

THE PLAIN DEALER.

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

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WHOLE NO. 461

PLUTARCH'S TOPICS.

The Two Chief Factors in Character Building.

A FATAL WEAKNESS.

Disadvantages of the Isolation of Afro-Americans.

The qualities of any person at maturity are determined by two things, his congenital qualities and his subsequent environment. Heredity and education are the two chief factors in character building. We use the term education in that broad sense which includes evil as well as good, vice as well as virtue. All influences which reach an individual during the formative period of his character are in a sense educational forces and go to draw out in varying proportions his powers.

Thus it is that character is formed. At the same time habits are formed along certain lines, thereby tending to fix the direction of life's activity. The child is usually born and reared among surroundings for which it has a hereditary sympathy, hence the man's progress or retrograde together.

Now and then a child comes into the world whose instincts are above or below its environment. It frequently pushes out of the circle and reaches its level. How frequently such things happen is largely determined by circumstances. The common schools are a circumstance greatly favoring of superior children from the narrow rut in which their ancestors have lived. Webster's ability to read opened up to him a world of inspiration and thought to which he would otherwise have been an utter stranger.

As to such accidents that almost every prominent Afro-American attributes his start upward. True the enforced ignorance of slavery would naturally beget in the first generation of freedmen a quasi thirst for knowledge. As might be expected, this thirst would not be handed down to posterity.

If posterity has a love of knowledge it is due to something else than heredity. It is to be remembered that a curiosity to possess knowledge and a love of knowledge are different traits. There are very few Afro-Americans even now, who give any great evidence of loving knowledge per se. The showy and extremely practical parts of education are sought with more or less zeal, while real scholars are the exception. That there are exceptions is a matter for which we should be thankful.

The reason why the showy and the extremely practical parts of education are sought is found in our environment. Circumstances are such as to encourage vain persons to show off, as well as to induce those of a more frugal turn to employ the aid of education in money-getting. On the other hand, there is little in our surroundings to encourage or develop the love of knowledge for its own sake. A mere mattering will procure a big title and a high-sounding degree, together with the adulation of the ignorant and half-learned, and will enable one to enjoy all the honors and advantages the people can render to those whom they suppose are learned. This will satisfy most folks, hence the lack of any considerable number who really excel.

Now, were we brought into touch with the whites, things would be different and we would have the same influences at work urging us onward and upward as urge the young white people, and we would go as far and as high as they.

Our graduates seldom are thrown into daily contact with superiors, or brought into close competition with equals and superiors. Say what you please, philosophize as you will, the fact remains that the Negro is a human being, just like his fellow-man, and rises or falls according to the same natural laws.

We must have social contact with the whites if we are to equal them; we must have personal touch with their inner lives if we are to become like them. Seeing the outside of white men's mansions and the outside of their lives, reading their books and papers, looking at their pictures and enterprises, all go to help us more than we think.

And yet we are so far outside of it all that we don't get the spirit. Hence instead of seeking to equal a learned white man's knowledge, we are content to ape his titles, gait, mannerisms or general appearance.

We give expensive social entertainment in a rented cabin, and wear a millionaire's clothes off of an artisan's

wages. All of these ridiculous things we do with a most profound unconsciousness of our lamentable foolishness.

We don't feel the true spirit of American citizenship, of real scholarship, of real manhood, or of real, broad, all-around religion. We live in a ring and our weights and measures are lippitulant. All of this is sadly but not shamefully true. At least, the shame does not rest on us; we are not much to blame. We do as well under the conditions as any race on earth would be expected to do.

If any one doubts the dwarfing influence of isolation from close contact with the whites, let him compare those of our race who are in touch with those who are not. Plutarch knows hundreds of young men and women who are brought into such close relation with the white people that they are almost entirely like them, and to the same extent are unlike the mass of our race.

We mean by "close relation," such relation as recognizes one's manhood and increases self-respect. To be personal in illustrating, take T. T. Fortune, who, though not possessing one half the school education of hundreds of unknown Negroes, is one of the most active and best known workers for aid in his race. Why? Because he sees and feels from the white man's standpoint, and yet is loyal to himself as a Negro.

We have more Negroes who are so unmanly by contact with the whites as to become ashamed of their identity with us. Such creatures are ashamed, not only of their parents, but of themselves.

True self-respect exists only when we are ashamed of nothing to or with which we are related, but are happy to stand on our own personal merits. It is those Negroes who become like the whites in character and consciousness, and who stand up as Negroes, that are winning us the true friendship and respect of the whites.

A true philosopher can live in a tub and wear a breech-cloth, and yet hold the respect of the world as a philosopher.

It is character, real character, which impresses itself. A gentleman and scholar may by circumstances be forced to serve in a menial capacity yet he can do so and in no way injure himself in the esteem of true men and women.

When we all learn enough about the world to know that character and merit count for more than collars, cuffs and degrees, we will not only be better but will stand higher in the esteem of the world.

There is not much use to deary the spurious nor to seek to convince the people that Tom, Dick, or Harry, who pretends to so much, is only a shallow fraud and laughing-stock in the eyes of the whites. The process of education must necessarily be slow, and consists in bringing the people into closer and closer contact with the whites, either directly or indirectly.

Those Negroes who think the white people have no religion, etc., are great obstacles in the way of our race. We have best awoken to a realization of the facts.

A Great Enterprise.

Chicago, Mar. 1.—A transaction has been completed to-day the outcome of which will be watched with interest throughout the country. The Columbia Cotton Mill Company, an enterprise controlled almost exclusively by colored men, purchased a large tract of land six and a half miles from this city, a mile and a half east of Glenwood in Bloom township, Cook county. The land is adjacent to Chicago Heights on the line of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. The locality has been named Butler City. The company will commence early this summer the building of a plant for the manufacture of the best quality of cotton cloth. The mills, it is expected will give, when in operation, employment to, between 600 and 700 men. The Columbia Cotton Company was organized in this city last December, and is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois.

Gould Arrested.

Erie, Penn., Feb. 26.—Mr. John H. Feeny, Chief of the Police of New Jersey, an John Mitchell, of Jersey City, took from Erie tonight by requisition papers Edward J. Bayles, alias Edward J. Gould, an Afro-American, who is under indictment in Hudson county for the murder of Henry Sache, another Afro-American, last November.

Bayles is about 28 years of age, and about five feet nine, and a native of Covington, Ky. He had been following the race tracks for several years, while at Guttenberg, N. J., in the employ of Mr. Taylor, a prominent horseman, got into a dispute with Sache over a game of pool. During their quarrel Bayles drew a knife and, without warning, stabbed Sache so that he died in Hoboken, in St. Mary Hospital. Bayles is a very powerful man, and the officers before leaving with him put him in heavy irons.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Further Discussion of the Principles of the Republican Party.

IF NOT COWARDICE, WHAT?

Will the Party in the Future Perform the Duty it Has Neglected.

The Bystander is in receipt of numerous screeds apparently protesting against the idea that the Republicans must not and can not be a "white man's party." Several of them discourse with somewhat verbose eloquence about the "glory" and "invincibility" of the Republican party and the evident destiny of "the all conquering Anglo-Saxon people," who, it is averred, "never have and never will divide their empire nor share their dominion" with an inferior race.

Such twaddle does well enough for the old type of Southern fire-eaters, but it is too silly ever to find lodgment in a sensible man's ear for the minutest conceivable fraction of a second. The fact that the Anglo-Saxon race has been a robber, a plunderer, and an oppressor is not what has given it its highest glory. It is no more "all conquering" or "invincible" than was the Roman, the Spaniard, the Turk, or the Tartar. The English speaking race, like all stocks which have been infected by the lust of greed, has overcome weaker foes and plundered and oppressed those who dare not resist. It has been inspired not so much by the lust of empire as by the meaner lust of greed. Individual wealth has been the mainspring of the greater part of its achievements.

It followed Columbus to the new world in order to despoil the robber. It is the great founder of states, because the Anglo-Saxon selfishness is too strong to hold its colonies firmly to the mother country. It takes kindly to the vices of other peoples and ignores their virtues as it does their rights. If they be weak, it borrowed slavery from the Spaniard and adopted the Spaniard's method of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. It has been just as reckless and just as bloodthirsty as other "conquering" nations, differing from them only in motive and method. Rome conquered to assimilate and make tributary; the Spaniard simply to rob and despoil; the Tartar to find a pleasanter domain; the Englishman to trade. The Roman took tribute and gave security; the Spaniard took everything and did not pretend to give anything. The Englishman took everything under pretense of giving an equivalent. The Anglo-Saxon has defiled traffic and consecrated the earth to fraud. When there is a weaker race within its power it preys upon them. When there is not it devalues the weaklings of its own fold. It is no more merciful to the Irish than to the Negro; no more just to the "submerged tenth" of England's pauperism than to the Indian of the old world or the new.

Only in impulse has it differed. Rome conquered for empire; the Turk to secure the supremacy of Islam; the Spaniard to glut the rapacity of church and sovereign; the Tartar for plunder and ease—the Anglo-Saxon for a chance to cheat!

The one fortunate thing about Anglo-Saxon civilization is that it is always pivoted on the individual.

The "rights" the Anglo-Saxon has asserted and maintained have been those of "men," very rarely those of the dynasty. Sometimes it has been the rights of all men; sometimes those of Englishmen only; sometimes the right to liberty and justice; sometimes a "right" to do injustice; sometimes the right to Christianize, sometimes the "right" to barbarize. It makes little difference. The Englishman fights just as hard for the "right" to send rum to Senegambia as for the "right" to land opium and missionaries in China; for the "right" to collect tribute of the Felleheen, "civilize" India, or pauperize Ireland.

It is all done under the claim of individual right and usually the "right" to buy and sell. It has exalted the rights of property above all other rights, and the reason liberty and justice has flowed from it is that it has stood for individual opportunity and individual privilege instead of dynastic power, loyalty to a form of government, or a religious ideal. "The man's the gowd for a' that" has been the mainspring of Anglo-Saxon progress.

The same spirit has been the impulse of Anglo-Saxon crime. It has not conquered or pillaged or oppressed in order directly to enrich the crown, to extend the realm or exalt the church, but to give Englishmen fresh opportunities to enrich themselves—that is, to exercise an individual right.

It is this claim of right which has been the saving kernel, and has proved the true regenerating impulse in bringing

THE BLOODY RECORD.

Best Citizens of the Murderous South Continue their Work.

At England, Ark., Jonathan Ford, a deputy constable, undertook to arrest Hamp Biscoe, colored, a well-known desperate character. Biscoe and others at his house resisted. Biscoe's son, with a gun given to him by his mother, seriously wounded Ford. A posse then killed Biscoe, wife and son.

John Robinson the Afro-American who made a murderous assault on Mr. Carey, a merchant at Shaw's Station, Miss., and then robbed Carey's safe of \$500, was captured and ahnged.

Pine Bluff, Feb. 23.—Mose Harris, was lynched at Varner, in Lincoln county, thirty miles south of this city, at an early hour this morning. The facts are: Shortly after 1 o'clock a masked mob, composed of between fifty and sixty men heavily armed, rode into the town and stopped in front of the jail. Five of their number dismounted, entered the jailer's residence, and going into his sleeping room woke him up and demanded the keys of the jail. H. B. Rogers, the jailer, at first refused, but finding resistance was useless finally went over to the courthouse, where the keys are kept, and turned them over to the leaders. The mob, in a quiet and orderly manner, then went to the jail, opened the outside door and proceeded to the cell where Harris was confined. The Negro hearing the noise and learning their intention had armed himself with a small club, about an inch in diameter and twelve or eighteen long, and as the men with the keys came to unlock the door of his cell, he ran the stick through the bars and punched the leaders in the eyes and face. This kept them back for quite awhile, but the crowd from behind pressed forward, and the door was finally opened. Then they seized the Negro and rushed him out into the open air, when a half hundred guns were fired at him. Again and again the deadly rifles belched forth their death-dealing contents, and Harris sunk to the ground with seventy bullets in his body, twenty-two of which had passed through the immediate region of the heart. The mob-vented their work for a moment, then quickly mounted their horses and disappeared southward as quickly as they had come.

The crime for which Harris met this terrible death was the brutal killing of E. T. Parker, a sewing machine agent, on the 3rd day of December last.

Harris is the sixth Afro-American who has met death at the hands of mobs in this immediate section of the State during the past two weeks; two here on the night of the 14th, for the murder of J. T. McAdams, three at Keho, in Drew county, a few days before the killing of a constable, and Harris last night.

Judge Elliott called the grand jury into the court and gave special instructions to ferret out the lynching and prosecute the lynchers.

The mob at Owensville, Ky., was foiled in its attempt to get a prisoner out of the jail at that place to lynch him. Among the people whom it is thought they were after was Oscar Jones, and Afro-American, who murdered town Marshal Taylor Vice of Shorpsburg Christmas.

THEIR LAST SLEEP.

Deaths of People Prominent and Otherwise.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 20 Mr. John Freeman died after a brief illness. He was well known and respected by all who knew him.

At Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Elizabeth Churchill, died Feb. 22 of gangrene. She was a successful business woman, having managed a successful restaurant for twenty years.

At Salisbury, N. C., Rev. A. B. Lawrence, a prominent minister in the Presbyterian synod, died Monday, Feb. 15th.

At Windsor, Conn., Mr. H. T. White died Monday night about 12 o'clock, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. White was a member of very high standing in the Masonic circles.

At Richmond, Va., Mr. Joseph T. Lee a prominent Mason and Templar, died two weeks ago.

Mr Charles Francis of Charlestown, Mass., died suddenly while going to visit a friend Sunday evening, Feb. 21. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause.

At Cambridge, Mass., Mrs. Elize A. Grandison departed this life Feb. 18th. At Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Clementine Beck, died recently, age 82 years.

At Richmond, Va., Mrs. Floumy died

Wm. F. Todd, of Cleveland, O. is employed as artist on wood, with a wood process engraving firm.

Ex-Minister Douglass will tell the story of Hayti and her struggles, together with the effort to secure Mole St. Nicholas, at Sooper Unoin, Monday night, March 14. Hon. Chauncey M Depew will preside.

TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE.

A Gathering of the Representative Men in the South.

CONDITION OF THE RACE,

Reports on the Progress of the Colored Farmers and Planters of the South.

Tuskegee, Ala. Feb. 27.—In the North one often hears about conventions of the "common people," the "representatives of the masses." It means nothing but the politician's phraseology to express his democracy. It draws the same people, for all are "representatives of the masses." But when Mr. Booker T. Washington, the colored President of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, called a Negro conference for the 23rd inst to discuss the condition of the race and the remedies, he said in his circular letter of invitation that it was to bring together for "a great conference, not the politicians and those usually termed 'leading colored people,' but representatives of the masses—the bone and sinew of the race—the common, hard working farmers, with a few of the best ministers and teachers."

Mr. Washington is a very practical man, and he was practical in calling together the men he wished to confer with. He was not afraid to tell the politicians that his invitation was not to them. He did not want oratory, but experience. His normal school is in the center of the black belt of Alabama. He is trying to solve many of the difficulties that confront his race, and he did not believe that could be done by oratory. He wanted to get at the "actual industrial, moral and educational condition of the masses" and "to get as much light as possible on what is the most effective way for the young men and women whom the Tuskegee Institute and other institutions are educating to use their education in helping the masses of the colored people to lift themselves up." He wanted to discuss these questions at short range. The best way to do that was to call together the people themselves.

Mason County, of which Tuskegee is the county seat, has about three times as many Negroes as white people. It is in the cotton district and cotton is worth 6 cents a pound. The Negroes are obliged to raise cotton or they think they are. Their rent is to be paid in cotton. They must raise enough to furnish the requisite number of cotton bales to the owner of the land to satisfy his demands.

They live in little one and two-room cabins. They buy a mule, harness and plow in the spring and give a mortgage. They are so far behind that they also are destitute of food and mortgage their crop to secure something on which to live until the crop matures. The result is that after the crop is gathered they must give it all to pay their debts and lift the mortgages. The crop, the mule harness and plow will not do this and they find themselves worse off than before. They have nothing but debts left for their summer's work. The land owner and the merchant close them out and still hold them for debts that they cannot pay.

They have here in addition to the mortgage what is called a "waive-note" in which the giver waives all right to the exemptions he might have under the laws of the State. By this the Negro can be stripped of everything he possesses, the last particle of food taken from his cabin, and this does not free him from his obligations unless it will pay the debts. He pays the extravagant rate of 25 per cent interest on these notes and mortgages, and with 10 per cent added to the price of what he buys because it is credit he in reality must pay 35 per cent and sometimes even a higher rate of interest. He is never free from mortgages. His debts are not outlawed for twenty years. When the crop is gathered and all taken to pay his debts, he begins again to borrow on the next year's crop, giving a mortgage upon that.

Such people must be impractical in the extreme. But this knowledge did not discourage Professor Washington from holding a conference with them as he realizes that the help must largely come from themselves. He has 500 young colored men and women in his school fitting themselves for active industrial and professional lives, and he believed that they could help him.

The Professor had the assistance also of his brother who has charge of the shops at the school, of his treasurer Mr. Logan, another very efficient "colored man" as white as any man of the Rev. Dr. Penny, his chaplain, of the Rev. Dr. Bedford, of Illinois who has spent many years among the colored people, of his teachers and of his more

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A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

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ing the Anglo-Saxon race again upon the side of justice. A man or a people inspired by an abounding sense of "individual" right and making that the basis of individual or collective action can not always restrict their philosophy to the domain of self.

The declaration of independence destroyed hereditary privilege. The Anglo-American would have none of feudal privilege, because "all men" were entitled to equal, inalienable rights.

Then England led the way in abolishing slavery because if a colored man's right was denied a white man's had no basis. We followed after many days. The claim that the Anglo-Saxon people have never admitted a subject people to the enjoyment of equal right is simply a declaration that they hold stubbornly what they have seized wrongfully. As a rule, they yield nothing they dare hold. We clung to slavery until Abraham Lincoln, as he declared, "made a covenant with God" that if he would grant us victory the monster should be destroyed. The victory came; he fulfilled his covenant and the Union was saved. The only ground on which the emancipation of the slaves was justified, or was ever sought to be justified, was that slavery was an injustice to every individual slave. It is even more unjust to take away the rights of a colored citizen than to deprive a Negro slave of liberty. The Anglo-Saxon people are not collective but individual tyrants. They are just as ready to oppress their own as other peoples, provided there is money in it for the individual.

To assert that this impulse is a divine or holy or desirable quality is simply absurd. The Anglo-Saxon individuality is glorious when its impulse is righteous; it is devilish when its purpose is unholy. It is the same attribute in both cases, but those things which make its history bright spring from the one impulse and those which make it shameful from the other.

It is foolish in the extreme to seek to shift our wrongs and cowardice off upon the "all-conquering Anglo-Saxon." The pillars of his glory rest not on justice, but on justice—long delayed, perhaps, but tending always to fulfillment. We are learning that justice is a debt that bears compound interest, and is barred by no statute of limitations. England has just paid an installment of fifty million on the ancient debt arising from injustice to Ireland, and the liquidation has only just begun. We paid a million lives and three billion dollars for the crime of slavery. The debt is not yet annulled, and every fresh injustice but adds to the mighty aggregate. The Anglo-Saxon is always just when he finds that justice does not pay, and we are too near the most impressive lesson which God ever gave a greedy people to permit any but a fool to hoist the flag of a "white man's" party and a "white man's" country and expect the intelligent people of the North to follow it again into degradation and strife. The Anglo-Saxon's glory is that the very impulse that inspires him to do wrong ultimately compels him to admit the right and make, at least, a show of reparation, even to the weak.

It is this inherent sense of justice on which the Bystander relies for the cure of present evils and the restriction of dangerous tendencies. The time has come when the American people must decide whether the Anglo-Saxon devil or the Anglo-Saxon God shall control the policy and shape the destiny of this Republic.

The Bystander is in receipt of many letters which inquire what reason he has to expect that the Republican party will in the future perform the duty it has hitherto neglected.

There are three reasons:

1. Because the previous neglect has not been at the demand of the Republican party, but the errors of its manipulators.
2. Because the great mass of those who love liberty and believe in justice are of that party.
3. Because it is learning the lesson of many battles and many defeats. From the Proclamation of Emancipation until the present devotion to the rights of man has brought it victory, and in every case their betrayal and neglect has brought defeat.

In fact, it is the distinctive principle of the party. A Democrat may be a protectionist, but one who believes in equal rights for all citizens can not be a Democrat.

One inquirer asks what reason there is to suppose that any Republican leader desires to eliminate this issue from the party's policy. The indications of such a purpose are many and apparent. Among them are: 1. The very general silence of the party press upon this subject since the defeat of the free election bill in the Senate. 2. The absence of allusions to this issue in the party platforms of the various States last fall. 3. The entire omission of this issue from State canvasses, which were waged almost entirely upon National financial questions.

If there were any doubt about it the language of Mr. Blaine's recent letter of declination set it at rest. Unconsciously, perhaps, all allusions to the rights of the citizen was omitted from it. To the retiring leader the success of the party is of importance merely because "the financial and industrial policy of the government" is at stake.

Another correspondent declares with some show of heat that "not more than one-fourth of the Republican party care a fig what becomes of the Nigger," and thinks it very unreasonable that the "National Citizens' Rights Association" should seek to commit the party to a policy as to which the majority are indifferent and which everybody knows to be useless.

The Citizens' Rights Association ex-

presses the profound conviction of its members as to the paramount duty of the Nation. Whether a majority of the Republican party have espoused the "white line" principles of the Democracy or not is yet to be determined. Considering the righteousness of their demand and its innate harmony with Republican history, instead of being a minority of the party, it is much more probable that it represents a majority not only of the party but also of the people.

As to the claim that the assertion and maintenance of the rights of the citizen is a "hopeless" task the plan is good enough for a coward; a brave man would be ashamed to utter it. And this brings to the Bystander's memory the fact that a correspondent has written complaining that he has "accused the Republican party of cowardice."

Well, what would you call it? This correspondent alludes to the courage shown by Republicans on the battlefield, and boldly declares that "a party composed of such men can never be justly accused of cowardice."

There are two things our correspondent has overlooked:

1. The radical of to-day is always the conservative of to-morrow. Very many who were among the most earnest advocates of the slave's emancipation are among the bitterest opponents of the colored citizen's rights. The man who leads in one great onward and upward movement is seldom reliable in the view he takes of that which grows out of it. 2. Courage is not always a thing of war and battle. The courage required to pursue a particular policy without the clamor and excitement of war is very often greater than that shown in battle. For instance, the courage required to organize the Ku Klux and, in defiance of justice and the law, wring by crime and blood the control of a dozen States of the Union from the majority and by fraud and terror vest and retain it in the minority, was a thousand times greater than that required to maintain the cause of the Confed'ry on the battlefields of the rebellion.

The Republican party asserted the righteousness, justice, and necessity of National citizenship and equality of rights. It enshrined them in the Constitution, and then had not nerve enough to enact laws to protect the citizen in the exercise of these rights or punish those who violate them.

What but cowardice shall we call it? A Republican dare not speak his sentiments aloud in one-third of the Union. In ten or twelve States the party dare not even attempt to conduct a campaign. Why? Because it has no voters? Oh, no; because it has a majority. And, in face of this, it sits down and says: "It is hopeless; nothing can be done" like a blubbering school-boy who wants to play "hokey" instead of doing his sums.

If it is not cowardice what is it? Look at this and then plead to the shameful indictment:

Oates, of Alabama, Democrat, was elected to Congress, this Congress, by a vote of 10,268, and only 930 votes were cast against him. Turner, of Georgia, received 7,361 votes; Crisp, same State, 8,038; Blount, same State, 2,860; Breckinridge, of Kentucky, 7,146; McCreary, also of Kentucky, 7,430; Catchings, of Mississippi, 2,786. All these men are Democrats and are leaders in their party. There were 948 votes cast against Turner, 1,248 against Crisp, non- against Blount, 442 against Breckinridge, 405 against McCreary, 2,767 against Catchings, and 36 against Allen. In other words, there were 11,198 votes cast in Oates' district, 8,309 in Turner's district, 9,286 in Crisp's district, 2,860 in Blount's district, 7,388 in Breckinridge's district, 7,835 in McCreary's district, 11,546 in Catchings' district and 2,821 in Allen's district.

There were 19,689 votes cast for General Henderson, of Iowa, and 19,501 against him. Lodge, of Massachusetts, received 11,579 votes and the candidates who opposed him 14,583. Burrows, of Michigan, received 16,067 votes, and the candidates opposed to him 18,516. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, received 21,464 votes, and the candidates opposed to him 13,812. Reed received 16,797 votes, and the candidates opposed to him 12,584. Boutelle, of Maine, received 15,716 votes, and the candidates opposed to him 12,109. There were 39,190 votes in Henderson's district, 29,162 in Lodge's district, 34,583 in Burrows' district, 35,267 in Dalzell's district, 29,371 in Reed's district, and 27,825 in Boutelle's district.

What do these figures mean? Just three things. 1. That the Republican party, having the power of the government in its hands, was more concerned about a free market for the American hog than a free ballot for the American citizen.

2. That the Republican of the North is satisfied if he enjoys freedom of speech and action there and is willing that the Southern Republican should be deprived of both.

3. That, rather than stir up the wrath of the Bourbon Democracy of the South, the Republican party is willing to give to the Southern Democratic voter two, three, or five times as much power in the government as the Northern Republican voter has.

If this is not cowardice, will our correspondent please give it a truer name?

The National Citizens' Rights Association is composed of men who do not wish the Republican party longer to bear this just reproach, and every one who objects to the imputation of "cowardice" should make haste to place his name upon its rolls. It means liberty and justice, obedience to law, and defense and maintenance of every citizen's rights.

The Bystander wishes to return thanks to those who have sent orders for "Liberty Worth Preserving." The sole purpose of its sale is to secure funds to send this and other matter to parties who are not so fully ad-

vised in regard to this great question as the readers of The Inter Ocean. Every one who buys one copy will send out a dozen to others who have not yet considered the question. Let all who can order as many copies as they can afford to purchase, distribute them among their friends, and the association will send out twice as many more to others who have not known of its purpose. Now is the time to work. We wish to send out 50,000 of this pamphlet during the month of March, and we can only do what we are furnished means to do with.

Albion W. Tourgee.
Mayville, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1892.

TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE.

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advanced pupils. These made an admirable corps, but they followed the Professor's orders and no one made speeches. They all lent their efforts to draw out the poor farmers and make them do the talking by giving their own experiences. And while these men who talked had poor use of the English language, and made Mrs. Malaprop appear weak in her murder of the Queen's English they have ideas and common sense.

It was the most earnest assembly of men, and at the same time the best humored and witty that I ever saw in session for six hours. These happy-go-lucky people laughed at their own condition and in the "discussion" there were many sallies of wit that upset the gravity of the Professor and his assistants. The first thing Professor Washington did was to appoint the committee on nomination and resolution. He then stated the object of this conference in a very brief and plain talk. He read an extract from the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama, that 45 per cent of the farmers in the State were in debt, and that 65 per cent had to seek help from the commission men. They had to pay 50 per cent more for what they bought than if they paid cash.

Of course Professor Washington was nominated and elected president of the conference and then the hall began. Rigdon Harris, of Cotton Valley, Moran County, was first called out. He is an old man, and while his answers were in language which showed his ignorance of "book learning" he was clear in his ideas that they were better off than seven or eight years ago; that they have a good school now, and that education was making the young men and women better citizens mentally, morally, religiously and financially. They have even been able to build a school-house and help pay the teacher. There were three families who owned land and had paid for it. But all had to mortgage their crops every year. None paid out of debt last year. Their houses were poor, generally of one and two rooms, and none had glass windows. They had one colored storekeeper, and there were pleasant relations between the whites and the blacks.

Mr. Boyd another Negro of staid, upright stature, good features, and well dressed, who came from the same place, in language almost as awkward, corroborated all that Mr. Harris had said. Both were especially grateful for the work of their teacher, Miss Davis, sent to them by the American Missionary Association.

The mortgage and waive notes were then taken up, and Professor Washington drew out the experiences of the farm men with these. A number said they had been closed out, and still had their debts hanging over them, ready to close them out again as soon as they could gather another crop, but they would have to make new mortgages and give new waive notes to again borrow money to get in another crop. The commission sent spurs out ready to pounce on the first thing they had, not taken by some other creditor. They saw no way out, and as old John Thompson said, "They're two ways to git rid of a waive note. You'se got to pay out or die out."

The Rev. Mr. Getar, an old colored preacher and farmer from Elmer County, said he had always had a home. He believed all the Negroes could have homes if they would quit allowing white men to persuade them to buy what they did not need. He had sold one farm for \$1,300 cash and bought another bigger and better which was not yet quite paid for, but he would get there. The trouble with his people was that they exercised no self-restraint on their wants. They wanted everything. They did not need half they bought and went into debt for. They had become so accustomed to giving mortgages that they would buy the world if they could do it on a mortgage. The mortgage had become the curse of blacks and whites. All were the victims of the commission men. Expensive habits were responsible for two-thirds of their debts. The Negro had the biggest bundle of all men. The Indian laid down his bundle, and when opened it contained a bow and arrow; the white man opened his bundle, and it had a pen and ink. The Negro had in his bundle the plow, the hoe, and his ignorance. This was a heavy load—heaviest carried by any people. The white man used his pen and brain to good purpose for himself. One of these was to induce the Negro to use his pen in signing mortgages and waive notes. At this all the colored men laughed, and said it was true. The old man went on and told of some of the Negroes he had known to purchase buggies on time when they had no horse, not even a mule or an ox. He wanted his people educated out of the expensive habits.

They were wasting their substance, and if they did not stop they would be in worse bondage than that of the slave master.

While the old man, who had been

a slave for years and who had owned a home ever since he was emancipated, scolded and talked sober sense to the younger men, the committee on resolutions came in with the following report, read by Mr. Logan, the treasurer of the Normal Institute, who was chairman of the committee:

We, some of the representatives of the colored people living in the Black Belt, the heart of the South, thinking it might prove of interest and value to our friends throughout the country, as well as beneficial to ourselves, have met together in conference to present facts and express opinions as to our industrial, moral and educational condition, and to exchange views as to how our own efforts and the kindly helpfulness of our friends may best contribute to our elevation.

1. Set at liberty with no inheritance but our bodies, without training in self-dependence, and thrown at once into commercial, civil and political relations with our former owners, we consider it a matter of great thankfulness that our condition is as good as it is, and that so large a degree of harmony exists between us and our white neighbors.

2. Industrially considered, most of our people are dependent upon agriculture. The majority of them live on rented lands, mortgage their crops for their food on which to live from year to year, and usually at the beginning of each year are more or less in debt for the supplies of the previous year.

3. Not only is our own material progress hindered by the mortgage system, but also that of our white friends. It is a system that tempts us to buy much that we would do without if cash were required, and it tends to lead those who advance the provisions and lend the money to extravagant prices and ruinous rates of interest.

4. In a moral and religious sense, while we admit there is much laxness in morals and superstition in religion, yet we feel that much progress has been made; that there is a growing public sentiment in favor of purity and that the people are fast coming to make their religion less of superstition and emotion and more of a matter of daily living.

5. As to our educational condition, it is to be noted that our country schools are in session on an average of only three and one-half months each year; that the Gulf States are as yet unable to provide school-houses and as a result the schools are held almost out-of-doors, or at best in such rude quarters as the poverty of the people is able to provide; that the teachers are poorly paid and often very poorly fitted for their work, and as a result of these things, both parents and scholars take but little interest in the schools, often but few children attend, and these with great irregularity.

6. That in view of our general condition, we would suggest the following remedies: 1. That as far as possible we raise at home our own meat and bread. 2. That as fast as possible we buy land, even though a very few acres at a time. 3. That a larger number of our young people be taught trades and that they be urged to prepare themselves to enter as largely as possible all the various avocations of life. 4. That we especially try to broaden the field of laborers for our women. 5. That we make every sacrifice and practice every form of economy that we may purchase land and free ourselves from our burdensome habit of living in debt. 6. That we urge our ministers and teachers to give more attention to the material condition and home-life of the people.

7. We urge that our people do not depend entirely upon the State to provide school houses and lengthen the time of the school, but that they take hold of the matter themselves, which the State leaves on and by supplementing the public funds from their own pockets and by building school-houses, bring about the desired results. 8. We urge patrons to give earnest attention to the mental and moral fitness of those who teach their school. 9. That we urge the doing away with all sectarian prejudice in the management of the school.

10. As the judgment of this conference we would further declare: That we put on record our deep sense of gratitude to the good people of all sections for their assistance, and that we are glad to recognize a growing interest on the part of the best white people of the South in the education of the Negro.

8. That we appreciate the spirit of friendliness and fairness shown us by the Southern white people in matters of business in all lines of material development.

9. That we believe our generous friends of the country can best aid in our elevation by continuing to give their help where it will result in producing strong Christian leaders who will live among the masses as object lessons, showing them how to direct their own efforts toward the general uplifting of the people.

10. That we believe we can become prosperous, intelligent, and independent where we are and we discourage any efforts at wholesale emigration and recognizing that our home is to be in the South, we urge that all strive in every way to cultivate the good feeling and friendship of those about us in all that relates to our mutual elevation.

The conference was ready to adopt the resolutions, but Mr. Washington skillfully drew them out and continued the discussion by taking them up one at a time.

The resolutions were adopted after six hours' "discussion" which gave Mr. Washington and his helpers much information to govern their actions in the future. The young men who are learning trades at the normal school will stimulate others to follow their example. Professor Washington feels that he has opened the way to helping

the race by bringing its members to discuss their own troubles and admit that they are largely responsible themselves. He was much pleased to note that no one tried to drag in politics as an excuse for his poverty and that there was not an effort made anywhere to appeal to the government or to other people for help. They admitted their desperate condition, talked sensibly about it, and admitted that they were often wasteful when they might be saving, that they did not work as much as they might, that they bought things on credit which they would not have bought with cash, and that while the fault was their own so must the remedy come from themselves.

Professor Washington says that the conference very much encouraged him. He believes that the common sense shown and the anxiety to improve their condition convinces him that the people in the black belt have the natural ability to rise if they have practical teachers to lead them and show them how they can do business in a businesslike way, how they can give variety to their crops instead of cotton, and the young men how learning trades in his school will be able to teach others. He also thinks that it has demonstrated that they have the best of feeling toward the whites and that there is gradually coming a better feeling among the whites toward them. One of his young teachers has shown the advantage of a good school in one district and a colored man of property built him a school-house and paid for the school term. The whites are throwing no hindrances in the way of the Negro becoming educated, and the professor thinks that a few years good work among the people teaching them better methods of farming and better ways of living will show a great improvement in the race. He is a plain practical man and will solve this problem if any one man can. He is helping the black belt and is employing the best methods to work at short range.

Inventive Genius.

It is not generally known that the art of needle making was introduced into London by a Spanish Negro in the year 1545, in the reign of Henry VIII. This Negro is also said to be the first to introduce steel wire in England. There are many important facts in the history of our race that we need to remember. It is also very important that such pertaining to the history of the Negro race should be early instilled into the heads of our little ones.

—Boston "Courant."

Mr. George Tolliver, of Philadelphia has invented a submarine propeller. Peter Smith, an aged Afro-American of Springfield, Ohio, has invented and patented a self-lubricating straw instead of twine for binding.

The current issue of Western Rural contains a picture of the invention of an Afro-American, and has the following to say of it:

In this issue of The Western Rural our front page illustration represents a valuable implement called a S. Pulverizer. It is constructed on the plan of the old-fashioned roller excepting that it is a system of wheels, usually eight, in number, all revolving on a shaft set in a frame to which a tongue and the team is attached. These wheels are separate and independent, and work with the greatest ease and convenience to both team and driver, perfectly clearing itself of all dirt and litter and does its work equally as well on rolling as on level ground. Practical farmers who have given the pulverizer a fair trial pronounce it a triumph over hard clods and a masterly combination of utility, simplicity and durability.

This pulverizer varies in size only in height which is from thirty to forty inches. The face of the wheels is armed with short spike like blades which act as a cultivator leaving the ground as a mellow, pulverized condition. In stalk fields it does the work of stalk cutter and cultivator putting the ground in excellent condition for sowing small grain or cultivating meadows or young wheat fields. An implement for preparing land for irrigation this pulverizer is without equal. It is manufactured and sold by the patentee, J. P. Parker, O.

Churchmen Under Bonds.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1.—The differences which have been existing some time in the Baptist church on Park avenue, Walnut Hills, reached the police court of this city last Friday morning and the troubles were by Mason Phillip, William Dickerson and Daniel Shelton were tried for disorderly conduct. They were defended by Attorney Foraker. The trouble was caused by a quarrel over the disposition of funds, and the defendants, who are in the minority, cannot get control or find out anything about the doings of the trustees. During the trial Rev. Lockwood, who occupied a seat beside Judge Gregg, handed the prosecuting lawyer a question to ask Dickerson. The latter replied: "That is one of Mr. Lockwood's questions, but I'll answer it."

Attorney Foraker objected to Mr. Lockwood assisting as prosecutor, but said that if the reverend gentleman was really anxious to force himself to the case he would be called as a witness. After a long trial, which was enjoyed by the large throng in the court, Judge Gregg put them all under bond.

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WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The total amount paid out up to February 1, by Treasurer Seeburger, for construction and other expenses of the exposition was \$3,572,891.

The preparation of the educational exhibits from South Dakota and New Mexico has been entrusted to the women members of the respective state boards.

The Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia desires to erect a building in the exposition grounds, constructed entirely of material made by members of the club, with intent that it be headquarters for manufacturers, not only of Philadelphia, but of the entire country.

A number of influential Norwegians, residing in Chicago, have formed an association with the purpose of having a Norwegian artist paint a large picture representing Linf Erickson starting on his voyage of discovery of America, and also of erecting in Chicago a monument to the noted Norwegian discoverer. It is the intention to exhibit the painting in the art gallery of the exposition and to erect the monument in one of the Chicago parks.

Chief Samuels, of the horticultural department, has returned from a trip to Florida and Cuba, where he stimulated interest in the exposition and secured the promise of many fine palms in his department.

Invitations to foreign nations to send representatives to the exercises dedicatory of the exposition buildings, next October, have been issued by the committee on ceremonies, and have been forwarded to their destinations by Secretary of State Blaine.

Michigan will expend \$12,000 to \$15,000 on its forestry exhibits, and \$1,600 to \$5,000 on its display of fruits.

The women of Denver are engaged in raising \$10,000 with which to contribute something notable to the Colorado exhibit at the exposition. They purpose to get Preston Powers to reproduce in bronze, one-eighth larger than life size, his celebrated group, "The Closing Era," which represents a dead buffalo and a solitary Indian in melancholy contemplation of it.

The two forming, as Bierstadt says, in commemorating the project, a "perpetuation in bronze of a dual departure race." After exhibition at Chicago, it is the intention to place the group in the capitol grounds at Denver.

The Bristol, England, chamber of commerce has undertaken to furnish an exhibit for the exposition that will doubtless attract a great deal of attention. In addition, to a representation of the manufacturers of the place, the exhibit will show much in illustration of the lives and discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot, upon whose early American explorations is based England's claim to its past and present possessions in this country.

The Merchant Venturer's guild has agreed to contribute Cabot relics, of which it has a large collection. A cablegram from Rome states that the pope assured Thomas B. Bryan, vice-president of the exposition, to whom he gave a special audience, that he was deeply interested in the exposition, and would contribute as far as possible to the success and elation of the undertaking, and that he would soon issue a pontifical letter embodying his sentiments as expressed. An exhibit from the Vatican, prepared under the direction of Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, is promised.

The main world's fair buildings, exclusive of what will be necessary for their roofs and for their interior finishing, require 250,000 panes of glass and about 250 tons of paint. An expenditure of almost \$500,000 is necessary for these items. The great manufacturers building requires 50 tons of paint and 30,000 panes of glass of 26 different sizes, the average size being 27 x 44 inches. In the transportation building will be 112 circular sashes, 12 feet in diameter, each containing 37 lights; and 68 semi-circular sashes, 22 feet in diameter, having 60 lights each.

In the electricity building there will be 40,000 panes of glass, or more than in any other exposition structure. This building will be especially conspicuous at night as, owing to its extensive glass surface, the brilliancy of its electrical exhibit will be strikingly visible from the outside.

The administration building requires only 4,500 lights of glass, yet it will present finer artistic effects in glazing than will any other structure. The climax of ornamental glazing will be seen in a great ceiling sash in the mammoth dome, 200 feet above the floor of the rotunda. This will have 150 lights of many different sizes and of beautifully contrasted colors.

The contractors who are putting up the big steel trusses for the roof of the manufacturers building are getting ready for the biggest "burn-raising" in history. There are twenty-seven main trusses, with a span of 380 feet and a height of 211 feet. They are fourteen feet wide at the floor and ten at the apex. These trusses with the eight smaller gable trusses weigh 10,800,000 pounds. The main trusses weigh about 350,000 pounds each, and they are to be raised in position from the floor.

To handle these great iron structures a "traveler" is being constructed on the floor of the building, 50 feet by 260 feet and 120 feet high. On top of this "traveler" will be raised a central tower 135 feet high, so that the total height of this great lifting arrangement is 255 feet. It will weigh 720,000 pounds, and over half a million feet of lumber will be used in its construction. The floor of the building will not, of course, bear this great weight and the "traveler" will move on a track specially prepared for it. As much as is necessary of the floor will be torn up and three rows of piles will be driven to support the "traveler." When the work of

raising the trusses is finished, this piling will be sawed off and the floor relaid. Another big "traveler" is being rigged on the floor of machinery hall to erect the iron work in that structure—a task scarcely less difficult.

Toledo Ohio.

Toledo, O., Mar. 1.—The 22nd of February, known throughout and observed generally, is Washington's birth day. With us it was very generally celebrated. A large number of business establishments closed for the day. In the evening was the most noticeable feature. Various organizations were out in full array showing their patriotism as well as securing this world's goods.

Of the various entertainments that evening, none were more largely attended, and a better time in general than the Letter Carriers' Association Ball. Pythian Castle was the scene of a beautiful party of about one thousand persons who responded to invitations from the Carrier's Association. There has probably never been a more harmonious gathering and a more successful affair than theirs. Much credit is due the President, Mr. A. M. Clemens, and the Association at large, and the various committees who had the affair in charge, for the success reached. It certainly reflects credit to one of our race to have the distinguished honor of presiding, the appointment of committees over an honorable body as the Letter Carriers are. The Association is composed of forty-four regular and five substitute Carriers, with only one Afro-American.

At the ball several of the representative Afro-Americans were present, who participated in the evening's enjoyment with out the slightest sign of prejudice shown. So much towards the extinguishment of the race prejudices. The writer hopes to see the day when various orders will have the Afro-American's face shown and his ability recognized.

The writer has just read with great pleasure that Hon. Jno. P. Green, of Cleveland, O., the first and only Negro Senator Ohio has been honored with presided with dignity and credit to himself and race, over that august body of which he is a member.

Rev. O. P. Ross, left this morning for an extended stay in Vicksburg, Miss. He will stop off at Nashville a few days. The reverend is going simply for health and will be under the care of Rev. D. V. Anderson. The doctor who treated Rev. Ross think the trip will make him physically stronger than he has been years. Rev. M. Payne, will have charge of Warren chapel during Rev. Ross's absence, assisted by local pastors.

According to custom, Sunday, Mar. 6, will be Thanksgiving day for the Odd Fellows. America J. Ross lodge, No. 3209, G. U. O. of O. T. will have a sermon at Warren chapel. The Household of Ruth will also be in attendance.

The death of Miss Lillie F. Preston very sorrowfully relieved her to her many friends. Miss Preston was an estimable young lady and universally loved by all who knew her. The many acquaintances of Mrs. Preston, sympathize with her in this sad bereavement.

Sunday was quarterly conference. Rev. W. H. Coleman, Pres. elder, held services.

Mrs. John Brown, has returned from Detroit, where she was in attendance at Miss Preston's funeral.

Mr. Geo Fields, is slowly mending under the proficient care of Dr. J. P. Haynes. While Mr. Field's is mending very slow, the brightest hopes for his recovery is entertained.

A young people's society of Christian Endeavor has been organized in the A. M. E. church, with Mrs. O. P. Ross, Pres't., Jno W. Jones, V. Pres't., Miss Lizzie Jones Sec'y., Mr. Jno. C. Tandy, Cor. Sec'y and Miss Ida Moxley Treasurer. This society is growing very rapidly and is a grand addition to the church.

The order known as the A. P. A. is growing very strong among the whites of this country. The chief Moguls are endeavoring to induce some of our most prominent colored citizens to organize. The idea has not struck very forcibly as yet and is not likely to in this city. The Afro-Americans is beginning to recognize injustice and will treat it likewise. When the colored citizen can be treated in the same manner as our German and Irish friend then will civilization progress.

Marshall News.

Marshall, Feb. 28.—Mr. Jason Bundy, of Indianapolis, was in the city last week.

Mrs. Buckner and daughter, of Battle Creek, were in the city last week.

Mr. Henry Grant, of Grand Rapids, was called to Marshall last Monday, by the death of his sister, Mrs. Weldon.

Mr. Robert Penney and Miss Carrie Brown, of Battle Creek, were married at the residence of Mrs. B. Taylor, last Monday, in the presence of a few friends. An elegant supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Penney left on the 9 o'clock train for Battle Creek.

Mr. Shadd, who beat his wife last Thursday, was fined \$25 and costs, which he could not pay, and was sentenced to the Detroit workhouse for 65 days.

Mrs. Lucinda Weldon, who has been an invalid for the last sixteen years, died at her home on Marshall avenue, Feb. 22. Her death was a mysterious one. She leaves two daughters, one son, six sisters and two brothers and a father to mourn her loss. She was born in Marshall township, and died in her forty-fourth year. Her remains were taken to Grand Rapids for burial.

SOME BUSINESS VENTURES.

Afro-Americans Embark in Various Branches of Trade.

M. Lewis F. Howard, a well known young man of Chelsea, Mass., is making fortnightly trips to Nashby, on the cape, where he has invested in a cranberry bog.

R. W. Johnson is a dealer in grain and hay in Denver, Colo.

Mr. Frank Battle, an Afro-American of Massachusetts is in Martinsburg, W. Va., and expects to open a cigar factory as soon as he can secure a suitable place for the business. He wants to rent ground and put up a building on W. St. Martin street running back about 40 feet and to cost from \$700 to \$8,000. He is a young man of considerable push and will no doubt succeed in building up a good trade.

William Wells, of the firm of Lyman and Wells, Columbus, O., is said to be the only Afro-American practicing photographer in the state of Ohio. He has been connected with the most prominent galleries for years in Columbus.

Mr. Charlton, of Columbus, O., is the only Afro-American in the embarked in the real estate business solely.

A banking company has been organized at Elizabeth City, N. C. with T. L. White as president.

The Odd Fellows of Louisville, Ky., will commence building their hall as soon as the weather opens up. The present committee has arranged to build the new hall for \$17,000.

Mr. Jesse Gilmore, who for years was connected with the Columbus Steam Laundry, at Columbus, O., as foreman, has severed his relations with that institution and has opened the Home Steam Laundry.

The Carolina Investment Company of Charleston, S. C., is doing a fine business with its shoe store.

R. Thomas, Cincinnati, O., has created for himself an extensive trade in coal.

Mr. Samuel Nicholson has opened up a first class grocery store at Cairo, Ill.

Charles Henderson and Cornelius Brubaker—white—have purchased the name of former conductor by Jacob Saal at Ashland, O., and will carry on the business under the firm name of Henderson and Brubaker.

An Afro-American dry goods house is wanted at Americus, Ga.

Mrs. M. E. Williams & Son are dealers in human hair goods of all description at Columbus, Ohio.

D. S. Flemings is the only stove dealer in St. Joseph, Mo.

Peter Henby, of Villa Ridge, Ill., is the leading shoemaker in that village.

The Transgressor.

John Jackson was tried last week at Syracuse, N. Y., for attempting to smother his wife Christmas night. He was found guilty of assault in the first degree and was sent to Auburn prison for ten years.

On last Christmas, Charles Blackman was mysteriously and most brutally murdered in Bullock county, Miss. Bob Higgins and another Afro-American were strongly suspected as the murderers. During the trial the latter turned state's evidence, and with the testimony of other Afro-Americans, undoubted proof was established that Higgins was the murderer. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. When the verdict was made known at Union Springs, an enraged mob of whites threatened to take Higgins out of the jail and hang him. The sheriff summoned a large posse of citizens, who now guard the jail to prevent lynching.

Lewis Ruffin and Alice Colton, both colored, have been arrested at Hillsboro, N. C., charged with pouring rosin over Miles Toomer, also colored, while he was asleep on the ground, and setting it on fire, thus causing his death.

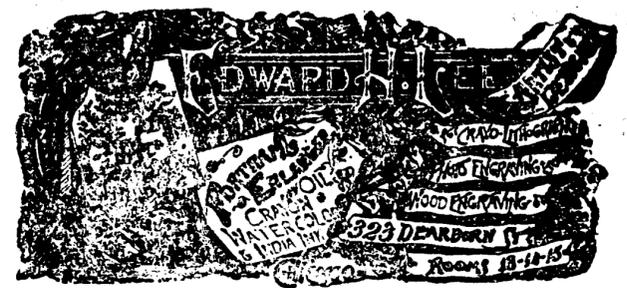
Deputy Sheriff Ben Holland in attempting to arrest an Afro-American at Ladonia, Tex., last week, was shot and mortally wounded, dying the following day. His remains were shipped to Bonham for interment.

William Jackson went to Chicago from Topeka, Kan., a short time ago, taking with him Mattie Coop, a very pretty white girl. Moy Sing, a diminutive Chinaman, who lives at No. 322 Clark street, won the affection of Mattie and stole her away from her lover. She went to live with Moy. Thursday night of last week, Jackson went looking for her with blood in his eye and a big revolver in his hand. He found the woman in Moy Sing's room and threatened to shoot her. Moy Sing happened in and interfered. Jackson fired two shots at the Chinaman, but his aim was poor, and when the police arrived Moy had felled Jackson to the floor and had badly disfigured his face. Justice Glennon fined Jackson \$100 and Moy Sing \$10. Jackson's fine was stayed, however, to give Jackson an opportunity to leave the city.

Henry Bates and Abe Lewis were arrested in Chicago for breaking into a restaurant belonging to A. H. Bellman, No. 2210 Wabash avenue and stealing \$12 in small coin. Some of the money was marked and led to their detection. They gained entrance to the building by breaking a pane of glass in a rear door and throwing a bolt.

MECHANICAL DEVICES.

Files are now sharpened by electricity. They are immersed in a liquid and the current turned on for twenty minutes, at the end of which time they come out as good as new.



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We are having referred to us numerous inquiries regarding the various facilities for citizens of Grand Rapids, Muskegon and other places on our lines and which have been written to the agents of lines away off a menter "Acres of diamonds over again" Illustrative of the fiction that everything out of the common must be away off somewhere—anywhere but right where we live. People fail somehow to understand that a trip starting from here to anywhere on earth can be as well arranged for here as not and for many places it can be attended to much better. Try and remember please that if you want to start over the D. L. & N. call on the agent in your own town and you can get the information required sooner than by writing to some one hundreds of miles away.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 4, '04.

SOME REASONS WHY ADVERTISERS

SHOULD USE THE COLUMNS OF

The Plainealer.

The Plainealer is a valuable and attractive medium.

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The evident aim of the Republican party manipulators to keep the entire conflict this year along the economic line. Mr. Blaine's idea is that the people of this money-making era are thoroughly engrossed in money-making issues, and that it is unwise to fret and worry them with unpleasant reflections on their moral and social status. As Mr. Blaine's ideas are in great demand just now and quoted as A. No. 1, this program will probably prevail. But will it avail? Will it quiet the consciences of the rank and file of the Republicans who are proud to assert that Republicanism is begotten of courage, not cowardice, and that its platform is of right and not of expediency? Does the party believe that the theories of Christian Science can be successfully applied to political life? Does it believe that corruption and disease in the political system can be exterminated by ignoring or forgetting them? Or does it believe as it used to believe in the days of its glory and greatness, that corruption should be aggressively fought and conquered, with the knife if need be? Does it hold, as it once held, that its sacred duty is to purge and purify, to tone and strengthen, to be truthful in its diagnosis and fearless in its application of the remedy?

These are serious questions. They raise up disagreeable pictures. And in these days when the rough passages of the Christian creed must be smoothed over and its aperients sugar-coated, the doctrine of the Secretary of State is doubtless more popular. But unless they are faced and some measures taken toward improving the status of citizenship, there will arise a sea of turmoil from within against which a tariff wall as high as Washington's monument, with doors of reciprocity to every nation in the land will no more avail than the walls of Jerusalem against the opposing forces of the Babylonian king.

Only seven men lynched in the South last week. Very fair record for our "best citizens." If there are any game laws in the South they don't seem to be enforced.

Detroit has caught the wild religious craze that is sweeping around the country. The long-haired sons and daughters of the Lost Tribes of Israel that have taken up their abode here, are making many converts to their doctrines. Although deluded white men all over the country fall easy victims to all sorts of pretenders, no one draws the inference that Caucasians are naturally superstitious and credulous.

The Catholic Journal, of Philadelphia, seems disposed to think the Plainealer is unfair, because a few weeks ago it said it was forced to be-

lieve that so far as the relative treatment of Afro-Americans by protestants and Catholics was concerned, too much credit was given the Catholics, and too little to the Protestants. There was nothing in the statement that would belittle any act of Catholicism, and it certainly is true that, despite what has been said in condemnation of the spirit of prejudice that exists in many of our white Protestant churches, and all that may be said in favor of the present attitude of the Roman Catholic church, Protestantism in the work it has accomplished, in the work it is doing, is far ahead of the Roman Catholic church. What does the ordination of two Afro-American Catholic priests, whose work is to be among their kind, compare with the ordination of thousands to the ministry by Protestantism, as represented by the Methodist Episcopal, the Episcopalian, Congregational and Presbyterian churches? In what respect do the few schools of Catholicism compare with the schools and colleges of the latter churches? Will not the Afro-American in the great North and West be found just as frequently kneeling at the same altar with the whites, in one church as another, and are they not treated as well? At the present time the M. E. church is being agitated over the election of an Afro-American bishop at the next general conference, who, if elected, will be a bishop of the church, and not a part of it. All assertions to the contrary will not alter these facts; then why criticize or deny them, if in them no effort is made to disparage Roman Catholic faith or Christian work?

The same criticism passed by the Plainealer upon a kind of champion of Catholicism in our last issue, is applicable to the Catholic Journal in its criticism of the Plainealer, and in an editorial following, eulogizing its own and reflecting on the Protestant church. Why should any religion whose purpose it is to uplift mankind, make it better, and draw it nearer to God, resort to unfair practices—deceptions, half-truths, and the like—to win votaries? Why should one seek to discredit another that acknowledges the same God, and whose cardinal tenets and purposes are the same? The only rivalry that should exist between the different branches of the Christian religion should be in works of love; anything else casts up on it contempt and prejudice.

For the benefit of the Catholic Journal, the Plainealer would say that its information in regard to St. Augustine was not gleaned from the daily papers or enemies of that church, but from a reported interview of one of the church officials by a correspondent of an Afro-American weekly.

The Statesman wants to know why the Plainealer does not pass a criticism upon the Constitutional Union. The reason is this: The Plainealer is so desirous of seeing the condition of the Afro-American improved, that each new organization that is formed for this purpose, unless its method bears the impress of fraud, is greeted as another means of accomplishing this purpose, and has no time to waste in criticizing others or arguing over slight differences of method. Systems are shown by results, and if time should show that the method of the Constitutional Union is better than that of the League, the Plainealer will not hesitate to take hold of it, or to award to it the superiority it might deserve. For the present the organization of the state of Colorado under it, or the formation of the few county leagues in one or two other states is no indication that it has come to stay or that it will be more effective after the novelty has worn off than any other agency that has been created. The life of all local branches is dependent upon the men that constitute their executive committees. If these men are active the branches will be a success, if inactive a failure; and upon their successes or failures is dependent the success or failure of the state and National body, and slight differences of method play but a minor factor. In local affairs, many Afro-American leaguers are marvels of activity, and they have been of great benefit to the community; the same will be true of the county branches of the Constitutional Union, and will certainly be so in the National Citizens' Rights Association.

Under its present management the Plainealer will not boom the Afro-American League at the expense of any other organization, nor will it detract in the least from the merits of another. It advocates the principles of the League because it believes in it, and not because it may have

come out of Michigan or New York, as insinuated by the Michigan man at the Colorado metropolis, and let the emanation of the wolverine brain at Denver achieve whatever success it may, no feeling of jealousy or pique on the Plainealer's part will stand in its way, but on the contrary will be gladly recorded as the success of the plan of the Michigan boy that lives in the metropolis which arose from the desert steppes of Colorado.

Despite all that has or can be said of the undesirableness of the Afro-American as a citizen, or the schemes that may or can be proposed looking to his expatriation, he looms up conspicuously everywhere, and occupies no unimportant part. In the church, in politics, in the everyday affairs of life, and under circumstances that may disturb the peace of nations, and plunge them into war, he is proving himself to be what he is—an American citizen. Not every one knows that an Afro-American was one of the crew of the Baltimore that was assaulted and wounded by the Chilean mob in the streets of Valparaiso, which affair came so near involving the two countries in war, but such is the fact. In the riot he received several wounds, among them a rather serious one in the lungs, and was carried back to the Baltimore on a stretcher. Now that Chile has promised indemnity to the sailors, their claims are to be forwarded to the Department of State to be forwarded to the Chilean government. The total amount of the claims is \$1,305,000, and the amount of the claim of the Afro-American coal-heaver is \$150,000, one of the highest of the claims presented by any one individual. While none of the claims may be paid in full, there can be no doubt but what all will receive some sum for their injuries. At the same time the Afro-American cannot help seeing how much better it will be for him, so far as justice is concerned, for having received his injuries at the hands of a foreign mob, than to have been injured in a street riot or brawl in some Southern city of our own country. For him, justice for injuries done abroad; at home, rank injustice.

The religious circles in the East appear to be very much interested in the lottery fight of Louisiana, and in the manner in which the Afro-American will cast his vote. The condition of Louisiana and its methods in elections do not seem to present themselves to their notice, nor the small influence of the Afro-American one way or the other in determining the result. If the two Democratic factions will only get to fighting and killing each other, the people of the North can have some idea of what the Afro-American has to undergo when solid Democratic ranks are opposed to what is falsely called "Negro supremacy."

It would be an excellent thing for the Afro-Americans of the state of Michigan if it could be so arranged as to have a state convention at an early date. There are numerous things of interest to both their political and material welfare that should be considered seriously. The sentiment in this section is favorably disposed towards such a meeting, while a poll of individuals here would seem to be in favor of Saginaw as the place for such a convention to be held. What do Afro-Americans throughout the state think of it? Send your opinions as to advisability of holding such a meeting, and the place where it should be held, to The Plainealer at once. It is advisable, that if a movement be made in the matter, it should be made quickly.

The bloody records of death by lynchings seems to be on the increase throughout the South, and it certainly would be of benefit to the American people, if their sympathies and aid would go out to those organizations whose purpose is to check them.

The State Afro-American League of Nebraska will meet in convention about April 29th.

St. Joseph's Seminary of Baltimore will receive \$5,000 according to a decision rendered last week in Philadelphia by Judge Ashman in adjudicating the estate of Patrick Quinn, of Baltimore.

Prof. A. St. G. Richardson is still striving to push Morris Brown College to the front. The west wing of it on the way to completion, when finished it will present a model of beauty.

The Afro-American bricklayers of Indianapolis will organize under the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. W. Appo Johnson has accepted position of head clerk with a Shawmut avenue druggist, Boston, Mass.

CURRENT COMMENT

Cleveland Leader: Governor McKinley was given an ovation to be proud of in Detroit Monday night. The clean, straightforward, high-minded Executive of Ohio is popular everywhere. What a Presidential candidate he would make!

N. Y. Tribune: Without attempting to estimate the exact value of a college education to the average graduate, we may venture to remark that we have never heard a graduate say that he would be glad to sell his for what it cost him.

Vicksburg Republican: The hope of the race is the status of the women. If there can be only a dozen pure women in every community, let us start with them to erect the fabric of future greatness.

Christian Recorder: If Afro-Americans will all blow their cigars out to-day, ten days hence they will increase their total wealth by \$125,000 per day. If they will all spit out their chewing tobacco in all forms, they will add to this \$50,000 daily. Shutting off the spigot of their strong drink and beer kegs would probably add \$200,000. Thus we could save \$375,000 per day; \$11,250,000 per month; 135,000,000 per year, in ten years the enormous sum of \$1,350,000,000, one billion three hundred and fifty million dollars.

S. W. Christian Advocate: There is a universal protest on the part of all our people against the separate car law. They know and everybody else ought to know that it inflicts a great wrong on worthy and decent persons who are compelled to use the railroads. How it can be that any Christian people, even if they are white can approve this wicked legislation is more than we can understand. We wish it distinctly understood that we will labor for the abrogation of this disgraceful law until we succeed.

Memphis Free Speech: In a communication from Cotton Plant, Ark., we learn that in the county jail at Augusta, there are 16 white and 12 colored prisoners—Something must be radically wrong in Woodruff Co., or any other county in the South where the number of white prisoners exceed that of the colored—Woodruff must be preparing to secede from the union.

Boston Courant: If coal oil was poured over, and the match applied to all the men in the South, who have and are still outraging colored women, the whole South would be lit up with bon fires.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: President Harrison has now appointed the last of the nine judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and it may be safely said that he has not made a mistake in a single one of his selections. Acts of this kind commend the administration to what Mr. Lincoln used to call the "plain people," and make it strong among them with a strength far surpassing that to be given by any amount of "brilliance," so-called.

Chicago Inter Ocean: If there are any African savages that can beat the playful customs of the white men of Arkansas they have not as yet been discovered. Their burning at the stake a black man accused of a crime, but neither tried nor convicted by any form of a court, is a shame to the civilization of the age. If there is any State of the Union which honest people should avoid it is Arkansas.

Memphis Living Way: Many of the colored people are making serious mistakes in their going to Oklahoma, they sell their mules and horses and pay large sums of money to go on the railroads. While they ought to go through or across the country in their wagons by horses and mules, like many of the whites are doing, and have their money to live on.

The Study Chair.

At the University of Michigan a student gets a larger return for the amount of money invested than at any other school of like character in America. Students are there from every part of the civilized world. Every state in the union is represented. Many come from the states which contain Harvard, Yale, Oberlin, Amherst and Cornell. Indeed 52 per cent of the students are non-residents. Which proves that Michigan's pride has even greater honor of ten abroad than at home. While the institution offers to its students advantages that are unequalled, yet the current expenses are reduced to a minimum. A large per cent of the students are self-supporting and as is the rule in college life, these are among the most brilliant and promising. It is pleasing to note that a larger number of Afro-Americans have matriculated here this year than ever before in the history of the school. Many of these take first rank in their classes.

We would be glad to see our distinguished townsman, Hon. D. A. Straker, promoted to a judgeship in the Court of Appeals. All things considered, we believe no member of the race is more competent. But our interest in the promotion of an Afro-American to this position is not local. It is a principle rather than the man for which we are contending. This will be sustained if any worthy member of the race is appointed.

Ministers are famous for "resolving" against public wrongs, and because of their experience in manuscript making their resolutions look well on paper. But many plausible reformations end in their resolves.

A Christian church should not countenance intemperance by intoxicating wine in its communion service. The sacrament should suggest any impure associations. The fruit of the wine is not alcoholic. The wine anciently used in sacraments was the juice of the grape without fermentation. This is true alike of the law of the Hebrews, the oinos of the Greek, and the mustum of the Latin. A cup containing alcohol is no emblem of Christ's blood.

No matter in what condition we may find humanity, however far it may be suaken in vice; Christ's spirit of helpfulness should be reflected by his servants toward those who are beneath them.

The world is full of people who are mere creatures of circumstances. They lack the element self-reliance. They are borne in this or that direction at the mercy of the popular tide. They are very like the lobster when thrown upon the beach by the swells of the sea. Lacking energy to work its way back into the water, it waits for the sea until it dies.

Our system of government, in theory rests upon a fundamental civil and political equality of every citizen. Yet in practice we often encounter the veriest mockery of this principle. There are Southern juries that will not bring a verdict of redress for an Afro-American who has been injured by a "white" man, no matter how clear the evidence of guilt may be.

The Afro-American holds the balance of power in the doubtful states. He should not use this power as an obstruction, but he should use it to ameliorate his condition. A first consideration with him should be the effect of his political action upon himself. He should follow no men or measure blindly.

There are large resources of strength in the minds and hearts of our youth. All that it needs is proper direction. That man lives far behind the sun who does not see in them our most hopeful element.

James M. Henderson.

A VARIETY OF TAINGS

Sulphur Springs, Tex., has about 3,500 inhabitants, with about 600 colored, the better class of whom own homes and are endeavoring to better their condition intellectually and financially. They receive the hearty support and protection of the white people throughout the county. The colored people own large plantations and own and operate machinery in preparing their produce for the market. Some also stand at the head in the local financial world. The Pan family pay taxes on about \$100,000 worth of property; Jimmie Smith, \$25,000; Sampson Crisp, about \$15,000; Jack English, about the same; Wesley Boyd, about \$10,000. We are moving towards a higher state, and hope to convince the most skeptical that there is something substantial in our people.—The Freeman.

Young men representing every department of the active busy life of Kansas City, Mo., have organized themselves into an association known as the Young Men's Mutual Aid association. They have sixty-two members and a treasury in good condition. The object of the association is to improve the condition of the young men, mentally, morally and financially.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26.—Special Telegram.—The cadet corps of the Washington university students accepted an invitation to parade with the State militia on Washington's birthday, but at the last moment the faculty interfered and prevented their going.

It seems there are two colored boys in the company, and a great deal of dissatisfaction was created when it was learned that they intended to march with the other boys. This difficulty, however, was overcome when several of the boys walked out the Negroes and prevailed upon them to retire.

The drills continued, and the boys were doing nicely, expecting to make a good showing before the public, when it was announced at the last moment that they could not take part. It is said that the faculty were angered at the action of the cadets in requesting the Negro boys to retire for the occasion, and it is claimed that they decided that such being the case, they would permit no drill at all.

The Negro boys are members of the third year class, and the faculty is resolved that no color line shall be drawn on any occasion.

Cadet Schultz was one of the boys seen. He is said to be conversant with the ins and outs of the affair, and gives it as his opinion that the Negroes were the cause of all the trouble.

Jackson Notes.

Jackson, Feb. 28.—Interesting meetings are in progress at the Second Baptist church under the direction of C. W. Johnson.

The A. M. E. church is progressing finely. The delegates to the County Union convention are T. Jones, supt., M. Green, and Mrs. Banks. L. C. W.

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, 406 Hastings street.
John Williams, 51 Croghan street.
Cook and Thomas, 43 Croghan street.
J. M. and Brewer, 287 Antoine street.
W. H. Johnson, 409 Hastings street.

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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.



Mr. William Abernathy has returned to the city again.

Mr. Chas. E. Scott, of Chatham, Ont., spent a few days in the city the past week, as a guest of his daughter, Mrs. Geo. Meredith, of Elizabeth street.

Miss Lillian Russell, of Macomb street, has recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. Wm. E. Johnson served luncheon to the members of the Detroit Social club at his delightful home on Rowena street, Tuesday evening. The next meeting of the club will be held Tuesday, April 5th, at the residence of Robt. Pelham, 223 Alfred street.

The Letter Carriers' association has quite a number of Afro-American members, some of whom take a prominent part in its affairs. J. Frank Rickards is secretary.

The Fiske Jubilee singers gave one of their charming concerts at the First Congregational church, Monday evening, and F. J. Loudin, the manager and basso, entertained the audience with the story of their trip around the world, during which they journeyed from Hong Kong to Shanghai with Frederick Stearns, of this city.

John Stewart came down town from his home in the eastern suburbs, Monday, with \$10.75 in his pocket. He spent \$9.00 for clothing, met some "friends," and went walking with them along Woodbridge street West. When they got in a dark place the said friends did him up in good shape and relieved him of everything except a nickel to pay his car fare home when he came to his senses. The police, however, mistook him for a drunk, and locked him up. He was afterwards discharged and had his wounds dressed at Emergency hospital. John has two friends less.

Mrs. Mary Gibson, of Hastings street, is slightly indisposed.

Howard Gorman was arrested last Tuesday on suspicion of having stolen a number of articles which he had in his newsbag.

Chicken thieves entered Scott Lewis' coop last Monday night and stole all of his birds.

Mrs. Clark, of Brewster street, is seriously ill.

Mr. Arthur Binga, of Pontiac, was in the city the past week on business.

Mrs. George Hill has been quite sick, but is now recovering. Last week, some miscreant took advantage of her absence, and broke into her house. Though they thoroughly ransacked the house, they obtained but 49 cents, as she had taken the precaution to remove her valuables.

It has been suggested that the Sunday schools unite in holding a service in memory of Miss Lillian Preston.

Mr. Philander Fox is quite ill at the residence of Mr. Daily, Wilkins street.

Communion services will be held at Ebenezer church, Sunday, March 6.

Miss Estelle M. Alexander is ill at her home, 61 Calhoun street.

Mrs. D. York, of Ypsilanti, attended the twentieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. McCoy. While here she was the guest of the Rev. Alexander and friends.

A number of the members of Bethel church called on the Rev. John M.

Henderson last Thursday evening, and left substantial tokens of their regard for him.

The Young Men's orchestra, a number of whom have before contributed their aid to Bethel church, will show their respect and affection for the Rev. John M. Henderson by a testimonial benefit concert on March 22. They are under the leadership of Mr. John W. Johnson, whose services in the church choir are highly appreciated by the membership, and those who know his ability and energy are confident of the success of the entertainment. The entertainment will be held in the church parlors, the price of admission being only 15 cents.

Mrs. John Brown, of Toledo, visited Detroit this week to attend the funeral of Miss Preston.

Messrs. Z. Simmons, S. Woods and Wm. Thomas, of Ann Arbor, spent Tuesday in the city.

A special convention of Sunday school workers of the city of Detroit and of Eastern Michigan, will be held at the Central M. E. church, March 7th and 8th. Prominent workers in the Sunday school from all parts of the country will be present, among whom are Mrs. Crafts, of Pittsburg, Mr. Wm. Reynolds, General Field Secretary of the United States. Two services, afternoon and evening, will be held Monday, and three on Tuesday. Interesting papers will be read at each meeting, and a cordial invitation is extended to all Sunday school workers.

Mrs. M. E. Lambert has written a poem on the death of Miss Lillian Preston, which will appear in the next issue of the Plaindealer.

The next meeting of the Willing Workers will be held at the residence of Mrs. Robt. Pelham, Friday, March 11, instead of Thursday, the regular day for meeting.

The Rev. E. H. McDonald, of Morgan Park Institute, was in the city, Sunday.

Mr. Chester Owens is seriously ill.

Wanted—A woman to do general laundry work; wages from \$20 to \$25 per month. Address at once, W. H. St. Clair, Choteau, Choteau county, Mont.

Wanted—A shop boy to take care of shop, bath-rooms, etc.; wages \$12 per month, with all that can be made extra. Address W. H. St. Clair, Choteau, Choteau county, Mont.

Wanted—A barber (must be a good, steady man). Wages from \$10 to \$14 per week. Address W. H. St. Clair, Choteau, Choteau county, Mont.

In Memoriam.

Died—At her home, Friday evening, Feb. 26th, Lillian, daughter of Mrs. Francis Preston, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Martin, after an illness of only a few days, in the 22nd year of her age.

There is a peculiar sadness in the death of this promising young girl, full of life and hope and beautiful dreams, the idol of her family, the beloved of her associates, the admired of all who knew her. Only the Sunday previous to her death she sang sweetly a solo, "Gently Lead Us, Lord," at the funeral service of Mr. Burgess. This was her last song on earth. Just at the dawn the Reaper came, and forth from the midst of that stricken household, bore away their treasure of life and light and joy forevermore. Sweet Lillian has passed to her rest. How beautiful in death she seemed! Arrayed in the spotless bridal robes which one day very near she was to have graced, in her maiden loveliness, she reposed in eternal sleep. The beautiful little hands were filled with sweet violets and lilies of the valley; while all around and about her were lilies in richest profusion, from the stately calla to the tiny valley bloom, roses and violets and marguerites, the fern and primrose, came to bear our fairest flower company to her last rest.

Monday, at 2 P. M., the funeral services were held at the Second Baptist church, in the presence of a great concourse of sorrowing friends. The beautiful casket was preceded by three of her young lady associates, Misses Annie Beeler, Amanda Luckett, and Adeline DeHazen, dressed in a garb of white mourning, each bearing a floral emblem. The first carried the familiar token of love, "The Gates Ajar"; the second bore the beautiful lyre from the Detroit City band. A large and beautiful emblem of Easter lilies from the Detroit Training school and an exquisite one of lilies of the valley from her class there, were borne tender tributes from this place of sweet memories to many of us. A lovely collection of callas, from the Minnette club, were touching in their beauty. We have seldom seen such an array of buds and blossoms as were gathered around the fair form of the dead girl.

At the church the services were tender and impressive. The members of the Detroit Training school came in a body in loving sympathy. The pallbearers were chosen from her young associates, while others filled the choir in sorrowing service. Her last hymn was sung by them as she was borne tenderly into the church. If amid tears and heart rending sorrow, one can still see aright that which is beautiful, surely the last memory of this dear young girl is something to be cherished. The rich casket of white cloth, the veiled form within, the beautiful flowers, the fair young trio of friends in their spotless robes, all combine to form a scene not soon to be forgotten. She has gone from us forevermore. God pity the dear heart so sorely crushed, and give her the blest comfort of a living hope of having her loved one again restored to her arms when she has finished her life's lessons. May some pitying an-

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BULL'S For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, and for the relief of Consumptive persons. **COUGH SYRUP** CONSUMPTION. For sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBES CIGARETTES for Occasional Use—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

gel help her to pick up the broken threads of her darkened life and lead her tenderly through the shadows. And Lillian, we can only think of her as a "Fair being in her Father's mansion, Clothed with celestial grace." And soon there will be a day of glad reunion, where there shall be no more parting and God shall wipe away all our tears forevermore.

M. E. Lambert.

The Reaper and the Flowers.

To the memory of Miss Lillian F. Preston by her classmates of the Detroit Training School.

There is a reaper whose name is Death,

And with his scythe he reaps the bearded grain at a breath,

And the flowers that grow between, "Shall I have naught that is fair?" saith he,

"Have naught but the bearded grain?"

Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me,

I will give them all back again." He gazed at the flowers with tearful eyes;

He kissed their drooping leaves. It was for the Lord of Paradise,

He bound them in his sheaves. "My Lord has need of these flowerets gay,"

The Reaper said and smiled; "Dear tokens of the earth are they, Where he was once a child.

"They shall all bloom in the fields of light,

Transplanted by my care. And saints upon their garments white, These sacred blossoms wear."

And the mother gave in tears and pain

The flowers she most did love; She knew she should find them all again

In the fields of light above. O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,

The reaper came that day. 'Twas an angel visited the green earth,

And took the flowers away.

A Card of Thanks.

From every home in the city among those who know the family of Mr. J. L. Martin, came loving tributes and words of tender sympathy to the grandparents and mother for their loss in the death of Miss Lillian Preston. Many who came to them could not see them personally, but the family wish their appreciation of this tenderness expressed, and sincerely thank the hosts of friends who tried to lighten their heavy weight of grief.



A popular barber doesn't hesitate to scrape an acquaintance.

—(o)—

The man who flatters himself that the whole world is looking at him will learn after a while that he is a chump.

—(o)—

Young ladies should know that it is impolite to turn around and look at gentlemen on the street; but the girls say, "We only turn our heads to see if the boys are looking at us."

—(o)—

A woman is most beautiful when she is most herself and least conscious of it.

—(o)—

When lovers hang over the gate there is a great deal to be said before they let go.

—(o)—

With money spent He is content That she is bent On keeping lent. If she forgoes All balls and shows From Wednesday Ash Till Lenten close, Perhaps by Easter He can feast her.

An Afro-American students college was opened Feb. 4th at the famous old Lockerman mansion on the Smyrna road, near Dover, Del. The leading people of the state were there in large numbers. The school opened with three students. This is the first Afro-American college established in the state of Delaware.



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

FOR YOUR TRADE IN FOOTWEAR, SHALL WE HAVE IT?

EISMAN & MAY,
YOUR SHOERS,
85 GRATIOT
AVE.

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A rousing convention of the Afro-Americans in the Choctaw nation was held recently. Object an organization of protection and mutual benefit.

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Arthur. Boyer of Camden, is the first colored graduate of the New Jersey State school.

Milwaukee News.

Milwaukee, Feb. 29.—One thing the voters of the Fourth ward must understand, if they desire to see Mr. Miles receive the nomination as alderman they must turn out and vote at the primary. The candidate receiving the most votes at the primary will be the nominee on the regular ticket. There are 1,300 voters in the Fourth ward, and at present there are four Republican candidates for alderman. A little figuring will show how many votes must be cast before any candidate receives the nomination. There are at least 200 Afro-Americans in this ward. With the full polling of these votes and with the support of Mr. Miles' many other friends and those who desire to see a "clean" man as alderman, who have assured him of their support, there ought not to be the slightest difficulty in the way of his gaining the nomination. We will not ask the humiliating question, can we depend on the Afro-American vote? for surely no Afro-American in the Fourth ward who has one spark of race pride burning in his bosom, could refuse to cast his vote for Mr. Miles, when he reflects that the odds against Mr. Miles are 3 to 1. This alone should stimulate all Afro-Americans to do their best to make the nomination of Mr. Miles a success. However, it is not our intention to narrow this question down to race against race, neither do we ask our Afro-American friends to vote for Mr. Miles because he is an Afro-American, but because he is pre-eminently fitted for the office in every respect, and will be a credit not only to the race, but to the city.

Don't forget the K. of P. entertainment on the 7th. Invitations are being sent out to all the elite of the city, and the affair promises to be not only a novelty, but the social event of the season. The Plankinton house orchestra will render the music for the occasion. Quite a number of our young ladies are making preparations to attend in costume.

At the League meeting last Tuesday evening an attempt was made to harmonize the faction opposing Mr. Miles' with every indication of success. At the meeting of the Fourth ward delegates, Saturday, our delegates, Rev. J. Williamson and Mr. Seury, were assured that should Mr. Miles receive the nomination he will receive the undivided support of the party.

The Home Circle club gave their annual masquerade at Milwaukee garden, Saturday, the 27th ult. A good time was enjoyed by a large crowd. Mr. A. H. Seury was the lucky winner of the \$5 offered to the nearest waiter in the Plankinton house.

Mrs. J. J. Miles is critically ill at her residence.

Mrs. Jasper Johnson is very sick. Mrs. B. F. Taylor is improving.

The Rev. J. B. Massiah, of Cairo, Ill., preached to a large congregation at St. James' church, Sunday evening. His discourse, "What shall be done with the Negro," was eloquently delivered.

The Literary met at St. Mark's church Thursday evening. An interesting program was rendered.

Rev. Geo. Brown, of Chicago, is visiting the city for the purpose of starting an Afro-American paper. We wish him success, but we fear success in that connection is very dubious.

Mr. and Mrs. Areombs, of California, are visiting the city. Other visitors are Mr. and Mrs. Hudding, Pittsburg.

Miss G. Smith has returned home. Mr. Sol Jackson is quite ill with rheumatism.

The Ladies' League meets next Monday. The president, Mrs. L. W. Wallace desires all members to be present. Important business. J. B. B.

Ann Arbor Notes.

Ann Arbor, Mar. 2.—Mrs. Hancock, of Clinton, Iowa, is in the city for treatment at the hospital.

Mr. Rob. Morton, of Ypsilanti was in the city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davis of Huron at. entertained some of the A. A. M. S. T. boys at dinner a few Sundays ago.

Miss Eva Cooper entertained her friends at her home last Wednesday evening.

Presiding Elder Henderson delivered an address at the A. M. E. rally last week Tuesday. As he is a great favorite here those that were present were all attention. Although a great many of the members (through sickness) were not prepared for the rally, nearly \$30.00 was raised that night.

Messrs Z. Simmons, S. Woods and Wm. Thomas were calling on the ladies in Detroit last Tuesday.

Mr. Davie Robinson, was taken seriously ill last Friday morning. It is hoped that he will soon be up as his sister is still very low and his sister-in-law is sick.

Mrs. Francis Smith, is convalescent; Mr. John White is also able to be out again.

Since the A. M. E. church has begun building something over \$1,800 has been raised.

Mrs. John Davis, went Saturday to South Lyons, to visit her daughter, Mrs. John Jones.

A pleasant "Heart" party was given by Miss Carrie Freeman, at her home last Friday evening, dancing and games were indulged in during the evening. A great deal of amusement was afforded at supper when the hearts were read and so few could respond.

Lent begins this week, three or four of our young people will be very secluded.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown—s son. On Friday the sad news of the death of Miss Lillian Preston was received from Detroit. From her recent visits to our city she had become a universal favorite and we can say we voice the sentiment of her friends here in ex-

tending to her grief stricken mother and grandparents our heart felt sympathy in their bereavement. Coila.

The Proposed Convention.

Saginaw, Mar. 1.—On to Lansing will soon be the rallying cry of our colored citizens who have the welfare of their race at heart. It behooves us on the eve of this great battle of ballots soon to be fought, that we can better make known our wants and grievances through a mass state convention than by any other means. It is therefore necessary that we be on the alert to those interests that most concern us, that we make our power felt in the great national contest soon to be waged.

On the 27th of January, the Saginaw county Protective League acted by a desire for the betterment of our race have acted in their best judgment and through the advice and requests of the many have sent to the prominent citizens throughout this state a printed circular in which the four following questions were asked:

1. Shall we have a state convention of the colored citizens of the state of Michigan, to better organize for political purposes and otherwise for the general good.
2. If so, when shall we meet.
3. Where shall we meet.
4. And who shall make the call. Our intentions to be governed in our future actions by the majority of persons expressing themselves upon the questions proposed.

About twenty letters thus far have been received from leading citizens, in as many localities throughout this state, all favoring a state convention, "as to the time of meeting, the majority express in favor of early in April." Where to meet the majority favored Lansing, who to call the convention, ten favor W. Q. Atwood, of Saginaw, one for A. Hill, Detroit, one for C. W. Ellis, Saginaw, and the remainder were blank.

In view of this request not being unanimous, Mr. Atwood deems it just, and proper to decline in favor of the Saginaw county Protective League to make the call supported by all the prominent men who favor the convention.

The meeting last night was the largest ever held here standing room was at a premium, and many could not get in the hall.

It was decided to call the convention at Lansing, at Meads hall, April 5th at 11 o'clock. The citizens of Lansing will secure hall and reduced hotel rates. A large number talk of going to the convention and have appointed a special committee to secure a special car, and many will take with them their "sisters, their cousins and their aunts."

More Anon.

Cincinnati Affairs.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 29.—Preparations are progressing favorably for the proposed fair for the benefit of the Colored Orphan society of this city. At a recent meeting of the board of managers the following committees were selected:

On Entertainment—L. H. Wilson, Mr. L. Johnson, Mrs. Susan Barnett, Mrs. Celia Wright, and Theodore Troy; Hall Committee—Fountain Lewis, Sr., Mrs. Henderson, Lewis Wharton, Mr. Ford, Stith and Humphrey Nixon; Reception and Donations—J. J. Woodson, 119 Oliver street; Mrs. Sarah G. Jones, 86 Chapel; Mrs. Julia Ford, care Zion Baptist church, Ninth street; Rev. Peter Fossett, 15 Stone, and Mrs. Julia Rice, 433 Court street; contributions will be thankfully received by this committee; and the names of the donors published; Committee on Booths and Tables—Eugene Leavell, Rev. J. F. Moreland, John V. Davenport, J. L. Handy and Mrs. Ophelia Bell; Committee on Printing—A. J. DeHart, Samuel B. Hill, Joseph Early, Priestly Harding and Miss Alice Harding.

Rev. Mr. Gazaway will deliver the sermon at the celebration of Odd-fellows' Thanksgiving Day, Sunday, Mar. 6, at Allen Temple, by Messial Lodge, No. 1641, G. U. O. O. F. A number of other lodges have been invited and will participate in the exercises.

The Iolanthe club give a dancing social at Wubekers' hall, on Freeman avenue, Wednesday evening. Future meetings will occur weekly on Thursdays hereafter.

The "Easter Star" gave a leap year social Friday evening, all had a very enjoyable time.

Mr. Edward Sheeter, is expected in the city to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Walker, have a daughter.

The following officers were elected at the literary society Monday evening: President, Mr. Job Pierce; Vice President, Miss Nolle Byrd; Secretary, Mr. Lewis; assistant Secretary, Miss Eva Dosey; Treasurer, Mr. Levi Wilson.

Hamilton, Ont., Notes.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 25.—A very pleasant party was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, New street, at their twentieth wedding anniversary. A very pleasant time was had. About 9 p. m., the ladies were escorted to the table by their gentleman attendants, and the invocation was pronounced. Mr. Johnson presided at the table, and acquitted himself admirably. The following guests were present, who presented costly as well as useful china presents: Mr. D. Street, Miss M. Street, Miss Ida Thompson, Mr. H. Williams, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. A. C. Street, of Canfield; Miss A. Guyder, Miss M. Guyder, Miss Ada Scott, Miss Hattie Harris, Miss Ida Harris, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Johnson, Mr. A. Talbot and wife, of Hamilton; Mrs. H. C. Barnes, Mr. E. H. Barnes, Mr. W. A. Barnes and wife, of Cayuga. The evening was spent in games and music. E. H. B.

Sporting Intelligence.

Peter Jackson sailed for England, Feb. 25, on the "Lighters" boat," the White Star steamship Britannic. He was accompanied by Con Riordan, who will look after his physical condition.

On May 30 Peter will fight his fellow-Australian, Frank Slavin, before the National club of London, for a \$10,000 purse.

"Parson" Davies, Jackson's backer, will follow his man to England the latter part of April. He left for Chicago on the 25th ult., and from there went to New Orleans to see the Maher-Fitzsimmons fight. The time of Jackson's departure was kept rather quiet, so not over a half dozen of his friends were down to the pier to see him off. Paddy Gorman, "Parson" Davies, George Barnett, W. E. Harding and one or two others were present to bid the colored fighter good-bye. As to the outcome of his fight with Slavin, Jackson would not express himself, except to say he would do his best.

Jackson will go direct from Liverpool to London, where he will spend a week in having a good time with his friends. He will then look about for suitable training quarters. Brighton is his preference and will probably be chosen if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

The following has been received from George Godfrey, the Afro-American pugilist:

To the Editor of The World: While looking over your paper of last Monday I saw a challenge from Jim Corbett to box any man in the world six rounds for \$5,000. I will accept Corbett's challenge, and if Mr. Brady or Corbett will meet me at The World office on Thursday of next week we will try and arrange matters. To show that I mean business I will come on from Boston and deposit \$2,500 for my good faith. I mean business this time. I hope this is satisfactory to Corbett, and if he does not take the challenge up it is open to any man in the world barring John L. Sullivan. George Godfrey. Boston, Feb. 23.

Battle Creek, March 1.—Rev. Bundy, of Indianapolis, spent a few days in the city last week, and preached to a large audience.

The Oak and Ivy club gave a surprise party last Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Ella Craig, of Adrian, who is visiting in the city. A pleasant time was had by all.

The concert given Monday evening by the Oak and Ivy club, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, was a very pleasant affair. The program consisted of recitations, dialogues, essays and quotations. Refreshments were served, and a pleasant evening spent.

The Fiske Jubilee singers will appear at the opera house Saturday night. They will undoubtedly draw a large house.

Mr. Richard Skipperth, of Marion, Ind., spent a few days in the city last week, the guest of his sisters, Mrs. A. Henderson and Miss F. L. Skipperth.

Mr. A. Sebott, of South Bend, Ind., made a flying visit to the city last week. He was the guest of his uncle, Mr. Allen Davis. B. S.

Findlay Mention.

Findlay, Ohio, Feb. 29.—The protracted meeting has closed with twenty-three converts.

The Silver Leaf quartet returned home Friday night and report that they had a good house at Van Liew. They expect to visit several small towns in the near future.

Mrs. Wright, of Adrian, Mich., is in the city visiting her mother, Mrs. Wright of Lima street.

The Baptist Sunday school gave a song service, Sunday afternoon. The program was excellent. Elder Mason, delivered the address for the occasion. The solo by Miss Davis, of Louisville, Ky., was well rendered, as were the selections by the Silver Leaf quartet.

Mrs. Ransom, of Newark, Ohio, is in the city visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Ransom of the Heck addition.

Mrs. C. N. Johnson is able to be out again.

Mr. Chas. Scott spent Sunday in Lima.

Miss Rosa Stanley is on the sick list. Mrs. Ollie Cooper has returned home after spending three months in the East visiting friends. T.A.Y.

Lansing Cleanings.

Lansing, Feb. 29.—The first ball of the season was given by the young ladies of the Capitol city Thursday evening, most all the ladies and gentlemen were in full dress. The most beautiful costumes were worn by Misses Alta Wethers, Hattie Dosey and Leoma Thompson, Miss Weathers was of white cashmere with fur trimmings, Miss Hattie Dosey, blue satin, black lace with tortoise jewelry. Miss Thompson, blue silk, white lace. All spent a very enjoyable time.

Miss Julia Lucas was the guest of her sister Mrs. Stephen Lucas last week.

Mr. Wade Leek, who has been very ill for the past two weeks is recovering.

We are glad to say Miss Eva Dosey is able to be out again.

Miss Lucas, and Miss Allen are very ill.

Miss Johnson, daughter of Mr. Washington Johnson is in the city and we hope will make residence here in the future.

Ypsilanti Notes.

Ypsilanti, Feb. 28.—Mr. G. H. Jewett was in the city the 22nd.

Misses Adria Hill and Weedy L. Mashat made Ann Arbor a short visit last week.

Mr. Asa Richardson is the guest of his cousin, Mr. Henry Richardson. Prof. Whitney of the public schools celebrated Longfellow's birthday Friday evening in the high school hall. The participants were pupils chosen from each room, and we are glad to say that he had some of his colored pupils assist. Since this is the first time during the history of the New Union school that any of the colored pupils have performed in any public exhibition. We hope that the prejudice which existed in the public schools in Ypsilanti will be done away with, and we hope that the colored citizens of Ypsilanti will unite and either have a colored teacher for the First ward school, or no school at all.

A number of the people are sorry that they did not get to see the Plaindealer agent while he was in our city.

Master Frank Davis and Fred Anderson will take a part in the Freshman exhibition, March 11.

The young ladies are looking earnestly for the party which the young men are preparing for.

Mr. E. H. Johnson will give a concert in the hall on Chicago ave., March 10.

The Violet social club is requested to meet March 4, at Miss Hill's No. 105 Adam street, by the secretary, Weedy Mashat. L. B. M.

East Saginaw News.

East Saginaw, Feb. 28.—The revival meetings still continue. Elder Lyons is conducting the services, as Mr. Thurman was called home on Sunday to attend the funeral of his sister. We hope he will soon return. Rev. C. T. Hill and wife and Mrs. Joseph Green accompanied Mr. Thurman.

There is considerable sickness in the city at present; Miss Carrie Hartwell is still quite ill.

Mrs. Thos. Henson has recovered. Mrs. John Harris gave a party last Thursday evening.

Several of our young people are preparing to go to Bay City on Thursday to attend a masquerade given by the Bon Ton club. Henriette.

It always makes a trouble smaller to tell it to a friend you believe in.

A girl in Norway must be able to bake bread before she can have a beau.

Six years ago a St. Louis girl swallowed a needle. Last week it was cut out of her arm.

A girl in Nashville giggled herself to death recently because her brother was intoxicated.

There is nothing in the world more aggravating to the woman with a secret than to meet people who have no curiosity.

"Papa," said a talkative little girl, "Am I made of dust?" "No, my child. If you were you would dry up once in a while."

Miss Pinkney: "A toilet set is entirely too young for my grandfather." Clerk: "We also have them with fewer teeth in the combs."

Not all the wisdom of the world is contained in books. If you doubt this, go and listen to a 19-year-old youth while he instructs his father.

Aunt Keziah, severely: "So you're going to try the experiment of reforming young Scapely after marriage? Is he worth reforming?" Kitty, tearfully: "Well, he's worth twenty thousand!"

Senor Mota, a moral reformer who is mayor of Mosquera, a town in the United States of Columbia, has decreed that women arrested for disorderly conduct in his bailwick shall have their heads shaven.

A warning to the young and vain of the male sex is given by the director of the Ophthalmic university at Breslau, who says he believes that a great cause of near-sightedness is the wearing of tight collars.

Dr. Gruff, to fashionable patient: "It's merely the same old ailment, my dear madam." Mrs. Style: "Oh, no, doctor; I really am ill now!" Dr. Gruff: "H'm! If that really is so I shall have to change the whole course of treatment."

Husband: "Did you attend the Hawkins' auction this afternoon?" Wife: "Yes; but I didn't make any purchases." Husband: "I thought you went prepared to buy?" Wife: "I did; but I didn't happen to see anything that I didn't want."

Husband: "My dear, do you know what I'd do if I had a hundred thousand dollars?" Wife: "No, but if you could be so disappointed because it wasn't two hundred thousand, that you'd make me wait just as long for a new dress as you do now."

A novel mode of advertising for a wife has been adopted by an inhabitant of a provincial town. A photograph of the shopkeeper, and underneath is the following notice: "Wanted, a female companion to the above. Apply at this office."

European ladies are often invited to visit the harems of the rich Moors in Morocco, and, says an exchange, some time ago one of the inmates—a beautiful young girl—fainted at the sight of one of the lady visitors removing her gloves. The young lady thought she was removing a thick skin from her hand, and the sight frightened her so much that it was some time before she could regain consciousness.

QUEER NAMES AND PHRASES.

A Binghamton man is said to bear the name of Applanah.

"The Gun of Penitence" and "Some Fine Biscuits Baked in the Oven of Charity" are two new Salvation army publications.

The historic clock that for half a century at least told the time from the tower of the Old South church in Boston was recently found in a junk room.

In Vienna they have a single word for an occurrence very common with them in winter—the bursting of a water pipe. This is the word: "Hochquellenwasserleitungserungrohrenfatalitaten."

Any article that has lived 22 years of competition and imitation, and more and more each year must have merit. Dobbins' Electric Soap, first made 1869, is just that article. Those who use it each week and their name is legion save clothes and strengthen and let soap do the work. All that we can say as to merits, pales into nothingness, before the story it tells itself, of its own purity and quality, if you will give it one trial. Tell your grocer for it. He will get it, or will get it. Try it Monday.

There are many imitations of Dobbins' Electric Soap in which electricity is part Dobbins' is the original all Magnetics, Electrics, and Electro-Magnetics. Ask for Dobbins' and see that our name is on every wrapper, and other is sent you by your grocer, when you order, send it back to him.

I. L. CRAIG & Co. Philadelphia

The hope of the traveller is realized in THE new mileage book of the C. H. & D. This is sold for Twenty Dollars. The UNIVERSAL MILEAGE BOOK between Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, Toledo, Niagara Falls, St. Louis, Salamanca, Ann Arbor, Buffalo, Ft. Wayne, Cadillac, Peoria and Cleveland. A MILEAGE BOOK to a thousand best points at the low rate of two cents per mile. Buy it.

The Plaindealer always for the following places:

Saginaw—Miss Hattie Butler Sherman avenue.

Boston, Mass.—W. L. Reed, 115 Cambridge Street, and J. W. Smith, 115 Cambridge Street.

Lansing—Crotty Bros. and Russell, Woodward.

Niles, Mich.—Miss Mabel Bannan, Milwaukee, Wis.—S. B. Bell, 73 Street.

Kalamazoo—Hiram Wilson, Michigan avenue.

Marion, Ind.—Mrs. Anna Julius, South Bend, Ind.—C. A. Mitchell, West Thomas street.

Birmingham, Ala.—W. H. Moss, 4th, avenue.

Bay City, Mich.—W. D. Richardson, Clinton, Mich.—F. Kirchgassner.

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Dr. 29th St. & ARTHUR AV., CHICAGO. Prescriptions a Specialty.

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Between State and Dearborn.

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—AT THE—

Albany Ca

288 29th ST. CHICAGO

MRS. T. H. RUSS

CHURCH NEWS.

Harvey Johnson, has been a man of great strength to the people of Baltimore. No reform has been so long in that city of advantage to the Afro-American, but what has assisted in bringing it about is that he is a Baptist.

The Protestant Episcopal church has 30 priests, 30 deacons, and 10 bishops, all Afro-Americans.

S. D. Huff of Jamestown, O., received word from Representative ... to hold himself in readiness for appointment as chaplain in the United States Army (as soon as a ...)

Omaha Clericus was entertained by Rev. John A. Williams of St. ... On last Thursday ... the same organization ... Christian Socialism.

A. M. E. church of Midway, ... that cost six thousand dollars was on last night. (Feb. 14th) ... to the ground. The church has ... built about five years; and ... paid for. The members are ... much confused and sad over the ... of their property. They have ... five hundred dollars insurance, ... that amount will not rebuild the ... by considerable.

Berens Presbyterian church at ... S. C., on Saturday last, ... the final payment on a fine ... corner of Carteret and King ... and hope to erect on it in ... very near future a neat and substantial building. The fund for the ... site was started during Rev. ... pastor. Rev. Elliott, Berens' ... present distinguished pastor, ... taken up the grand work, where ... Brooks, left off, and will, we are ... soon have erected a temple ... will do honor to the church and ... and send forth a most ... elevating and christianizing ...

The following from the American ... Tribune, shows the extent ... the Roman Catholic church working ... Afro-Americans.

While realizing the difficulties that ... us and our very limited resources, ... not underestimate the real ... achieved. It is difficult to ... precise figures from the state- ... sent in to the Commission for ... first year. But we have at present ... one churches, exclusively for ... colored people, and thirty-four ... exclusively devoted to their ...

Teaching in the colored ... is Sister of the congregation ... the Holy Cross, Sisters of Notre ... the colored Oblates, the Sis- ... of St. Francis, white and colored ... of Charity, Sisters of St. Dom- ... Sisters of the Incarnate Word, ... of the Good Shepherd, Sisters ... of Nazareth, Daughters of ... of Cross, Sisters of Mercy, Sisters ... of St. Benedict, ... of Perpetual Adoration, the ... of the Holy Family, ... of St. Carmel, Sisters of the ... Sacred Heart, Sisters of the Holy ... of the Holy Name, Sis- ... of Divine Providence. The report ... out January, 1891, shows 98 ... with 6,093 pupils in atten- ... The statement now submitted ... the schools to number 115 with ... attendance of over 8,000 pupils ... have one seminary and one pre- ... colledge for the training of ... candidates for the priesthood who ... the noble ambition of devoting ... selves entirely to the Negro mis- ... There are six orphanages, one ... asylum, two hospitals, one ... school, one guild, one acad- ... one home for the aged.

Niles Notes.

Feb. 29.—Rev. Collins and wife ... two weeks visit with his church ... to Cassopolis.

J. D. Underwood, of Adrian, ... take charge of the Second Baptist ... Feb. 13th.

Johnnie Hill and Miss Nellie ... spent Sunday in Dowagiac, and ... a pleasant time.

Edward Powers, of this city, ... married in South Bend, Thursday ... 25, to Mrs. Gracie Dean, nee ... Harrison, of South Bend.

Miss H. E. Wilson, Mrs. ... E. Carter, Miss Libbie Hill, ... John Harrison lies at the point ... death at his home in Buchanan, ...

W. H. Peak, has accepted ... position in C. F. Wilson's barber ...

Why do we not hear anything from ... please? They should write and ... people know what they are doing. Mabel.

Grand Rapids, Mar. 1.—W. G. ... person, of Chicago, made a flying ... to our city last week.

David Williams, Fifth avenue, ... at the residence of her daughter, ... Feb. 28, of rheumatism of the ... Mrs. Elizabeth ("Aunt Lydia") ... age 71 years. Funeral was held ... day from the A. M. E. church. ... there will be a "mask" social, Tues- ... Feb. 8 at the Messiah Baptist ...

Sylvester Smith, who has been ... ill, is convalescent.

The invalid sister of Mr. Emmett ... who died at Marshall, Monday, ... brought here for burial, which ... place on Wednesday, which ... of her sister Mrs. Monroe Bur-

Sarah Thomas, who is very ill, ... removed to the N. B. A. home. G. C.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI—MARCH 13—THE PROMISE OF A NEW HEART.

Golden Text: A New Heart Also Will I Give You, and a New Spirit Will I Put Within You.—Ezek. xxxvi. 25-28.

Home Readings.

M. Watchman's Duty... Ezek. xxxviii. 1-6
W. "Why Will Ye Die?"... xxxviii. 7-10
W. False Shepherds... xxxiv. 1-10
T. Seeking the Sheep... xxxv. 11-19
F. Mountains of Israel... xxxvi. 1-15
S. Jealous for His Honor... xxxvi. 21-24
S. Promise of a New Heart... xxxvi. 25-38

Introductory: "Now that Jerusalem had fallen, the prophets' addresses to the people were necessarily changed in tone. The reproaches of former days would have been out of place; to rouse the nation to spiritual life was wiser and better. Like all his order, Ezekiel believed that the kingdom of God, as represented by his race, could not perish. A Messianic age must come. Henceforward, therefore, he sought to cheer and revive his brethren by keeping before them this great hope, but he did not keep back the conditions on which alone it could be secured; but these furnished, there were no bounds to his glory."—Geikie's "Hours with the Bible."

I. A Cleansed People, verses 25-32. 25. "Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you." Ezekiel the priest has in view the purifying rites prescribed by the law, such as the purification of the unclean by sprinkling upon them water in which the ashes of a heifer had been steeped, etc.—Currey. "Ye shall be clean." Not ceremonially merely, but in reality also. "Filiathias" and "idols." The idolatries into which the Jews had been tempted had been essentially rotten and loathsome.

26. "A new heart also will I give you," etc. Strange indeed was it that Nicodemus was a "master of Israel," and did not understand Christ when he spoke of this very thing! "The stony heart." The hard, unrenowned heart. "A heart of flesh." Cleansed and softened by divine grace.

27. "I will put my Spirit within you." Which is the author of all spiritual renovation. "Cause you to walk in my statutes." Which you are unable to do without the help of the Spirit.

28. "Ye shall dwell in the land that I gave to your fathers." The restoration of the Jews to their native soil, which did actually take place, was a step, a preparation, as well as a type, of the establishment of the kingdom of Christ.

29, 30. "I will call for the corn, . . . and I will multiply the fruit of the tree." Temporal prosperity, and especially the fruitfulness of the earth and the vineyards and orchards, was one of the forms in which the blessing of God was frequently pledged to faithful Jews.

31. "Then shall ye remember your own evil ways, . . . and shall loathe yourselves." The recollection of their former idolatries and other sins, especially when they are viewed in the light of the undeserved goodness of God, shall be an occasion for personal loathing and self-contempt to them.

32. "Not for your sakes." They must not suppose that their restoration to Judah and the other blessings which shall accompany that event are due to any merit in them, even though their hearts have been changed; these things are to proceed from the unmerited mercy of God.

II. A restored land, verses 33-38. 33. "In the day that I . . . have cleansed you . . . I will also cause you to dwell in the cities," etc. The general thought is that the moral purification which the grace and providence of God shall effect in the people will be closely followed by their restoration to their own cities in Palestine.

34. "The desolate land shall be tilled." Not only shall the cities of Judah once more become populous, but the fields and vineyards which are now without cultivation shall also be brought under the careful hand of husbandmen.

35. "This land that is desolate has become like the garden of Eden." So beautiful and fruitful shall it be.

36. "The heathen . . . shall know that I the Lord build the ruined places." The recovery of the Jews from their old idolatries and their return to the land of their fathers shall be the convincing demonstration to the heathen that Jehovah himself has intervened to bring these results to pass.

37. "I will . . . be inquired of by the house of Israel." Their sin prevented God's hearing them; now their purification opens God's ears to their words.—Currey.

28. "As the holy flock." There is a reference here to the flocks and herds brought up to Jerusalem to be consecrated and offered unto the Lord.—See 2 Chron. xxxv. 7. Thus the idea is brought out (1) of the multiplication of the people; (2), of their dedication to the service of God.—Bible Commentary.

QUIP AND QUIZ.

Husband—"You say you expected to pay \$15 for the shawl and got it for \$12, and thereby saved \$3?" Wife—"Yes, dear; that's it." Husband—"Then what did you buy with the \$3?"—Cloak Review.

Miss Gush—"And Ethel, dear, what is the baby's name?" Mrs. Newmother—"I've named him Ethelbert Algernon." Miss Gush—"But I always thought the father named the boys." Mrs. Newmother—"If you could hear what his father calls him when he is walking the floor with him in the early dawn you wouldn't wonder I took matters in my own hands."—Lida.

The Sunday school superintendent had requested all the children who desired to live in a better world than this to rise to their feet, and all arose except a pale, intellectual little fellow who had lately begun coming to the school. "Why don't you rise, my son?" inquired the superintendent. "They never used to ask any such ridiculous questions in Boston," replied the little boy, wiping his spectacles, thoughtfully, and still keeping his seat.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

A mass meeting in the interest of the House of Refuge for colored girls, and the improvement of the moral status of the people generally was held at Asbury Chapel, oLuisville, Ky., recently.

The Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Augusta, Ga., is the republican candidate for the 10th Congressional district of Georgia. Mr. Lyons is a lawyer and the attorney of the Afro-American League.

The attorney for James Trainor has served Counselor T. McCants Stewart, attorney for T. Thomas Fortune, with papers of appeal in the case of Fortune against Trainor. The case may have a hearing at the general term of the Supreme Court in April or it may go over to a later term.

Morgan Baker, an employee of the Pullman Palace Car Co., was recently arrested in the City of Mexico, having been charged by a lady passenger with having stolen her money. A few hours after his arrest, the lady found her money and now Mr. Baker has brought suit for \$10,000 for false imprisonment.

At Rockingham N. C. a white man disguised himself as a black man, and attempted to pass a raised bill on one of the shop-keepers of that place. Before he could be arrested he made his escape, but not until after his disguise was known.

Some Afro-Americans of Illinois want the Hon. J. W. E. Thomas to be delegate at large from that state to the convention at Minneapolis.

Afro-Americans of New York City will establish a memorial bed for the use of the race in the Columbia Institute, for the treatment of chronic diseases, to be called the "Cheever Memorial bed."

The corner stone of the new chapel of the state university, Louisville, Ky., to replace the one destroyed by fire in December last, was laid Sunday, Feb. 21.

A jury awarded \$50 to Mrs. Annie Hall, who sought \$10,000 damages for the injuries and indignities she claimed to have received at the hands of certain of the Wilmington Steamboat Company's employes who ejected her from the Steamer Brandywine at Wilmington.

Emmanuel Davis is a contractor at Elizabeth City, N. C. In his field, brick masonry, his work is admitted to be better than any white man's that was employed there.

A fine portrait of Hon. Frederick Douglass was presented to the A. M. E. church on Wednesday evening by the Organ Mite and Sinking Fund Association of that church.

President Hippolyte of Hayti has presented Mr. Douglass with an excellent portrait of himself.

Hon. Frederick Douglass is writing the last ten years of his life. The "Life and Times" are brought down to 1880 and this new work will embrace his career from 1881 to 1892. It will no doubt meet with a wide sale.

Prof. Charles Dorsey, of Brooklyn, N. Y. and T. Graham Dorsey, M. D. of Washington, D. C., sons of the late Augustus Dorsey of this city, have, through their attorney, Theophilus J. Minton, effected a partition of their estate which comprises a portion of the most valuable real estate owned by Afro-Americans in Philadelphia.

Lizzie Wade dropped dead while shouting at a revival recently going on in Nashville at Mt. Tabor church on South Cherry street just outside the city limits. Lizzie became happy all at once, and began shouting in a crowded house full of people. She shouted until she fell dead.

Piqua Notes.

Piqua O., Feb. 28.—The meetings have closed; about thirty-five candidates were received for baptism at Cyrene A. M. E. church.

Mr. R. H. Martin and son William, were in Sidney last Sunday attending the baptism of Mrs. Maggie Green, C. C. A. Nickins of Indianapolis, Ind., was in the city.

Mr. A. Collins is attending court in Troy, being one of the jurors.

Mr. Will Collins, of Detroit, is again in our city.

The Rev. Richard Meredith, of Xenia, O., filled the pulpit of Park avenue Baptist church.

The afternoon meeting for young people is interesting. D. A. M.

East Tawas' skating rink has been transformed into an opera house. It will seat 800 people.

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Woman's NEW WORK AND WAYS

If you like dishes made of whipped cream and I'm very sorry for your taste if you do not, be sure to remember not to sweeten or flavor it until the cream is light and puffy.

This is a real good dish. Take the contents of a can of sweet Indian corn, bruise well in a mortar, add salt, pepper, and one egg. Stir into this just enough flour to make a batter, drop pieces about the size of an oyster into a pan with just enough lard to fry a light brown; send to the table very hot with thin slices of brown bread. It is called mock oyster but it tastes just as well if you call it plain corn.

The name of Mrs. Mary Lowell of New York, should go thundering down through coming ages; she has invented a contrivance by which one may light the kitchen fire from the bed, and now, if some other clear headed woman will invent a contrivance for taking your morning bath and breakfast and getting down to work while enjoying your second nap, one's life may really be worth living.

"One of the men" says that he can forgive a woman all other lack of beauty if she possesses only a slender, supple hand, with long, tapering fingers, and rosy, polished nails. He does not object if it be a trifle brown rather than a dead looking white hand, but it must have a pink, smooth palm, and it must look as if capable of doing anything, from making a pudding to guiding a runaway horse. For the poor and unfortunate maiden whose hands get red like beets, and whose fingers look as if they had been chopped off at the end with a meat-axe, he has deep sympathy but he will have none of her, even though she pays heed to all the rules of the manicure, softens the effect of her ungraceful hands with lace ruffles, and shuns rings; which the observing have long ago found out enhances the beauty of a pretty hand but makes an ugly one more ugly.

This same man says of the ideal woman: She is the one who postpones telling you disagreeable things until after dinner; she meets you with a smile, though there be a domestic earthquake downstairs; she knows when to change the conversation, and can pay a compliment with the true Irish touch; she accepts a lame, halting excuse without comments upon its lameness; she approves of tobacco smoke; likes your men friends, and never says an unkind thing about anybody, unless it may be the redeeming merit of truth; she is tidy and systematic in all her habits, versed in all feminine accomplishments, is capable, self-reliant and self-sustained in emergencies, and above all has an endless amount of tact. And what in the world such a bundle of perfections will want with the average man is another of the things which no one can find out.

"Our Famous Women," is the title of a book that will be published about June 1st, 1892 by Dr. M. A. Majors, of Waco, Tex. Mr. Majors will be assisted in the compilation by R. C. O. Benjamin.

Monday evening, Feb. 22, Bethel church, New York city, was packed, the occasion being the "Cantata of the Nations," by Mrs. Thorpe's class in physical culture. The class was at its best and it was the crowning success of the season. The children of the class surpass any ever brought before an audience. The Chinaman brought down the house, while Japan, Uncle Sam, and every country was well represented. But Africa was the star. The roof fairly shook when she appeared.

Miss Louisa Burgess, a Salem young woman, is distinguished by graduating at the head of the class of nurses that took their diplomas from the New England Woman's hospital last week. Miss Burgess was made more conspicuous from the fact of her being the only Afro-American and the youngest member of the class.

The fair under the auspices of the vestry and congregation of St. Philip's P. E. church, New York city, to reduce the bonded debt on the edifice, was opened Feb. 22, in the lecture room of the church. The booths were laden with handsome and useful articles, and in all present a delightful picture. The decorations were tasteful and elaborate. The ladies were assiduous in their importunities to the visitors, and with sweet smiles and blandishments were fairly successful. The prizes were of unusual importance. The members of the Young Men's Guild were in constant attendance, assisting the ladies in their good work.

The Alpha Home for aged Afro-American women is located in Oak Hill, Indianapolis, Ind., and is under the management of a board composed of ladies. At present there are several inmates, one of whom is 106 years old.

The Trustees and the Board of Lady Managers, of the Colored Orphan asylum, at Avondale, Ohio, have decided to hold a fair for the benefit of that institution. It will commence April 18, lasting two weeks.

In Chicago a college woman and a wife has devoted her time to the study of sanitary science, and has built her family a model home, perfect in every sanitary detail.

Among unusual professions taken up by college women is that of civil engineer, adopted by Grace Hubbard, a graduate of Iowa college, and employed by the United States Government Survey in Montana, in the making of maps.

Several of the graduates of the University of California are engaged in fruit raising, and Kansas includes a number of ranch owners among her alumni.

Mrs. R. H. Terrill delivered a very interesting and instructive address entitled "A glimpse of Europe," before the Bethel Literary at Washington, which was a pen portrait with touches here and there of gentle humor and flashes of keen wit.

FASHION'S FANCIES

If you are thinking of being a June bride it may be well for me to tell you, that handsome plain white satin is said to be the only permissible material for a wedding dress and it should be made severely plain. But just between ourselves, let me say that if I were you, young and pretty, satin might go hung, I'd have none of it, ever if it is fashionable. Soft silk, chiffon, tulle or mull is ever so much more becoming and a bride of all people ought to be allowed to adorn herself on that day, in that which will enhance every charm.

The tailor made girl finishes her lars and cuffs fastened with link but well fitting cloth gown with linen collars. By the way the stout woman is never a tailor made woman.

Tasteful housekeepers always endeavor to have the dining-room the most cheerful one in the house, and frown down whenever they can, the habit that some otherwise refined people have of discussing the ills and ailments of themselves and friends at the table, where happiness and cheerfulness are indispensable adjuncts to good digestion.

It is imperative that a man be gloved in white or pearl kid gloves at an evening function when ladies in full dress are in attendance. The dancing man certainly should not clasp the daintily gloved hands of his fair partner with bare fingers, nor should the ungloved hand press the waist enveloped in some dainty hue of delicate fabric.

Have you noticed:— That cravats of the dress material are used to finish the necks of the newest dresses?

That it is the style to tie a ribbon around the neck and let the ends hang down the back to the bottom of the skirt?

That it is going to be fashionable to dress all in one color?

That cotton Bedford cords are going to be very popular?

That an old dress can be coaxed into elegance by the addition of a large ribbon bow upon the front, and another upon the back, with long ends?

And finally, have you noticed that every woman carries a big bow of ribbon through the ring of her fan, and that the bow matches her hat, her gloves, and the bow upon the back of her dress?

Casualties. Mrs. Fannie McKinock was fatally burned at Holly Springs, Miss., Feb. 20.

Miss Jane Clauston was accidentally shot and killed by James Ransom, Feb. 20th, at Memphis, Tenn.

While locked in a house at Marlana, Ark., Saturday, two little Negro girls were burned to death.

Henry Brown, a little 4-year-old colored boy living on Reading road, near McMillan street, Cincinnati, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was trying to get off a coal wagon while it was in motion, and fell under the wheels. His right arm was broken above the elbow, and one wheel passed over his left hand, mangling it in a frightful manner.

SOCIETY GOSSIP

The Knights of Pythias ball at Syracuse, N. Y., was one of the brilliant social affairs of the season.

The Son Saucel Social club, of Louisville, Ky., will give their first grand party to-night, in College Hall. The club consists of about forty select, cultured and refined young people, and is under the management of the ladies, with Millie Miles, president; Susie Hughes, secretary, and Elenora Deff, treasurer.

One hundred or more of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Wolfe gathered at their residence, No. 17 Phillips street, Boston, Mass., Thursday evening, the 25th ult., to congratulate them on being permitted to see the 50th anniversary of their wedding.

At the leap year party given by the young ladies of St. Louis, Mo., all the ladies wore red costumes and masks to match, so that it was difficult for the young men to tell one from the other. The masks gave the ladies courage to approach the gents, who sat like shy girls, and ask them to fill out their dance program. At 11 o'clock the ladies marched around the hall, formed a circle and unmasked.

At Decatur, Ill., a leap year party was given by the ladies, that for novelty and enjoyment was a complete success. All present were married, a lady taking her friend's husband. Each lady took her company in a hack. Arriving at the home the guests were welcomed by the hostesses. For the occasion the house was artistically decorated with mistletoe. Each gentleman was presented with a mistletoe branch as a souvenir, to which was attached a silk ribbon. At 11 o'clock a bountiful supper was served.

WEDDING BELLS.

At Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 19, Miss Alice Wright, of Oswego, was united to Mr. Jackson Freeman.

At Worcester, Mass., Feb. 7, Miss Casale Howard to Mr. Walter Scott. At Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, Miss Ellen E. Smith was united to Mr. Edward Quinn.

At Bangor, Me., Miss Annie G. Greene was married to Mr. James H. Warner, of Boston, Mass.

At West Ocean Grove, N. J., Miss Gregory, of Richmond, Va., was married to Mr. Elisha Simons, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Last Thursday, at high noon, in the beautiful city of Gallipolis, two souls were made happy. The groom, Mr. Jesse J. Woodson, holds high place in Cincinnati, being one of the most popular young men in the Queen City and a prominent letter carrier. The bride was Miss Cassie Guthrie, of Gallipolis. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Woodson are at home, 119 Oliver street, Cincinnati.

One of the most brilliant events of the season was the wedding on last Monday evening of Miss Carrie Shelton of 45 Bradford street, to Mr. John Faurteroy, at Boston, Mass.

Objected to the Ball.

Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Society circles are stirred up here by reason of an incident which occurred at the A. M. E. church, where a revival is in progress. The Colored Cornet band, in order to replenish its treasury gave a masquerade ball, which was very successful, nearly all the colored people attending.

Rev. Lee objected to the ball, believing it was given expressed the wish that the floor would give way and leave the maskers in their sins. The band boys are up in arms and do not spare Mr. Lee in their criticism of his unchristian-like prayer. They claim that in the past they have largely aided in sustaining the church.

A Cincinnati Cake-Walk.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 29.—Great preparations are being made here for the coming cake-walk and the local cake-walkers may be depended upon to put their best feet forward to prevent the valuable prizes which are to be given going to any outsiders. The champions from other states are all entering for the big walk.

A Cincinnati who witnessed the recent cake-walk at Madison square, New York, gays a large number of fashionable people in the packed auditorium went with the view of ridiculing the affair, but soon after the walk began they joined in the general applause and admiration.

No one who has never seen a cake-walk can imagine what it is, and no one who has seen one can possibly describe it. It must be seen to be appreciated or understood. More than one thousand of our 400 have already bespoken seats, and it is evident already that standing room will be at a premium on that occasion even in the vast Music Hall.

The following prizes will be awarded for beauty, grace, style or eccentricity to those participating in the walk:

First Prize—A \$400 grand upright piano, from the John Church Company. A gold-headed cane and a mammoth cake representing a cake-walk, by C. Doerr & Sons.

Second Prize—A double cased golf watch and silver swinging ice pitcher.

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A Porter's Tip.

Special to the Plaindealer. St. Paul, March 1.—J. M. Billingsby, a porter running on the Soo line out of St. Paul, is heir to a fortune of \$180,000 of which Billingsby gets one-third. The fortune was accumulated during a series of lucky years in sheep raising, then invested in interest bearing securities. Billingsby's share of the fortune will be quite an item even among a sleeping car porter's tips.

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Grand Rapids & Muskegon Exp 5:50 a. m.	9:55 p. m.
*Through Mail & Chicago Ex 10:50 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
*Steamboat Express	4:45 p. m. 11:50 a. m.
*Pontiac Suburban	5:55 p. m. 8:30 a. m.
*Chicago Express with sleeper	8:00 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
*Night Express with sleeper	10:45 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
*Daily, Sundays excepted.	Daily

Trains leaving Detroit at 6:50 a. m., 10:50 a. m., 8 p. m. & 10:45 p. m. connect at Durand with trains of Chicago & Grand Trunk for Chicago and the West; also for Saginaw and Bay City. 8:50 a. m. and 4:55 p. m. trains have elegant parlor car attached.

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

Night Express has sleeper to Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Bay City daily.

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Trains leaving Detroit 1:15 p. m., arrive at Grand Rapids 5:15 p. m. Direct connection with C. & W. M. train north, arriving at Muskegon 10:2 p. m. Trains City, 10:50 p. m., and Elk Rapids 11:50 p. m.; arrive at Holland 6:20 p. m.; arrive at Muskegon 7:25 p. m.

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Leave Detroit, M. C. R. R.	7:05 a. m.	*1:27 p. m.	*9:30 p. m.
Leave Toledo, C. H. & D.	R. 7:45 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	4:30 p. m. 11:40 p. m.
Arrive			
Lima	9:30 a. m.	12:51 p. m.	4:00 p. m. 2:05 p. m.
Dayton	12:05 p. m.	2:55 p. m.	8:45 p. m. 4:4 p. m.
Hamilton	1:25 p. m.	3:55 p. m.	9:45 p. m. 4:05 p. m.
Cincinnati	2:10 p. m.	4:45 p. m.	10:50 p. m. 7:05 p. m.
Indianapolis	7:25 p. m.	7:35 p. m.	12:35 a. m. 8:30 p. m.

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