

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Important Matters Likely to Engage the Attention of the Delegates.

PROBABLE AND POSSIBLE BISHOPS.

Three and Possibly Four to be Chosen— Dr. Lee, Derrick, Handy Johnson and Coppin lead.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1892.
You wish to know what are some of the most important matters likely to engage the attention of the general conference of the A. M. E. church, which convenes at Philadelphia in May.

The only great and important matter is the missionary work in Africa. However, this very grave and weighty question receives but little attention and will probably be discussed in a day and dismissed with a few glowing resolutions. The general conference will neither deliberate nor vote about anything until the election of new bishops has been disposed of.

Since 1888 two bishops, Disney and Campbell, have died, and Bishop Wayman declares that he will not again undertake the care of a district. Thus three vacancies are created, to fill which fully twenty men have been more or less prominently mentioned. In this way a clamor for three new bishops has become so general that it is almost absurd to suppose that the convention is not likely to recognize any arguments that might be presented looking towards a reduction of the number of districts and the non-election of any more men to the episcopacy.

If there were no candidates and no friends of candidates to mislead the people by their clamor, it is the general impression that the seven active bishops, together with the assistance of Bishop Payne, could faithfully and efficiently care for every interest of the church during four more years. However, even this advanced organization of Afro-Americans is not yet capable of that self-restraint and self-direction which would enable it to act in a purely deliberative manner. The most potent arguments are those which appeal to sentiment. When a level-headed brother says anything about superannuating the bishops who are unable to travel, he is silenced by the accusation of ingratitude and is made to stand before the public as a criminal.

The Negro is not yet capable of grasping a situation and appreciating its real demands; he goes by emotion and by sentiment, not by purpose and opinion.

That there will be three bishops chosen is almost as certain as the meeting of the conference.

The most prominent candidates are in the order named, Drs. Lee, Derrick, Handy, Embury, Johnson, Coppin and Salter, besides these there are fully twenty others who have been named with more or less frequency.

Dr. C. S. Smith seems to possess a determined following in some conferences, but as his strength is predicated upon antagonism to Derrick, Handy and Salter, it cannot be much relied on when we consider the wonderful facility with which these gentlemen are known to come to the front after the gavel opens the meeting.

So far as service to the church is concerned, no candidate has a stronger claim to recognition than Dr. Smith. His defeat will not be due to lack of service on his part, but will rest entirely upon moral grounds. Dr. Lee's election is generally conceded. Indeed, no one seems to doubt it at all. Concerning Dr. Derrick, almost all opposition to him has waned, or degenerated into mere spitefulness, so that he stands before his church in heroic light. If defeated at all it will not be due to any lack of popularity or general confidence, but will be entirely chargeable to the determination of the South to have a goodly share of "the spoils of office."

That three Northern men should be elected and none from the South, is impossible. Concede the election of Lee and one man from the South, that leaves Derrick to contend for the third place, against the entire field. Dr. Handy will push him close and probably beat him in such a case, as Dr. of Bishop Gaines' following and Dr. Scipio Robertson's friends will favor Handy in order to secure for Dr. Scipio Robertson, Dr. Handy's present place. However, should four new bishops be chosen, Dr. Derrick will certainly be one of them.

For financial secretary, Dr. Robertson is the strong candidate. His strength does not in any degree depend upon personal fitness, but upon the section from which he hails. The South contributes by far the largest part of the money that comes to the financial secretary, and therefore insists upon handling it. The South will therefore name the man. In presenting Dr. Robertson she honors age, long and faithful service and a true representative of her typical minister. These facts will far outweigh any questions that might be raised about the business ability of one who is known to be honest, faithful and useful.

The office of educational secretary will no doubt be greatly modified. Dr. J. T. Jennifer is most probably its future incumbent. Dr. Coppin will be retained at his present post unless the Review and the Recorder be placed under the management of one editor, in which case Dr. Coppin will be the man. The wise doctor is not conducting his candidacy for the bishopric with any view of winning and has, no doubt, amply provided for a place in which to light. The present business manager stands a very good chance to be made a bishop. Should anything occur to prevent the election of Derrick and Handy, should he fall it is quite probable that he will be offered his old position. The most prominent candidate for his shoes is the Rev. Mr. Heald, now pastor of the church at Philadelphia. Dr. Thomas Jackson has been three times elected by some unknown Ohio

preacher, as the successor of Dr. Lee. Dr. Jackson, however, stands no earthly show of election since the connection has learned that Bishops Tanner, Payne, Brown, Gaines, Arnett and Dr. Ushan recommended his dismissal from Wilberforce, last June.

As successor to Dr. C. S. Smith, quite a number of aspirants are looming up. Each, however, is self-seeking; popular voice has named no one. It will not be easy to find the man for that important post. As successor to Dr. Derrick, there has been no candidate more suitable than Dr. T. W. Henderson. Excepting Bishop Grant, there is no man in the church so capable of arousing the people along the true lines of Methodist activity and work. The office of missionary secretary has had in Dr. Derrick a most able and efficient incumbent, and should not pass from his hands unless by his own wish. Should there be a vacancy, Dr. Thomas Henderson is beyond all doubt one of the best men in the church for the place. Henderson is at his prime, and would most certainly bring the missionary work to the very front. Rev. Phil Hubbard will vehemently dispute Dr. Robertson's election to the financial secretaryship, but hails from a section of the church which has never been known to unite to further its own interests, and he being almost entirely a local man can hope for but little general strength.

Old South Carolina will name at least one of the bishops; mark my words. S. C.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, April 4.—It has been ascertained from parties in a position to know that the new hotels, the Pfister and the Pabst, soon to be opened, will employ white help. Neither of them will so much as have an Afro-American boot-black. The waiters are to be French and German. This proves the rumor that some Afro-American would be in charge of the dining rooms of these hotels without foundation.

The literary met as usual Thursday evening and was well attended. The program was up to its usual excellent standard.

The fair at St. Mark's A. M. E. church was a success in every way. Rev. Williamson is proving a tower of strength in his efforts to increase the interest among all classes in church work. His sermon of Sunday evening, "The Race Problem," was as eloquent as intellectual, and showed considerable study of the great question of the day.

The mass meeting of the Bystander's Republican club held at Lincoln hall Friday evening was well attended. The speakers of the evening were Messrs. John W. Hinton, W. T. Green, Henry Fink and S. B. Bell. The addresses were enthusiastically received. The Independent Political club attended in a body.

Messrs. Kershaw and Valkenberg, by their eloquence and ability, succeeded in getting a verdict of murder in the third degree brought in favor of John H. Thompson, who killed his mother-in-law last January, and he was sentenced to 14 years at hard labor in the penitentiary, the extreme penalty for such a crime. Thus ends the last chapter in the history of a crime that is without parallel in the Afro-American criminal annals of this state.

It becomes our sad duty to chronicle the death of another of our esteemed citizens. Mr. Ebenezer Gillispie, Mr. Gillispie died in Chicago from a heavy cold contracted while attending to his duties as mail messenger of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. His remains were brought here Sunday morning at 11:30 and interred in Forest Home cemetery. A large number of Chicago's best Afro-American citizens, as well as many of the officials of the St. Paul road, accompanied the remains. The deceased was 74 years of age and was in the employ of the St. Paul road for nearly 30 years. He had only recently moved from Milwaukee to Chicago, where the offices of the road had been transferred. His family have our heartfelt sympathy.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Thompson who, it is said, would have committed suicide had she not been prevented by friends on hearing that the verdict was only for murder in the third degree brought against her husband.

Many of our ladies attended the trial.

An interesting program has been arranged for Easter services at St. Mark's church Easter Sunday.

Frank Hart, Afro-American, of Boston, and Edward Smith of South Dakota, engaged in a walking match of 50 miles Sunday at the Panorama rink. The match was won by Hart in 8 1/2 hours, with Smith only 2 laps and 1 minute behind.

Visitors: Mr. W. T. Green of Madison; Mrs. A. Zedrichs of Chicago, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Miles. Departed from the city: Mr. Wm. Meyers; Mr. Savannah Lewis for Boston. Sick are improving. J. B. B.

Hancock.

Hancock, April 2.—Mr. W. H. Jones who returned last Wednesday, has decided to make Houghton his future home, as his health is much better there.

Miss Atasia McCorkle returned home Monday, after a week's visit to Red Jacket with Mrs. Day and Mrs. Phillips.

The cyclone proved very disastrous in this locality. The storm was the worst ever known on Lake Superior.

Mrs. A. Richey has entirely recovered.

Mr. N. F. Bully visited the mines last Thursday, and is thinking of investing in copper stock.

J. W. Henderson, of Calumet, made a visit to Hancock and Houghton recently. James looks well, but rather lonely.

Mr. Black's pleasant drive last Thursday was spoiled by the sudden illness of his horse, which, however, is all right again. N. L.

The secretary of the treasury has instructed collectors of customs at all United States ports that the transportation of articles intended for exhibit at the Exposition must be facilitated in preference to all other importations. Exhibits from foreign ports are already beginning to arrive at New York in considerable numbers.

TIME TO PAUSE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

can we do? We can't do anything, can we? Don't you see our hands are tied? They are tied hard and fast. Nothing can break our bands. We know this because we tied them ourselves.

This is Mr. McMullan's view of the situation at the present time. The practical defeat of the Lodge election bill of the Fifty-first Congress has had the effect of changing the attitude of the members of the Republican party, not in regard to the evils and the menace of the denial of the rights of citizenship to citizens for partisan purposes; but in regard to the means which shall be taken to solve this very perplexing problem. Evidently, in the public mind, the day has gone by for a resort to stringent laws which, however just in themselves, must depend for their enforcement upon a power outside of and opposed to the prevailing sentiment in the States in which the colored vote is suppressed. Throughout the country there are industrial and educational forces at work to change the condition of the colored people. In time the property-owning, intelligent colored man will assert, obtain and maintain his rights. The question now is as to whether this better day can be hastened by some legislative process in which the Southern States themselves will be glad to acquiesce. To meet this need President Harrison, in his latest message, has proposed a non-partisan commission to devise measures which shall insure free and fair elections.

There are a good many absurdities in this paragraph. The Bystander wishes to notice some of them. 1. The defeat of the election bill (through the senate) the senator thinks, has "had the effect of changing the attitude of the members of the Republican party in regard to the means which shall be taken to solve this very perplexing problem."

If he had said the effect of that defeat of a measure vital to the existence of Republican institutions had the effect of changing the attitude of members of the Republican party towards its leaders he would have been more nearly correct. The Bystander has now the written proofs in his hands of thousands of Republicans who failed to support its nominees in 1890 because of its treachery to principle in failing to provide for the defense of National citizenship.

2. "The day has gone by," he says, "for a resort to stringent laws which must depend for their enforcement upon a power outside of and opposed to the prevailing (Democratic) sentiment of the States, in which the colored vote (and free speech) is suppressed" (and he should have added, the majority refused representation and the protection of the law denied on account of color and political belief). In other words, he would have us believe that law-abiding Republicans think that murder should not be punished, if it is popular; nor freedom secured to those whom a turbulent and law-defying minority desires to oppress. That is the plain English of this silly fulmination. "We can't" should be stamped on a leather label and hung to the coat tail of every moral coward who thinks a Democrat's sneer or a bulldozer's threat more powerful than the government of the United States.

3. The senator thinks that "in time the property-owning, intelligent colored man will assert, obtain and maintain his rights." In what time? A hundred years or a thousand? Why shall a "property-owning" colored man obtain his rights and one not owning property be denied them? That was the old rule at the South. Still we go backward and measure right by money today. "We can't" will the Republican party also take away the white man's right because he is poor, or is it only big enough to steal from a poor Negro the rights the Constitution gave him as his only recompense for two centuries and a half of toil?

How will he "in time" assert his rights? How will he "obtain" them? Will it be by force? Cursed be the man or the party who would deny a people's right in order to force them to appeal to the most horrible form of internecine strife to recover? Will he win it by his ballot? Of that he is deprived. Will he get his rights by concession of his oppressors? Oppression is a tide that never flows uphill. A people or a class that is oppressed by another class today will be much more oppressed to-morrow. Nothing but fear or some external power ever yet secured to an oppressed class or people any right of which they have been deprived. And nothing else ever will. But he must wait—wait—wait! Oh, shade of Milwaukee! What a host of worshippers you have! The colored man waited two centuries and a half for freedom. Then he waited a quarter of a century for the Republican party to redeem its promise of education and protection. Now, the prophets say "Wait until we can devise some plan your oppressors will be glad to accept!" What absurdities a willing self-deception makes us utter! The real right of the whole exoneratory argument, however, is to be found in the concluding sentences of the paragraph. The remedy which the Republican party is to be prepared to swallow is "some legislative process in which the Southern States themselves (that is, the usurping Democratic minorities) will be glad to acquiesce."

There it is, patriotic Republicans, who believe principle worth more than power, and human liberty a more glorious thing than office-brokerage. Brace yourselves for the nauseous dose! What will it be? Months ago the Bystander sounded the warning. This simply means the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and the re-establishment of a caste and color republic, modeled as close to the lines of the old slave Democracy as it is possible to frame it. Lincoln said the Nation could not live half free and half slave—but we are invited now to try the experiment of making it a little less than half free and a little more than half slave. "To meet this need," says Senator McMullan, "President Harrison, in his latest message, has proposed a non-partisan commission to devise measures which shall insure free and fair elections."

There, the cat is out of the bag at last! It has been known for months by those conversant with the trend of political scheming that a plan was on foot to "break up the solid South," as was said, by proposing on the part of the Republican party what is termed "a scheme of conciliation" so much more to their fancy than the Democrats dare offer that the Bourbons of the South would be willing to give the Republican party a final lift into power for the sake of having their past infamies condoned and their future acts validated and affirmed as the will and pleasure of the great republic.

This was to have been the great surprise of the campaign. The President hinted it in his message, but the convention was to have been the occasion of its great unfolding. Senator McMullan felt the spirit of "prophecy" upon him just ninety days too soon. This "hitz-egg" of compromise will never hatch even the minutest parasite of policy. The President will learn that it was not by shaking a white flag and asking terms of surrender that he secured the votes of the Republican party in 1888, but because he made the little grove in Indianapolis echo with brave utterances and dared to proclaim liberty and justice as the true foundations of National prosperity.

The rage for compromise is an inheritance from the old Whig party. That party was always on the ragged edge of a great compromise. Its one idea of patriotic statesmanship was to barter the right of some part of the people for power. It tried to "compromise" questions affecting human rights and keep up the squabbling for power along financial and industrial lines alone. It was willing to sell the rights of freemen, free soil and free speech for the chance to make money and condole the slave power. The fugitive slave law was the climax of artistic "compromise." It was willing to tighten the bonds on the slaves' limbs if it could only get the white workers of the North to support its policy of internal improvement and a protective tariff. It seems to be the present notion that as the Republican party has fallen heir to the industrial policy it must also adopt the inveterate tendency of the Whig party to compromise all questions of liberty and justice which tendency was the real cause of the destruction of that party.

Questions of right can not be compromised. A man who will sell his birthright of liberty, equality and citizenship is fit only to be a slave; and a party that will propose to allow another party, faction, people or mob to deprive an American citizen of his inherent or constitutional rights without crime, simply seeks to establish a new slavery in place of the one the Nation gave so much blood and treasure to destroy.

By the way, why has it never entered the brain of any statesman anxious to startle the world with a new political toy, to propose a Joint-high Non-partisan, "eight to seven" Commission to devise some measure that protectionists would submit to and which the free-trade-tariff-reform, silver-skin Democracy would be "glad to acquiesce in."

That is a proper subject for compromise. It is a question of how much money. It touches no man's rights, but only the general prosperity and the degree of favor which should be extended to the individual. If the Republican party must try to out-juggle its adversary in another compromise, let it not trade again the liberties of the citizens or the few naked rights that have been grudgingly conceded in the Constitution to the victims of American tyranny and greed; but let us have a square give and take deal on the questions of money and of money only. Let us not hold our financial and industrial policy "sacred" and put up the rights of the citizen for sale. The Negro was "compromised" out of his liberty for a hundred years. The Republicans of the South were "compromised" out of their rights of citizenship in 1877 and sold for a chance to clip the coin of the realm in 1890. Let us have an end of the traffic in human rights and human souls as we have already put an end to the traffic in human bodies. Rights are holier than flesh.

The Republican party must be in the future as in the past, the earnest, unflinching, uncompromising champion of the rights of citizenship or become a synonym of infamy only to be measured by comparison with "the Scariot." The Democracy may join hands with the usurpers, oppressors and bulldozers of the South, but whenever the Republican party unduly acquiesces, it will fall from the highest pinnacle a party ever occupied, to the lowest depths that betrayers of human liberty can ever reach. Will it merit eternal honor by sounding again the tocsin of right or cover itself with shame by following the path marked out by these "prophets?" We shall see.

Albion W. Tourgee, Mayville, N. Y., April 1.

Niles.

Niles, April 4.—Rev. Collins is with us again and preached two excellent sermons Sunday.

The Second Baptist Sunday school is flourishing. Election of officers will take place April 10.

Mr. H. N. Hill has accepted a position on the railroad at Lakeville, Ind. Mr. Chas. Powell of South Bend, Ind., has accepted a chair in Mr. C. F. Wilson's barber shop.

Mr. Albert Dempsey of Eau Claire, is employed in Mr. Alex. Winborn's shop.

Rev. Pope and daughter of South Bend, passed through Saturday en route to South Bend. His daughter will make a flying visit and return to her home at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Sick list—Miss Cora Jones, Mr. Geo. Winborn of this city was stricken with paralysis Friday morning while plowing in the field; Hon. J. W. Harrison of Buchanan is a little better; Miss Eva Jones, after a serious illness, is able to be out again. The many friends of Rev. J. McMullan were pained to hear of his death, and are in sympathy with his bereaved mother. Niles is improving greatly. We have a new depot, tunnel, viaduct, electric lights, and in a few years from now we hope to have a post-office building and mail carriers. Mabel.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

A new post-office has been established in Chatham county, Ga., about four miles from Savannah, near the colored State college, and its name is for the school, "College, Ga."

Mr. Charles S. Morris, whom the Hon. Frederick Douglass considers, according to a Tribune report, as his successor in oratory and fame, was removed and re-appointed in a week as one of the inspectors in the emigration bureau at New York. He was sent to New York from Washington by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Afro-Americans of New York will meet in mass meeting at Cooper Union to protest against the outrages and injustices of the South.

Mr. Geo. F. Banks is the oldest colored driver of trotting horses in the United States. He now owns three fine blooded trotters, and will be seen on the tracks around Chicago this summer. He also has charge of 25 trotting horses for other parties.

Frederick Douglass has been asked to become an orator for president on an ex-slave pension party ticket. This movement started in Chicago.

At Kansas City, Kan., Mr. P. C. Thomas has been nominated for member of the board of education, and Lawyer B. Smith for councilman.

The Democrats of Richmond are again urging white teachers in colored schools.

Rev. Geo. F. Bragg, Jr., rector of St. James Episcopal church, Baltimore, Md., has made a host of friends and admirers since he has been there.

W. T. Green, of the Senior Law Class, of the Wisconsin university, is fast gaining a high reputation at the capital as orator of his class.

Walter Pollock tells of an operatic performance at which he was present, at Martinique, in the West Indies, opera was "Lucia de Lammermoor," and the chorus was entirely composed of native talent, the Negroes being arrayed in Highland kilts and bonnets.

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The Plaindealer office is located at 125 West Sixth Street, where all business communications can be left for publication.

Personal Mention.

At the regular meeting of Garnett Lodge No. 8, K. of P., last Tuesday night, Sam B. Hill was elected grand representative, and W. S. Tisdale and A. H. Henderson, delegates to the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Columbus, in June.

Mrs. Laura Buckner, wife of our fellow-townsmen, W. H. Buckner, is the guest of Mrs. Sarah G. Jones, of Walnut Hills.

Mrs. Jennie Williams, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Osbert Early, of Walnut Hills.

The election Monday was very quiet, but a glorious Republican victory. Judge Fred Moore was elected by a 57-57 majority. The board of legislation and the board of education are also Republican.

No official is more deserving the open contempt of the colored vote of this city than its present chief executive, Mayor Mosley. He is a Republican with such bitter color prejudices that he is calculated to alienate the black man from the party.

Mr. Henry M. Higgins and family have moved to Walnut Hills.

Rev. W. A. Burch has accepted a call from Mission Baptist church in Chicago.

Miss Ophelia Black, of Gallipolis, one of Lockland's efficient corps of teachers, spent Sabbath with friends in the city.

Easter services at Mound street promise to be very entertaining musically.

Dr. Frank W. Johnson, of Columbus, spent a few days in the city last week, circulating among friends.

Miss Buckner spent last week among friends on Walnut Hills.

Rev. J. F. Moreland has been stationed at Anderson, Ind., for the next conference year.

F. S. Metcalf, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn., was in the city Sunday, the guest of Dan A. Rudd. Mr. Metcalf is en route to Chattanooga, Tenn., to assist in the case of Hardy against the East Tennessee and Georgia R. R. This is a test case of the separate car law.

Charles Doll, of Chillicothe, O., brother of Fred Doll, the popular tonorial artist on Central avenue, will graduate from the College of Law next month. Attorney Doll will locate at Chillicothe, his home.

The meetings of the Iolanthe Social club are growing more interesting and more enjoyable to the members. New dances will be introduced at the next meeting, and a full attendance is desired.

A pro tem meeting was held Monday evening at 187 Sycamore, for the purpose of completing the organization of a Knights of Tabernacle.

Misses Mattie Henderson and Lillie Bradford will complete their course of stenography next month. Miss Henderson will go immediately to Kansas City and Miss Bradford will remain in the city.

Rev. John F. Moreland, who for the past three years has been pastor of Union chapel on Seventh street, was removed by the bishop at the last session of the M. E. conference at Indianapolis, Ind. Rev. Moreland has made an excellent financial record, and the congregation of Union chapel have expressed their objections to his being removed in a set of resolutions which appeal to the bishop to revoke his new appointment and return him to the city.

Col. Robert Harlan will have opposition as a candidate for delegate to the state convention the 27th inst., in the person of Mr. A. Lee Beatty.

A pleasant and enjoyable time was had at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Johnson, 597 W. Fifth street, last night. The occasion was a birthday surprise to Mrs. Johnson.

Some one has said that "mistakes never occur singly." This is doubtless true of "mistakes," and may be very appropriately applied to the affairs of the Colored Orphans' asylum. The meeting held last week was as much of a mistake as the compromise to keep the matter quiet between Mr. Bell and the trustees when the deficit was first discovered. The attempts of the chairman to "set down" on reputable citizens who have from time to time for a number of years been contributors, placed the board of trustees in rather a ridiculous light before the public, who have been disposed to be lenient in their criticisms. Had the resolutions left in Mr. Underwood's charge by a certain legislator been read before the report of the trustees was adopted, it is quite likely that they (the trustees) would have received a just public rebuke.

The committee of W. B. Ross, H. M. Higgins and others, will proceed with a careful investigation of the books.

Dr. Benjamin Hickman, of Georgetown, Ky., was in the city to attend the anniversary of the Knights of Pythias. He speaks in glowing terms of his success in Georgetown.

Rev. J. W. Gazaway administered the ordinance of baptism to five converts last Sabbath morning at the river.

Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Bramlette have moved to Beech street, and now occupy the Lee Wilson residence.

Miss Edina King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren King, is quite ill.

The Rev. Mr. Bundy will address the Y. M. C. A. at Allen Temple, next Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stanton, of Chicago, will soon take up their residence in the Queen City.

Mr. D. A. Rudd will give a musicale the 12th of May at Music Hall, for the benefit of his industrial school.

Allen Temple promises to have a very interesting program for Easter Sunday.

The following named persons were baptized last Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, by Elder Gazaway: Emma

Clark, Florence Winslow, Mamie Burgess, Lizzie Jackson and Mrs. Lucy Evans.

Mr. Albert Burnett was made a K. of P. in Garnett Lodge, on last Tuesday night.

The trouble in Union chapel over the removal of their pastor will soon be brought to a quiet termination, as the judgment of some of the cooler-headed is already beginning to assert itself. The congregation and members should remember that in unity there is strength.

The general assembly will adjourn next Monday. The new Civil Rights bill and the bill providing for the remodeling of the picture in the rotunda of the Capital of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, still remain in embryo.

We hope, however, that the period of gestation for these bills will not be lengthened out until the close of the next session.

It is bound to come again, the color line in the M. E. church. The brother in black is rising with intelligence and wealth, and is bound to have proper recognition.

Now is the time to save our money. Real estate is advancing in value, and the sooner we have a part of it, the better. Too many picnics, promenade concerts and excursions. By these seeming luxuries our white brother receives means by which he can secure beautiful homes. Come together, brethren, and secure for yourselves and children good homes, and quit living in dark, dirty and unfit houses; get light, and plenty of it; join building associations; lay aside a dollar or two every week. In one year it will pay the first payment; try it.

The boys in the various secret orders are beginning to save their money. Every week or two they go a degree higher.

We have two literary societies, one at Zion Baptist church and the other at Allen Temple.

The trustees have decided to have a fair. Come together and help. The asylum is not self-supporting.

A new M. E. church is in progress on Walnut Hills. They are getting along nicely.

Mr. Albert Manson and Miss Josephine Johnson were married Tuesday afternoon, April 5th, at the residence of Rev. Joseph Emery, No. 44 Pine street. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents. Mr. and Mrs. Manson will be at home at No. 164 Freeman avenue after April 11th. They have the best wishes of the Plaindealer.

The many friends of Grafton G. Jones, our very popular letter carrier, will be pleased to learn that he is convalescing.

The First Baptist Church.

The appended resolutions passed at a business meeting of the First Baptist church, colored, Walnut Hills, on the 25th of March, are self-explanatory, and will be interesting reading to hundreds of Baptists throughout the territory who have been made to feel the weight of injustice carried by the system of ex-parte councils adopted by, and which find no excuse in Baptist church usage, but which have been all too common in Cincinnati.

The pastor of the church is Rev. A. F. Darnell, and the trustees are T. A. Gregory, J. W. Mason, W. M. Lewis, Woodson Anderson. Here are the resolutions as passed:

Whereas, A council called by dissatisfied members of the church has unasked tendered advice to our pastor, thus overstepping the purpose for which said council was called, and intruding upon the usage and polity of our denomination in interfering with the rights of an independent church.

Be it resolved, That the following statement be made to the public and to the denomination through such secular and religious papers as will respect the rights of the church and are in sympathy with the maintenance of Baptist polity.

First. The council was called in violation of the usage of the denomination in that the church at no time was requested to call a mutual council; an ex-parte council was, therefore, irregular and without reason.

Secondly. The form of call for council sent to Rev. Darnell omitted the names of the churches constituting council and was, therefore, irregular in accordance with no manual of Baptist usage.

Thirdly. A council in the Baptist denomination is for the advisement of the persons calling it, not for some other organization or persons. The advice to Bro. Darnell was, therefore, impertinent. The council had as much right to advise every pastor in the denomination in this country as to respect the rights of the church and are in sympathy with the maintenance of Baptist polity.

Fourthly. Many of the names signed to the call for the council and which the council accepted as bona fide are forgeries, the list having been swelled by fraud. The mention of Mr. Osborne concerning the injustice done these members was made the public must remember, on ex-parte testimony by an irregularly called council, the names of many being forgeries without any attempt at securing from the church a mutual council. That George Washington Lasher, D. D. L. D., of the Journal and Messenger, should have been a member of a body which has so recklessly disregarded our usage and so less a surprise than a regret. As a church we are Baptists in polity and in liberty, as well as in ordinances and doctrines.

The Southern Enemy.

To the Editor the Plaindealer:

There is a class of white people in the South termed by all Negroes "poor white trash." This name was given their generations ago by our forefathers, who hated them on account of their low principles. They own nothing themselves and it worries them to see their black brother prospering.

It is said that most, if not all, of the brutal treatment given the slaves

during the dark days of slavery came from the hands of the "poor white" overseer or from a master who, by some hook or crook, had risen from the ranks of the "poor white trash" class. It is this very element by whom the Negro is being persecuted to-day.

Nine-tenths of the mob gangs could, if investigated, be traced to this shiftless set, whose highest ambition is to kill a "nigger."

The best element of Southern whites though every atom of their being is filled with social prejudice, is more kindly disposed toward the Negro. There are thousands of "well fixed" Negroes in the South, who owe their start in life to some good white friend's advice and financial backing. The writer can, if necessary, furnish names of many persons to bear him out in this statement.

Since, then, the entire South is not against us, why not stay there and make perfect the preparations for complete possession. Accumulate property, educate your children, keep out of politics and cling to the Southern land. I lay great stress on the word "accumulate," because ever since freedom came, the Negro has been most interested in the word "educate." Some scribe has said knowledge is power; so it is, but wealth gives more power.

Property and money is what the race most needs, and the South is the most convenient to procure these essentials.

The coming generation of Negroes is sure to prove a match for these Southern tyrants. The past twenty-five years has brought about wonderful changes—another twenty-five years, and the changes will be miraculous.

We must be bearing a crisis, and this crisis is to come by the Negro's showing the Southern whites that every Negro mobbed and murdered in cold blood must be dearly paid for.

The white blood of the whole nation was up when a few of our drunken sailors were assaulted in the streets of Santiago, Chili. Alas, though, for the poor Negro, who is refused common justice and protection in the very shadow of the White House at Washington, the nation's capital.

Desperation is slowly but surely taking the place of long suffering borne with patience in other words, patience is ceasing to be a virtue.

The Negro is not a coward, as the records of the late war will show and as will also the conduct of that brave Ninth cavalry in the recent Indian outbreak. In the heat of battle James Lawrence cried with his dying breath "Don't give up the ship." The Negro is battling for his rights; the war waxes hot, but, Don't give up the South. Jack Hastings.

Law and Order League.

In submitting to the influence that was brought to bear in the sentence of James Armstrong who brutally murdered Gus Gray at Lockland some months ago, Judge Kummer took occasion to openly and severely criticize the existence of the Board of Pardons. The judge deserves great credit for his shrewdness, but the better element of the colored citizens of Lockland, who have recently organized a Law and Order League and are using every energy to rid the town of this element, is certainly entitled to some consideration, and the light sentence of three years in a clear case of manslaughter, does not show that a judge is hand and heart with these people in their earnest efforts.

The Pythian Demonstration.

March 26 was the date of the Pythian Period, and it was observed in this city by grand demonstrations by Garnett and Exeter Star Lodges and Wilson and Exeter Divisions. The demonstration took place on Sunday the 27th ult., and was a very creditable affair. A large audience assembled at Zion Baptist church to listen to the services. The program consisted of a duet by Mrs. Tadlock and Miss Johnson, sermon by W. P. Puller; anniversary address by Sir Samuel B. Hill; solo, H. J. Jackson. The numbers on the program were all excellently rendered, and reflect much credit upon the participants. Knights of Pythias have grown very rapidly in this state since '89. There are seventeen lodges in the state with a membership of 800.

Memorial Services.

Memorial services for the late Alfred Cox will be held at Allen Temple in the Sunday school room at 9:40 a. m. The following program will be rendered: Remarks by Prince Rankins, Wm. F. Anderson and Elder Gazaway; Scripture reading by Miss Minnie Moore; Duet by Miss Hatfield and Sarah Dixon; Solo by Miss Anna Johnson. Organist, Prof. Alfred Quarles; director, Jos. Henson. A paper was read by Mr. Anderson, as follows:

I would not attempt the art of eulogizing. I can but recall a few salient points within the life of my deceased friend and teacher, Alfred Cox. I formed his acquaintance only four years ago. I learned more about his life in those four years than I have learned about the life of some other persons whom I have known much longer. He was introduced to me as "Mr. Cox." His manner of receiving the introduction at once made me admire and take special notice of him. He placed his hand gently and warmly into mine, and pleasantly shook our acquaintance, while his eyes were gazing steadily upon my countenance and his whole optic nerves busily engaged in reading my character and stamp. And as he gently spoke one or two kind little words in my hearing I concluded I would join his class. Oh! teachers, if you would imitate anything in the life of this man, practice that one thing: the use of little and kind words; for kind words shall never die.

Mr. Cox has left a complete definition of the word "punctual." I can not recall a single Sunday within the four years I have known him, that he was ever late at his duty, or a single Sunday he was not present at Sunday school. I never met him but what he was in a good humor, and always had something pleasant to say. He took an interest in preparing to teach each and every lesson to his pupils. He liked to talk, and sometimes for the sake of brightening and thrilling our spirits to talk, he would take the opposite side of questions. He liked to

show up both sides of an argument. Mr. Cox had one feature that was an original peculiarity of his own. For instance, if he wanted to talk with you he would put his right hand up before his breast in an open style, and instead of beckoning with his whole hand, he would merely beckon with his forefinger in an accelerated motion.

Mr. Cox was the same Mr. Cox the last Sunday I met and talked with him as he was the first Sunday I met him. He was a man but few inches in height, but every inch a man. He was strictly moral and religious and full of Christian counsel. He believed in "Blessed is the man who walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful; but whose delight is in the law of the Lord." All that has been mentioned goes to show that a man of his kind could not help loving his family. Mr. Cox dearly loved home. He will be missed there. He will be missed by the members of his class and the rest of the Sunday school. But still there remains fond memories of the past in each mind, and every heart that knew him joins me in sympathy with his family.

Mr. Cox was one of the persons who sat at my bedside when I lay the victim of typhoid fever, life almost ebbing away. He gave me good counsel and helped to direct my thoughts to the importance of salvation while alive.

He tried to make the burden lighter. Upon one or two occasions when he could not come to see me he sent his wife in his stead. He made himself generally useful in trying to console my weeping mother. And if there is any such a thing as stars being added to a soul's crown, that one little act of Mr. Cox's has put a most brilliant and beautiful star in the front of his golden crown. Brother Cox finished up his work for the week and started the subsequent week with the same intentions. I do not think he had the least idea his work was about complete, because he had an engagement with me in this schoolroom the coming Sunday morning. But death removed him.

I believe he liked to sing and hear sung that song:

"There is fullness of blessing in his bowels as a cloud, and in him I am complete."

Let us as a class, as a school, and as a church, labor to meet him in the haven of eternal bliss where there will, amid the heavenly joys, be a mingling and a commingling of souls.

Trouble in Union Chapel.

Bishop Waldon met with the Trustees and Stewards and pastor of Union chapel Monday and stayed with them until nearly midnight counseling harmony. He explained the situation in regard to the title of the property, and satisfied the official Board that whenever they went to Dr. Rust with the amount necessary to meet the principal still due, they would secure the title in fee simple. There was also the assurance given that if the church would stand by the Bishop in this matter of the new appointment, he would help them in paying off the indebtedness and getting the property in their own hands. It is a fact that since the congregation moved to Seventh street from New, they have paid over \$12,000 interest, and that the first payment of principal was made by Mr. Moreland. There is now a feeling that the church should continue in the raising of the debt which Mr. Moreland began, and it was felt that this could be best done with the presence and help of the old pastor. The Bishop assured the trustees and stewards that there was no ground for the suspicion that Dr. Rust had had a hand in the removal of Mr. Moreland because he had paid off the \$1,000, the assertion having been made that the doctor did not want any man in charge of the church who would pay the debt.

In regard to the question of the reconsideration of the assignment of pastor the Bishop said that if he had had before him when he made the assignments the information he had now he would have possibly acted differently, but he did not now see his way clear to do what was asked of him, and he hoped they would all, as good Methodists, try to make the best of the situation and stand by the Bishop and Mr. Johnson. He left with the idea that this would be the effort on the part of the officials in the church.

At the same time that the men were meeting in the church, the ladies were meeting at the residence of Mrs. Grandison, on Genesee street, and the signatures of seventy and more were secured to a paper favoring secession from the church if the Bishop persisted in his decision not to grant the request for the reinstatement of Mr. Moreland. There was another meeting, at the residence of Mrs. Coleman, Friday night, when final action will be determined on. In the meantime, the paper of last night will be circulated for signatures during the week, and by the time set for the meeting it will be known how many can be depended upon to follow the leaders of the separation movement.

The Bishop was given to positively understand that the new pastor would not be able to rally the financial support that Mr. Moreland had drawn around himself, and as it was put by one of the trustees, if the Bishop kept him there ninety-nine years, he would not have the support requisite to take up the work where it had been laid down by Mr. Moreland when he went away. The Bishop drew their attention to the mathematical conclusion that if it had taken Mr. Moreland two years to raise \$1,000 of the amount of the principal it would take him fourteen years to pay off the whole amount, and they all knew it was not possible for them to keep him that long; therefore they might as well make up their minds to work under a new man at some time, and might as well begin now.

The taking up of the matter by the ladies will bring the crisis, as they are credited with being the influential spirit of the congregation. In the meeting were many of those who for years have been giving largely to the maintenance of the church. They declare they will not yield to the Bishop in this matter, and will withdraw their contributions and start another church. It will be decided Friday night what strength they can rally. Several of the men who were at the

trustees' and stewards' meeting Monday said they would follow the ladies.

There is much trouble ahead for the congregation of old Union chapel.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III—APRIL 17—GOD'S WORKS AND WORDS.

Golden Text: The Law of the Lord Is Perfect, Converting the Soul.—Ps. 119: 1-14.

I. God's Book of Nature and Its Teachings.—Vers 1-6. 1. "The heavens." The superterrestrial spheres. "Declare." Are telling, constantly, now and evermore. "The glory of God" is the outshining of his intrinsic excellence.—Murphy. "And the firmament." The sky, another word for heavens. "His handiwork." The work of his hands.

2. "Day unto day uttereth speech." Every day the heavens renew their testimony to God's glory.—Cheyne. "Night unto night showeth knowledge." Knowledge of God and his glory. Day bids us look for an endless day; night warns us to escape from everlasting night.—Spurgeon.

3. All nations, people of all languages, can understand God's voice in nature, and be led to worship their Creator. Nature utters no audible voice. "His circuit." "Their line," etc. Their provinces, or domain, is co-extensive with the earth, and they speak with authority in its remotest parts.—Alexander. "To the end of the world." The utmost parts of the habitable globe. "In them." In the heavens. "Hath he set a tabernacle." The heavens are a church in which the spheres as ministers eternally preach to the people of God's glory.

4. "Which is as a bridegroom." A bridegroom comes forth, his face beaming with joy. "Coming out of his chamber." The rising sun. "Rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race." No other creature yields such joy to the earth as her bridegroom, the sun.—Spurgeon. "His going forth." The sun's daily course. "Is from the end of the heavens." From the East, where he starts. "His circuit." The circular path in which he moves. "Unto the ends of it." To the other side of the heavens. "There is nothing hid from the heat thereof." Thus the sun in his goings, illustrates the glory of God.—Barnes.

II. The Book of Revelation and Its Effects.—Vers. 7-14. 7. "The law of the LORD." Probably the Pentateuch, the historic-prophetic and the purely prophetic writings.—Cheyne. "Is perfectly a complete revelation of God's will as far as men could then receive it. "Converting the soul." Rev. Ver. "restoring," bringing back from ignorance and sin.

"The testimony of the Lord." The ten commandments are called "testimony" because they are God's witnesses to what is the right way. They testify against those who disobey. All those things by which God bears witness to his own character and perfections. "Is sure." Faithful, true, steadfast. Heaven and eternal life are more certain than the everlasting hills. "Making wise." In knowledge and in conduct. "The simple." The childlike in spirit.

8. "The statutes of the Lord." All that God bids us do; every duty he lays upon us. "Are right." Conscience and reason approves them, and experience shows that they are right. "Rejoicing the heart." That truth which makes the heart right, then gives joy to the right heart. "The commandment of the Lord." Same as the statutes. "Is pure." Free from every taint of error or injustice. "Enlightening the eyes." Illuminating the mind and conscience.

9. "The fear of the Lord." The law as contemplated in its working on the heart. "Is clean." Everything connected with it is of a pure or holy tendency.—Barnes. "Enduring forever." Purity is a sign of life; impurity always marks decay.—Spurgeon. "The judgments of the Lord." What God judges or decides to be right. "Are true and righteous altogether." Manifestly and incontrovertibly just.

10. "More to be desired are they." God's laws. "Than gold, yea, much finer gold." They lead into the real treasures of life. "Sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb." The sweetest pleasures are on the side of God.

11. "Moreover by them is thy servant warned." We are warned by the Word both of our duty, our danger and our remedy.—Spurgeon. "In keeping of them." Not only for keeping, but in keeping, there is great reward.

12. "Who can understand his errors?" Rev. Ver. "discern." Sins both of ignorance and infirmity, intentional and unconscious. Who can understand the far-reaching consequences growing out of his sins? "Cleanse thou me from secret faults." Things hidden not only from others, but from our own hearts.—Perrone.

13. "Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sin." Defiant acts in contrast with errors of inadvertence.—Murphy. But the soul that sinneth presumptuously shall have no atonement.—Num. 15:30. "Let them not have dominion over me." Let me not become the slave of sin. "Then shall I be upright." His piety would then be shown to be true and genuine. "Then shall I be innocent from great transgression." The word "great" is emphatic, guilt matured, fully developed.—Cook.

14. "Let the words of my mouth." James tells us that the tongue is "a fire," "a world of iniquity." Therefore it is necessary that the "meditations of the heart," its devices, its secret counsels, should be "acceptable" in God's sight, if I should "have our words right." "O Lord, my rock." My fortress, my defence. "And my redeemer." From the guilt and power of sin.

MORE OR LESS SCIENTIFIC.

Too much chalk is in alleged powdered sugar nowadays. Chalk is an acquired taste.

Political economy can no longer be called a dismal science now that the university of Chicago pays a professor \$7,000 for teaching it.

Experiments have shown that a person speaking in the open air can be heard about equally as well at a distance of 100 feet in front, 75 at each side and 30 behind.

The flat pieces of iron shaped like the letter S which are frequently seen on the walls of old brick buildings is the ancient symbol of the sun.

Divers who helped to lay the foundation of the great Eads bridge found that while they were under a pressure of four "atmospheres," or sixty pounds to the square inch, the ticking of a watch was absolutely painful to the ear. They also found it impossible to whistle.



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Toledo, O., April 5.—On Monday evening, the 28th ult., at Warren chapel was given a very successful "Red, White and Blue" entertainment, by the Lookout circle of King's Daughters. The auditorium was well filled and the spectators listened to an interesting program by the children. The net proceeds amounted to \$27.

On Sunday evening, the 27th ult., America J. Ross Lodge, No. 3209, G. U. O. of O. F. listened to an address on "Faith, Hope and Charity," by the Rev. J. M. Ross, of Van Wert, Ohio.

Mrs. Hall, of Troy, O., is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Remley. She was called to the bedside of her sick sister, Mrs. Wood, whom she has not seen for 32 years.

Mr. Chas. A. Cottrell, of Columbus, O., came home to vote Monday. One of the most pleasant entertainments given of late, was the "Mark social" given at the Third Baptist church, Friday evening by the Golden Rule circle of King's Daughters. The participants of the evening were uniformed in different newspapers, and presented a very pleasing appearance. One of the pleasing traditions was "Steal Away," which formed a part of an "April fool." Refreshments were served after the program was rendered. The receipts were very encouraging. The society is purely for charity's sake and has done much to aid the distressed of the city. Mrs. J. H. Brown is president, and Mrs. Amanda Scott, secretary. During a little more than a year's work they have accomplished much, and many a distressed person has been relieved.

The man who leaves a woman pleased with herself is the one she soonest wish to see. Only those who have small ought to wear light shoes, as they make the feet look very small than they really are.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 8, '92.

UNDER WHAT BANNER?

We trust that the Afro-American voters of this country are keeping their eyes wide open this year. If so, they will observe what looks very much like sharp practice in politics by high and mighty Republicans which it may be well to remember hereafter. Six years ago, being two years after Cleveland became President through the disfranchisement of the Afro-American vote of the South, the various Republican State platforms fairly teemed with denunciations of the nefarious Southern methods and with pledges to do justice to the Northern voter and Southern Afro-American at their first opportunity. Indignation ran high and "old-fashioned" Republicans, "dead statesmen," as it were, came to life again to fire the ranks with renewed vigor and determination to put an end to the unlawful power of Southern usurpers.

The Plaindealer has referred before to that memorable banquet of the Michigan Club when Gen. Benjamin Harrison, in words which came from the heart of a true patriot, declared a free ballot and a fair count a living issue, which should never die until the Republican party had made it possible for every citizen to vote and have a true record made thereof. The banqueters cried amen; the visiting statesmen from the East and West said amen; the newspapers who commented upon it said amen. And the spirit of that speech, based as it was on patriotism and country, dominated in every political wigwag and permeated every Republican atmosphere.

Two years later and Gen. Benjamin Harrison was selected standard bearer, and high on that standard, close by the proud record of past achievements was a "renewed" pledge that political highway robbery and wholesale disfranchisement would no longer be tolerated. The history of the victory that followed is well known, but the cause of it has been so mis-stated by new-fashioned "business" fanatics that many seemed to have forgotten this issue of the campaign.

Now mark the change. New western states, all "business" you know, were admitted to the Union. A discovery is made that the Republican party is independent of the solid South, and paranthetically of the "Negro's" citizenship. "Drop the bloody shirt," said the tempter, and the tempter was the mugwumps, the silver senators, and the nabobs and the sweet-voiced Southerners—queer people for the great Republican party to pin their faith to—but they did. The tempter prevailed in spite of the brave stand and clear-ringing tones of the President in his messages, and in spite of the advice of the Reeds and the McKinleys, the Lodges, the Clarksons of the party, whose brains and hearts contain nuggets of gold far outweighing all the ore mines of their pledge-breaking confederates.

So the demands of true Republicanism went down before the cries of expediency and business, and the political disaster that followed showed how disheartened true Republicanism was. It seems as if no lesson is to be learned from all this. Day after day the issues of the coming campaign are outlined by some man high in the councils of the party, and not a word is said about the political outrages in the South. It's all business, business, business. The South is again in the saddle, and the North seems contented to surrender the Southern Republicans to their mercy and loving kindness.

In all this back-sliding, so far as the Plaindealer knows, President Harrison has stood honestly and squarely by his expressed opinions, namely, that the Southern Republican voter should be protected in the exercise of his franchise. We know of no cases

didate now before the people for the presidency who, in the light of the past four years' history, would have stood against popular clamor more vigorously. For this reason the Plaindealer is pleased to note the growing certainty of his renomination.

But what it wants Afro-Americans all over the country to take note of, and the Afro-American delegates to the convention at Minneapolis to take especial interest in, is the national Republican platform.

What pledge is the party going to renew?

What stand is it going to take on the question of disfranchisement?

Is President Benjamin Harrison, who confessed himself in the strongest terms an old-fashioned Republican, to lead in this new-fashioned crusade, and, if so, what part is the Northern Afro-American voter to take in a party with whom liberty and human rights are of less moment than sheep's wool and plated tin?

One of the amusing features of an Association foot-ball game is to see a lusty crowd of players, among whom the ball is supposed to be somewhere located, rushing with cheer after cheer toward their coveted goal, only to find to their dismay that some crafty member of the opposition had sneaked the ball out and started it whistling in the opposite direction. One skilled sophomore in such an emergency is worth a half-dozen unsophisticated freshmen. That's what's the matter with the unwieldy mass of congressional Democracy. So many members "just entered this year" that the Republicans have but little trouble in making just that kind of a foot-ball out of all their legislation.

The mundane heaven for Afro-Americans is a long way off when every cross-roads editor and politician thinks himself inspired to devise a plan of salvation. Confine yourselves, gentlemen, to the efficacy of prayer.

According to newspaper report "me too" Platt of New York, is opposed to Mr. Harrison's renomination. This should help Mr. Harrison's chances.

If by any circumstance, which now seems improbable, President Harrison should fail to secure the nomination from the National Republican convention, the delegates must take care that no Republican is nominated who exalts any economic measure over the right of the citizen to a free ballot and a fair count, or who has seen fit to ignore the greatest of American questions.

If all the indignation that is being vented over Southern outrages by Afro-Americans could be turned into the proper sources, such a strong sentiment would be created as would make the organizations among them powerful factors in obtaining justice.

If Afro-Americans all over the country had only taken up the Afro-American league ideas after their promulgation at Chicago two years ago, the recent outrages would not have been possible.

All organizations of Afro-Americans in the North and West, whose purpose is race elevation, ought to form themselves into immigration bureaus, for the purpose of finding homes for the industrious of the race in the South that are fleeing from persecution.

Lynch law shifted its quarters to Ohio last week. In Findlay a white man was lynched because of the horrible murder he had committed. In Holmes county an Afro-American was lynched because he had no visible means of employment, and was disposed to talk back. At the most his offense would have brought no heavier punishment than a few months' imprisonment under the vagrancy laws. Lynching in Ohio is just as reprehensible as in Tennessee or Arkansas, and the public opinion in Ohio should cry out more strongly against this outrage and for the punishment of the murderers than they have for the punishment of those engaged in the Memphis and Texarkana outrages, for Ohio pretends to be a law-abiding state.

The Plaindealer was disappointed because President Harrison did not appoint an Afro-American judge, but because of it the Plaindealer is not at all antagonistic to his renomination. A great chance was lost to close up the Afro-American in solid ranks, but the Plaindealer has not forgotten that while Republican leaders were selling a free ballot and a fair count for silver, Benjamin Harrison stood firm by the principles of his party.

Holmes County, Ohio, where he shifted its quarters to last week, is strongly democratic, and is committed to all the political heresies of that party. Not an Afro-American lives in the county, and the people there have declared that not one shall do so. The authorities there have some work to do in ferreting out the lynch-ers.

THE NEW PLAINDEALER.

The Plaindealer takes pride in presenting to its readers this week an enlarged edition. Hereafter they will be supplied with a six column, eight page, inter-state newspaper, in as creditable a style as its managers can make it with the means at their disposal. This change will entail additional expense at present not warranted by the patronage it receives. But The Plaindealer has confidence in its supporters and does not believe that they will permit a backward step for lack of patronage. It feels rather that they will appreciate the spirit of the various improvements made by the management and heartily cooperate in making each number brighter and better than the one preceding. Though this number does not measure the standard towards which the management is unceasingly working, The Plaindealer feels no hesitancy in claiming for it, in purity of tone, clearness of style, in the quality and quantity of its news and in the honesty of purpose, a leading place in Afro-American journalism.

The Plaindealer asks all its agents and its readers to make an especial effort to give it evidence of their approval, not only by words of encouragement which are always welcome, but by increased patronage.

This week and henceforth The Plaindealer will be published simultaneously in Detroit, Michigan, and in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Cincinnati Plaindealer will be under the efficient management of W. S. Tidale, of that city who will be ably assisted by Messrs. H. M. Higgins, Wm. S. Anderson and S. B. Hill. The Cincinnati office will be located at 158 West Sixth Street.

ARE YOU ONE?

The Plaindealer has been carrying on its list for some time delinquent subscriptions. Having had the present changes in view the management did not wish to cut them off until everyone had a chance to see the new Plaindealer. After this issue all subscribers in arrears will have their paper stopped. It cannot afford to carry deadheads. The price, \$1.00 per year, is very reasonable and every one will be expected to pay that much for it in advance.

The question of putting the management of religious newspapers into the hands of practical newspaper men rather than ministers of the gospel, is agitating the members of coming conferences. The denominational organs, so the reformers declare, do not have the financial standing nor the journalistic excellences which their position and constituency should secure for them. They urge that the newspaper business requires certain qualifications in its managers which a minister of the gospel, whose life has been entirely devoted to the study of theology, is not likely to possess. That anybody can run a newspaper is proven by the kind of people who keep on running them, but the difference between running one successfully and running one into the ground is wide enough to make the thoughtful clergy stop and consider. The Plaindealer believes the reformers are on the right track. None of the secular newspapers or the power which their large constituency should make them. It can appreciate the difficulties of the religious editor in handling a mountain of unsolicited correspondence too well to blame him for the quality of news in his paper. But it believes that a practical newspaper man could master that conundrum and put forth a vigorous organ which would finally triumph over disgruntled correspondents and mar ka distinct advancement in the history of the Afro-American press. The experiment is well worth trying, and we trust the movement will prevail.

WHEREIN THE CONVENTION FAILED
As stated in The Plaindealer of last week the chief purpose, for which the Afro-Americans of Michigan were asked to meet in state convention was of a political nature. The convention was a failure, in that it did not consider any plan, or means, by which the Afro-American, either at home or abroad, could be benefitted in a moral and industrial sense. It did not even consider the recent outrages perpetrated upon American citizenship, and no cry of indignation went out against the horrible barbarities, which almost daily are shocking the Christian civilization of our day. In other states mass meetings are being held to protest against and to denounce, and means are being taken to concentrate efforts, but this convention maintained absolute silence, and but one little bright ray escaped to show to the people of the country that as Afro-Americans, they had an interest in the welfare of the race at all. This one ray consisted in the resolution endorsing Judge Tourgee's work, and each delegate consenting to be enrolled upon the lists of the National Citizens Rights Association. In Michigan the mass of the Republican party are truly republican, and the political disfranchisement of the South, the denial of free speech, and the other rights of the citizen, are justly considered as menaces to the Republic, and their conventions vehemently denounce them, and it certainly is un-

necessary for a class of the people to meet in state convention for this sole purpose.

Take it all in all this state convention was not a convention of the Afro-Americans of Michigan, but of that of a clique. The counties where Afro-Americans reside in the largest numbers were not represented, because the designs were seen through, and because the promoters neglected the legitimate means by which a convention could have been called that would have secured more general representation, and would have considered other interests besides those of a political nature and the endorsement of individual. The Afro-Americans of Michigan are tired of meeting for such purposes chiefly and such conventions are growing in disfavor. The Plaindealer does not believe that this convention which has ushered into life another state organization of Afro-Americans will exert any influence. Its ultimate end has been to create a faction or division of interest, and The Plaindealer believes that the people will consign the convention and its chief work to the oblivion from which it sprang.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Under the leadership of Mr. Hill the Democratic party of New York passed resolutions inviting the cooperation of Afro-Americans with it, and this has been circulated to the credit of Mr. Hill. When Mr. Hill was in Jackson, Miss., he consented to have all Afro-Americans in the building wherein he was to speak, turned out to make room for others. This action rendered Mr. Hill contemptible in the eyes of the South, for it saw through his design of endeavoring to white wash them with a coat of palaver. It is by such contemptible actions on the part of Northern men of both parties that make the people of the South speak so contemptuously of the "Northern mudsills."

So long as persons of Democratic principles are the only real freemen in the republic, no true American will ever consent to making a free ballot and a fair count secondary to any of the present issues of the day. All Republican leaders who seek to shelve this most important of issues are not worthy of leadership, nor entitled to the consideration of the Republican masses.

As fickle as Democracy. The Democratic party has no fixed principles, are truisms which have passed into proverbs, and were recently emphasized by the representatives of that party in Congress over the free coinage of silver.

The Calcium Light, if it wants to be in the swim, should cease to boom David Bennett Hill for the Presidency and come out for Grover Cleveland. Since Hill's trip to the South he has ceased to fill the Democratic eye. The most prominent part he can now play in the presidential campaign is to help swell New York's majority for the Republican candidate.

The Memphis Reflector and the Free Speech are giving illustrations of the conditions that exist in their city, and which show the trend of thought, that are more effective than long-winded editorials.

The Texas Eye-Opener is a rather suggestive name of an exchange that hails from Fort Worth. If it remains in journalism very long its eyes will open wide at the trials and tribulations of "ye editaire."

The Richmond Planet was sold under the auctioneer's hammer, March 28 in accordance with a decree of the Circuit Court. The terms are cash. The price, \$1,600. John Mitchell, Jr., became the purchaser, and is now the sole owner. It seems that the cause of the sale was due to a publication in which a lady asserted that she had been defrauded out of insurance money. For this the Planet was sued for libel, and judgment awarded against its owners. Other persons connected with the editor, in ownership, entered into collusion to beat John Mitchell, but he hustled, as only he knows how to hustle, and he comes out ahead, now sole owner of a magnificent paper and a fine plant. Here's success to him.

THE BLOODY RECORD.

In keeping with the policy of maintaining "white supremacy" by fraud, terrorism and bloodshed, the campaign of bloodshed, preparatory to the election next month, has begun in earnest again in this state. A week or two ago it was in St. Martin parish, near Lafayette, where regulators put in solid work in the murder of Negro Lemare and the terrorization of that neighborhood. For the past week or more, regulators have been shooting in the vicinity, and seeking to intimidate the colored people in the neighborhood of Harvey's canal, across the river from this city. Last Sunday morning, before day, a crowd of them visited the home of Jack Tillman, an industrious and hard-working colored man there. He ran out of the back door to escape them. They discovered him, however, and riddled him with bullets. The program evidently is to wipe out Republican ascendancy in that neighborhood, as has been advised by the Democratic press of this city.—Southwestern Christian Advocate.



Chicago Conservator:—The colored brakemen will meet April 2nd, at 262 State street, for the purpose of organizing a union. The meeting will be called to order by Mr. John G. Jones, Mr. J. E. Lewis was seen at his home, 2127 Clark street, this morning by a Representative of the Conservator, and said the object of the organization is to secure for the colored men employed as brakemen and chair car porters on the various roads, the same treatment as that of white men in like positions. He gave a number of reasons why the organization is needful among the colored men. Among other things he said that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. will discharge all of the colored porters and fill their places by white brakemen. The matter will be brought out to-night.

Christian Recorder:—Unless they desire it, not one of our bishops is in any danger of being retired by the general conference. This we say not that their superannuation would necessarily indicate ingratitude, unkindness, ignorance of disciplinary provisions or ambition, but from a careful study of the logic of manifestations. Location and retiring are very different things from superannuation.

American Baptist:—We are not dictating a policy for the bishop, but we think that a severance of all relationship with the Colonization Society will tend farther to remove all suspicion and re-establish him in the confidence of the Afro-Americans than any other course he might pursue.

Southwestern Christian Advocate:—President Harrison lost the opportunity of his life when he failed to appoint a colored man to one of the U. S. Circuit Court judgeships which he had at his disposal. He could have immortalized himself in that, but he didn't.

The Mirror:—It begins to look in the South as if the only remedy against the shotgun, the rope and the stake, was a liberal use of matches. If the Negro race in that section of the country is to be exterminated, let him determine to die, his last sight of earth made glad by the baleful glare of all the worldly effects of his oppressors going up in flame and smoke. Fire is a great leveler, and even the hot-headed Southerner can be brought to his milk by a judicious use of matches.

The Examiner:—This problem for a number of years in the past, and probably for an indefinite number of years in the future, will agitate the public mind. Christianity and civilization, if God lives, will certainly solve this problem. All the prejudice of the South, North, East or West will not be sufficient to defeat the immortal decree of God Almighty, that all men are equal and are brothers, and that God himself is the Father of us all. We advise our people to persevere in well-doing, be manly and thoroughly independent, and in the end the Creator will see justice and humanity prevail.

Cincinnati Times-Star:—Should Harrison be renominated and re-elected, as now seems highly probable, the White House will have been occupied by a son of Ohio for twenty-one of the twenty-eight years beginning with the election of General Grant in 1868. Even Virginia, the "mother of Presidents," did not equal this record. And, then, there is Governor McKinley's term, beginning when Harrison's ends—but we forbear.

The Bee:—Every lover of justice and fair play, white and colored, should write a letter to the North American Review, New York city, protesting against their partisan determination not to allow any answer to the damaging articles that have recently appeared in its pages against the Afro-American for political reasons, viz., to justify in the minds of the white people of the great North the suppression of the Afro-American vote at the South.

The Afro-American press should give this matter their serious attention. Our political affiliations are the cause of these attacks.

The Massachusetts craze has struck Des Moines, and the society has been organized and their officers elected and constitution and by-laws adopted. The object of this organization is to promote the welfare and happiness of all persons that have demonstrated their belief in the amalgamation of the two races by inter-marrying. The organization consists of 23 families, with more to be heard from. No colored lady can become a member unless she marries a white man. With this new society there will be no more ostracism, as they will be company for each other, and the brunette and strawberry blonde, raspberry, blackberry, molasses and cream will be in it. So far as known only one colored lady is a member.

As Seen by the English.
Ante-Caste:—In a state where law punishes as criminals the colored and white who marry, what wonder if torture, the worst that human devilry can devise, seems not too bad wherewith to punish sin!

But America professes to rule by the law of Christ! What has Christendom to say about this matter? We should like to know what it would say and do if an Englishman or an American had been roasted to death at the hands of infuriated Zulus or Indians?

"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." One question more: Is there any other civilized country in the world where 6,000 people would stand by and see an untried criminal roasted to death? or whose government would pass over such a ghastly outrage against law and liberty?

At the Republican primary at Cadz, O., I. L. Strother was nominated for school director. At the convention held recently at the same place, W. H. Lucas was renominated for the sixth time for township clerk. Robert Jenkins was nominated for street commissioner at London, O.



A writer in the January Century attributes the origin of the Salem witch craze to several Negro slaves brought from the West Indies by the Rev. Mr. Parris, minister of the chapel in Salem village. These slaves talked with the children of the neighborhood, and finally a circle was formed which met at the house of Mr. Parris, probably unknown to him, to practice palmistry, magic etc. The circle was composed of the slaves, boys, girls and married women. It was the first biography published in this country was that of a Cuban Negro by the name of Toussaint Perre.

The Lowell Courier, published in Lowell, Mass., says Joseph Bannister Adger, a colored student of Philadelphia, has composed a grand march and polka which promises to become popular. He has called it "Flames of Love." The peculiar melody which pervades many of the bars are strikingly pleasant. Mr. Adger is well known throughout the New England States, and his compositions enjoy a large sale.

Rev. H. Creamer, who was for several years pastor of the Bethesda Baptist church at New Rochelle, and who was called from there recently to the charge of the Shiloh Baptist church, at 192 East 121st street, N. Y., is now negotiating with the owners for the purchase of the edifice now occupied by them. With this is also included in the proposition. The entire property, Mr. Creamer says, can be bought for \$31,000, \$2,500 cash and quarterly or other payments. The other house, it is intimated, would be suitable for the proposed hospital.

Dr. Blyden, a well known scholar and educator of Liberia, has said that he can visit his intellectual equals in England without being reminded of the fact that he is a Negro. German newspapers have recently asserted that some men have been especially honored in their country simply because they are Negroes; and they mention a recently deceased young man, known as James Garber, who was taken to Germany from the Guinea coast, and whose funeral in Berlin a few weeks ago was attended by four hundred people, who greatly admired a fine floral crown on the coffin inscribed "From his friends in the Society of African Exploration."

John M. Langston, of Washington, John G. Jones, of Chicago, S. B. Turner, of Springfield, Ill., Rev. Dr. William B. Derrick, of New York, Rev. Julius Chaires, of Quincy, Ill., Daniel Lucas of Kansas City, Mo., Col. James Morris, of New Orleans, and many others have issued a call for a national conference of prominent colored men and Republicans to meet in Chicago on Saturday morning, June 4th, for the purpose of considering the best interests of the race in the coming presidential campaign. The conference will be held in the Bethel A. M. E. church.

Judge Albion W. Tourgee expressed himself to a reporter at Chicago concerning the recent indignation meeting of the colored people, at Parkersburg, and concerning the Southern outrages on the Negroes in general. He expatiated wildly and his eyes blazed as he spoke. He said that he was not surprised that the Negroes would not sing "America," but was surprised that they had sung it so long. He thinks the country is standing over a powder magazine with a torch in its hand when it oppresses the Negro. Unless a change takes place, he expects the worst sort of a revolution pretty soon. He says Negro wages in the South are 75¢ a month, and that 500 Negroes were died by violence during the past year, nine of them having been burned to the stake. He blames the people of the North and the Christian church for it.

Moses F. Tucker, an Afro-American artist, of Indianapolis, Ind., whose sketches have appeared in some of the leading publications of the country, has been declared insane. The clergy into the case led the members of the commission to believe that his mental derangement is caused by hunger and anxiety over failure to find employment.

A new industry has sprung up in Liberia during the year 1891 which is now absorbing the attention of many thousands, comprising all classes of the coast. The product is called "bamboo fiber," but is really from the species of the palm, and known by the name of "plamava." The fiber is very coarse and as tough as rattan, and is used in the manufacture of scrubbing brushes, brooms and chair bottoms. It abounds in the African woods, and though often difficult of access, is easily prepared for the market, and is quoted in Europe at \$3.50 per ton.

Does the Right Thing.

Capt. John F. Horr, the collector of the port at Key West, was born in Ohio, and is a staunch friend of the Afro-American, as is proven by the number he has in his office under him. Here is a list, with salaries:
N. F. English, keeper of bonded stores, \$1,200; R. W. Butler, day inspector, \$1,095; Chas. A. Shivers, day inspector, \$1,095; R. B. Brooks, chief inspector, \$1,095; P. W. Bryant, chief inspector, \$1,095; Bobt. Gabriel, night inspector, \$900; B. J. Lambson, \$900; Chas. E. Adams, watchman, \$720; Frank Adams, watchman, \$720; P. A. Lewis, janitor, \$600; Joseph Chase, assistant janitor, \$540; George Alberty, laborer, \$580; Thomas Panett, boatman, \$400; Anthony Bunson, \$400; William H. Curry, \$400; Anthony Sweeting, \$400; total per annum, \$12,950.

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at the following places:
 Adams, 455 Hastings street.
 John Williams, 51 Croghan street.
 Cook and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
 James and Brewer, 309 Anzino street.
 W. H. Johnson, 460 Hastings street.



Miss Jennie Johnson of Chatham, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Kittie Turner has removed from 549 Antoine street to 260 Ripelle street.

Mr. Fred Slaughter expects to leave for Chicago soon.

Mr. Charles Henderson of Cleveland, O., was entertained by Detroit friends the past week.

At the last regular meeting of the Myrtle Literary Circle the following officers were elected: Wm. E. Johnson, pres.; Wm. Abernathy, vice-pres.; Frank Shewcraft, sec'y, and Wm. Langston, treas.

Mr. Warren Richardson is employed by the Angelus Printing Company.

The Young People's Earnest Endeavor Society held their last weekly social at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Johnson. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all who attended.

Last week the Willing Workers' Society was delightfully entertained by Mrs. Thos. Cole. They held their last regular meeting for the season this week at the residence of Mrs. T. D. Warsaw, Jr.

Mrs. Mary Gordon Blanton of Sandusky, was called to the city last week by the illness of Mr. Wm. Finney.

Mr. Benj. B. Pelham attended the convention at Lansing this week.

The young child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crosby died from the effects of diphtheria Tuesday.

Mr. Simmons of Dresden, was visiting friends in the city this week.

Mrs. Webster of St. Clair, is visiting in the city.

Mr. James E. Jackson of Chatham, Ont., is visiting friends in the city.

The Mission Sunday school on Willis avenue, is receiving the attention of white Methodists in the city, and begins to show evidence of becoming beneficial to the youth of that section.

Mrs. A. Williams, the mother of the Rev. John A. Williams, has arrived at Omaha, where she will reside in the future.

Miss Susan Christian, who has been in Europe during the past four years, returned home last week for a few months' visit, when she will again cross the ocean.

George Lawson of Cleveland, is the guest of Mrs. John Hunter of Beaubien street.

Al Smith left for Chicago last Sunday evening to work during the summer.

Chas. Henderson of Cleveland, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Geo. Cheek.

George Park is running on the road between Chicago and Detroit.

Alfred Parker left with a party for Portland, Oregon, to be gone six months.

William Warren of Grand Rapids, formerly an old Detroit boy, is home on a visit to his relatives. William is the picture of health.

Eugene Thomas made a flying visit to his family last Sunday.

Wilmot Johnson spent last Sunday visiting friends in Toledo.

M. M. Jackson of Fort Wayne, was in the city the first of the week visiting friends.

Chas. Cottrell of Toledo, now of Columbus, made a flying visit to the city last Monday. Mr. Cottrell is employed as clerk in the Secretary of State's office. He is one of the rising politicians of the State of Ohio.

Miss Pearl Newson of Fort Wayne, has returned home after a three months' visit to Mrs. Taylor Windsor.

William Finney is convalescent.

Mrs. Thomas, who came to attend her brother, Mr. Phlander Fox, during the illness of her son, is doing a thriving business.—Roanoke (Va.) Weekly Press.

Tributes to Dr. Watson.

By the death of Dr. Samuel C. Watson Detroit loses one of its distinguished citizens, and the whole race a man of whom it was justly proud.—Boston Courant.

Sickness and death are at work in Detroit, Michigan. One of the most prominent men in that state, Dr. Samuel C. Watson, died there on the 13th inst. Dr. Watson had a national reputation for honesty and race work. He leaves an interesting family. The race is poorer by his death.—American Citizen.

The last regular meeting of the Willing Workers society met at the residence of Mrs. T. D. Warsaw, Jr., on Thursday last. They transacted considerable business and were charmingly entertained.

J. Madison Bell, the accomplished poet and reader, of Toledo, will give a reading under the management of Mr. Wilmot Johnson at the Y. M. C. hall, on Wednesday, April 18. He is worthy a hearing.

Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell mourn the loss by death of their three-months' old baby.

The enterprising proprietors of the Fair, Freund Bros., have made a bid for the market building. If the market building is not to go and we must have it, the Plaindealer would be pleased to see the Freund Bros. get it. Without question they would greatly improve the surroundings and make that much detested place a thriving business house.

The Band Review.

On Thursday evening, March 31, the Detroit City band, under the management of Mr. John W. Johnson, gave their third concert, and again scored a gratifying success. At their first concert the management, following a custom which is unfortunately too common to that element of society whose support can only be won by the promise of dancing when the regular program has been finished. A large audience of this class was present, with a sprinkling of those who came to encourage what they considered a worthy enterprise and to enjoy the promise of a good musical program. Both classes were pleased. The concert was excellent and the dancing which followed repaid those who had endured the first part that they might partake of the latter part of the evening's enjoyment. But the manager, Mr. Johnson, is an artist, and while like all others who cater for the pleasure of the public, he is pleased with the announcement, "every seat taken," he prefers that they should be taken for the purpose of enjoying his music rather than enduring it. At the second concert therefore, invitations were issued to the members of the various social clubs with the hope that while many would be as free to come for the promise of the dancing, which was also arranged for, among the number would be many who would appreciate the quality and kind of music which would be rendered. The result of this second effort was so satisfactory that at the third concert it was decided to dispense with dancing and rely for patronage on such as would appreciate a well rendered program by an organization of young people who, by careful training, persistent study and constant practice, are striving for excellence in their profession. That the entertainment was so largely attended is creditable alike to the citizens of Detroit and the young men of the band. And yet in point of numbers the audience fell far short of what it should have been. Every enterprise of that sort is an emblem of promise, not alone to the few interested in it, but to the whole people. Its success is the success of all, and to promote it by liberal patronage should be the duty of all who have the welfare of the race at heart. Lack of space prevents the Plaindealer from giving the program at length. The most interesting feature was the presentation of a beautiful silver and gold cornet to the leader, Mr. Johnson, who, during the eighteen months he has been connected with the band, has given his services as leader gratuitously. The presentation was made by Mr. Charles Stone, and responded to in a few well chosen words by Mr. Johnson, who for his next number used the beautiful instrument in a solo for cornet, which completely enraptured the audience and an encore was insisted upon. Mr. Fred Stone, whose skill as a pianist is pretty well known by lovers of the "graceful art," on this occasion gave a number which proved him no less an adept with classical music, and he also was compelled to respond to an encore.

A Windsorite Abroad.

Mr. Richard B. Harrison, the renowned reader, who has delighted our people with his inimitable recitations, has concluded his stay here to the regret of his many friends. His ability as a reader, coupled with a pleasing address and urbane manners, has made him a favorite in our city. It is to be hoped that we will have him with us again. He goes from here to Baton Rouge, La., Natchez, Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn. To the literary people of these cities, we heartily commend him. His last recitals here were well attended, and were of the usual high order. Before leaving he was entertained on Tuesday evening by the Emerson Coterie, and on Wednesday night by the Pleasure Seeker's social club.—New Orleans Ferret.

The Saginaws.

Saginaw, East Side, April 4.—We were very much surprised at the conduct on Sunday evening of some of the elite of our city that caused the disturbance, and we earnestly trust the time will come when our good sense will enable us to entirely put down this evil prejudice that causes so much strife. As we grow in years we should also grow in wisdom, and learn to respect a man or woman on their merits and not on his color or the clothes he may wear. To realize this is alone that which makes us ladies and gentlemen.

Elder Hill went to Jackson on Saturday to attend the dedication of their new church. He will remain in Lansing to the convention, he being one of the delegates.

Miss Lillie Vincent of Flint, is in the city.

The young people have organized a musical club under the direction of Mr. Elmer Fog. The members are as follows: Messrs. E. Fog, J. Harris, J. E. Riggs, guitars; Misses Kittie Barney, Birdie Vetter, Mrs. B. Harris, mandolins; Fred Washington, banjo; Hattie Butler, piano, and Manuel VanDyke and T. Watters, violins.

Mr. Fog has been ill for some time but is recovering.

Mr. VanDyke is convalescent.

Mr. Albert Foote is very ill.

Mr. Arthur Hammond has moved his family to their new home on Fifth street. Miss Mamie is on the sick list.

Miss Hattie Barney is ill.

Several of our young people attended the leap year party at Flint on last Wednesday evening and report a pleasant evening.

The members of the A. M. E. church have organized a Building Fund association to raise money to build the parsonage. Everything seems prosperous. Henrietta.

Adrian.

Adrian, April 5.—Rev. R. Gillard assisted by Elder E. L. Scruggs of Ann Arbor, has been holding a series of protracted meetings at the Second Baptist church for the past two weeks with most encouraging success. There are five conversions to date and several anxious ones. Three were taken in the church last Sunday.

The social of the local lodge of Good Samaritans has been postponed until after the close of the revivals.

Miss Ella M. Craig lies very ill at the home of her mother. Mrs. Rachel Thomas is still confined to her bed. Mr. Henry Pate is also on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rogers and children, accompanied by Miss Eliza Jacobs and Allie De Hazen, went to Ypsilanti last week. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert De Hazen, and returned this week.

Mr. John Jackson was nominated for constable in the First ward by the Republicans. While speaking about the campaign I might add that, we have some good men in this county who are worthy better recognition than the nomination of constable. Can we not aim for and get something higher? Pound-master or constable are small places indeed when we have men competent for mail carriers, mail clerks, etc. I know the difficulties to be surmounted, but keep hammering until you "hammer something out."

Messrs. George Lewis, Chas. Dean and Wm. Clanton were delegates to the Republican city convention last week.

The Lenawee County Protective League held a convention last week to nominate delegates to the state convention which met at Lansing this week. They nominated ten delegates, two of whom attended. It is hoped that the convention was a success.

Miss Dora Grayson, "the Tecumseh nightingale," will sing in Jackson Easter.

Mr. Wm. Hackley has taken a half interest in the Craig barber shop, and that place of business will be known hereafter as Craig & Hackley. Both gentlemen are expert tonsorialists.

Your correspondent, after a few weeks as cook at the Hotel Emery, has had to give up the position on account of nose bleed and lung trouble, and is confined pretty much indoors.

There are some yet in arrears for this paper, and as your honorable servant is not a Vanderbilt, please settle as soon as possible. Pap.

Kalamazoo.

Kalamazoo, April 4.—Master Eddie Cousins entertained eighteen of his young friends last week, the occasion being his eleventh birthday. Refreshments were served and games and music furnished a pleasant time for all.

Mrs. Coats of Illinois, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Simons.

Miss Ridgle of Ypsilanti, was in the city last week.

Miss Lottie Jarvis spent Saturday and Sunday in Jackson the guest of Mrs. Carter.

Rev. Mr. Pope was the guest of Rev. Roberts of the A. M. E. church of this city last week.

Mr. John Clayton paid a visit to this city Thursday last.

The Redpath-Star Co. is expected to make a "hit" in our city.

Miss Besse Thurman is suffering with a very sore throat.

Mrs. MacDonald is recovering from a long and painful illness.

Mr. Bert Manning of Chicago, is paying our city a visit.

Mr. Fred Evans was admitted to the bar in Lafayette district last week.

Mrs. Gilbert Philip is rapidly improving from a long illness.

Mrs. Wright left for her home in Grand Rapids Tuesday.

Mrs. Ella Fogg passed through the city Monday en route to Chicago.

Mr. Wilbur Burton paid a flying visit to Chicago March 29.

Mr. Joseph Halthcock left for Lansing Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Proctor, who has been the guest of Mrs. Gilbert Philip, returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah Clay and Mr. Manuel of Chester, were united in marriage Wednesday evening.

Mr. John Gaines of Battle Creek, spent Sunday evening in the city.

There is to be a grand concert given at Bauman's hall April 21.

Mr. William Halthcock is visiting in the city.

Mr. George Burnett intends leaving for Chicago to make a tour of the city his home. D. E.

THE FAIR.

SPRING MILLINERY.



HATS AND TOQUES.

All the Leading Shapes, ready trimmed, or trimmed to order.

The choicest Millinery at prices hardly half other first class houses will ask you.

No Charge for Trimming.

Misses' and Children's Hats a Specialty. Give us your trade. We will treat you right.

FREUND BROS.,
DETROIT, MICH.



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?

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YOUR SHOERS,
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Dress Goods and Silks.

At 39c yd we will sell 2,000 yards of All-Wool Diagonal Suitings.

At 69c yd. we are showing a 44-inch Storm Serge.

At 75c yd. we have a line of \$1 Bedford Cords. They are in all the new shades. This is the most decided bargain in colored Dress Goods ever shown by us.

At 50c yd. a handsome line of dark and light French Wool Challies.

SILKS.

At 25c, 37c and 43c a yd. we are giving great values in Black Surah Silk.

At 75c a yd. Black and Colored Faille Francaise that are worth \$1.

At 69c a yd. a good quality of 34-inch Figured China Silks.

At 89c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yd. the best brands of Black Silk Velvets.

At 75c and \$1 Fine quality of Colored Velvet 19 inches wide, shades to match Spring Dress Goods.

We mention these few numbers to give you an idea of the values we are offering in these Departm'ts.

WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT.

AGAIN THE SINGLE TAX.

A Correspondent Who Believes in Free Trade as Well.

Single Taxers' champion not only the cause of the oppressed Negro, but they are fighting injustice wherever it shows its head. We believe commerce to be the most effective agent of civilization. Hence we believe it should be entirely unfettered and absolutely free at home and abroad.

Of course Free Trade involves a question of revenue, but this is adequately provided for in the Single Tax, which would also put an end to land speculation, a gift of nature, the use of which is an absolute necessity to all mankind in order to maintain life, while the taxes that the poor would have to pay under that system, would on the whole be less than they now pay in both direct and indirect assessments.

Quoting Mr. Edward Atkinson, one of the most eminent statisticians in the United States, the tariff and excise taxes alone amount to nearly one dollar per annum for every man, woman, and child in this country. It will be seen that the larger a man's family, the larger his tax, and one of the worst features of this tax is that it makes every retail dealer in the country a collector of taxes, and they can exact such fees as they please by adding to the price of goods that are protected.

I think Mr. Plutarch will agree that such a system of taxation is wrong. Last Decoration Day Mr. Edward Good Brown, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, delivered an address before the G. A. R. post here in which he roundly denounced the Southern sentiment of colored men. He being a Democrat, I along with the other members of Mackinac was astonished at the radical tone of his address in behalf of freedom, and I inquired of him how he came to be enlisted among the Democrats. His reply was that he was in favor of still further freedom, that the Republican party espoused the cause of free trade, not only the masses of the people, but also the masses of their earnings. That the Democratic party espoused the cause of free trade, not only with ourselves, but with the world which is an inalienable right of which men should not be denied. That to organize a third party would be futile as you would have to recruit it "from the old parties" to make it effective.

Of course I did not quite understand all of this, but to second his answer he had mailed to me the New York Standard and a full set of the works of Henry George, from the study of which I not only have seen the causes of barbarism and poverty but I clearly see the remedy. So clearly is the single tax seen to be the remedy for the ills of society by "single taxers" that they are uncompromising in their position in behalf of this reform, and it will pain single tax readers of the Plaindealer to read from the fluent pen of so intelligent a writer as Plutarch that he declines to further discuss the question.

For one am not a bigot in my beliefs, although I was taught that two and two makes four if an intelligent man told me that he had discovered that it made five, I should give him audience to prove his assertion. We do not as "single taxers" hold that Afro-American languages must cease their good work in which they are engaged, on the contrary they should keep right on fighting the enemy with the best means at hand. If a band of people start for a promised land where they can get plenty to eat and wear, is not to say that they shall cease eating nor that they shall go naked until they reach there, for they would then perish by the way side and "never reach the promised land."

No, the single tax reform, and other reforms, may go right along hand in hand, but surface evils which are the result of underlying wrongs should not take the attention of reformers from the root evil, the extinction of which should be most sought for. Neither do we think that Mr. Plutarch's assertion requiring two years study to understand the single tax well founded; in fact, men of ordinary intelligence ought to understand its principles by careful study in less than two months. I would also say that it is not necessary for a man to become a Democrat to be a single taxer. I know many single tax Republicans.

F. H. Warren, Mackinac Island, Mich.

Piqua, Ohio. Piqua, O., April 3.—Quarterly meeting at Cyrene A. M. E. church. Rev. W. H. Cokerman, P. E., officiating. Mrs. E. Ferguson has returned home after several weeks' visit to her mother in Versailles, O.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Truss that died Thursday was buried Saturday at Forest Hill cemetery. Mrs. Josephine Hall of Troy, is in the city.

Thomas Clark and Robert Mallory of Dayton, L. H. Wilson of Cincinnati, E. Morrison and E. Harrison of Lima, were here to assist in organizing the K. of P. Lodge in this city. The ladies of Cyrene chapel gave a leap year social for the benefit of the church parlorage.

Rev. R. Meredith of Xenia, O., the pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist church, did not arrive the first Sabbath in April as stated last week. D. A. M.

Battle Creek, Mich. Battle Creek, Mich., April 4.—To-day being election the city is very quiet. The Republicans have elected their mayor with a handsome majority. It is thought that the entire Republican ticket is elected. James Buckner was elected constable in the third ward, he being the only Afro-American running this spring in the city. Quarterly meeting Sunday, April 10. Rev. J. M. Henderson will be present, also Rev. Gregory of Day will assist Rev. Hill in his meeting. A party of young people went to Vicksburg, Mich., last week for a surprise on Mrs. Belle Johnson. A pleasant evening was spent by all. Henry Clay is visiting in Jackson. Henry Clay spent Sunday in B. G.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Interesting News Items of the Columbian Exposition.

The World's fair appropriations for foreign countries, as far as reported, aggregate more than \$4,500,000. Several additions have recently been made to the appropriations made by the States and Territories, which now aggregate \$3,180,000. Maryland and New York, respectively, have voted \$60,000 and \$300,000; New Jersey has appropriated \$100,000; S. O. \$20,000 by \$50,000; Iowa its \$50,000 by \$125,000, and Massachusetts has doubled the \$75,000, which it had already appropriated.

It is proposed to run from New York to Chicago, at the time of the dedication of the Exposition buildings, ten special trains, ten minutes apart, each train to have elaborate decorations and music. It is believed that fully 5,000 people will want to make the trip. It is the intention to have in New York, both preceding and succeeding this triumphal procession, imposing ceremonies of a commemorative character. These include a civic and industrial pageant representing modern progress, a street pageant representing the landing of Columbus and his historic scenes from his life, unveiling of a Columbus statue in Central park, a grand banquet and choral festival. Prominent citizens of New York, including members of Spanish and Italian societies, are perfecting the plans.

A herd of five elk will be taken from Idaho to the Exposition. In the Montana exhibit will be shown about 100 specimens of wild animals and birds, native to that State, and set up by a skilled taxidermist.

The corporation of rifle manufacturers at Liege, Belgium, has addressed a petition to the government asking for a subsidy to enable it to make a worthy exhibit of its branch of industry at the Chicago Exposition. At Liege about 40,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of arms, but during recent years it is said that the productions of Liege have diminished in prestige. The manufacturers are now trying to re-establish their arms in favor, and to this end want to make a fine exhibit at Chicago.

Idaho will show some splendid specimens of mica in the Mines building. It has ledges of mica eight feet thick and apparently inexhaustible. Sheets of it as large as 10 by 12 inches, without a flaw, and as thin as tissue paper, are not uncommon. It is proposed to have some of the windows in the Idaho building glazed with mica. Minnesota will supplement its World's fair appropriation of \$50,000 by \$100,000 raised by subscription. Nearly three-fourths of that amount has already been secured. Hennepin county, in which Minneapolis is situated, has contributed \$25,000. Minnesota will expend \$25,000 for a building.

It has been finally settled that the shoe and leather industry will have a separate building at the fair. Representatives of that industry have accepted the site offered them, and will erect, at an expense of \$100,000, a building measuring 150 by 6000 feet, in which they will show an almost endless array of leather products, and every process in their manufacture from the raw hide to the most finished article.

The Exposition company will pay \$20 per lamp for the 5,000 to 6,000 arc lamps required for electric lighting. About 100,000 incandescent lights will also be used, but have not yet been contracted for. Mrs. Palmer, president of the board of lady managers, is in receipt of communications through the State department showing that the women of Russia are greatly interested in the woman's exhibit at the World's fair. Secretary Blaine, at Mrs. Palmer's request has asked the appointment of an imperial commission of Russian women to collect an exhibit of woman's work in the empire. Minister Smith, who presented the request, informs Secretary Blaine that the request was received most graciously and the commission was appointed with Mme. Vishnegradski, wife of the minister of finance, as president. Mme. Vishnegradski is greatly interested in the peasant lace industry of Russia, and has already had considerable correspondence with the board of lady managers on the subject of an exhibit. The Italian government has selected its war ship America, to convey to the United States the Italian exhibits to the Exposition free of charge. The Rome chamber of commerce has invited other chambers to form committees to promote the securing of Italian exhibits.

ANTIQUEITIES AND CURIOS. When sewing was rendered easier by the invention of the thimble, or thumb, as it was originally called, that useful article was worn upon the thumb, not on the finger. Among the instrumental resources of the John Hopkins university is a thermometer valued at \$10,000. The graduations on the scale are so fine that a magnifying glass is required to read them. At Hyderabad, a photographic studio has been opened in which the operators are all women. The Koran forbids the making of portraits, but the muffs have declared that photography can not be included in the prohibition, since the prophet knew nothing about it. A rare gold coin has been found at Bergeac, in France. It is a stated, or tetradrachma, of Phillip II. of Macedonia. This coin must, it is said, have been struck by the Gauls two or three centuries before the Christian era. According to M. Lenormant, there is only one other coin of this description in existence. While repairing the ancient mines of Casa Grande, near the town of Casa Grande, Arizona, there was unearthed seven stone axes, one serpent urn, carved stone mountain sheep, three pieces of cloth, four large unknown devices of stone, a lot of shells, three ollas (painted), a lot of shell loops, carved shell devices, decorated and painted shells.

EQUAL RIGHTS' LEAGUE.

The Proceedings of the Lansing Convention of Afro-Americans.

Correspondence the Plaindealer: Lansing, Mich., April 6, 1892.—About eighty delegates, including twenty-five from Lansing, assembled here to-day in obedience to the recent call issued for a State convention of the Afro-Americans of Michigan. Jackson, Calhoun, Saginaw and Ingham counties contributed a majority of the delegates present.

The gathering was called to order shortly after eleven o'clock by Wallace Goodridge of East Saginaw, who spoke briefly of the objects of the convention and the need of consulting together. He called Mr. C. W. Ellis, sr., to act as temporary chairman. The convention, however, wished to name its own preliminary officer, and elected Mr. Walter L. Burton, of Lenawee, as a representative young man. J. H. Gray, of Saginaw, was chosen temporary secretary.

At this point Mr. Horace G. Jackson, of Ingham county, delivered the address of welcome. His remarks were aptly put and kindly received by the convention. The following credential committee was appointed: C. W. Ellis, jr., chairman, J. Simpson, Ingham, John Wilson, Kent, Rev. I. J. Hill, Calhoun, F. J. Johnson, Wash-tonaw, John Wesley, Jackson, H. H. Tillman, Kalamazoo, Rev. H. J. Lewis, Livingston, Walker Carter, Bay, T. D. Brown, Lenawee, Jas. O. Liny, Genesee. The committee upon permanent organization was as follows: T. H. Williams, Kent; John A. Freeman, Washtenaw; J. O. Pierce, Ingham; S. B. Anderson, Livingston; Henry Mitchell, Berrien Springs; T. C. Johnson, Bay; George Henry, Saginaw; H. H. Tillman, Kalamazoo; G. T. Taunman, Jackson; J. O. Liny, Genesee. The convention then adjourned for dinner and reconvened at 1:30.

The committee upon permanent organization recommended the following permanent officers: Chairman, Frank Thurman; first vice president, H. H. Tillman; second vice president, J. L. McGruder; third vice president, Chas. Straws; fourth vice president, T. H. Williams; fifth vice president, John A. Freeman; sixth vice president, Rev. T. C. Johnson; secretary, J. H. Gray; treasurer, H. G. Jackson. The committee recommended that if a state organization was effected, Theo. P. Wood, of Lenawee should be chairman of the executive committee. A vote of thanks was tendered the temporary officers and with a few well-chosen remarks the newly elected chairman asked the farther pleasure of the meeting.

The committee of resolutions then presented its report. The convention which had proceeded quietly up to this point then became very much animated and the pent-up eloquence of the attending delegates was given a chance to distinguish itself. The resolutions adopted were as follows: Resolved, That we beseech the Congress of the United States to enforce the law so that a citizen of the United States can have National protection in free speech, free assemblage, free competition in industrial pursuits in all parts of its domain, regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Resolved, That Congress pass a national election bill or some other bill by which a citizen, both North and South, can have his political privileges. As it now is there is a section of the United States where more than half of the population are denied this constitutional right, resulting in taxation without representation, denial of equal protection of the law and caste legislation. Because if this two classes lose their right of citizenship, viz: The Afro-American and all citizens who believe in equal rights for the colored citizen. A white Democrat is free all over the country, a white Republican in about two-thirds of it, while a colored man is less than half free in a part of it, and but a little more than half free in the rest of it. Resolved, That we return our appreciation for the manner in which the last Republican state administration has recognized the Afro-American, and recommend that the list be increased by the coming republican administration. Resolved, That we endorse the administration of President Harrison. Resolved, That we recommend to the republican state convention that convenes at Detroit on the 14th inst., that it name as a delegate-at-large to the national convention the person whom this convention shall select for that honor.

The real interest and contest was developed upon the question of state organization. Numerous names were suggested, and no little feeling exhibited. It looked once as if that was the case upon which the convention would split, but a motion to appoint a committee of five to give the younger a name prevailed. The Michigan Equal Rights Association was finally accepted with officers as follows: President, W. S. Miller, Ingham; Secretary, T. P. Wood, Lenawee; treasurer, C. W. Ellis, sr.; and an executive committee to be appointed of one from each county. John J. Evans was unanimously recommended to the State Republican Convention. A committee of three, consisting of J. J. Evans, W. Q. Atwood and Horace G. Jackson, were appointed to draft constitution. The convention then sang "John Brown" and adjourned. In the evening the delegates were entertained at Mead's Hall by the Lansing people, who spared no effort to make the convention a success.

A sale under the warrant act took place in Fayette, Mo., March 26, when three Negroes were sold on the block to the highest bidder. One brought \$25, another \$5 and the third, \$1. The Canadian Pacific railway will exhibit at the fair a model passenger train, and also models of the fine ocean steamers in that company's service. From the Royal Nurseries for Ireland John Thorpe of the Bureau of Floriculture has received information that two cases containing 1,550 plants have been shipped to the World's fair. The announcement came through Alexander Dixon & Co., who maintain the nurseries. Mr. Thorpe believes that his floral display will eclipse anything of the sort which the world has ever seen.



A Nashville correspondent says: The Episcopal church in this section of the country, judging from appearances, seems to be taking a firm foothold. This opinion would certainly be shared in by any one who happened to be at the recent ordination to the deaconate in Hamington chapel, held by Rt. Rev. Charles Todd Quintard, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Tennessee. The candidates were George Walter Honesty, M. D., and Henry Hartle, D. D. The latter was formerly a minister of the A. M. E. church, and belonged to Nova Scotia conference. The candidates were vested in cassock and cotta and Dr. Hartley also wore his Bachelor's hood. They were presented to the officiant by the Rev. C. B. Perry, D. D., Archdeacon of Tennessee. The sermon, one of great erudition, depth and spirituality, was delivered by the Bishop, who was robed in full pontificals and also wore his scarlet LL. D. hood. The litany was richly intoned by Rev. Angeli A. Benton, D. D., Professor of Dogmatic Theology of the University of the South. The eucharistic office was entirely choral, "The moss tones in F" being beautifully rendered by the seminarians who composed a special choir for the occasion. Rev. M. O. Smith, B. D., Professor of Hebrew at Hoffman Hall, officiated as deacon of honor. The entire faculty of Fisk University were present, the president, Rev. Dr. Cravath, sitting in the choir stalls. The Bishop proceeded to invest them with the "stole," emblem of their office. The vessels were then abluted at the altar, the eucharistic lights extinguished, and the deeply impressive ceremony terminated at 11 a. m.

The cash girls, clerks and cashiers of Schlessinger & Merer, Chicago, gave a concert at Quinn chapel, A. M. E. church, Monday evening, April 4th, for the benefit of said church.

Rev. J. T. White, editor of The Era, Helena, Ark., and one of the most prominent Baptist ministers of that state, is dead.

Hunter street C. M. E. church, Atlanta, Ga., was destroyed by fire last month. When you ask God for your own bread in the true spirit, it means that you also want him to give bread to everybody else.

Those who attack the Bible never touch the kernel of religion, which is that man is a sinner, and that the Bible provides and reveals means for his redemption, regeneration and salvation; and there is nothing from beginning to end in that book which weakens that statement.—Editor of a metropolitan daily.

Any attempt at an estimate of the number of adherents to various forms of belief in Africa cannot approximate the real facts, yet a list given in the Missionary Echo is of interest. It estimates that there are in Africa about 3,500,000 Christians, nearly one-half of whom are Copts and Abyssinians, one-quarter Roman Catholics, and one-quarter Protestants. There about 250,000 Hindus, principally on the east coast. The Mohammedans number about 50,000,000, and the Pagans about 180,000,000. Few Africans worship the one Supreme Being whom many of them believe to exist, thinking that He does not intermeddle with the affairs of men. They worship rather spirits or demons, believing they are surrounded by vast numbers of such agencies, whose influence is for evil. Witchcraft is the outcome of this belief. There is very little of idolatry in Africa such as is to be found in India, although hideous idols are common among the West African Negroes. Fetish worship is almost universal. "A fetish is a charm; and almost any object—a tree, a stick, a stone, a shell, a plant, a limb of an animal, a vessel filled with some strange compound—in fact, anything whatever—may have power imparted to it by certain medicine men, or power to preserve the owner or bearer from danger, or power to injure his enemies."

EDUCATIONAL.

The Missouri legislature last year voted \$25,000 for the establishment and support of a mechanical and agricultural department in connection with Lincoln Institute, which had its origin in a sum of \$379 contributed by the 62d and 65th regiments of colored infantry when discharged from service January 1866. The condition of the gift was that a school be established in Missouri, open to the colored people. The trustees of the fund secured a site at Jefferson City, the capital of the great city, just outside the city limits, containing five acres, on a hill commanding a view of a large part of the city, and on these grounds was built a substantial three-story brick structure, 30x70 feet, conveniently arranged. The legislature in 1879 appropriated \$15,000 for the support of the institution which is now a state school. With its elementary, preparatory, normal and collegiate departments, the legislature has also given money to erect a dormitory for young ladies, to purchase scientific apparatus, to make additions to library and to repair the main building. Prof. J. E. Page, Principal. The Emerson Memorial House and Industrial School for the training of colored girls is now in operation in Ocala, Fla., in the old Baptist church building, situated in the lot of Mrs. Gray's, opposite the Zion Chapel M. E. church. This school is under the auspices of the Woman Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and opened its first session here the fifteenth of last December. Since then thirty-eight day and one boarding pupils have been enrolled, and a large number turned away for the want of room to accommodate them. The school is fast growing in favor with the public, as is indicated by the liberal patronage of the citizens. The Ocala & Silver Spring Land Company recently donated a beautiful block opposite the Semi-Topical building, and near the S. S. O. & G. railroad, on which there will be built

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NEGRO AGENTS WANTED To Sell Our Royal Book, "The Black Phalanx." It's a history of the Negro Soldiers and full account of their services in fighting for the Union. From the Boston Herald. "SPLendid PICTURES of Negro Troops. All say it is the grandest ever written. Five of money to be made with every body wants it. You Can Make Money. One man has already made 600 dollars in books. Don't fail to send at once for our new book. Liberal terms to Agents. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Cincinnati or St. Louis."

INTERESTING ITEMS. More than \$50,000,000 were expended on the Escurial palace in Madrid. The entire Indian population of the country is about 250,000, and they have 90,000,000 acres of the public domain exclusive of Alaska. Stoves are not a recent invention. A fixed stove was used by the Indians in the times of the empire for heating their baths, and in Germany and Scandinavia for baths and hot-houses. Utah derives its name from the tribe of Indians originally inhabiting it. It was originally a part of California and was conveyed to the United States by Mexico by the treaty of 1845. In the 16th verse of the 27th chapter of Genesis we are told that upon occasion, Isaac's wife fixed up clothes of her son Jacob, and in doing so, "she put upon his hands the skins of the kids of the goats." Other words, kid gloves. Rev. O. H. Morrow, a prominent Baptist minister of Simpson, Ky., reared a family of six children. He received all of them into the church, baptized them all and said the same age ceremony for each of them, and buried them all. He survived the daughter several years. The king of Siam has recently subscribed a righteous test for those his subjects who claim to be enlightened with the mantle of prophecy. An enactment has now been made providing that no prophet shall be held in public confidence unless he has the gift of sitting unharmed in the midst of a sea-coal fire for the space of at least half an hour. A Choral building, 160 by 260 feet and costing \$100,000, will be erected near Horticultural hall. It will be devoted to musical attractions, and large choruses.

George J. Longfellow, a brother of the famous poet, is a farmer and lives near Baxter, N. Dak. Lelaad Stanford is the "Cressus of congress," no other senator or representative having a fortune equal to his. Ex-Senator Edmunds is said to accept no smaller retainer than \$2,000 "in cases of importance" and to refuse all other kinds of cases. His office-holding left him poor, however. Baron Hirsch reports that the Argentine government has already given him 5,000,000 acres of the 7,000,000 asked for and that Jewish colonies are now prosperous. There are three upon 130,000 acres. Thomas Nast, the great cartoonist, grows younger as the years pile up their burden on his shoulders. In his New Jersey home at Morristown he is sometimes seen cattering about on horseback like a boy. Alexander Salvini has four brothers and two sisters, but he is the only one now on the stage. His older brother entered upon a historic career, but after five years was persuaded by his father to abandon it. "I wonder how you can reconcile yourself to making so many jokes in your pulpit," said a grave old parson to Mr. Spurgeon once upon a time. "Well, you wouldn't if you knew how many I kept to myself," replied Mr. Spurgeon. Douglass Tilden, the American deaf mute sculptor, is winning valuable laurels in Paris. His "Base Ball Player" in plaster, which was sent to the salon of 1889, was most favorably criticised. It was subsequently purchased by a wealthy Californian. The emperor of Austria's silver wedding gift to the czar is spoken of as the most magnificent present ever received by a European sovereign. It consists of a dinner service of solid silver, richly wrought, designed for twenty-four persons and numbering 280 pieces. Modjeska is one of the most scholarly women of the stage. Besides being a tireless student of Shakespeare, she is a constant reader of his great contemporaries, and she has made a large collection of Elizabethan works. Besides all this she speaks half a dozen languages. It is said that the late Justice Joseph P. Bradley had the finest private library in Washington. He began buying books sixty years ago when at school and had kept it up ever since. Even the ball room and the dining room of his mansion on I street are packed with the bibliophilic wealth of which the house is literally full to overflowing.

PROCESSION OF THE FLOATS.

Interesting Feature to be Seen at the World's Fair. The floats and lagoons will be utilized for a night parade...

months and a half before, Columbus had sailed away, estimated by most as a hare-brained adventurer...

THE PROG IVE MAN.

His Home in Liberia—An Experience in Republican Government. No country should be so much interested in the welfare of the Republic of Liberia as our own nation...

and some of the luxuries of life. Most of them, however, are still leading the lives of pioneers, still waging warfare with savage nature in a land that is rich and fruitful but rather hard to subdue to civilized uses...

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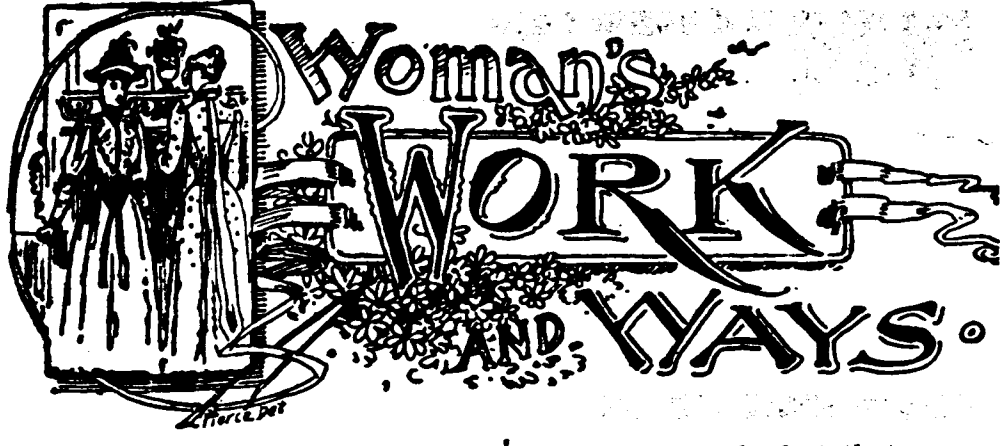
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"YOU WE MEAN" - SMOKE - "VIM," THE BEST & CHEAPEST ON EARTH. ED. BURK'S, MONROE AVE WE MAKE 'EM

Chas. Latchson, Jr., Watchmaker and Jeweler. Repairing a Specialty. 163 Monroe Ave., Detroit. JOHN BREITMEYER & SONS, Florists & Rose Growers.



What to do with her half worn out gown is the question which worries nearly every well-to-do woman. There they hang a reproach to her conscience and a puzzle to her ingenuity. They are too good to throw away and too much out of date to be worn. If she has them have cost her nearly as much as new ones would, and are after all only mad-over dresses. And yet there they are and something ought to be done with them. Now some where, it may be very near to you, is a thrifty soul. She may have her poor basket and charity shelves where she stores away odds and ends for those in want, but when it comes to giving away one of her gowns, well—that's a case for deliberation, and the result is that it is generally hung back in the closet for the day when it will come in so handy—which never comes. To be sure there are many needy people who are so from their own want of thrift to whom no gift is a blessing, but there are many others planning and worrying their lives away for want of the very person to whom these gowns would be a god-send. But there is something peculiar about the reluctance with which a woman parts from an old gown. Not because she is stingy. Women are always giving if they have anything to give. Women will give provisions with both hands to church suppers whole hams, loaves of cake, bread rolls, pies and even a part of their limited supply of pocket money but when it comes to parting with one of her good gowns, she shrinks back appalled at the idea of taking the clothes from her own back things which you are hoarding up. There is no extravagance so wasteful as hoarding up things to their destruction which might have done some good. Nothing remains the same in this changeable world. All atoms are shifting place; the thing unworn is slowly rotting; the dust is sifting down in closed rooms. Bye and bye you will look at the garment which you can not bring yourself to give away, and unaccountable spots and worm holes have made it forever useless.

There is an educating influence in clothes just as there is an educating power in the presence of certain people. When your gown passes over to that other woman to whom by right it now belongs, it will carry an influence from yourself. Your taste will reign in and better that humbler home when the second life of the half-worn gown begins. It will set standards to which many other things will grow, and it will not encourage extravagance if you have chosen the second owner wisely. The cash it saved will be saved indeed, and the woman who takes it and wears it will consider it a garment of magic. Before the spring cleaning begins, clean out the over-crowded wardrobes and send the magical garments into the home of some sister who for want of them is wasting thought and strength which she needs for something else.



One thing I like about the spring fashions—the dress skirts are so much lighter than they need to be. Good dressmakers do not think of lining the handsome wool dresses now. They are faced with silk and worn over silk skirts. Brilliant dresses adorned with their trimming make desirable underskirts, and so do percolate. The length of the dress skirt is still an objectionable feature in walking skirts, but not so much since it has become the custom to lift the skirt in the back by the middle seam, raising it high enough to show the ruffles on the petticoat beneath. Still it would be more sensible to reserve these sweeping skirts for home or carriage wear, wearing in the stead a dress which will not monopolize the use of one hand entirely.

The Empire sash is giving place to a new girdle composed of a double band of ribbon tied around the waist into an erect bow at the side. It is formed of soft brocaded ribbons and rather emphasizes the slenderness of the waist which it encircles.

If you have examined the coats this season you have noticed the large mother of pearl buttons which decorate them. And did you notice also the ingenious way in which they are sewed on? Under each big button is a tiny one, and the thread passes through the garment, fastens itself firmly in the unseen button which strengthens everything, prevents pulling through, and prevents the garment from wrinkling or the button from slipping out of place as was frequently the case with the piece of tape or ribbon generally used.

I hate to say it, but by the testimony of the bot-makers the average woman's foot is growing larger. The woman who wears No. 3 now is the exception and has a small foot. No, 5 has the call, and to the credit of the woman of to-day be it said that she does not attempt to crowd her feet in a smaller sized boot, but bravely wears the shoe which is comfortable, even if it does seem larger. This increase in the size of the foot

is explained by the fact that women walk more than they used to and their vanity has shifted from the feet and is distributed over the whole body, which is more healthful and comfortable in consequence. The explanation is plausible, but my grandmother wore a No. 1 and walked more in a month than I do in a year, so that hardly explains why her grand-daughter wears a shoe several sizes larger.

If you are an aesthetic woman you have invested a pretty large sum in "Donchessa" stockings which are so very well now. It is a dainty, delicate affair of fine white silk with high instep and lace insertion. The stocking between the stripes of insertion is embroidered with white silk. Then there are the stockings with colored-silk tops and high insteps of sandal lace, which are new, and the Grecian stocking of black silk with colored top and fancy clocking at the side, which are also lovely. And yet there are women who are strong-minded enough to buy and wear the 25 cent white or Balbriggan hose and profess to be entirely satisfied with them. They wouldn't be, however, if they could catch a view of the awful picture these mud-bespattered stockings make from behind on a rainy day.

Black hose, which used to be so unsatisfactory no matter what their cost, are more reliable this year, and even for 50 cents one can get a stocking which will prove very desirable.

Women are not leaving any material for dress to man's exclusive use. Calf skin, which was once used solely for men's boots, is now the favorite leather for women's walking shoes, and has an added grace when molded to shape her slender, graceful foot.

The popular shoe, however, for everything but the street, is the red shoe. It is worn with all kinds of costumes indoors, but in the street the shoe should match the street gown.

You are laying aside your fur muff now, but if you like you can carry a relative of it. It is a dainty little creature of flowers and is the thing for sweet spring weather. These muffs are lined with delicately-tinted silk, are made entirely of fine artificial flowers, and are suspended from the neck by indigo-watered ribbon embroidered with the flowers of which the muff is made.

There is danger of spoiling the finger nails with the file which is a part of every manicure set. If you are not very careful in using it. A bit of emery paper, two inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, is better for the nails than a file. It can slip under them and remove the little roughness that a file would only aggravate, and it is very gentle in its treatment of the tiny color spots left on the fingers by thimble, racket or pen. Slip the emery paper in your pocketbook with a hairpin and an extra postage stamp, and you are armed against many accidents. No other manicure tool but emery paper is really essential, for a finer polish can be produced by quick light rubbing on the palm of one hand than by all the chamouis and velvet polishes ever made.

Men regard women a good deal as a little child does a watch—they take no thought of the delicacy of the mechanism but expect it to tick placidly on even when ill-treated.

I have no idea that my advice will be heeded, but any way I'll give it and when your eyes get terribly bad because you did not heed it, you will remember that "I told you so." Never rub your eyes. Don't wear any veil except the softest, clearest net and only that when compelled. Don't lie down to read, even in your cosy nook among the hundred and one cushions your friends have given you. Sit with your back to the light when reading or working. Don't read, work or write longer than two hours without resting your eyes and closing them for five minutes. Live in a dry house on dry soil, if you can, and if the eyes are already weak bathe them in a basin of soft water in which a pinch of salt and a dessert spoon of brandy have been added.

The girl that is short and stout is not "in it" again this season. As hitherto all the fashions are made for the tall, slender young woman. For her are all the pretty styles of blouse, girdle and jackets which are so gaudy this spring. The stout girl may look upon them with admiring gaze when worn by her slender sister, but if she is wise she will not subject herself to the mortification of seeing the pretty garments spoiled when transferred to her own plump little form. Severe simplicity and quiet colors bring out her best points, and she manages to be very charming without the little conceits which the slender girl affects as much to cover defects as to enhance her good looks.

Mrs. Fanny M. Jackson-Coppin lectured last evening on "Studies in Political Economy," to the St. Mark's Lyceum, New York City.

The Woman's Columbian Auxiliary of Chicago, gave a reception to Judge Tourgee while he was in that city, and presented him with an address and a set of resolutions highly endorsing his activity in the interest of the race.

Great care is needed these days in rearing our girls. You cannot bring up a refined, industrious girl with pleasant manners and untrammelled character where the paternal "reign" is too long. Mothers should be exem-

plary and not allow their daughters to attend all sorts of amusements merely because it is popular to do so. Many young women have been brought to degradation by doing things to sustain their society relations.

How many women who fondly love the golden symbol of their wedding vow know why they wear it on the third finger of the left hand? That particular digit was chosen because it was believed by the Egyptians to be connected by a slender nerve with the heart itself. An these ancient worshippers of Isis held this finger sacred to Apollo and the sun, and therefore gold was the metal chosen for the ring.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Urged to Set Aside One Day for Fasting and Prayers.

You cannot be indifferent to the awful condition of affairs in parts of our country, in consequence of which scores of men and women of our race are annually condemned to sudden and cruel deaths by the rope, the pistol and more horrible still, by burning alive.

These deaths are inflicted by mobs upon men who are accused of crimes for which the law provides adequate punishment and in communities where the punishment of crimes committed by colored men is sure, for the reason that in those same communities the prejudices of Judges against and juries against the Negro race are so deep, that innocent men find it difficult to escape the penalties assessed against the crimes with which they are charged.

These murders by mobs are most frequently committed in yards surrounding court houses, which should be temples of justice; sometimes in sight of school-houses, awful object lessons to the future voters of this Republic, which can exist only so long as its citizens respect and obey their self-imposed laws; and unfortunately they are perpetrated in the shadow of churches, whose ministers are, perhaps covered by the prevalent passions of their communities, or worse, their consciences are seared, their ears are deaf and they fail to hear the voice of their brother's blood when it cries from the ground.

The newspapers of the country, with rare and honorable exceptions, are silent when these murders are committed. Stories of bloody violence, which, if enacted in Ireland or far off Russia, would bring out long columns of indignant protest, or of Pharisaical laudation of American civilization, are printed in columns of general news without note or comment.

The Associated Press, that agent so powerful for the enlightenment of the public and the formation of opinion, gives its assent to murder, by branding the victims with vile epithets, and many sleep in bloody graves, stigmatized as "black fiends," "Negro monsters" and the like, who with fair trials might have gone free. The condition is an appalling one. It discloses the awful fact that there are men in the country who desire to solve the Negro Problem by massacre. It proves that over wide districts of our country, this party of men has many members and is powerful enough to defy the law and work its murderous will upon its helpless victims.

This condition demands action at our hands. For us to sit silently, saying nothing and doing nothing would prove that we have not the feelings of men.

What shall we do?—

Let us meet in our places of worship and there led by our ministers devoutly pray to Almighty God.

First—That if it is our fault that the hearts of our fellow countrymen are so cruelly turned against us, that He will show to us the evil and give us the wisdom to remove it.

Second—That our white fellow citizens may be made to see that the only security for the continuance of republican institutions is found in the observance of law by all, however powerful, and by the extension of its protection to all, however weak. That he will make them see that in permitting these lynchings they are bringing a wind which will grow to a whirlwind in the time of their children.

Finally that they will remember our lately enslaved condition, that they will not forget our centuries of toil without requital upon the fields of their fathers, and that instead of righting us with proscription and murder, they will be patient with our short-comings and encourage us to rise to that level of intelligence and virtue which marks the character of a good citizen.

You will see by the address enclosed with this, that it is proposed that the Colored people of the whole United States shall observe a day of fasting and prayer, with the hope, that Almighty God will so work upon

the hearts of the American Nation that the murderous lynchings to which we are subjected may cease from the land.

If you approve of this proposed action, please give it the aid of your influence and active co-operation.

Please form at once in your community a committee of public spirited ladies and gentlemen, who will unite with you in making the arrangements proper for the observance of the day, in the manner outlined in the address.

Let that committee include, if possible, representatives from each of the churches in your town, together with public spirited men and women of no church affiliations.

We suggest the following text as one suitable for the occasion, viz.— "So I returned and considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun; and behold the tears of such as are oppressed; and they had no comforter; and on the side of their oppressors there was power; but they had no comforter. Eccl. 4:1.

Do not depend upon ordinary notices from the pulpit when you call the meeting. Issue personal invitations or make personal solicitations.

Arrange an attractive program. Secure the services of the ablest speaker you can reach.

Make sure of the success of the meeting.—

If the colored population of your town is large, arrange for two or more meetings; if small, let all join in one assemblage.—

On the evening of the day selected, let there be a meeting of colored citizens, at which discreet speeches shall be made and appropriate resolutions or memorials adopted.

Be sure that copies of the resolutions or memorials are sent to your representative in Congress, your Senator, your representatives in the State legislature, the governor of your state and to the president of the United States.

If there are any communities near you to whom these notices do not come, please ascertain and forward to us the names of good citizens, who will act in those localities.

From a Press Committee charged with the duty of making public by communications to the local press the scope and purpose of the movement.

Before the time of the meeting. After the meeting, let the Press Committee furnish all newspapers in their vicinity with full reports of what has been done.

Be especially careful that the agents of the Associated Press receives an account of the proceedings.

Do not wait for reporters to come to your meetings. Prepare your report. If they do not come give it to the office. If any gentleman in your community is able to prepare a sermon or an address which by its literary excellence will advance our purpose, endeavor to have it all, or at least an abstract of it published.

These sermons or addresses should be prepared in advance and a copy placed in the hands of the editor before the time of meeting.

If this notice comes to other persons in your community please unite with them in the carrying out of the purpose of the movements.

Of course there may be variations of this general plan to suit the circumstances of different communities.

Finally strive to make the movement as wide as our country. This it will be, if each one does his part.

Surely a movement so universal, so heart-felt, so necessary as we have outlined here, will have its effect upon the consciences of the American people.

At any rate it will do us good. It will show that there is a way to reach us all and that we are capable of acting as a unit.

Hudson.

Hudson, N. Y., April 4.—A donation and festival was held in the A. M. E. Zion church Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Rev. H. S. Hicks, and was a decided success.

Miss Fannie Weaver entertained a few friends Saturday evening. Those present were Rev. H. S. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morris, Misses Emma Lee, Mary Punch, Annie Moore, Daisy Morris.

Miss Martha Punch, after being absent from our city for about a year, returned home last week.

Mr. Walter Jackson is the new chorister in the Zion church, and he is well liked by the choir and congregation and he does remarkably well for one so young.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson had a severe fall several weeks ago and has been confined to the house. She is now able to go a short distance.

Messrs. Charles and Richard Bohite have returned home on a visit after several months' stay in Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. Nancy Hazel, who has for several months been confined to the house with rheumatism, is recovering.

Miss Mary Jones of Tarrytown, N. Y., was the guest of Miss Fannie Weaver last week.

The funeral of Miss Elizabeth Chambers was held in the A. M. E. Zion church. Rev. H. S. Hicks preached the sermon. The deceased was an earnest worker and will be deeply missed by her friends.

Miss Fannie Punch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Punch, died of consumption Saturday, the 2d. She was 15 years of age and a member of the A. M. E. Zion Sabbath school.

Mrs. George Ford is very ill of consumption.

Mr. Charles Hasle, after two weeks' illness, has resumed his duties at the Hudson Iron works.

Mr. Wm. Tillman, shipping clerk for Messrs. Murphy & Liscomb, has secured a position in New York.

The Gold Leaf club will give their second annual entertainment some time this month. P. M.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 24, Miss Bette A. Woodford of New York, was married to Mr. Robert E. Gray of Lynchburg, Va.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Britton, 2516 Dearborn st., Chicago, on Thursday evening at 9 o'clock, Miss Alice Springer was quietly married to Mr. W. Murray by Rev. Geo. W. Gaines, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. church.

At Denver, Colo., March 29, Miss Julia Jackson was married to the Rev. Elias J. Lee.

Mr. Smith Crews and Mrs. Emma Combs were quietly married on the eve of March 24 at St. Joseph, Mo.

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