "and don't be too sure about things hereafter."—Sat. Evening Post.

The Consequences.

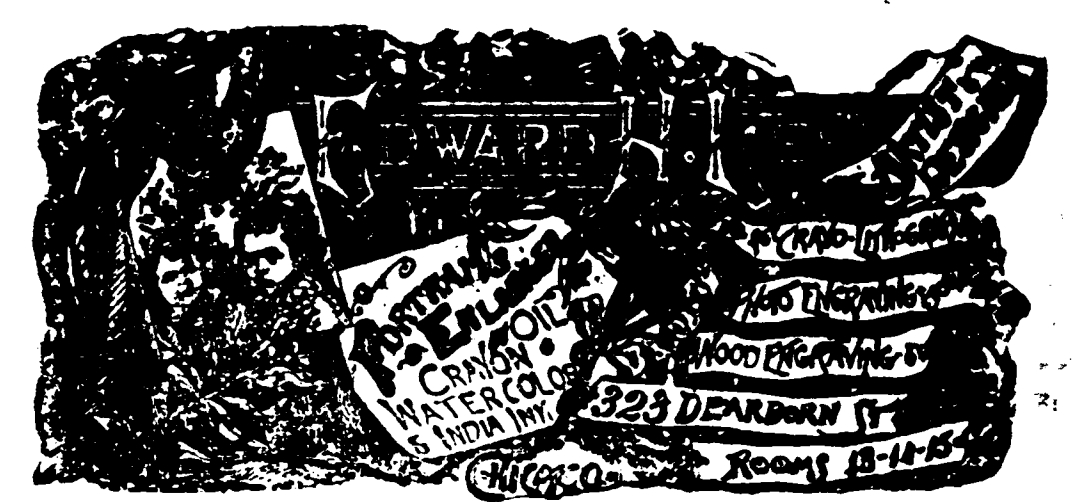
He: "They were married through a matrimonial bureau, and he selected her by her photograph."

She: "And now they're off on their bridal tour?"

He: "No; he's gone to kill the photographer."

To Represent the Deity.

Among the most extraordinary pieces of symbolism known to have been used by the early Asiatics was a donkey's head used as a representative of the deity.



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A good book is the best friend.—Tupper.

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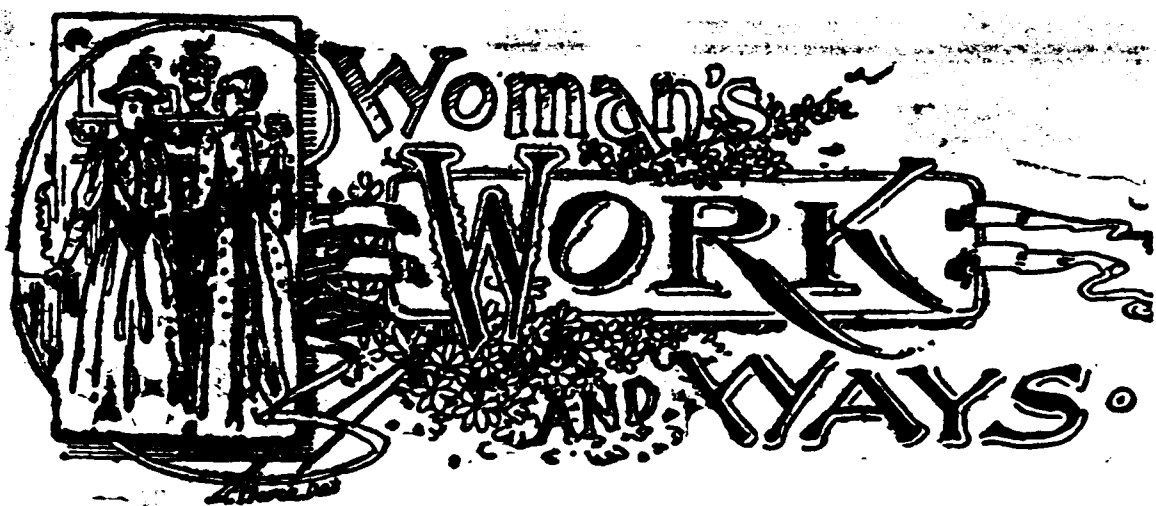
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**WOMAN'S WORK**  
**AND WAYS**

**FASHION'S FANCIES.**  
The progressive woman now wears suspenders just like a man, and wonders why she did not do it before. In fact the progressive woman has a tendency to invade the masculine wardrobe and adopt any convenience which pleases her fancy, either for comfort or adornment. With her handsome tailor gown she wears a swallow-tail coat with ends longer and the fronts more closely fitted, and with these coats are worn elegant waistcoats, buttoned over a stock collar of folded silk or crepe. She also wears a habit jacket modeled exactly after a gentleman's morning coat, with a bit of red let in at the neck and top of the cups.

Some very pretty head dresses were worn at the annual reception of the Detroit Social club, and among the prettiest was the very becoming empire dress worn by Miss Smith. It was of some sort of white wool, made en traine and decollete, and the short waist and broad sash was a pleasing change from the prevailing styles.

Miss Theodora Lee of Chicago who came with her mother to enjoy the hospitality of the Social club, wore a charming dress of old rose silk with V shaped waist and girdle, and was a picture of graceful simplicity.

Miss Cora Johnson was unusually pretty in a toilette of blue silk, with over-dress of white mull, and Mrs. John B. Anderson's dress of trained white surah was also pretty and becoming.

Among the most elegant dresses worn was that of Miss Fannie B. Anderson, who wore a beautiful black grenadine over black silk. The merry young lady never appeared to better advantage.

Miss Warsaw's dress of white albatross, green velvet and pink crepe, was charmingly made and admirably suited to the dignified young lady.

Mrs. Walter Stowers also wore a pretty new dress of cream wool and lace. These are only a few of the bewildering array of pretty dresses worn but the limits of my space forbid further mention.

**Sick Children.**

So many little ones have been sick this winter, and they are so prone to grow restless under the necessary restriction, that for their sakes and as a warning to their too indulgent mammas, the following is clipped from an exchange:

"Keep a child in bed for fully a week after every symptom of illness has disappeared," is my rule in all serious diseases," said an eminent physician. "If you will do this you will greatly reduce the chances of a relapse. When the temperature becomes normal and the appetite returns the patient naturally becomes eager to get up, and it is very natural to suppose that the change from bed to lounge, or even to the next room, would be beneficial; but it is most dangerous. This is generally the time that a busy doctor feels that he ought to be able to turn over his charge to those who are nursing him; and yet in many and many a case a relapse has occurred, and the last state is worse than the first. Therefore, as I say, keep the patient in bed a week longer—it does no harm, and an ounce of prevention is worth many a pound of cure.

"In cases of the grip, where there is no complication, I tell my patients again to stay in bed for several days after the attack is over, and you will avoid the more serious results," and in cases of scarlet fever or measles I deem this precaution absolutely essential."

**Some of the New Dances.**

The new dances are as pretty as their names. They are "The Lafayette," "The Aurora," "The Vienna," and in the square dances, "The Mistletoe Minuet" is once more revived, with new and complicated figures. They are somewhat similar to those in vogue last winter, but are much more complicated.

The "Lafayette" is danced in polka time, and in it is introduced a step similar to the old heel-and-toe polka step. Then there is a complete turn made in which the partners, released from each other's touch, make a complete circle, and joining hands again, in perfect time resume the dance with redowa and polka steps. In appearance it is a little like the Berlin, which was so popular last year.

The Aurora and Vienna need a skilled teacher to lead one successfully through their intricacies, as in each the step is changed three or four times. In the Vienna the rocking horse or saw-saw step is introduced, and in the Aurora the partners face, dance side by side and face again with a rapidity and ease very startling to the uninitiated.

**A Mantle that Cost \$50,000.**

One of the handsomest silver-wed-

ding presents received by the Empress of Russia, is an ermine mantle which cost over \$50,000. It was presented to the Czarina by the nobility of the province of Kherson, but was made up in Paris, for the making-up of furs has been for years and remains still a pre-eminently Parisian art.

Parisian furriers are almost always intrusted with the manufacture of the splendid fur garments that become heirlooms in the greatest families of Europe. Ermine, besides being the emblem of royalty, is also that of purity and staidness; but it is, nevertheless, so delicate a fabric that no white fur gets so easily soiled. Very few people know how to clean white furs, and it therefore may be of interest to fashionable elegantes to learn the method recommended to me a few years ago by the famous St. Petersburg furrier, Paul Cabaens. The furs must be first washed with tallow soap and lukewarm water, and then rinsed with a weak solution of crystals of soda, all the soap being removed from the fur with a hard brush. Should there be dark stains, such as are made by carriage grease or other fat substances on the fur, it will be necessary to rub them with benzine a few hours before washing it. It sometimes happens that in spite of this treatment the furs retain a yellowish hue; this can, however, be removed by bleaching them in the following manner: Whilst still damp the articles must be immersed in very cold water, in which 4 pounds of sulphuric acid of natron have been diluted. After an hour's soaking 4 pounds of salic acid are added to the mixture, which must be well stirred. Whilst the furs are in the fluid the vessel containing them should be tightly covered, so as to exclude the action of the air on the acids. Lastly, the furs must be rinsed several times with pure cold water.

**The Story of a Ball Dress.**

More Washington women went abroad this summer than usual, and all Paris has spent itself on their trappings for this gay season. One ornament of ball rooms vainly sought for a great courtier who had not any Washington customers. Returning in despair to her first choice, she objected to the choicest model shown her. "Don't give me that; Mrs. H. has one like it, and we meet constantly in Washington." "Mon dieu," said the artist in chiffons. "I cannot give you anything that Mme. H. has not. If you did not live in Washington I could give you such novelties."

Once upon a time the greatest scissoring of his day designed a charming ball dress for a New York woman and basely made its counterpart for a Paris resident, not thinking that the twins would ever meet. But both were in Washington the following winter, and at a British Legation ball the two met and stood aghast. Each was struck dumb at the sight of the other, and each thought she was facing a mirror until she saw another head and shoulders above the corsage, for the gowns were fac-similes in every detail. Two letters went to the man of scissors by the next morning's mail; two good customers withdrew their patronage and freely advertised his villainy. The victims met in consultation to see if there were any more duplicates in their wardrobes and drew cuts for the exclusive rights to any more masterpieces of his duplicity rather than amuse the unfeeling gay world with another scene.

**Separate Car Laws.**

The colored people of the state of Kentucky most favorably impressed with the State Senator and Representatives of Kentucky, on the separate car question so far, and the indications are that this feeling will continue.

The South is making many claims to the North that it is a New South in order that it may gain Northern gold and Northern sympathy; gold to build up its industries, sympathy that it may be permitted to run Southern affairs to suit itself and avoid scrutiny and denunciation of its oppressive doings. But the single acts which enforce Separate or Jim Crow cars on Southern railroads are enough to prove to the world that the South is unregenerated. Moreover the North has the good sense to know that as long as there are discriminations against one half of the citizens of the South, Southern political institutions cannot be secure. If the South wishes to ingraft itself into the confidence of the rest of the country, let it first prove its regeneration and secure the stability of its government by removing all laws of discrimination and oppression.

**The Massachusetts Fifty-fourth.**

History of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 1863-1865.—By Luis P. Emilio. (Boston: The Boston Book Co.) The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteer Infantry was among the first colored organizations of the War of the Rebellion. A multitude of good people regarded it as an experiment, and doubted of its success. It was

well that it was inaugurated by one of the best friends of the race, Governor Andrew. He fully recognized the political importance of the experiment, and in selecting the officers and the equipment of the command made no mistakes. How well and nobly the regiment fulfilled the predictions of its friends, those who have carefully read history already know. Governor Andrew said of this regiment: "I know not where, in all human history, to any given 1,000 men in arms there has been committed a work at once so proud, so precious, so full of hope and glory." This well arranged, eloquent history, tells how faithfully the Governor's prophetic hopes were fulfilled. Each man seems to have realized that the eyes of his race, the Nation, and the world were upon him. The first skirmish of the regiment was on James Island, when the bravery and staying qualities of the colored picket line saved the capture of the pickets of the Tenth Connecticut. At Fort Wagner the Fifty-fourth led the charging column. Its commander, the heroic Colonel Robert G. Shaw, fell on the rampart, and was buried with thirty of his men who fell at his side. As many more were fatally wounded; 150 were less severely wounded, and fifty more were missing after this brave but disastrous charge. Speaking of Colonel Shaw's death an eminent author speaks of "the regiment whose bayonets pricked the name of Colonel Shaw into the roll of immortal honor." We have not the space to recite, or even to epitomize the heroic work of this pioneer "Black Regiment," but it acquitted itself in every place to fully meet the approval of the best soldiers. (The number of its enemies and its lost in battle of 500 men gave it a place in Colonel Fox's list of "the three hundred fighting regiments" of the old Union army.)

Such a book should be received by intelligent colored people as a boon, because it answers a multitude of critics and revilers by cold facts which are better than any argument, however eloquent. The book will be equally acceptable to the white friends of the colored man. The author deserves a compliment for a clear, terse history, free of all cant, and without exaggeration or bluster.

The portraits which accompany the volume add to its interest. The frontispiece shows Sergeant William H. Carney with the National flag he brought safe back, notwithstanding his serious wounds, from the impetuous but unsuccessful charge upon Fort Wagner. The next portrait is that of Colonel Robert G. Shaw, who fell at the head of the regiment in the charge, and was buried in the same trench with so many of his brave followers. The other portraits of officers show the character of the men who were willing to act as pioneers in the work of arming the Negroes, and who had faith in their soldierly qualities.

Captain Emilio found it difficult—so long after expiration of service, and from men now widely scattered all over the country—to get as many portraits of the men as he desired; but enough were obtained and reproduced in the volume to show the characteristics of the privates and non-commissioned officers of the regiment. The value of these is rather increased than diminished by the indistinctness of the old photographs and ambrotypes from which they were copied. Three very interesting groups are those of the colored soldiers who earned commissions (p. 96); of the white officers (p. 96) who were killed in action or died in service; and the recently taken photographs of a few of the men (p. 256), showing their look at mature age, as contrasted with the youth of the older portraits.

**Under False Pretense.**

Several complainants appeared to prosecute Chas. Hall, alias Jenkins, alias Williams, Friday the 12th inst, at Chicago, Ill., who was arrested several days before for obtaining money under false pretenses. Hall was identified by the complainants as the man who obtained sums of money ranging from \$2 to \$10 from them on the pretense that it was to pay court fees on fortunes that had been left to them by relatives. Their evidence was sufficient for the Court to bind him over to the grand jury in \$2,000 bail.

Other complaints have been received against Hall.

His operations not only extended all over Chicago, but in the interior of the State. Inspector Hunt received a letter yesterday from the Rev. M. C. Wright, of Rock Island, giving the information that Hall had defrauded half a dozen persons in that city with the same scheme. Hall was desirous of being bailed out, and directed the police to No. 160 Pacific avenue, where Charles White, a friend, lived. When an officer approached the house White jumped through a window and fled. He could not be found.

**For Chari'y's Sake.**

Lewis Watt, an Afro-American porter on a Pullman chair car, running between Pittsburgh and Jersey City on the Pennsylvania road, has for years been contributing all but a small portion of his earnings to the support of a colored school at Covington, Ga., in order that the poor boys and girls of his race might be educated. Watt has been in the employ of the Pullman company since December 3, 1880. His sister for a number of years taught colored children in churches and private schools at Covington; with Watt's assistance she was able to buy a lot on which a model little school was erected. The school was opened eight years ago, and Watt has been the chief contributor. The school at present has an

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attendance of 100. There are three buildings now. In one of the rooms a number of children live, the others are school rooms. Watt is now about forty years of age, and has sacrificed all other ambitions to the school. He modestly gives all the credit to his sister, because, he says, she does the work. Watt is well educated. Altogether 700 colored boys and girls have been educated at this school through the efforts of Lewis Watt.

The venerable Bishop Wayman lies seriously ill at his residence in Baltimore. He has not been well since the death of his brother Robert last summer. Fears are entertained for his recovery. Bishop Wayman is highly respected by all classes regardless of race or religion.

Mr. William Henry Smith Librarian of the House of Representatives, has been removed because of his color.

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Dayton 12:05 p.m. 2:55 p.m. 8:45 p.m. 4:40 p.m.  
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Chicago Express has elegant Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars to Chicago daily.  
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