

# The Plain Dealer.

An Inter-State Weekly Journal.

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DETROIT, MICH., APRIL 15, 1892.

WHOLE NO. 469.

## SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Republican Newspapers Not Allowed in Parts of Louisiana.

## TEACHERS ARE DRIVEN AWAY.

The Plaindealer Invites the Attention of Congress and the Press to this Communication.

Lafayette, La., April 4, '92.  
Plaindealer Co., Detroit, Mich.  
Gentlemen:—It is with regret I must ask for the discontinuance of my paper. It is altogether due to the present condition of affairs in the parish that I make such a request. Here in some of the smaller villages, we are not only deprived of our rights and suffrage and free public schools, but are forbidden to read a Republican journal. But recently a band of armed masked white men, about two hundred in number, rode up to the house of one of our colored teachers and told him "He must not teach any more. He must find other employment for a living. The Negroes do not need any school. Let them plow or chop for a living. Furthermore, we don't want you to be getting and reading newspapers. We don't tell you to leave; you can stay if you want; but those two things must not occur again. If you do, you will suffer, etc."

It is rumored that they intend to break up all the colored schools. Sad indeed is the condition of affairs in this and adjoining parishes. Thanking you for the promptness in sending my paper, and trusting that in the future as in the past, you may continue to defend the cause of justice, I am respectfully,

The name of the writer of this letter is suppressed for obvious reasons. The Plaindealer impassionately and earnestly asks its Northern readers what say they to this.

In the free country, in this nineteenth century, free people are forced, at the peril of their lives, not to take and read newspapers.

What say the leading and influential newspapers, Republican and Democratic alike, to this state of affairs? What say you?

## IN KENTUCKY.

The Separate Coach Law Still Continues to be of Intense Interest.

Lexington, Ky., April 12.—(Special) The separate coach bill continues to agitate the Afro-Americans of Lexington. Recently a full list of the names of the persons who signed the petition praying for a separate coach bill was published in a morning paper. The list contains the names of about five hundred and fifty citizens of Lexington, of all political parties. A large percentage of them are shop-keepers, and it is the intention of the Afro-Americans not to patronize them. Another new feature is the stand the directors of the Colored Fair have taken. They say that should the bill become a law there would likely be no Colored Fair held here this year, owing to the fact that it is dependent upon patronage from a distance, and it will be difficult to get a crowd of colored people here sufficiently large to make the Fair self-sustaining. One prominent colored man says that the colored people, should the bill pass, will not ride on trains unless compelled to do so by necessity. The many summer excursions, for which all associations have been noted in the past, will lose a large amount of business.

There are hundreds of colored men here who own their own homes, and at least five hundred are members of the various building associations. Their intercourse with the white people here has been of the most cordial nature, and the proposed bill has aroused the greatest indignation. This was fanned into a flame by the publication of a partial list of the petitioners for the bill some time ago, as many of the men whose names were signed to the petition have been regarded as friends to the colored race, but a few of such signers being loud-mouthed Republicans. To the credit of some of the leading Democratic politicians, be it said, they have openly espoused the cause of the colored race.

Hon. James H. Mulligan, senator from this district, fought the bill with all his power in the senate at Frankfort, and Hon. Charles J. Bronston, commonwealth's attorney for this district, published an open letter, denouncing the bill as unjust and unlawful.

Captain R. H. Fitzhugh, a gallant Confederate soldier, who had served under that intrepid Virginian, General Mahone, has written and published a series of articles, in which he shows the separate coach bill to be opposed to all laws of morality and equity. Your correspondent has interviewed a number of leading lawyers of this city, and with but few exceptions they are opposed to the bill.

## JENKS IN ERROR.

The Afro-American's Hope Lies in This Country—and He'll Stay.

From the New York Tribune.

Professor Jenks, of Cornell university, has reached the pessimistic conclusion that the American Negro is never likely to amount to much, either as a man or a citizen, and believes that the best thing he can do is to look for a fertile spot in Africa to which to emigrate. Frederick L. Hoffman, in an article in the April "Arena," offers some depressing theories concerning the colored death-rate, and declares that "the time will come, if it has not already come, when the Negro, like the Indian, will be a vanishing race." These two gentlemen, therefore, between them, in spite of overwhelming proof to the contrary, virtually ask the public to believe that the true destiny of the Negro lies between extinction and expatriation.

It is time some emphatic check was given to the dissemination of such wild and mischievous opinions. Following Mr. Jenks's plan, it would be easy to predicate on a basis of adverse testimony the ruin of civilization itself. It is true that in the reconstruction period the uneducated freedmen fell into appalling blunders of policy and practice. But these blunders, it is now seen, were the natural and inevitable result of his training and environment. It is not true that "so far the Negro gives little promise of great advancement." It is not true that his progress in the accumulation of property is so slight as to show Negroes as a race to be still almost as careless and improvident as savages, and it is not true that history and science prove them "incapable of an advanced, civilized self-government." In twenty-five years they have accumulated property worth many millions of dollars, built scores of colleges and churches, written books and established newspapers. In thirty years of freedom the Russian peasants, on the other hand, have prospered so poorly that the czar contemplates restoring serfdom. Virchow declared the other day that we know less about heredity now than we did thirty years ago; but what primary student on this controlling force can fail to perceive the grotesque absurdity of expecting in twenty-five years a complete overthrow of the influence of six centuries?

Mr. Hoffman's figures do convey one doleful lesson. The mortality reports of large Southern cities that show an annual white death-rate of 17.61 against a colored death-rate of 31.60 in the thousand, unquestionably show defective attention to hygiene among the blacks. But the War Department statistics, noting deaths of 14.36 a thousand of mean strength for colored troops and 11.50 a thousand of mean strength for white troops in the last twenty years, suggest forcibly that the element of inherent physical weakness enters largely into the calculation. In the contrast between the descendants of a near barbarism and the late representatives of a high civilization such differences must be looked for. The Negro's surprising conformity to our habits and ideas nevertheless points to his ultimate surrender to physical educative influence, and shuts out the prospect of his gradual extirpation by the natural assertion of white supremacy.

Far from being depressed by the present outlook the Negro has really everything to hope for. He is American in birth, tradition and aspiration. His home is here, and here his destiny must be worked out. Education will do for him exactly what it has done for others, and this, with courage, patience and integrity, may yet enable him to shame his traducers and place his race in the front rank as to enlightenment and virtue.

## A Thrifty Farmer.

Barry, Ill., April 12.—A remarkable character is John Walker, an estimable and wealthy colored resident of this county. His wife's death a few days ago, at the age of ninety-five, recalls the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Walker's family were all raised as slaves in Louisiana, La.

In 1834 Mr. Walker bought his freedom from his master for \$900, which he had saved up. In 1850 he bought two of his children for \$800 and also his wife and another son.

At this time they were living in Missouri, and from there they moved to Pike county. In 1862 he returned and purchased another son and two grandchildren.

The rest of the children were freed by President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Walker is now thought to be over one hundred years old, and is still able to look after his large farm.

## BITS OF NEWS.

Forty colored men left Cincinnati, April 13, for Louisville on charity passes obtained in this city. They were part of the batch that went to New York to get work on a railroad, and they are returning to Columbia, Tenn.

Bad Price, white, killed Bud Malone, colored, in Rockfield, Warren county, Ky., on April 4. J. H. C. France, a Cincinnati deputized by the sheriff, went on Tuesday to arrest Price at his home. Price and his brother-in-law, Tom Proctor, attacked France with pocket-knives and he shot them dead. Trade with our advertisers.

## A PROSPECTIVE BISHOP.

A Distinguished Man Among Any People or in Any Country.

REV. WILLIAM B. DERRICK, D. D.

The Wonderful Success of a Statesman, Orator, Preacher and Soldier Against Odds.

To the Editor the Plaindealer:

New York, April 12, 1892.  
Taking it all in all, the Rev. Wm. B. Derrick, D. D., is a man who in any country or among any people would be distinguished. He was born in the island of Antigua, in the British West Indies, July 27, 1843, and is past forty-nine years of age. He comes of good parentage. His father was known as a man of great energy and intellectual vigor. His mother was a woman of genial temperament, keen mind, humorous and original, and withal, was possessed of clear-cut, regular features and a correspondingly well marked character. Dr. Derrick's youth, therefore, was well conditioned. He received school training equal to a modern high school course. With so good a foundation upon which to build, a most magnificent superstructure can be reared; how well it has been done in this case, let the sequel tell.

Young Derrick, after quitting school, was put at the blacksmith trade. But the very exercise of beating and fashioning iron aroused higher and higher powers within his breast, and filled him with longings for a larger sphere of activity. He became a sailor, and in the varied experience of a seafaring life, contending with wind and wave, fighting his way among stall-wart men and braving and overcoming danger and opposition, formed a temporary occupation for his strong and ardent nature. Later he enlisted in the United States navy, and was assigned to the flagship Minnesota, of the North Atlantic squadron. Here, among five hundred hardy and adventurous spirits of every nation, he battled for the stars and stripes.

It was during this eventful period of his life, and amidst such stirring scenes as storm and battle, warring elements and striking shells, he first gave heed to the voice of God, calling him to the christian ministry.

No wonder that he is a man of iron; his character was formed and molded between the heaving billows of ocean and the stirring scenes of battle. Here it was he learned to feel the power of the Omnipotent arm. When victory spread her white wings over land and sea the hardy young soldier stepped ashore and became a soldier of the cross. He became a member of the A. M. E. church at Washington, D. C., under the pastorate of Rev. (now Bishop) John M. Brown, who subsequently licensed him to preach and also authorized him to act as missionary agent.

In 1867 he was admitted into the traveling connection, and appointed to Mt. Pisgah chapel, Washington, D. C., by Bishop Payne. The following year he was ordained deacon and transferred to the Virginia conference, and sent to an impoverished mission among the Allegheny mountains near the Tennessee border.

At the Portsmouth conference he was elected elder and ordained by Bishop Campbell. He was stationed at Staunton, Richmond, Portsmouth, Danville, again at Richmond and Portsmouth, Wytheville, Farmville, and in 1879 at Hampton. He was a delegate to the general conferences of 1872, 1876 and 1884, and never failed to be a marked and distinguished member.

While stationed in Virginia he actively identified himself with all movements of the Republican party which promised good to his people. So powerful was his influence and so great the results of his work, that amidst threats against his life and dangers gathering dark around, he was transferred from Virginia. Twenty years had elapsed since he had sailed from his sunny island home. Now, in the prime of manhood, he returned to visit once more the scenes of his childhood. In the cemetery of the village church he found the grave of his father, and beneath the pendant branches of the mahogany tree in the public cemetery, he wept over the grave of his mother. After preaching and lecturing in all the churches of his home he returned to the land of his adoption, and has since served the following charges: Salem, N. J., Albany, N. Y., and the Sullivan Street church, New York city. His great force of character made itself so much felt in New York city that he is known and honored by high and low, rich and poor, white and black. Wealthy white men, shouting in political enthusiasm, have carried Dr. Derrick's huge body upon their shoulders and shouted for a speech with all the wild ecstasy of children. He stands high among Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Samaritans and other secret orders.

He is president of the publication board of the A. M. E. church; trustee of Wilberforce, and missionary secretary. He has under his supervision the missionary work in Africa and the West India islands, as well as the vast extent of home mission fields. He entered into this office under peculiar embarrassments, hence his wonderful success. The host that rose up against the soldier, statesman, orator, preacher, have been scattered like leaves before the wind, and Derrick walks the deck loved and admired by all.

In physical energy he is tireless; in range and power of oratory he is comparatively limitless. He is a born Napoleon, and force and power adorn every movement of his body, every feature of his face.

No one can think of new bishops without thinking of Dr. Derrick as one of them. All there is to add about the man seems to proclaim him as the appointed of Providence for this high office. To fail to elect him would be a crime which even his worst enemies could not coolly commit.

From the forge of a smithy to the deck of a man-of-war; from the warship to the pulpit; from the pulpit to the supervision of the missionary work, and now from the missionary work as secretary to the greater missionary work as bishop, is a sequence in the order of events that cannot fail to happen.

The location of his headquarters in the Bible House at New York city, among the offices of the great missionary bodies centered there, is a measure truly indicative of the sagacity and noble-mindedness of the man. Dr. Derrick cannot be little or mean; he cannot be obscure and ignoble; he belongs to the top, and naturally goes there, taking with him all with which he is related. Worthy as are other candidates for the bishopric, there is something about Derrick that outshines them all. To a man the present bishops are his enthusiastic friends.

The South is proud of him as one of her noble sons. The North honors him as one of her great and gifted workers for the church and race. Let us wait and see if the mouthings and mutterings of malcontents, the tricks and intrigues of scheming place hunters, shall avail to deprive this generation of the services as bishop, of so great and fit a man.

## Going to Africa.

Gurdon, Ark., April 12.—The Afro-Americans of this (Clark) county are secretly planning for an exodus to the far parts of Africa. Many colored farmers and property-holders have advertised their property for sale, and it has been announced among them that immediately after the necessary preparations have been made the exodus will be made. The preachers are largely responsible for the many queer notions that are adopted by the race of late. The burning of Ed Coy at Texarkana has been the theme of discussion by various exhorters, and now their followers are bent on going to Africa, where, as they say, they will all stand on an equal footing, with no lynchings or burnings.

## Baltimore's Protest.

Baltimore, April 12.—Some fifty Afro-American ministers of all denominations responded on Thursday last to a call sent out for them to meet at Bethel church concerning the outrages in the South. The object of the meeting was explained by reading a printed communication from St. Louis that a movement had been made in that city to get all the Afro-American ministers in this country to unite, and on May 31 meetings are to be held in every city, protesting against the lynching, shooting and burning of colored people in the South. A committee, which was appointed to act on the communication, submitted a report endorsing the resolution, but urged that Sunday, May 29, be the day of the meeting in place of May 31.

## Fine Jokers, These.

Chicago, Ill., April 12.—H. P. Samuels of Millersburg, O., has this to say of a recent lynching: "On the night of March 29, an Afro-American was lynched in Millersburg. The story was sent to the Columbus Journal and by press associations and special correspondents to all the papers. The Republican press howled mightily and showed that the Democrats did the lynching, and that the victim was the only colored man in Holmes county. The facts are that it was an iron sign used by Albert Lowther. It was an April fool affair. The Inter Ocean of Sunday had a half column editorial on the outrage, and the Indianapolis Journal and St. Louis Globe-Democrat had fiery editorials on the 'lynching.'"

## The Old Story.

Providence Forge, Va., April 11.—Isaac Brandon, an Afro-American, charged with attempted assault upon a white woman, was taken from the jail at Charles City on Wednesday night, April 6, by a masked mob and lynched. His little son, who was staying in jail with him, says the men entered the jail with pistols in hand and told Brandon to cross his hands behind him. He asked them if they were going to hang him, and they told him they were. He said: "Well, you are going to hang an innocent man." No one doubts here that he was guilty.

The fact that a merchant advertises in the Plaindealer is a guarantee that he invites and solicits your trade. See announcements in this week's issue and trade accordingly.

Ex-Judge M. W. Gibbs of Little Rock, Ark., is one of the delegates-at-large to the National Republican convention. He is for Harrison.

## NOTED COLORED MEN.

Three Who Enjoy the Respect and Esteem of their Constituents.

OUR MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATORS.

Something of the Career of the Honorable Geo. F. Bowles, Geo. W. Butler and G. W. Gayles.

In the lower house of the present Mississippi legislature there are three colored men, and only three, and they hold their seats by virtue of the fact that they enjoy the confidence and esteem of their constituents of both races. While in other years the legislative bodies of Mississippi have been noted for their Afro-American representatives, to-day these three men are the only representatives of their race in the legislative body. It seems to me to be a just survival of the fittest, for there are no members of the house more honored and respected, and none more entitled to the honor and respect which they receive at the hands of their white conferees, than the three men who inspire this letter.

At the head of the Afro-Americans in the house is Colonel George F. Bowles, of Natchez, who represents a white and colored constituency of Adams county. Colonel Bowles is in many respects a remarkable man. He is a native of South Carolina, having been born at Charleston, June 20, 1844. Receiving a common school education in South Carolina and Tennessee, he adopted the law as his profession, and was admitted after the close of the war to the bar of Tennessee. In 1871 he removed to Mississippi and located at Natchez and commenced the practice of his profession, having been admitted to the Mississippi bar early after his arrival in that state. Although well qualified for public office, Colonel Bowles has never been an office seeker, although he has been repeatedly honored by his people with positions of trust. His first public trust was as a member of the school board of the city of Natchez. He was then elected chief of police of that city, resigning soon afterwards to accept the more congenial office of city attorney, and in 1887, 1888 and 1891 was unanimously elected to represent his county in the lower house of the legislature. The last time he was elected he defeated his white opponent, Chas. R. Byrnes, by a handsome majority. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1884, and will head the Mississippi delegation at Minneapolis this year in the interest of President Harrison. He was nominated a couple of years ago to represent Adams county in the state constitutional convention, but declined the honor. It was not as a politician, however, that Colonel Bowles has won his greatness, but as a benefactor of his race. In 1887 he associated himself with several others and organized the Universal Brotherhood, a benevolent organization to care for the sick and destitute, bury its dead and aid its members in benevolence. Colonel Bowles was elected its supreme commander, which position he still holds, and under his able management the order has grown to a membership of over 65,000. Last summer, in New York City, he was elected major general, commanding the Uniform Rank of the Colored Knights of Pythias of the world, comprising a body of over 25,000 men. Last March a colored bar association was formed in Mississippi and Colonel Bowles was made its president. But the association in which he takes the greatest pride is the Interstate Mutual Benefit association. This association is doing a great and good work in providing an easy and cheap means for all who become members of their own homes, or to pay off existing mortgages, debts and claims, and it is gratifying to know that it is being taken advantage of by many colored people throughout the country, for whose benefit it was established. It is most beneficent in its purposes and is doing a great work in aiding the colored people to secure their own homes, thus making of them better citizens and inspiring in them an ambition for a higher and more refined civilization, as well as encouraging thrift and industry amongst them, ends that deserve the encouragement of all. Of this association Colonel Bowles is the chief ruling spirit. Its headquarters are at Natchez, where, with master hand, he controls the organized destinies of the 50,000 members of the order, and he does it in such a manner as to insure its steady growth. Altogether, Colonel Bowles is a remarkable man, gifted to a remarkable degree with exceptional executive ability, and truly a prominent member of the Mississippi legislature said to your correspondent to-day, "If that man had a white skin, he would be a leader of this house."

Another well known colored man, who is a member of the lower house, is George William Butler. Mr. Butler was born in Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1855. He removed to Vicksburg when 11 years of age, together with his parents, where he attended the public schools until 1871, when received from the state a free school-

ship in the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, near Rodney, Miss. He remained a student there until May, 1875, when he was graduated with honors. He then taught school in Warren and Rankin counties until 1877, when he became a citizen of Sharkey county. He was elected assessor of the county in 1880 and to represent Sharkey in the lower house of the legislature in 1884-90, and at present is serving his third term of four years in that body. He has been honored by the speaker of the present house with an appointment on the committee on levees, one of the most important in the house, and is secretary of the committee on federal relations and a member of the public education. He is a member of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and being a modest, unobtrusive gentleman, he has many friends among both races.

Hon. G. W. Gayles, Republican representative of Bolivar county, is among the most prominent Republicans in the state, and also an able minister, his influence among the people extending all over the state. He was born in Wilkinson county, Miss., June 29, 1844, and was educated by Miss Elizabeth Powell, of New York, and Mrs. E. W. Bedon, his owner before the war. He was ordained in Greenville, Miss., in 1867, and has been president of the Mississippi Baptist state convention since 1876, and that body has a membership of over 150,000. After holding numerous minor offices in Bolivar county, Mr. Gayles was elected to the legislature in 1870, serving two terms in the lower house. In 1877 he was elected state senator, representing the Twenty-eighth senatorial district, comprising the counties of Bolivar, Coahoma and Quitman, which position he held for twelve years. He is the only Republican in the state holding a commemorative medal of the thirty-six ballots of the "Old Guard" for General Grant for president at the national convention held at Chicago in 1880, and he is highly esteemed and respected by all classes.

## A REMARKABLE BILL.

For a Census of the Material, Industrial and Educational Progress of the Race.

Special to the Plaindealer: Washington, April 11.—Senator Carey has introduced a most unique bill by request; that is, somebody has asked him to introduce it, and he does so without fathering it. It is entitled "a bill creating a commission to inquire into a report upon the material, industrial and mental progress of the colored race in the United States of America since the year 1863, and making appropriation for the same."

It provides, first, that the president shall appoint seven commissioners, not more than four of whom shall be of the same race or political party. This commission is to submit its report to the president by January 1, 1894. The commission is to meet in Washington one month after its appointment, say September, 1892, providing the bill becomes a law, and is to organize thereon by electing a secretary and stenographer. It is to divide the territory of the United States (Alaska not included) into seven divisions, as nearly equal in colored population and territory as possible, each commissioner to have one division.

Each commissioner is to have ten or twelve deputies. Of course they would appoint twelve, the greater number. Then these deputies shall appoint enumerators, probably one hundred apiece. The deputy commissioners are to go through the country and see how the enumerators are getting along, while the commissioners will travel and see how the deputies do. The commissioners are to compare every section of their respective departments with the others and note the hindrances and the helps to the colored people, the density or sparsity of the colored people in each section, and the general effect of such density or sparsity upon their welfare and the influence exerted upon the community as a whole.

Reports are to be sent at regular intervals to the secretary of the commission at Washington. This secretary is to have such a clerical force as he needs, say one hundred clerks. The commissioners are to prepare printed formulas with blank space for answers that will concisely and most effectively conserve the object of the bill. The commissioners are to meet as often as the chairman of the commission or a majority of the commission think expedient.

The report of the commission is to be in to volumes of not more than nine hundred pages each. Each commissioner is to have a secretary and ten assistants, and each deputy commissioner a secretary and three deputies. The enumerators are to work thirty days, and the same provisions are made requiring answers as in census enumerations, and there is a fine of \$50 for refusal to answer.

Each commissioner is to get \$10,000 for his services, each deputy \$3,000, the secretary of the commission \$7,000, the stenographer \$4,000, the secretary of each commissioner \$2,000, the secretary of each deputy \$1,500, each assistant secretary \$800 per month, each enumerator \$3 per day for days employed. A certain proportion of every salary is to be paid until the work is completed. This bill is being to secure rapid work.



# A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

"I can not understand," said a distinguished politician after examining the workings of the National Citizens' Rights Association, "I can not understand what keeps it alive. Can you tell me?"

The bystander does not wonder at this man's surprise. In his way he is a good man, with not a little genuine patriotism. He is one of that very numerous class among political managers, however, who regard the people with a singular contempt. To his mind they are only a nominal source of power, whom it is necessary for leaders and managers to direct and deceive. He regards government in a republic as the power of the people collected in the hands of certain representatives, and exercised by them according to their discretion, provided that what is done be not in conflict with the plattitudes formulated by their representatives in party conventions. In other words, his idea of free government is purely government by representatives, who are assumed to voice the popular will; but may not do so at all. An election is very often a choice between two evils, neither of which is what the voter desires, but one of which is the best he can get. Such a thing as an attempt to ascertain the public opinion by asking the individual to express his own in advance never entered our friend's head, and he very naturally considers it a remarkable if not an inexcusable experiment.

"I am grateful," writes another upon the same subject, "that the hour has struck in which a means has been discovered for remedying the defects of our party caucus. Few people are fitted for the peculiar warfare demanded through the caucus; but every man can spare the time to sign his name or write a letter to express over his own name approval of any political idea. This is government by the people."

Our correspondent is right. A hundred years ago the idea of a republic was that the wisest of the country should be chosen, irrespective of their particular views, and allowed to govern as they saw fit without regard to the political views of the people. This was soon modified by their being chosen to represent peculiar phases of political thought. The same principle was re-established, however, in the evolution of parties by men being chosen in caucuses or primaries to formulate a creed for the party, which creed or platform is composed, not of what the individuals of the party desire to see accomplished, but of what these representatives (delegates we call them) think the greatest number of voters can be induced to support at the polls.

This is all right. No sensible man should will right, or otherwise. The party must always represent something of compromise or else something of mutual concession. A and B may each believe one particular thing to be paramount to all other political questions, and each may believe what the other thinks most important to be of little moment. Indeed, he may be indifferent or even half opposed to it. Yet if he can get the other to give a vote in support of his own idea he is willing to give his own in support of the other's favorite issue. This is the just and proper method of construction of a party. Of course, the principle does not apply where the ideas are mutually conflicting or where one regards the other's issue as dangerous.

The difficulty about delegate representation, unsupplemented by any other means of ascertaining the will of the people, is that the representative chosen as the result of this mutual concession, instead of earnestly regarding both of these ideas as the expressed will of his party, may support the one and neglect the other.

In so doing the representative of the party is not wholly at fault. He has no means of accurately testing the sentiment of his party in regard to them.

It is this very defect that the National Citizens' Rights Association proposes as its first work in the cause of liberty, to remedy. It aims to find out how many real lovers of liberty and justice there are in each community, and to put this knowledge in tangible form before the parties most interested in knowing the truth in regard to the subject. It is purely a product of modern conditions. When parties, in the present sense of that word, were first organized, about 1820, no method of ascertaining and consolidating public sentiment, except by caucuses and delegate conventions, was possible. Government by the people took a great forward stride with the extension of railroads and cheap postal service. Fifty years ago such an organization as the National Citizens' Rights Association would have been an impossibility. The rates of postage and lack of mail facilities were insuperable obstacles to such an undertaking. To-day it is a natural, simple, direct, and effective method of signifying the will and purpose of the people both to parties and their agents who claim the right to govern and legislate in the name of the people.

"But I can not understand," continued our old political friend, "how such an organization can be maintained on purely voluntary contributions, without fees, assessments, or personal solicitation?"

Perhaps that is because you never thought that the American people are in earnest about self-government, and naturally welcome everything that tends to aid and promote it. You have the idea that a poor man cares only for money. You think he has neither time nor inclination to think of liberty and justice for others. A greater mistake was never made. The poor men of the country give more thought to such subjects than the rich, and are far more willing to labor to promote them. You say you find it hard work to raise money for political purposes except from those having a pecuniary interest in the outcome of a political struggle. This is but natural. A man may not be grieved for not winning a hundred dollars to pay the cost of a campaign, but he is naturally able to give but a few dollars; at least know that the money used to promote the

purpose he has at heart. He sees that in the National Citizens' Rights Association every name counts; he receives, though he may send but 25 cents, a full account of the receipts and disbursements of the association. He sees that every cent goes into printed matter which is distributed through voluntary channels, so that more is accomplished with less expenditure than was ever before done.

In addition to this, he sees that it is the direct expression of his own conviction on the greatest of public questions in the most forcible and effective manner possible. In other words, it is the simplest, cheapest and most effective method of ascertaining the will of the people in order that there may be no excuse for not having a government by the people and for the people. The representative can not then plead lack of knowledge of the popular will.

The question has been often asked, "Why do not the Republican papers of the country give more attention to this subject?"

There are a good many reasons. Chief among them, perhaps, has been the general determination on the part of the Republican leaders, and managers to appeal to the greed rather than the patriotism of the people. Another reason has been the very general notion that it is a matter which "only concerns the 'Nigger,' anyhow," and a third the feeling which has been assiduously cultivated as an excuse for the surrender of the Government of the United States to the Ku-Klux rebels in 1877; that the government is too weak to enforce the laws of the United States at the South, and it is really good policy to be satisfied, if they will only let us play at governing ourselves at the North, that we should leave them to settle matters at the South in their own way. It was necessary, in order to excuse the "surrender" of 1877 to the people of the North who really believe in liberty, that some showing of necessity should be made. Two forms of excuse were given and repeated by the Republican press until like very man excuses, those who offered, came really to believe in them. The first was a lack of power to do otherwise. It was a transparently false pretense. The second came rather to prevent answer to the first than to add to its strength. It was simply a bully interrogative, "What else could we do, anyhow?"

As the ordinary citizen does not generally carry his pocket full of political specifics, this was very effective. Even if one thought something else might have been done, he was not able to demonstrate that its results would have been better, for hypothetical results are not very reliable foundations. So, in natural self-exercise for doing nothing, the Republican press echoed over and over again, the curious claim that nothing can be done. The effect was paralyzing and has brought us face to face with a situation all the more difficult and all the more dangerous because we ourselves have pronounced it so often remorseless. It was one of the chief sources of that fatalism which has been so dangerous to the Republican party.

It was a singularly unmanly and unpatriotic, not to say cowardly plea. Only the conscience of the professional politician who places party success above National safety and honor, could fully approve it. In effect, it was simply a declaration that the Government of the United States was powerless to prevent a mob from usurping the government of a State, dispossessing the majority, subjugating the people, depriving citizens of their constitutional rights, and getting up whatever mockery of government they chose—provided always, they did not declare war on the United States, interfere with the collection of the revenue, or prevent the officers of the United States from drawing their salaries. It was the stamanship of "Grant" Buchanan, written largely against the background of the war of the rebellion.

Worse than that, it was a confession of individual man for man, superiority and cowardice, which, for the time, utterly dissipated the moral prestige of the Republican party and the people of the North—a confession which no man was authorized to make for the people. It was an open declaration that there was no such thing as "a peace of the United States." That while we might resist and overcome an armed enemy, when sure that our army was dispersed and scattered and its individuals banded themselves together to overawe, murder and subjugate, National citizens, and strip from them the rights of self-government, free speech and all political power, the Government of the United States was without power to intervene or prevent. And in order to justify such a shameful conclusion, we were told that this was what the Republicans of the North desired.

It was a shameful pretense, and bitterly has the party and the Nation been made to realize that truth. The evil which was sporadic then, has become chronic and endemic now. The Southern mob has planted itself upon our coward's plea and now defies the power which it then only hoped at best to cheat and delude for a little time. We are now expected to recognize as constitutional law what we then offered as an excuse for abandoning the South to barbarism and oppression and leaving the colored and white Republican citizens of the United States to submit to any injustice that the usurping Democracy might see fit to impose upon them.

Another reason for the seeming indifference of the Republican press upon this subject is the fact that a very large portion of the people of the North are not only uninformed as to the real conditions of the South, but have adopted the very foolish plan of trying to account for all the social and political phenomena of that section without reference to or study of the institution of slavery. They have tried to arrive at correct conclusions on the assumption that the abolition of slavery left the South exactly what the North would be with an equal infusion of colored citizenship. The Republican editor is no more willing to forego this pet theory and study the phenomena of Southern life in the light of slavery than any one else. He sees that his theory will not fit the case; that all the silly assumption of the epoch of the National surrender have failed, but it is not easy to go back and study the present in the light of a dimly comprehended past. So he goes on, half in hope that some-

thing will "turn up," and half willing that the worst should come, for the mere sake of getting rid of a troublesome question.

This course is not strange, though it is just as absurd as it would be to try to predict the performance of a fool without giving any heed to its pedigree. Free government at the South is as yet an undeveloped fad. It is not only "a young thing" with no performance to its credit, but it is the first attempt to rear such a product on that soil. Freedom was just as much a stranger to Southern soil as slavery was to the Northwest. Slavery not only subjected the Negro to degradation, but the poor white man of the South as well. As a rule, the exercise of the rights of citizenship was dependent on the possession of a certain amount of property. Public schools did not exist, and one-fourth of the white male population of the South of 21 years old and upward were unable to read and write. It is only a fraction better now. Besides this, the master had the birthmark of slavery on him as well as the slave. Oppression distorts the oppressor's nature as well as dwarfs that of his victim. One might just as well try to account for the speed of Sunol by leaving Electoneer out of consideration as seek to comprehend or remedy the evils of Southern life without studying slavery and shaping the remedy to thwart its impulse. In fact, slavery is to the South of to-day exactly what the blood of Electoneer is to Sunol and Palo-Alto—the sole reason of its distinctive qualities.

The white man of the South knew no more about liberty and the rights of citizenship than the colored man. The present Southern idea of human rights is simply an absurd attempt to cross slavery and freedom and get a healthy product. It can not be done. Slavery must be rooted out and the principles of liberty established instead. Just as long as we try to uphold or maintain a mongrel government, with the spirit and purpose of slavery as its animating impulse, just so long we shall have a country half free and half slave, subject at all time to a worse peril and inclined to a more savage barbarism than slavery exhibited, without the possibility of developing any of the good qualities which make freedom and self-government desirable.

But this natural tendency on the part of the Republican press is rapidly giving way. Many of them, especially among the country papers which are not only nearest to the people but have not the overwhelming current of city happenings to divert attention from fundamental principles, are waking up to the importance of this question. Says the editor of one of the noblest country journals in a letter to the Bystander:

"Your 'Notes' in The Inter Ocean have been a revelation to me. I never had an idea until I read them of the extent, character, and importance of what we have been accustomed to call the 'Southern question.' It never occurred to me that it involved the questions of free speech, personal liberty, taxation without representation in one-third of our territory, as well as a debased semi-freedom for every Republican in the whole country. Next to the colored man, I think the Republican party owes you the greatest debt for pointing out, not only its own blindness but the unsuspected strength of this paramount issue. I am one who has been heretofore opposed to any movement looking to National supervision of elections; but I am sure now that the protection of the rights of the American citizenship dwarfs all other political issues."

More than one editorial correspondent has asked: "What can I do to help along the cause of the National Citizens' Rights Association?" Anything and everything. The association prizes itself on having no cut-throat dried method. It gives opportunity for all to work, each in his own way. This gives rise to great variety of effort. Some hold meetings; others solicit funds to distribute pamphlets; others circulate application lists. A company of colored men at the South and a group of students at a Northern college have curiously hit upon the same idea—both meet one evening in the week to "study the history of liberty." Could there be a more glorious purpose? There ought to be a professorship of that sort in every college of the land. Compared with that the study of political economy is as base, as scold, and mean as a pawnbroker's shop would seem at the base of the Washington monument!

"One of the country editors who is doing splendidly for the cause of liberty keeps scolding in his columns this notice:

"If you think that you are as good as a Democrat—that a Republican ought to have the same rights and privileges as a Democrat in every State of this blessed Union—stand up and be counted with the friends of liberty by joining the National Citizens' Rights Association. It requires no fees, there are no assessments, no dues. How can you become a member? Just write to Albion W. Tourgee, President National Citizens' Rights Association, Mayville, Chautauqua County, New York, and say: 'I am a citizen of the United States, above the age of 18 years, and wish to become a member of the National Citizens' Rights Association. My name is

My postoffice address is \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_ Intense a 2-cent stamp and you will get a certificate of membership in the Grand Army of Liberty. If a man is not willing to do as much as that, he is not fit to have a country, or be even half-free. If you happen to put in five or ten stamps instead of one, no harm will be done. It will merely help to send the necessary papers to others and get more recruits. N. B.—Do it now!"

A correspondent asks: "Why do you not have 'National Citizens' Rights Association' printed on your envelopes so as to call attention to it as they pass through the mails?"

It is a terribly humiliating confession for an American citizen to make, but the Bystander is compelled by a sense of truth to confess that such a legend is omitted from the envelopes of the association in order that the members in one-third of the Union may not be subjected to persecution, threats or violence because they dare to cherish an aspiration for lib-

erty and equal citizenship and desire to address to the people of the North their aggregate petition for aid in securing the same.

Albion W. Tourgee.  
Mayville, N. Y., April 8, 1892.

Kalamazoo.

Kalamazoo, Mich., April 11.—Mr. John Roberts, of Marion, Ind., is making quite a success with his fish business in our city.

Mr. Granville Foster left for Dakota Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Chas. Stewart gave a five o'clock tea in honor of Mrs. Minnie Christmas, of St. Paul, Minn., with about 12 present, and an exceedingly pleasant time was had.

Mrs. John Thomas and friend visited Battle Creek Thursday last.

Mr. Thomas Manuel and Mr. Frank McNeil, of Yorkville, were arrested Monday, charged with larceny.

Mr. J. T. Smith has resigned his position with Edward Carage and has accepted one with an insurance company.

Mrs. Belle Coleman, formerly of this

city was married Sunday, April 8rd, to Mr. Silas White, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Jessie Harris is suffering with tonsillitis.

Mr. Thomas Stuart left for Detroit Thursday morning, on business.

Miss Josie Cousins is now able to be out.

The programs of Easter services at both churches are quite elaborate.

Mrs. Helen Jarvis is expected home soon.

Rev. Jefferson, of Indiana, is expected in the city next week, to be the guest of Rev. Roberts.

Mrs. McDonald is again able to be out.

Rev. B. Roberts, pastor of the A. M. E. church, has been holding revival services for four weeks, the results of his meetings being ten accessions to the church.

Mrs. Sarah Phillips attended quarterly meeting at Battle Creek Sunday.

Miss Annie Scripps is recovering from a sprained foot.

Mrs. Granville Hamilton died at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Charles Hays, of this city. The deceased was

formerly from Oshkemo. She is the mother of a number of relatives to mourn her loss.

Mr. Thaddeus Nash left for Cassopolis Saturday, to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Ella Keith.

A number of visitors are expected in the city to spend Easter.

Mr. I. J. Huckleby has made many changes in his tonorial parlors at 119 South Portage street.

Mr. Geo. Jackson has resigned his position at the Arlington house.

D. E.

DR. LORET PRIVATE DISPENSARY,  
130 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Cures for Life-All Chronic, Nervous Diseases, Ocular Weakness, Stomach Disorders, Night or Day Coughs, Too Frequent Evacuations of the Bowels, Barrenness, Book "LIFE'S SECRET ERRORS," with Question List for 4-cent stamp.

DICKERMANS

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prescriptions a specialty.



## A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

**UNRIVALLED STYLES IN PRETTIEST  
DRESS GOODS**

Are delightful to woman's eye. We are leading the styles this season on Foreign Novelties in Black and Colored

**DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.**

This Spring has been the greatest triumph of Dress Goods retailing this great Dress Goods Place has ever seen. The silky Landsdowns and Glorias, the Plain and Fancy Crepons, the Plain and Two-Toned Bedfords, the Dainty Challies, the Nobby Scotch and English Cheviots are all in high favor with Dame Fashion. Fifteen salesmen Always Busy measuring and cutting Dress Goods must be evidence of styles and prices standing high in popular favor. In the interest of Bargain Seekers we append

### A CHAPTER OF BARGAINS FOR FRIDAY SHOPPERS!

**THIS LIST ALL 25c.**

New lot excellent 50c Satins for.....25c yard

New lot Strictly Pure Wool 40-inch Dress Goods in Light Shades, Scotch Tweeds, Clyde Suits, English Tweeds, 40-inch Housepans, Heather Suits, etc., all worth 50c, choice.....25c yard

Ladies' and Gent's Oxy and Fancy Lisle Hose, Cheap at 40c, for.....25c pair

Gent's Fancy Outing Shirts, selling at 60c, to close at.....25c each

Boys' Outing Waists, selling for 50c, for.....25c each

Gent's Underwear, worth 30c, for.....25c each

Ladies' Fancy Striped Lisle and Extra Fine Vests, cheap at 40c, for.....25c each

**THIS LIST ALL 9c.**

One case Fine American Suits, at.....9c yard

50 pieces New Shades China Crapes at.....9c yard

One Thousand yards Fine English Seaside Flannels at.....9c yard

One lot Large Turkish Towels for.....5c each

Two cases 12 1/2 Dress Gingham for.....9c yard

Ladies', Gent's and Children's 12 1/2c and 15c Hose for.....9c pair

Ladies' and Children's 12 1/2c and 15c Vests for.....9c each

Feather Trimming for Dresses and Wrappers, was 60c, for.....9c yard

Ladies' Fine Lisle Gloves, was 18c, to close at.....9c pair

**THIS LIST ALL 5c.**

One Thousand Yards Double Fold Fancy Dress Goods, worth 15c, for.....5c yard (all new styles)

25 pieces New Styles Cocheo Suiting, marked from 10c to.....5c yard

Lot Remnants (damaged) Satines, was 15c, for.....5c yard

Very pretty lot New Styles Dress Buttons for.....5c doz

New lot Double-Fold Columbia Suitings, worth 15c, for.....5c yard

Lot Ladies' and Children's Fast Black Hose, selling at 10c, for.....5c pair

Ladies' and Children's Leroy Ribbed Vests for.....5c each

One lot 10c and 12 1/2c White Check Muslin for.....5c yard

Thousands of Remnants Wash Goods go in at.....5c yard

**Our Umbrella and Ribbon Sale the wonder of merchants and buyers all over the state. Always underselling any house up or down the avenue.**

# W. N. WINANS & CO.

191 Woodward Avenue.

# GOLDBERG BROS.

225-227-229 WOODWARD AVE.

## FOR EASTER!

### GREAT SPECIAL.

5,000 yards All Silk Fancy Ribbon, No 22, at 17c yard, worth at least 40c yard. This is the biggest bargain ever shown. Sale opens Friday morning.

**SILKS—Pretty, Durable and Cheap.**

**DRESS GOODS—Novelties and Prices that Cannot be Duplicated.**

**TRIMMINGS—The Largest Assortment in the City.**

**DRAPERIES—Third Floor.**

The Prettiest and Best Equipped Drapery Room in this city.

**WE OFFER:**

Four Specials in Nottingham Lace Curtains at \$5c, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.50 per pair.

Three Specials in Irish Points at \$2.50, \$4, \$4.50.

200 Pair, Plain Chenille Curtains at \$6 per pair.

100 Bamboo Curtains at \$1.25 each, worth \$1.75.

We show Novelties in Silks, Madras and Coax Spot Muslin. Also a choice line of Fringe and Edging.

We assure you the prices quoted, taking quality into consideration, are lower than the goods can be obtained elsewhere.

Ladies, do not fail to visit our Corset and Underwear Department, and Floor. There are many bargains in store for you.

**GLOVES & HOSIERY—The Newest & Nobbies Things Only Here.**

**PARASOLS—All the Novelties.**

**LINENS—Our Own Importation and Designs.**

**CLOAK DEPT.—Second Floor.**

Yesterday we received five shipments of Cloak Garments and are offering at \$4, \$5.50, \$8, \$12, \$25 and \$10, garments that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

We also place on sale two lines of Capes, worth at \$5 and \$6, worth \$7 and \$9.

The balance (125 in number) remaining from the 200 imported garments, received Tuesday morning, to-day another lot in price. If you are desirous of obtaining one of the finest Garments in the city for one-half actual value it will pay you to visit our Department at once.

**GOLDBERG BROS., 225-227-229 WOODWARD AVENUE**



# CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT

W. S. Tisdale, Manager.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers not receiving the Plaindealer regularly should notify us at once. We desire every copy delivered promptly. The Plaindealer office is located at 158 West Sixth Street, where all news items for the Cincinnati department can be sent for publication.

**THE PLAINDEALER is always on sale**  
W. S. Tisdale, 158 West Sixth street,  
John Barnell, 119 1-2 W. Sixth street,  
Peter Bates, 295 W. Fifth street,  
Bunfin Club, 26 1-2 Longworth street.

## Kill This Bill.

It is now nearly one year since Jno. B. Mosby was chosen mayor of Cincinnati for a second term. He was chosen by a majority of 139 in a total vote of about 60,000. He received nearly all of the votes of the colored people of this city, there being a few who would not support him. He is the leader of the Republicans in the city government; yea, and he is the recognized leader of the dominant Republican faction which at present controls municipal affairs in the city of Cincinnati. And yet, although he has been in office for three years, not a single Afro-American has been given a position of honor, trust or emolument by him. We are certainly ashamed of the fact that in this Republican city, a Republican mayor, who is constantly soliciting the friendship and vote of the colored brethren, cannot find a lucrative position for some one. We have but to say that in the future, when Jno. B. Mosby desires to be elected to any office, let no colored man disgrace himself and his people by casting a vote for him. And there is no better time to begin this battle against Mayor Mosby than when the water works bill comes up to be voted on by our citizens. Let every colored vote be recorded against the measure. Kill the bill. It will only put another club into Mosby's hands to batter down our rights. The bill is a steal at any rate. New water works are not necessary, and more particularly so since Jno. B. Mosby's satellites are to manage it. Colored men, kill the water works bill.

## The First Baptist Troubles.

In answer to the article in your last issue headed "The First Baptist Church," I wish to ask the gentleman who wrote it if it is church polity itself a congregation of one "faith," one "Lord," and one "baptism"? As for asking for a mutual council; that was done several times and as many times denied by Mr. Barnell, who asserted authoritatively that the church was her own sovereign and therefore higher than a council. He showed by this act that he felt guilty, and was confident, were the matter brought before a mutual council, the dissenters would surely get justice. To show up his unjust ruling more clearly, I invite the attention of the public to an act which he called right. He invited Rev. M. C. Lockwood, a white minister of this city, to act as moderator, after declaring it was unconstitutional to admit any member of that church, in a business meeting. Everything was out and dried and the purpose of that meeting was to exclude all opposing members to him. Mr. Barnell irrespective of their petitioning pardon and forgiveness, which several of them implored. As to names being forged to the resolutions of the council, that is a malicious falsehood, and we, with the public, highly appreciate G. W. Lasher, E. D. L. D., and Rev. A. W. Fuller, A. M., for the christian steps they took to bring peace out of confusion. The idea and truth of a man staying at a place until he splits the church and makes enemies, not for truth's sake, as he claims, but for his own selfish motives, is indeed a blot on the progress of Baptist ordinances and doctrines. I should also like to ask that gentleman if it is Baptist polity to elect deacons for life. It makes no difference about the irregularity of the council, just so they knew and felt they were doing right. There are many irregularities on either side, but should that prevent us from doing right? He also states that a council in the Baptist denomination is for the admonition of the person calling it. That we know; so does Mr. Barnell, and that is why he did not want a mutual council, simply because to know they would advise him correctly and against his own selfish motives. I think, whoever that gentleman is, he had better learn a little more about church polity and Baptist usages before he attempts to write.

## In Memoriam, Grafton G. Jones.

"His race well run,  
His work well done,  
His crown well won."  
When a statesman passes from earth, his name is lauded to the skies and great writers unite to do homage to his name. When a warrior has laid down his arms at command of his death, the all-conquering nations speak of his greatness, and his pathway to the grave is strewn with beautiful flowers and his name is given a bright page in fame's fair book. All the great, all the mighty, all the who and learned have their places in the world's history.  
He of whom this is written occupies a far better place—a good name among his fellow men. Kind, loving and upright, he was the ideal of the perfect man. Life was to him a thing of joy; he lived smiling, he met death with a smile. Every one was a friend to him, and the only words he knew how to use were kind ones. It will be a sad thing to his friends and associates to see without a sight of his kindly face and without hearing his words of good cheer.  
The life we live is full of trials, and a man like this is a Godsend to lighten some of them. The Almighty has seen fit to remove a bright ornament,

and we can but say "Thy will be done;" and while we bow beneath the stroke so heavily laid upon us, we can rest consoled that in the shining light of the great white throne he is singing Redemption's song and awaiting the day when those who have known him and loved him shall join him there. We can not say "good bye," for his spirit shall still hover near, leading us up to God; we can only say "Till we meet again."  
F. W. B.

## In Reply to Jenks.

To the editor Plaindealer.  
Will you permit me, to occupy a small space in your valuable paper for the good of our people, and in reply to a lecture which was delivered by Prof. Jenks, at Albany, N. Y., under date of April 8th which appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette? The subject of that lecture is, that the Negro is an inferior race, and one incapable of an advanced civilized self-government.

The Professor in his lecture said "that history and science seemed to show that the Negro was an inferior race, and one capable of self-government." This I will admit, because the Negro, had no history, no opportunity of civilization, no teachings to inculcate knowledge to make him civilized, no books to read which depend largely upon the cultivation of the individual, denying ignorance in anything in social life, expecting everything in association in the betterments of life, hoping to obtain the best of all, and endeavor to obtain all that pertains to the best interests of mankind, hence history and science are right up to the time of which the Prof. spoke. As a race, the past does not concern us in the least, but I am as I am. I am surprised to hear that a gentleman like Prof. Jenks, would ever trouble himself with this old chestnut as the race problem. There is no race problem, that problem has been solved 28 years ago, by divine Providence. The difference between the Negro of to-day and 28 years ago, is as great as the difference between night and day. We read the first chapter of the Book of Genesis, where God said "let there be light; and there was light." It must be remembered that this saying was in the beginning or the first day, but in process of time there was a greater light to rule the day, and on the fourth day or period the sun made her appearance. But you may ask why did God give a second light? The answer to this question is, that before this period the seasons were not properly established, therefore it was essential for the appearance of the sun on the fourth day. Well, the Negro has seen light for many years through his physical structure, but in course of time this second light brightened up his intellect, and today we are what we are, by the help of the Great Creator. So you see this was also essential to the Negro.

Since slavery has been abolished the Negro has tried everything that his brother has done for the last six thousand years, and we shall not stop here, as long as that uplifting power is with us. The Prof. spoke of miscegenation in the South. This is right on his side, because had it not been for the pernicious habit of the white man, there would be no half-breeds, and yet the whites are, crying out for the disgraceful conduct of the Negro. As a race, the whites should be ashamed of that position of their history, which has not found its way to print. Let us go back a little and see the morals of our beloved brethren, and see whether their conduct can be imitated or not. If I am not mistaken, I think the first cargo of slaves that came to this country, were genuine Africans, but in process of time, were to be found here and there all kinds of breed. Now to the point, how came this contrast? I will tell you, during the time of slavery if a white man were fortunate enough to have slaves, they were his and of course, he could do with them, as personal property, and right here the trouble commenced. Now, with the half-breeds or mulatto one-half is white and the other half contains the African portion, so you will see that I am just as much a white man as I am a Negro. Then we will go a little further on, and what next do we find? Still a higher degree that contains three-fourths of the white blood, and this color is known as a quadroon; but there is still a higher degree which is called an octoroon and contains seven-eighths of the white blood, only omitting one-eighth to make a full blooded white man. But still there is something more thrilling than that. These unfortunate ones were all kept in bondage for 240 years, and beget sons and daughters through their own masters, and finally sometimes were sold to different States, or New, if this is not a violation to God's command then I do not know what is, and if I am permitted to name it, I would call it "dog eating dogs." Do you call this civilization? The Prof. also spoke of extermination. Extermination by physical force, is a matter of impossibility, and it is just as physically impossible for a leaking vessel to hold water. To colonize us is out of the question. I would like to know where did the right come from that entitles a race to have such a power to exterminate another race, that was made free in the sight of God. Is this civilized, with the present high-minded, enlightened Christian spirit which is supposed to be in the bosom of those who highly exalt themselves as the superior beings of this terrestrial globe? I say no! and no true-hearted Christian would yield to such a thing. We are here, and we are going to remain, till that last trumpet shall have sounded which indicates that this world has no charms for us any more. Now, my dear friend, you need not worry and trouble yourself, because you can not get rid of us. Why, we are so planted, that even ourselves could not leave if we were desirous of so doing. It is now too late, you should have considered the matter more carefully at first, but now it has become a certainty that we are bound to stay. As a race, we are doing remarkably well, for such a short period, but be careful of the next 25 years, when you may see in the very paper in large letters, "The whites are preparing to migrate. This is no prophecy of mine, but merely to call your attention to it should it ever occur. I am sorry, that on account of space, I am compelled to stop; but in conclusion would like to

say, how on earth, can one become an intelligent people, when he is diametrically opposed to everything that tends to make him a refined man. If as you say; that the morals of the Negro in the South is so bad that it can hardly be described, may I ask what brought about this state of affairs? I can answer this for you! Ignorance, superstition, wickedness in every degree are the basis of every crime. Now if you are willing to see the Negro in good standing why not use your influence in helping him from the state of degradation, so well described by you. Of course, I am aware that as education advances, so do outrage, wickedness and all crime diminish; but it seems to me that barbarism is on the other side, who were educated these thousands of years. We are here and we are going to stay here.  
W. D. Johnson.

## Our Condition South.

J. W. Gazaway delivered a sermon on the condition of the colored people in the South, a synopsis of which is here given. He said:  
"Right and wrong are antagonistic principles, and there can be no possible reconciliation between them. Right is supported by the omnipotent arm of God and is, therefore, destined to triumph; and thus it becomes the surest basis for individual men or for nations to build."  
"It seems that the bloody conflict through which this country has come is sufficient to impress it deeply with a sense of its duty toward all of its subjects. The sickening reports that come to us from the South is only a part of what is constantly going on in that dark and bloody land. Many cruelties are not reported; the Southern papers do not report them and the Northern papers do not get said reports."

"Just laws exist, and unreasonable distinctions are made; fraud is continually practiced against us, and thus we are made to suffer extremely unreasonable measures and treatment. This line of unjust operation is loosened against us amid the christian civilization of this age; amid churches whose gilded spires look up amid the clouds. And there seems to be no redress in law. Strange it is that the government is ready to go to war with England to protect the lives of the senseless seals in Behring sea, thousands of human beings and subjects of the same government are being slaughtered and not a man nor a dollar can be had for their defense."  
"Is there no redress? Yes, thank God, there is redress. For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord. His strong arm will again move in the defense of the downtrodden. 'Righteousness exalteth a nation.' Let us submit our cause to Him whose power is infinite and who is just, for it is he alone that can deliver us from our enemies. As a race we are not as obedient to God as we were during the existence of the cruelties of slavery. Then we recognized our need of superhuman help. We applied for it and got it, and the arm of the oppressor was broken."  
"We have retrograded religiously. Like Israel of old, we have formed alliances with wrong; hence our affliction. Let us return to God."  
"Babylon, the great city, 15 miles square, walls 87 feet thick, 350 feet high, and standing for centuries, the mistress of the known world, went down because of its unrighteousness. Persia, Greece and Rome experienced a like fate. Godless they were, hence their destruction. As with nations, so with individuals."  
"The history of the four great conquerors of the world prove this to be true. Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar Bonaparte, Godless men, their end was dishonored. I repeat, our deliverance must be from God. Political parties are too corrupt. We can not hope to be protected by them. They are powerless, but God is almighty."

## Union Chapel.

The trouble in Union Chapel over the removal of Rev. J. F. Morland has ceased, and where, for twenty years, there worshipped a large and apparently prosperous congregation of more than 500 members, we found assembled on last Sabbath a. m., just 23 persons, as the pastor, Rev. Johnson was announcing his text. Four-fifths of the membership have seceded and have organized a Methodist church, independent at present, and on last Sabbath they worshipped at Plum St. Hall, Rev. Harvey Johnson of Avondale conducting the services. He delivered a very feeling discourse from the text "Behold what manner of love the Father has bestowed upon the Son and etc."—The audience room at Plum street Hall, with a seating capacity of 300, or more was uncomfortably packed at both services, and the trustees are in search of a larger hall.  
The church has called Rev. Morland as pastor and he has resigned the appointment at Bloomington, Ind., made by Bishop Walden.  
The fact, that the removal of Rev. Morland had been brought about by Dr. Rust, the financial persecutor of the church, has been established beyond a reasonable doubt, and his presence at the conference caused the trouble to reach an immediate termination.  
The very latest rumors concerning the affair are to the effect the Bishop Walden has intimated his willingness to revoke the appointment.  
The funeral of Grafton G. Jones, age 30, who died last Friday a. m. at 8.30 of pneumonia, took place last Sabbath morning from Union Baptist church, Rev. Robinson, of Louisville, performed the last sad rites. Mr. Jones was born in '62 at Mt. Healthy, educated in the public schools and in '85 was appointed as letter carrier a position which he has filled with credit both to himself and his race. He was married to Mrs. Bessie Carter of Louisville in '88 and leaves a wife one child, a father and brother to mourn his loss.  
He professed a hope in Christ, Feb. 31 and was baptized in to the christian faith.  
The letter carriers adopted appropriate resolutions and sent a beautiful floral tribute.  
The pallbearers were Abram G. Willie, Jesse J. Woodson, John Good, John Wrenn.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Wm. H. Fielding, of Chicago, is spending a few days among friends in this city.  
Miss Carrie Smith, of Lebanon, spent a few days in the city last week.  
Mrs. Sarah Valentine, of Xenia, O., after a pleasant stay among relatives in the city, has returned to her home.  
The Autumn club gave a grand social entertainment at Washington Park hall, Thursday night, which was well attended.  
Mr. John Thomas was suddenly called to Lexington, Ky., last Friday, on account of the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. J. Blackburn.  
There will be two Afro-American graduates from Hughes High school this year, Dewitt Cassel and Edward Knox.

Inspector General Frank White, of Irregular General Sneed's staff, will visit Wilson and Excelsior divisions, K. of P., officially, on the 26th.  
W. M. Porter, of West Court street, is contemplating an improvement upon his home, 818 W. Court.  
The meetings of the Iolanthe Social club will close about May 15 with a grand dress entertainment. The class, under the tutorage of Prof. David Hamilton, is rapidly advancing in the terpsichorean art.

William L. Anderson, an ambitious young politician of the 20th ward, is a candidate for delegate to the state convention at Cleveland, April 27.  
A delightful social was given last Friday night by the "Enterprise Galaxy," at the residence of Mrs. Anna Hart, 382 West Court street. Among those present were Misses Maggie Clark, Lizzie Moore, Maggie McLeod, Lucy Fassett, Gertrude Hart, Daisy Taylor, Arella Troy and Jennie Porter, and Messrs. Andrew Davis, James Hughes, Robt. Hatch, Samuel Webb, Walter Franklin, Eugene Hart, Chas. Welsh and Fred Hart.

Mrs. E. E. Cooper, of Indianapolis, Ind., is visiting in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Henderson, of Kenyon avenue.

Neat invitations are out in the city, announcing the approaching nuptials of Miss Hattie T. Wilson, of Chicago, Ill., to Mr. Robert Fisher, of this city. The wedding will take place at 5617 Washburn avenue, and they will be at home to their many friends after May 1st, at 4813 Dearborn street.

The following musical program will be rendered by the choir at Union Baptist church at the Easter services: Anthem, "Children of God, Rejoice;" Root; Mezzo-Soprano Solo, "The Angel's Story;" Danks, Miss Alma Monroe; Quartette (with soprano solo), "Christ is Risen;" Palmer, Mrs. Mack, Miss Bell, Mr. Jones and Mr. Johnson; Bass Solo, "Immortality;" Shepherd, Mr. O. N. Johnson; Easter Anthem (with soprano solo), Cranmer, Miss Lillie Bradford and choir; Solo, "Oh God, My Heart is Filled;" Biscoff, Mrs. Anna Mack; Anthem (with baritone and tenor solos), "Why Seek Ye Jesus?" Mr. Fitzhugh, Mr. Jones and choir; Baritone Solo, "The Resurrection;" Holden, Mr. T. R. Jones.

Mr. David Millburn, of Springfield, spends much of his time in the city now among his many friends. Mr. Millburn is mill-wheeler between this city and Cleveland.

Mr. William C. Gates, of 322 Court street, spent a few days last week at his home in Xenia, O. Madam Rumor has it that he will soon visit Hymen's altar accompanied by a fair Xenia belle.

The Knights of Pythias are arranging an excursion to the Capital city, June 24, the occasion being the closing scenes of the meeting of the Grand Lodge, K. of P., and first grand encampment of the Divisions of the state.

Richard Kirk, of this city, has accepted a position as one of the watchmen in the world's fair buildings, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Mary Britton, of Lexington, Ky., was in the city last week, attending the civil service examination, and was the guest of Mrs. A. H. Henderson.

Mrs. John M. Lewis and Miss Nannie Holland are among the sick this week.

The Orphans' Fair will be given at the Ninth Street Baptist church, beginning the 25th inst., and lasting two weeks.

The many friends of Mr. S. H. Wharton will be pleased to learn that he is able to be out again.  
In another column Phillip O. Stark announces that he is fully equipped to do undertaking and embalming. To those who do not know Mr. Stark, we desire to say that he is an able, courteous, energetic and gentlemanly business man, and we predict for him "success."  
Mr. Stephen Buckner, of Chicago, Ill., was in the city, Wednesday, the guest of his friend John F. Thomas, of Race street.

Those having papering and decorating to be done this spring, will do well to consult that competent artist, H. T. Jackson, of 34 Perry street.

The charming Miss Beulah Wright, of Indianapolis, Ind., is the guest of Mrs. A. H. Henderson.

Miss Lou Ray spent last Sabbath in Lockland, the guest of her friend Miss Ophelia Black.

Rising Star Lodge No. 6, U. B. F., will give a grand promenade concert at Avon Hall Avondale the 29th inst. The committee having the affair in charge insure all a pleasant evening.

William Howard and Emanuel Tolle, of Springfield, spent last Tuesday and Wednesday in the city, the guest of their friend Samuel Garrett of Longworth st.

Mrs. Daniel Thomas, was suddenly called to West Elton, O., to attend the bedside of her relative.

Miss Amanda Knott of Ghent, Ky., is in the city the guest of her friend Miss Nellie Johnson, of Oliver st.

Rev. W. A. Credit, of Frankford, Ky., will occupy the rostrum at Mount st. Baptist church to-morrow.

Hon. Geo. H. Jackson and family have returned from Columbus, Ohio. Robert R. Rudd, and James Logan of Springfield, O., will be in the city to-morrow the guests of Dan A. Rudd.

S. T. Sneed, J. B. Smith and B. F. Howard, were elected from Polar Star lodge K. of P., as delegates to the Grand Lodge at Columbus in June.

Mr. James R. Shackelford, an enterprising and successful merchant at Key West, Fla., is erecting a handsome two-story building on the corner of Duval and Petsonia streets.

## HERE AND THERE.

In each instance in which His Honor found occasion to exhibit his bitter prejudices last week, his actions were without precedent. Sherwood's Band in their two, and one-half years on the road had never been refused a permit to solicit aid before in any city. And the starting condition of the laborers from Columbia Tenn., appealed to the sympathies of officials in each city, on their route, except Cincinnati, strange as it may seem Covington and Newport, Ky., came quickly to their rescue.

Ford Stith will be a candidate for delegate to the state convention from the second ward against Dr. Graydon. The race last year between the Doctor and A. J. DeHart was a very close contest. The Doctor won by 13 votes.

Allen Temple will truly represent an Easter Sunday next Sabbath. The church will be decorated with flowers and birds will be placed among them to help the large choir, drilled for this special occasion, sing praises to Him who has risen. In addition to this, the choir has prepared special music for the day, a large platform has been arranged upon which this grand chorus will be seated; and those who attend will be well pleased with the services.

At 2:30 p. m., the Masons will have their annual Easter services at the church. Elder Gazaway has prepared a special sermon. The Elder's ability is well known, and the occasion and the day all combine to make a glorious theme, and that the services will be interesting goes without saying.

## Will Fight Dixon.

There is likely to be an international glove contest at the Coney Island Athletic club on June 16, after the great Suburban handicap. Fred Johnson, the champion featherweight of England, has accepted the offer of a \$5,000 purse made by that club, and he will sail for this country just as soon as the amount of his expenses guaranteed by the Coney Islanders is deposited with Richard K. Fox, at the Police Gazette office, or with the London Sporting Life. Dixon and his manager, Tom O'Rourke, are well pleased with the arrangement. O'Rourke believes that the colored youth will have an easy victory.

G. W. Atkinson, the London correspondent of the Police Gazette, called as follows to Mr. Fox yesterday: London, April 7.  
Articles will be sent Gibbons care Police Gazette office this week. Fred Johnson accepts Coney Island club's purse to box at 117 pounds or 118 pounds. Articles and expenses to be sent Sporting Life office. Johnson will sail soon as necessary.  
Atkinson.

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the first day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two. Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jesse Stowers, deceased, on reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Walter H. Stowers, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and the charges of administering said estate: It is ordered, That the tenth day of May, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said Court, at said time and place, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said executor to sell real estate as prayed for in said petition. And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Plaindealer, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

Edgar O. Durfee,  
Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)  
Homer A. Flint,  
Register.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 15, '92.

## AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The question has often been asked, and as often discussed, why so few Afro-American clerks are employed in the large business firms of this city. The volume of the Afro-American trade is enormous in a year. There are two apparent reasons, however, or this lack of recognition. In the first place, those who buy have never made their patronage count. A large proportion of the Plaindealer readers fall to see the benefit to be derived by patronizing the houses that advertise through its columns. They can only see that it will benefit the Plaindealer, or do not stop to think over the matter at all. Few realize, to its full extent, the greater benefits that would arise by a full recognition of any overtures made by merchants for the Afro-American trade. Small recognition would soon be supplanted by that more substantial. Another hindrance to the business chances of our boys and girls is that few realize the importance of growing up in a business. Every Afro-American who now holds an important position, grew to it by sticking to some job of little importance. There has been no objection, either from patrons or other employees, to Afro-Americans holding janitorships, becoming cash or elevator boys, but there might be isolated cases of objection to Afro-American clerks who have not grown into the ways of business.

At present there are a number of boys being employed by different firms. If their parents are wise they will not allow them to enter any barber shop or hotel for a small present advantage. Few apprentices start with big salaries. If the Afro-American ever gets a start through the large business firms now existing, he must begin right in such places and grow to better things.

Senator Wolcott, one of the Republicans whom the Afro-American must remember as one of those who disregarded the pledge made by the Republican party to the people to pass such legislation as would guarantee free citizenship, by conniving with Democratic senators, last week made an attack upon President Harrison in the senate, for using his influence to oppose silver legislation. President Harrison will not suffer, however, in the eyes of the people for using his office so far as he is able for patriotic purposes, and for trying to protect them against dangerous legislation.

The Statesman appears to be in favor of free coinage. If the Statesman will please inform the Plaindealer how the passage of such legislation will benefit other than the silver miners, or how it will put more silver dollars into its pockets or into the pockets of the masses, or increase the dollar's purchasing power, the Statesman will put the Plaindealer under great obligations.

The Afro-Americans of this country should know no question of free trade or protection, free coinage or any other thing, until the one vital question to them is settled; the question of a free ballot and a fair count and of equal protection under the law.

## AN HONEST PARTY WANTED.

Last week the Plaindealer advised its readers to keep their eyes wide open to observe what seems to be an effort at political juggling on the part of many Republican leaders. While these men charge the Democrats with lack of courage and insincerity on the silver question, they themselves are halting and quibbling over the question of a free ballot and a fair count. As was stated last week by Judge Tourgee, the great principles which made the Republican party, and for which it has stood, are now to be laid aside for catch-vote policies that, from their ambiguity, give greater promise of success. The party has indeed fallen into bad hands when it imitates the Democratic party by laying aside its cardinal principles for probable victory.

If there ever existed a time when this country needed a party of decided purpose; a party which is not afraid to declare and execute them, it is now. Every day's record in the South is a new form of barbarism. Even its declared purposes are in open defiance of the constitution, thus making conditions worse than slavery. It is our duty to see that the issue of a free ballot and a fair count, together with equal protection before the law, as declared in the next platform, allow of no two interpretations. Senator Hoar has said is true.

It is better to be defeated and give the bournons of the South four full years for murder and rapine, than to be successful and live for four more years with deluded hopes that these conditions will be ameliorated. For ten years the Plaindealer has been unflinchingly Republican, and is yet, but in the light of that ten years' experience it declares now that wholesale, unwavering fidelity to either of the political parties with their present leaders, does not pay. They are committed to too much policy and too little principle. The Afro-American must see to it that principle is not lost sight of in this precipitate scramble after policy. Senator Hoar announced the gist of the platform when he said:

I hope that in the coming campaign the Republican party will plant itself upon a clear and distinct avowal of the principles which it represents, without seeking to gain votes by silence, by doubtful or ambiguous phraseology, or by professions which have in them the least tincture of insincerity. It is better that it should be defeated at the next campaign, and that we should have four years of Democratic rule, disastrous as that would be for the country, than that there should be no party in America which stands squarely and without flinching for the great doctrines of Republicanism.

The Republican is the only party which expects to gain power, if it gain it at all, by honest elections, and by convincing the understanding of a constitutional majority of the American people. The aim of the Democracy has been to possess itself of the power of counting the vote. Where that is gained, it is indifferent to the question as to how the vote is cast. It has already secured this advantage throughout the South. There is great reason for fear that New York may be the victim of like methods. The struggle in Connecticut has not been so much to control the ordinary powers of the chief magistrate of the state as to get members of the state returning board who will be subservient to the interests of the Democracy.

The editor of the Living Way, of Memphis, is evidently no coward. Learning of a threat to lynch him, he has this to say:

Some white men have been heard to speak of getting a chance to lynch the editor. This may be done easily; you have only to get up some charge against me, whether it be true or not, and put me in jail, and come next morning at 3:30 and get me out. The papers will be ready with the news by morning.

But one consoling thing to me which will be discouraging to the would-be lynchers, is that when I am lynched my soul will not go down to hell, where the souls of the lynchers will soon be.

The Living Way is being published semi-weekly.

Next week more land will be opened for settlement in Indian Territory. The Afro-American is on hand, ready to take his chances with the rest.

The Democrats of Louisiana are beginning to wage on each other the kind of warfare they used against Republicans. The only regret the Plaindealer has in the matter, is that the campaign will be ended before they will have had an opportunity to show to the country what a stench Southern Democracy really is. The Crusader prints the following relative to the Democratic warfare of factions:

The store of the Hon. E. E. Smart, the McNery leader of Vernon parish, was a few days since riddled with bullets. It is an old adage that the time will come when those who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind. We are getting there, Eli.

The exchange list of the Afro-American journal is growing larger. New papers are being launched every week.

The Plaindealer is well named. It deals plainly with all questions of public moment, especially race issues.—The Weekly Sentinel.

The farmers are hard at work planting corn. Already there has been more corn planted than was planted during the whole of the spring of 1891.—The Plaindealer.

This is a most excellent movement on the part of the planters in South Carolina. Cotton has too long been almost the sole product of the South, hence it is that the masses are not more prosperous and that vast quantities of land have gone to waste. A diversity of farm products, like a diversity of manufactures, makes a people prosperous.

Judge Galloway, in a card to the Appeal, deprecates the Negro exodus from Memphis, and suggests the advisability of calling a mass meeting of white citizens to apologize for the recent lynching of three Negroes. For Heaven's sake, Judge, what are you dreaming about? Have you taken leave of your senses? You, the brilliant orator, sapient judge, scholarly gentleman and exemplary citizen, what do you mean? Do you not know well that God's greatest blessing to Memphis would be an exodus of 20,000 indolent, worthless blacks? Then industrious white laborers, white mechanics and white business men would replace them. The Journal can't understand you, Judge Galloway.—Catholic Journal, April 2nd.

The above sentiment from a Catholic journal does not bolster up the claim that Roman Catholicism is the best friend of the Afro-American. No true Christian would pen such an article, and this one goes to show, despite all claims to the contrary, that the Southern Roman Catholic can be made as just as intolerant as the Protestant on issues of this kind.

The "bloody record" shows no sign of abatement. Each week more victims are being sacrificed to the American Moloch, and each victim is rendering more discontented the Afro-American throughout the country. In view of this fact, it will not be surprising if his loyalty to the republic becomes diminished, and he gives ear and aid to the issues that are opposed to republican institutions.

The excess of the cotton product last year was over one million bales, and the year previous the excess was about the same. This over-production will have a tendency to glut the market and make the raising of cotton less profitable than formerly. The Southern farmers will soon have to commence to raise more corn, wheat, flax and other farm products to make farming profitable.

Mr. E. H. Hackley, of the Denver Statesman, is out in a long screed against "Tourgeism." Mr. Hackley thinks it unwise to endeavor to enlist the sympathy of the whites in his struggle against race hatred. Such aid, he argues, intensifies race animosities among the Southern whites, and he urges the Afro-American to go it alone. The Plaindealer does not agree with Mr. Hackley. It is of the opinion that the Afro-American needs all the aid and sympathy he can get. The efforts of Mr. Tourgee are meeting with much success, and the National Citizens' Rights Association numbers as many thousands as the race organizations number hundreds. In shaping public opinion, this effort of Mr. Tourgee's should be encouraged. Confined to no class of the people, its influence can be larger in this respect than any strictly race organization. In other fields than this, morally and materially, the efforts of the Afro-American must be with himself, and he can do more in this respect than all outside influences.

Ever since the period of reconstruction, all the machinery of the courts and hatred of individuals against Afro-Americans, have combined to destroy his life, liberty and property, without due process of law. In all this time the national government has not seen fit to interpose, although it was perfectly cognizant of the fact that for this class of the people there was no justice; and yet each executive, upon assuming the duties and office of president, solemnly swore to execute the laws. If the president has not power to interfere in the government of states when the life, liberty and property of the citizens are threatened without due process of law, under the existing laws, then the National Republican convention that meets at Minneapolis in June should pledge the people to remedy the defect. This disregard of life so prevalent in Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and other states is becoming too common for the good of the republic and is beginning to breed anarchy.

It is beginning to be an assured fact that the Afro-Americans all over the country will, as suggested, observe May 31st as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God to use his power to so influence the minds of men that the horrible barbarities committed against them be stopped. All Christians, as suggested by the Woman's Voice, should unite with them in this appeal, and from their prayer rise up fully determined to use their influence to check these outrages that in the civilized world are regarded with horror and are bringing into contempt the professed love of our republic for freedom.

In parishes of Louisiana Southern Democracy has warned the Afro-Americans that they must discontinue their schools and stop taking newspapers, and yet, in view of this, the Republican party in that state is divided into factions, and all over the country are Afro-Americans who can profess a love for Democratic principles, and uphold them and crimes against education and liberty of action by casting ballots for their candidates.

The people of Millersburg, Holmes county, O., where a reported lynching occurred April 1st, claim that the whole thing was a hoax. The fool-killer is needed in that section.

The Plaindealer is glad to note the increased confidence that the people all over the country are reposing in Governor McKinley. He is a strong, aggressive man, who lives up to his convictions and is right on the questions of the times. In four years from now, if he lives, he will be a strong candidate for the Republican nomination for president.

Several Afro-Americans were elected to county and municipal offices in various parts of the state of Ohio last week. In some sections, however, they did not meet with any success, but were slain in the house of their friends.

Mr. A. F. Hilyer, of Washington, D. C., has recently delivered a timely address on the gradation of society which has been warmly complimented,

both for its literary excellence and the logic of its subject matter. Enjoying, as Mr. Hilyer does, the best type of home life and a thoughtful, cultured society, with opportunity to study and contrast the socially pure and elevated with the very dregs of Washington life, he has been successful in preparing a paper which should create widespread interest. It is encouraging to find Afro-Americans giving serious attention to classification in society. Its condition in almost every city and town in the country is a fearful menace to the purity of the home—to the moral welfare of the community and to the advancement of the people. In half of them, social anarchy is rampant, the good and the bad and the indifferent; the ne'er-do-well and the well-to-do; the clean and the slovenly; the refined and the unrefined, mix and mingle so thoroughly that the incentive to upright living and noble purposes is either dulled or entirely destroyed.

As long as sin abides with us, as long as temperaments are incompatible and aspirations differ; as long as qualities of heart and mind vary in size and shape; as long as the routes to knowledge diverge so widely; as long as opportunities for individual and collective research are so vast—just so long will social classification be not only advisable but imperative. But the one which the Afro-American stands most urgently in need of should be based on morality and pure living. Vice is the monster that is being winked at altogether too much, and the time for a strong and vigorous reaction is at hand. The heads of families owe it to their children that they should not be taught to overlook and palliate moral leprosy. Let the passports to your parlors be "good character," and see that everyone shows it before entering.

## IS THERE A DIFFERENCE?

Why does the American Baptist talk nonsense about the sentiment against Afro-Americans being as deep-seated in the North as it is in the South? The situation is bad enough everywhere, but facts are facts, and the truth does not warrant any such ridiculous assertions. Even if there were no logical nor fundamental cause for difference, proof to the contrary could be furnished ad libitum. The right of free speech, of untrammelled criticism, of jury, of recourse to law, and of redress of grievance, things which freemen fight for most earnestly, and feel the loss of most bitterly—are freely accorded to the Afro-American in the North. The laws may be violated to his detriment, but he can usually get justice if he fights for it, and he certainly in this year of grace, 1892, is not being especially legislated against. Moreover, where the Afro-Americans are greatest in power, there their political power is greatest, and would be greater than it is if his moral strength were more highly developed. Loth as the white man of the North may be, his love of fairness and his inborn obedience to the result of a fair ballot as an unquestionable finality, stand in sharp contrast with the despotic methods of his Southern brethren.

The industrial progress of the Afro-American in the South has been wondrously great, all things considered, and the Plaindealer has been pleased and proud to give all evidences thereof the widest circulation. Its columns contain every week details of business and trade ventures, and special correspondents have given graphic descriptions of its trade schools. The results of the earnest endeavors of self-sacrificing, noble-hearted men and women are bearing fruit. The exceptions are becoming the rule. Slowly but surely added wealth and added advantages are bringing with them the inevitable desire for greater privileges, greater powers, higher honors. Slowly but surely the once servile material, under the warmth of a new sun is obeying the laws of expansion.

But, just as surely, the Southern slaveholder, realizing the magnitude of such a force, is bending every nerve to blot out the new light, to plunge the Negro into darkness, and again to shackle him with chains of law as securely as they once fettered him with chains of iron. And like every despot who secretly fears his subjects, it professes a loving regard for the Negro and makes these laws "for his final betterment," and kills and slaughters and burns him "to his eternal good!" Bah!

Assuredly the American Baptist can conjure up nothing comparable to these outrages, in the North, and why it should misrepresent the Northern press, who are exposing such shameful practices and doing their best to create and maintain a sentiment which must ultimately intervene if racial warfare and bloodshed are to be avoided, is quite beyond our ken.

The Plaindealer is giving Afro-Americans of the North no great credit for the atmosphere they enjoy, although it knows how much purer and better it is for the brave works of the preceding generations. Neither, likewise, is it discrediting Southern Afro-Americans for the tone of their environments. With the great work which lies before the Afro-American press and

pulpit, it has no patience with sectional disputes or bickerings. It is urging Afro-Americans everywhere to stand up bravely for their rights, because freedom never tarried long with a cowardly people, and it will continue to do so, whether it be North, East, South or West, or right at home whence this offence cometh.



From the Portland Oregonian—Rep.: Harrison inspires the country with something better than popular enthusiasm; with public confidence. He has given the country an administration unusual for its combination of unobtrusive good qualities, sound judgment, honest methods, approved principles and well-directed force. He is going to be renominated, in the absence of any blind craze for a worse man, because he deserves to be. This is rather an unusual occurrence in our politics, because the unreasonable popular craze for the worse man usually exists, to the obscuration of the merits of the better.

From the Omaha Bee—Rep.: Senator Cullom and Gen. Alger ought to be shrewd enough to see that this is a Harrison year and reserve their strength for a grand rush in 1896, which promises to be a free-for-all race.

From the Philadelphia Times—It may be well for a certain presidential candidate that the women can't vote. Think of men facing the possibility of the one style of hat for eight years!

From the Chicago Herald—Dem.: There is no protest from New York state this year. The state delegation is unanimous. But it is not for Mr. Cleveland. Therefore he will "go to the people."

From the Memphis Appeal—Alamche—Dem.: The presidential bee that has been buzzing around the bonnet of David B., has lost its stinger. The Free Speech:—President Harrison is practically without opposition and his renomination is pretty well assured.

Free Speech:—The motto of every Negro living in and around Memphis is: "Turn our faces to the West," the last words of poor Tom Moss. And they are turning them by the hundreds. About 800 left Saturday.

Ronoke Press:—If the white pulpit would aid the black pulpit in its support of human rights; if the white press would assist the black press in its denunciation of lawlessness, the crusade already begun would triumph most gloriously.

Woman's Voice:—A blush of shame should rise to the cheek of every American when he reads that May 31, is to be set apart by the colored people of this nation as a day of fasting and prayer to appeal to the Almighty God to put forth his power in aid of the weak and suffering of their race. Christian people should unite with our colored brethren in this day of prayer, and in great humility before God, confess their guilt that they have permitted such a state of things to exist, and then answer their own prayers by demanding that the government shall without delay afford ample protection for the people who have suffered too much already.

Pioneer Press:—One of the most unfair methods practiced against us lies in the fact that metropolitan monthlies pay libelers against our race to vent their spleen in their columns against the Afro-American and will not permit a well-tempered reply. The North American Review for April will contain a criticism on Professor Bryce's article on the race problem in America, from the pen of Thos. Nelson Page, of Virginia. Such an article is more acceptable than one from our best minds. This is fair play with a vengeance.

American Sophist:—We are a little surprised to note the great strength that the supporters of the separate coach law are developing in the legislature. This unnecessary and altogether disgraceful piece of legislation has passed the senate and it remains for the lower house or the governor's veto to maintain the dignity of Kentucky.

Birmingham (Ala.) Wide Awake:—Harrison's renomination is a foregone conclusion, but it will strike the country much more favorably if it be effected by men who have not had any share of the public patronage.

Freeman's Advocate:—How would some of our good friends feel should they have to attend a mixed school? Well, a man is a man in the great West and Northwest; the Negro must move.

The Crusader:—The hope of the Negro aspirants for a judgeship under this administration has fallen to the bottom. When all the appointments for judges of the court of appeals had been made, it was hoped by those who are willing to take anything, that the vacant judgeship on the court of claims would be given to a colored lawyer. But Harrison has disappointed even this hope. On the 24th ult., he sent the name of Stanton J. Peele, of his state, to the senate for that place. It is learned that John Mercer Langston has considerably changed his opinion of Harrison since. He no longer believes he is the "best president the country ever had." The sycophancy of a certain class of Negro politicians is disgusting.

## Plaindealer Exempted, of Course.

Hereafter, the Pioneer-Press will appear as regular as clock work, and will be by force of the best Afro-American editor in this country, viz., the Hon. J. W. Cromwell, second to none. More could be said, but a hint to the wise is sufficient.



At Montgomery, Ala., Mrs. Clay and Mrs. Hannah Farley, and the former's 4-year-old son were out driving in their phaeton. They had been to several points in the northern part of the city, viewing the backwaters of the river. They drove over a bridge over a ravine, and while on the structure the horse became frightened and threw them into the deep water. An Afro-American, Ellis Harris, rushed to the scene and arrived in time to rescue Mrs. Farley and little Jim Clay. He then dived and brought Mrs. Clay's body up from the bottom. She was held fast under the buggy, and her dress had to be torn to extricate her. The horse was drowned. Back of Mrs. Clay's right ear was a bruise caused by a kick of the horse while struggling under the water. The blow, it is thought, killed her. A purse of \$500 was subscribed by the citizens for the Negro.

A remarkable case is reported from the eastern portion of Gibson county, Tenn. Nancy More, living on the farm of Thomas Wyatt, is actually turning white. She is 48 years of age, and her father was half Indian, her mother an Afro-American. Twenty years ago small white spots began to appear on her body, and they have continued to spread until she is now more than half white.

A new town in Oklahoma, named Cimarron City, four miles north of Kingfisher and on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe line, laid out less than a week ago, has now over four hundred population, and it will have a thousand and by next Monday. It is a Negro town, and is principally to be used as a rendezvous for the Negroes who will make a break for North Kingfisher and "C" counties at the opening of the new territory, and will afterwards be used as an outfitting station for the colonies just settling.

At a recent meeting the socialists of Chicago passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that our African friends are amply justified in their refusing to sing "America," that in view of the fact so eloquently cited by one of their race in regard to the tyranny and oppression of which their brethren in the South are the helpless and unhelped victims, to sing of a land in which such outrages are being constantly perpetrated, in such terms as those employed in the so-called national anthem, could only be done in a spirit of bitter irony, and that until the strong arm of the government is stretched forth in their behalf, until they are secured in their rights, civil and political, guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States, this is for them not a "sweet land of liberty," but a "dread land of tyranny."

A movement is on foot among the citizens of Cincinnati to issue a call for a national convention to be held there July 4 and 5, next, to take some definite steps as a "Race, in whose behalf justice is a sham, and the law of universal protection the sheerest mockery." Already many prominent men of the race have been notified. When this call has assumed definite shape it will bear the indorsement of 10,000 Afro-Americans from southwestern Ohio. A general fund of \$100,000 for the relief of suffering emigrants and to be offered in rewards for the apprehension and conviction of Southern desperadoes and lynchers, will be raised. Every state in the Union will be called upon to contribute its share in proportion to its population of influence, brains and money.

Letters of testamentary were granted the executors of Rebecca Atkinson who died recently at Philadelphia. \$1,000 was bequeathed to the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, and \$2,000 to the Home for Colored Children.

Gretna, a small town just opposite New Orleans, was the scene of a conflict between whites and a party of Afro-Americans, Sunday, the result being the serious wounding of five white men and the killing of the leader of the Afro-Americans.

Fred Cheurett is an Afro-American who persists in preaching on the street corners in Chicago, and whose disordered mind leads him to believe that he is the Son of God, was before Justice Glennon of that city recently on a charge of disorderly conduct. He walked into the dock, Bible in hand, clothed in his long black robe and with a head-dress surmounted by a gold-rimmed crucifix, and before he was arraigned he pronounced a blessing on the Justice. "Stee you've been preaching on the 'Streets again, have you?" said the court. "Yes," the prisoner said, with hands uplifted. "I am sent to save the people of Chicago, courts or no courts." The Lord told me that you must arrest and persecute, but my work must go on just the same." The court discharged the man with a warning to preach the doctrine of salvation in other places than public thoroughfares.

A colored man in Atchison has a wife with a cork leg, false hair and a false set of teeth. During his working hours, it is said, one constantly hears him humming "With all her false I love her still."

One of the latest sensations in Cincinnati was the appearance on the streets of a band of youthful Afro-American musicians from the Florida, Florida, orphan asylum. The ensemble is composed of seventeen members ranging from 6 to 14 years of age, whose knowledge of using brass instruments is truly remarkable. The cornet soloist deserves especial mention, not only as a proficient performer, but as a composer of music, many pieces they use being his own composition. They are raising money to build a new orphan asylum.

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GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Our Second Letter from the Quaker City.

Special Correspondence to the Plaindealer.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 11, 1892.

The existence of the great African M. E. church is due to the fact that more than a century ago there were a few colored christians sufficiently advanced in manhood to feel and resent insult, and sufficiently dominated by religious principles to resent it in a manly way.

Men of less character than Richard Allen and his conditors, but having self-respect enough to recognize persistent insults, would simply have left the white church and devoted religion. The actions and entire course of the little band from which the great connection springs were just what would most naturally characterize manly men under such circumstances.

Forced to cease worshipping God among the whites, they did not give up the determination to worship Him, but went at it in their own house and by themselves. Hundreds followed this good example, and a connection resulted. A connection was not the thing aimed at, or even dreamed of, but it resulted from the faithful following of the dictates of true manhood and religion.

Nor can any great feature of the church be attributed to designed action; we have simply trusted God and gone on and on, trying to do right and have found each decade crowned with new and undreamed of blessings. The period, however, is now come when there must be a studied adaptation of means to an end. Gradually a splendid machinery has developed and with it has kept pace the growth of wisdom to contrive, to plan and to execute. All of these grave duties center in the general conference, which creates and directs officers and organized forces.

The chief office is the episcopacy. General conference saw fit some twelve years ago to invade its province and modify its powers. The general superintendency contemplated in the beginning has been very much altered. The idea that the bishopric is an office and not an order has been emphasized, and the bishops have been made subject to the appointment of a committee. So it comes about that a bishop possesses the full power of his office in certain territory only. Within that limit he can successfully resist the episcopal college; outside of that limit he can act only through the courtesy of some colleague.

While this method seems to fully satisfy the majority, yet the fact is apparent that it seriously modifies the general superintendency originally intended.

The demand for a rotary system of episcopacy is the reaction that follows the encroachment referred to. None can escape the forcible logic which proclaims the rotary system to be the only system consistent with the notion of a general superintendency. But in these modern days, results are what determine the choice of methods, while loyalty to ideas, traditions, and even laws, is made secondary. Let us see.

1. For the sake of larger results the right of the bishops to regulate their own work was denied.

2. To prevent certain evils the general officers were ousted from membership in the general conference. Their membership is founded upon constitutional law, which can not be changed, abrogated or amended save by the sanction of the connection. But all regard for law dwindled into nothingness when law stood in the way.

3. Emboldened by these precedents, the financial board spends \$8,000 and contracts a debt of half as much more in order to secure a valuable property. From a commercial or business standpoint, the transaction was, no doubt, very good, but it was extra-legal. The great advantage that will accrue to the connection because of this purchase will no doubt lead almost all to say amen to the boldness which would not permit the law to stand between the church and a good thing.

These three are prominent among many instances in which it has been clearly seen that the law is held to be a mere convenience.

Bishops constantly set the example of law-breaking or law-ignoring. Last fall Bishop Tanner ordained a man after the adjournment of conference and without the matter ever having been brought before the conference. No bishop can say a word in objection without running the risk of having some act equally as irregular pointed out.

The pastors ignore the law in their charges in almost all instances where the law hampers.

Dr. W. D. Johnson, in relation to the affair of the financial board, has advanced the doctrine that where greater good will follow the breaking of the law than would attend its obedience, one is justified in the trespass.

Considering these facts it is easy to conclude that the action of the financial board will be approved.

Perhaps the discussion that will attend the adjustment of the matter may awaken interest in kindred matters and lead to more businesslike methods of administering departments.

Although hundreds of thousands of dollars are handled by half a dozen men each quadrennial, yet there is not a good bond over any. The law calls for bonds and bonds are furnished, but merely in name. Everything is trusted to the honesty and loyalty of the men. It is a high tribute to their integrity to say that there has never been any grave reason to repent.

The uninterrupted growth and success of the A. M. E. church is the highest possible testimonial of the inward goodness of colored christians.

To excel in virtue and honesty and faithfulness to duty is our patent to high rank among the followers of Christ. Our defects and lackings in business methods are each decade being lessened. The coming convention numbered but 30 per cent of those who were members of the conference of '88, and but 48 per cent of its entire membership have ever been delegates before. The majority are men, young, middle-aged, and old, who are delegates for the first time. This will give a large conservative element, as

almost all of the new men are sufficiently intelligent to be cautious and very deliberate in the discharge of so weighty duties for the first time. Of course there will be a few akin to those who "rush in where angels fear to tread."

Modesty and prudence very much become the younger men into whose hands has now come the controlling power. The majority, both of the episcopacy and of the general conference, are comparatively young men.

There is in the minds of many in this state city, some anxiety. But there is no well grounded reason to doubt that Richard Allen will be fully honored by the conduct of his sons. There may be a few who will not act in a manner becoming their position, but such is true of every large gathering. Rev. Caldwell, of Tennessee, is a candidate for Dr. Smith's place. Rev. Moore, of Florida, aspires to Dr. Handy's stool.

President Mitchell, of Wilberforce, is willing to succeed Dr. W. D. Johnson. He would suit even better as business manager. President Mitchell is a business man and sure of large results at any work. Under his administration Wilberforce surpassed the aggregated work of all her previous years.

WHEN WE FAIL.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words—Let us Act.

In the last issue of your paper I read, with no small amount of interest, the account of, and editorial on, the recent convention of the "Protective League" under its new name. And very truly did you set forth its failures. The time has arrived when we must stand out against these evils that are being perpetrated against our people. Let our voices go up as of one man against these barbarities. When we so far forget ourselves as to close our eyes to the awful scenes around us; when we can stop our ears to the piteous cries of those less favored; when we can freeze the warmth of sympathy we should feel for those surrounded by untoward circumstances and handicapped by the fearful hatred of their origin, and we sit in convention assembled and pass commendatory resolutions, without one vehement protest against these atrocities, we had far better remain at home and not profane sacred silence by such empty babble. Like those sons who have met, I too endorse the great principles of Republicanism, but unlike them, I do not endorse the law makers who would bury a Blair educational bill, and offer no substitute. Are we to sit apinely by and let these things go as they will? Are we to protest in our hearts against a thing and then, like a sycophant, smirk and smile at those who should do, and do not? No! no! Let us rise above this. Let us be men of "one idea," and let that "one idea" be that of elevating our race by whatever means we may have, provided those means be honorable.

In this respect, the "National League" idea is far in advance of any yet offered. The remedy is within ourselves; let us rally to the standard. Let us agitate the matter of lending our own aid to those who suffer, of giving our support to the right and denouncing the wrong. Let us come out of the slough of politics and enter the arena of educational attainments, and there wage a battle that may give us success but no taint to our honor.

Let every man who believes there is a work to be accomplished under other than political engines, step out boldly, voice his sentiments, and may the projected meeting at Detroit to denounce those Southern outrages, not only be there, but in every tower, town and cottage, until the air shall become so permeated with our cries of discontent that the sentiment of the public shall lend us its support, and the purpose for which we should labor shall be accomplished. This means work. This means sacrifice. This means earnestness. This means a carrying forward of those principles announced in the constitution of the National League, and Afro-American League of Michigan, upon whose list I have the honor of being named.

Let us think, plan, consult and work for effective organization along this line—not to vie with other organizations, not to enter into competition with them in questionable efforts—but that we may offer assistance to those things that need assistance, and resistance if it is needed. Yours for the race, "Veritas."

Adrian, Mich., April 12, 1892.

THEIR LAST SLEEP.

Pricella Webb, colored, died at Princeton, Ky. She was born in 1792, and had been a resident of Princeton and Caldwell county for seventy years. At Chelsea, Mass., Mrs. A. W. Harris died March 20th, aged 73 years. At Cambridge, Mass., March 26th, Mrs. Dandridge L. Miller died. Edmund Turner died near the village of Tennessee Colony in Texas recently, aged 104 years.

Mr. John Page, an old man and at one time a very prominent citizen of St. Louis, died of cerebral apoplexy at his home, 1021 Wash street, Sunday, in the 49th year of his age.

Mrs. Mable Blair of Augusta, Ga., departed this life on last Monday at the age of 108 years. She was the mother of 18 children and a ripe old Baptist christian; she lived and died in the faith. Mr. J. L. Blair is a popular deacon of Tabernacle Baptist church and a worthy citizen.

The Baptist Lyceum.

An appreciative audience assembled at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, last Wednesday evening, to listen to the distinguished poet and reader, Mr. J. Madison Bell, of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Bell's selections, "Travelling Light," "Banishment of Man from the Garden of the Lord," "The Ode to Lincoln," and the "Future of America in the Unity of the Races" elicited hearty applause. Mr. Bell was assisted by Miss E. Anita Smith and Messrs. Geo. Owen, John Johnson and Fred Stone of this city in vocal and instrumental selections, which were highly appreciated. The entertainment was under the auspices of the Second Baptist Church Lyceum.

LIBERTY, LAND, HOMES.

Interesting Data of the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Lands Soon to be Opened.

Reno City, O. T., Mar. 26.—Liberty, lands and homes are the inducements which the territory of Oklahoma offers to Afro-Americans—Americans—to day. This, the last territory to be formed out of the vast domain known as the Louisiana Purchase, and which will soon be a state, in its short existence already the poet's assertion that "Time's noblest offspring is the last." At high noon, April 22, 1890, Oklahoma proper became a part of the public domain, and was soon occupied by settlers. Territorial government followed in little more than a year; and, among first appointments to office were Afro-Americans—the Hon. E. P. McCabe, of Guthrie, and another gentleman from Kingfisher, and the writer (who declined to serve).

The first legislature had its Afro-American in the person of the Hon. Mr. Curran of Kingfisher county. No Republican territorial gathering has been without a black representative. The first statehood convention held Dec. 15, 1891, without respect to party lines, had Afro-American representation, the writer being present. And the Republicans in territorial convention assembled, on the 2nd inst., capped the climax by taking another step forward, in recognizing the common brotherhood of man by sending a delegation to Minneapolis composed of Caucasians, Africans and Indians. White Turkey, an educated, full-blooded Indian, chief of the Shawnee and as high a descendant of the great Tomahawk, is one of the delegation. In this, Oklahoma leads the Union.

The question of mixed or separate schools was left by the first legislature to the vote of each county at every third annual election. This had law we propose to change to positive mixed schools. In the writer's county (Canadian—El Reno the county seat) the schools are mixed. In the other counties separate schools were voted; but, to the honor and courage of the Afro-Americans, in some communities the schools are mixed anyway. The law provides that the schools, when separate, be provided with equal facilities, benefits, etc., in every respect; and when this is not done children shall be admitted into the schools of their respective districts regardless of race, color, etc., and the alert blacks have mixed the schools on the above grounds.

The foregoing are pointers to the prevailing sentiment of youthful Oklahoma, which sentiment by proper encouragement on the part of Afro-Americans will give to Oklahoma an atmosphere as free as that of Cleveland or Detroit and ultimately as pure as that of England or France for the black man.

As to lands, the President's proclamation will open to "white settlement" (which includes Afro-Americans and Africans) within the next few days 4,500,000 acres of unexcelled farming soil in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation. Six thousand Afro-American families should locate upon these lands—on farms first and on town corner lots second. The North and South kiss each other in this beautiful land as to climate and products. Wheat, oats, corn, cotton, sorghum, flax, tobacco, garden vegetables, etc., grow to perfection. The American hog, recently re-admitted into the royal circles of Europe, can be developed to intense obesity here. General cattle and stock raising has no better spot on earth for triumphant success. The land is mainly undulating prairie with level prairie next to the river and creek bottoms. The timber is chiefly along the streams.

The land about to be opened will cost the settler only one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; one half to be paid in two years and the remainder after the expiration of five years. In addition to this he will pay fourteen dollars to the land office to file, which must be done within ninety days after locating claim, the earlier the better; and about the same amount before receiving title. All native males twenty-one years of age, all native females twenty-one years of age, widows or heads of families under twenty-one, and foreigners who declare their intentions of becoming citizens, are eligible to these lands. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States who served for ninety days in the late civil war, may file a declaratory statement in person or by agent and complete his filing six months thereafter without having to go upon the land until the six months expire. After filing, one has six months in which to make permanent settlement by bringing his family upon the claim, without danger of contest.

If you want liberty, lands and homes, secure your tickets at once for El Reno, Oklahoma Territory, and come. Bring a tent, a frying pan, an old-fashioned oven, your shotgun (for small game), your Winchester (for large game), with an American spirit, and you will enjoy and profit yourself in the open air for a short while. If you have not the foregoing articles you can purchase them at El Reno and thereby save the freight.

There is no African fever here, but you can have the grip. The writer has been "gripped" for three months, or you would be laboring more in this article and would have been previously, however. The writer has lived in Oklahoma from the first, is an "old-timer," and would not stay here if he did not regard it as a safe place for one's future, the less would he endeavor to mislead his oppressed brother. The stranded and called Arkansans and Cherokeeites of African descent cannot be understood here. They lived next door to the "Promised Land," and knew not thereof. Somebody else did their thinking, no doubt. Let the writer here remind the Age that there is no "Cherokee Slip," but that there is a Cherokee Strip, which was not and is not inhabited by Afro-Americans, and which has but few Indians thereon. The blacks who claim to be from the Cherokee "Slip" must be from the Cherokee Nation. The Cherokee Strip will soon be overcome by American civilization, however.

Remember the time to start for the Promised Land is now; and the place to come to is El Reno, O. T.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,"

The first four acts already past;

The fifth shall close the drama of the day;

Time's noblest offspring is the last."

Peter Flynn Oliver.

A COMPANY DISBANDS.

The Tennessee Rifles Give the Reasons For so Doing.

To the Public:

Desiring to place the Tennessee Rifles in a proper light before the world, I ask the indulgence of the public while I state the causes that led to the disbandment of the company: On the morning of March 9th, 1892, our armory at 394 Main street was forcibly entered by a body of men, led by "special" Richardson, (as we understand) under orders of J. J. Dabose, judge of the criminal court of Shelby county, our arms taken and carried elsewhere, our private property disarranged and scattered about in confusion, without warrant and without law, as we have since understood from Gen. Carnes that the action of the "specials" was not only without his (Carnes') authority, but without his knowledge.

The company was regularly mustered and sworn in the State militia in strict accordance with the act creating the National Guard of the State of Tennessee, was under bond and charter, and had never given cause to the public to form an opinion that as a military body it would be found against law and order. Its membership was composed of material that represented the better class of Negroes, many of them occupying places of trust and responsibility, many of them being property holders, consequently taxpayers and opposed to riot and anarchy, who had the welfare and prosperity of the city at heart; none of them men against whom the charge of unavailability or dangerousness to the community could be brought and successfully sustained.

Since the rape of our armory by the order of the Judge of the Criminal Court not one word of explanation have we received from either the state or county authorities. Taking silence on the part of the county officials as evidence that our organization is a nuisance to the peace of the state, and the tardiness of the representatives of the military branch of the state in regard to a county official seizing by force the property of the state, as an indorsement of the act, we considered our existence not only a farce but detrimental to that part of the community in which we belonged in the military branch of the state.

Our disbandment was, under the above circumstances, not only a necessity, but a sacred duty to ourselves, to our race, and to the dead.

To wear the livery of a commonwealth that regards us with distrust and suspicion, a commonwealth that exacts an oath to defend its laws and then fails to protect us in the rights it guarantees, is an insult to our intelligence and manhood.

C. R. Bowles, Commanding, J. W. Fowkes, Sec'y of Tenn. Rifles, Memphis, March 25th.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Morristown, Tenn., has an Afro-American joint stock association. Mr. Washington Pool has gone into the grocery business at Denison, Texas.

Mr. Gatewood has opened a grocery and provision store in Minersville. Mr. Chas. O'Donnell is running a large stone quarry on the Allegheny valley R. R.

The Greenville Coffin Co., Greenville, S. C., of which Mr. Henry Moseley is President and Mr. J. T. Littlejohn is secretary and treasurer is a colored enterprise composed of some of the best men in that town. It is doing a successful business.

A syndicate of young men in Chicago are negotiating for the Albany cafe on Twenty-ninth street, between State and Dearborn, and if the deal is made they will make it the most swell on the south side. It will be lighted with electricity and lightning service guaranteed.

Preston R. Burrus conducts a first class drug store in Nashville, Tenn. J. W. Keeble, Nashville, Tenn., a real estate agent has a sufficient run of business to keep three clerks constantly employed.

A. Bizzell has gone into the grocery business at Cuba, O. James L. Freeman, New Haven, Conn., has gone into the coal business. Dr. J. E. Asbury & Co., have erected and opened a beautiful little drug store 317 Peters street Atlanta, Ga., near.

There have been several efforts at St. Paul Minn., on the part of some of the photographers to throw obstacles in the path-way of the progress of Mr. Harry Shepherd the eminent Afro-American photographer, but all to no purpose. They thought they had "drowned" him a few weeks ago but they counted without their host. He is now established at Nos. 118 and 120 Wabasha street as manager of the Shepherd Photo. Co., where he is more elegantly and conveniently fitted up than ever before.

The Eastern Building and Loan Association local board Richmond, Va., of which Mr. W. H. Anderson was secretary and treasurer, transferred their stock to the Virginia Building, Loan and Trust Company. This is evidence of the growing popularity of the Virginia Company.

Wesley Fayerman is a successful grocer at Petersburg Va. Geo. Russell has opened up a meat market at Bloomfield, Ky. L. J. A. Jelen is a successful merchant at Blackstown, Va.

Two new colored banks have lately been started—at Savannah, Ga., and Florence, S. C. Those at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala., are now well established and are doing excellent business. President Pettiford, of the Birmingham bank, is so enthusiastic over his success and the great possibilities which lie in the direction of banking for our people, that he advises the organization of banks in all the cities of the South.

Several enterprising Afro-Americans of Roanoke, Va., have determined to open a wholesale grocery store in the near future.

H. RIDIGER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

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PANTS to order from \$4 upward,

SUITS to order from \$20 upward.

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Four per cent Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

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# PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

L. Garland Penn, has re-entered journalism and is now Corresponding Editor and manager of The Weekly Leader at Lynchburg, Va.

The arrival of a boat load of Afro-Americans at Coffeyville, Kans., on the way to Oklahoma from Arkansas, saved an Afro-American from being lynched. He was accused of having assaulted a white woman.

Afro-Americans in Washington, D. C., have started a movement to raise funds to erect a monument to the memory of John Brown. Prof. Geo. Wm. Cook is president and H. E. Baker is secretary.

Logan, the Negro county of Oklahoma, is so overwhelmingly republican that the Democrats do not maintain a county party organization.

George Wooden, a man, took in the show at the Bijou theater, Pittsburgh, last Wednesday night. He laughed so loud and long and hard at the play that a special officer remonstrated with him and tried to quiet the man. He was finally arrested, and next morning was sent to the workhouse for 30 days.

J. F. Miller, has been appointed to the police force at Sioux City, South Dakota.

F. Hardy, will probably be nominated as alderman at large on the Democratic ticket at St. Paul.

It is reported that Mr. Robert Terrell, the father of Mrs. Robert Terrell, has given \$10,000 to the emigration society.

Daniel Rice, a porter at Omaha, Neb., fell from the third story window of a business block to the stone pavement beneath. He will probably recover.

Several hundreds of intelligent Christian physicians of color could find employment in S. C.

Deacon Hogue of Longstreet Texas, is very wealthy and is said to be worth about \$240,000.

George E. Taylor of Oskaloosa will be the only colored delegate from Iowa to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis. He was for some years a newspaper man at Latross, Wis., and now represents a big Milwaukee loan association in Iowa.

Rev. R. Bassett, one of the most prominent Baptist preachers of Indiana has been nominated by the Republicans of Howard county as a member of the Legislature.

Mr. George Cartwright, was elected councilman at Jamestown, O.

(Special)—James Johnson, the colored pugilist, who was to have been backed by Muncie sports in a fight in Cambridge City with Bill Pitts, of Peru, for \$500, is serving a 125 days' sentence in Indianapolis for engaging in a prize fight in West Indianapolis, with no hope of getting out sooner. Dan Balliff, a white man of Collins, O. will take Johnson's place and fight with Pitts on the 15th in Hartford City.

Mr. George Hutchins of Baltimore, Md., arrived home after a voyage through the Caribbean sea lasting six months.

Mr. James E. Goggin, who for a number of years was employed in the Third National bank in Cincinnati, is now a distributor in the Chicago postoffice.

Hon. John W. Cooke, who was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Southern university of Louisiana by Gov. Nichols last year has been elected to represent his State as delegate at large to the Minneapolis convention.

Andrew Thompson, the well known turman, purchased at the Withers sale last Thursday an imported Mortemar colt. He paid for the youngster \$3,050. Ex-Minister J. E. W. Thompson bought an imported Mortemar filly paying \$1,100 for the animal.

The Knights of Friendship of the United States, Canada, and the West Indies are called to meet in session July 19th 1892 at Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Rufus Conrad of Louisville, Ky., is in Chicago attending a post course in surgery and clinical medicine.

E. W. Marshall of the "Ohio Falls Express" is on duty as a United States storekeeper at Crystal Springs, Ky.

Three Afro-Americans have recently been appointed to places in the navy-yard at Norfolk, Va.

Geo. McAdams, mail clerk on the narrow gauge road between Burlington and Oskaloosa, Iowa, was severely injured in a wreck, April 1st.

Des Moines has two Afro-American attorneys, four composers on daily papers, four mail carriers, two policemen, one built in district court, and this would be an excellent place for a physician to try his luck at healing the sick.—Avalanch.

Green Gordon of Tyler, Texas, was shot by some white men at Eagle Ford, Texas, where he was trying to make an honest living.

The reason given for thus abusing the colored men was that the whites wanted no Negroes to work out there among them. This is another exhibition of the follies of law making in a Southern State.

W. D. McCoy, minister to Liberia, has arrived at his destination.

Mrs. C. H. Gaines, Chicago, Ill., was badly bitten by a bull dog last week. Three of her fingers were almost torn from her hand.

F. L. McGhee, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn., passed through Cincinnati recently enroute to Chattanooga, where he will try the case of Hardy vs the E. T. & Ga. R. L. Lawyer McGhee is one of the ablest men of the race. He was given a dinner by Colonel Robt. Harrin, last Sunday evening.

At Washington, C. E., Ohio the Afro-American candidates for assessor and councilman were defeated.

I. L. Strother, candidate for school inspector at Cades, Ohio, was defeated.

Homer Gee and Edward Nickens, rep respectively candidates for assessor and supervisor were beaten at Selma, Ohio.

George Washington Davis, of New York, graduated from the American Veterinary college, March 24.

Eleven of the Afro-Americans arrested about the shooting at the People's grocery, are still in jail.

St. Joseph, Mo., has two Afro-Americans on its police force.

Mr. Daniel Scott, employed as copyist in the office of the chief clerk of the U. S. patent office at a salary of \$900 per annum, handles all the money that comes into the office for patents, which averages from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per day. He is well liked.

Jos. S. Davis, the well known colored lawyer of Baltimore, Md., has been prominently mentioned as a delegate-at-large to the National Republican convention.

Certain white people in Richmond, Va., were unsuccessful in their efforts to have the Afro-American teachers ousted from their school, and substituting white teachers. The same people were at the head of the movement that instituted the separate car law agitation in that state.

John Hamilton, a native of the provinces, but well known in Cambridge, has perfected and applied for a patent for a device which is, without doubt, the most successful ventilating apparatus ever put in operation.—Boston Republican.

## OLD TIME DEMOCRACY.

There is one county in Ohio always loyal to the Democrats. Old Holmes always has a big Democratic majority without regard to the men or the principles and without being in any way influenced by other counties in Ohio. It is not so surprising then that the only Negro in Holmes county should have been lynched for no other reason than that his skin was black. The Democrats in Holmes county have prided themselves on the absence of color in their population. They boasted that no "nigger" could live in old Holmes, and when they found that one had wandered across the county line since that county was attached to Governor McKinley's congressional district, they promptly strung him up to a tree.

This act of brutality will reflect on the state of Ohio, but old Holmes is unique and individual. It is as much so as if it were a state or a strip of "No Man's Land," all by itself. There is but one railroad crossing the county, though it borders on that New England, the Western Reserve, and the people believe whatever comes to them from Democratic sources. They have always voted the Democratic ticket. They were devoted supporters of Vallandigham when all the North regarded him as a traitor to his country. They resisted the draft and built a fort to defend themselves from the Federal authorities. They made Holmes county the one blot on the fair record of Ohio as a patriotic state giving more men to the Union army than any other state in the West. They openly sympathized with the Confederate cause.

When Major McKinley became the Republican leader in congress, and the Democrats wanted to have him rebuked at home by defeat, they backed old Holmes to his congressional district and made it Democratic by more than 2,000 majority. It was into Holmes county the Democratic agents went as tin peddlers during the McKinley campaign and offered tin cups for sale at 25 cents apiece. The Holmes county people believed that the McKinley bill had raised the price in this manner, and they were bitter in their denunciation of the iniquitous McKinley. It is suspected that some of the free-trade, tin-plate liars are still relying on the Holmes county tariff statistics for their editorials trying to show that the price of tin-plate has been increased to the consumer.

But it should be said in defense of the Holmes county Democrats that they have been consistent. They belonged to the free-trade party before the war, when free trade and slavery went hand in hand. They consistently hold the old doctrine without revision. They believe in slavery now as they did before the war, and they will no more allow a Negro to dwell among them now than they would among an escaped slave when the Southern white man preached slavery as a divine institution. The Democratic party has changed some, but Holmes county remains a unique relic of old-time Democracy. It is, perhaps, the most perfect specimen of the kind to be found in the North. And taking this into consideration, the Holmes county Democrats are perhaps no more to be blamed for the outrage of last Friday than are the Democrats of the South, whose precepts and examples they still follow.

The Southern papers may refer to the outrage of last Friday as an illustration that in Republican Ohio there is as much objection to Negro supremacy as in Mississippi or Tennessee, but before they make this mistake they should remember that Holmes county, while attached to Ohio by reason of circumstances over which the residents had no control, is, in sentiment and politics and civilization, closer akin to the South than to the Buckeye state.

## THE TRANSGRESSOR.

At Charleston, S. C. March 19, very near midnight, George Bacon was killed by William Brown, at the corner of Sheppard and Nassau streets. The cause seemed to have been that Bacon was in debt to Brown for the small sum of 25 cents. After some words the former had his throat cut. The contention was held on the doorstep of Mohring's grocery. Brown ran off to his home on A street, but was soon pursued by Detective Hogan and others, and when found was under arrest. He is now in jail to await his trial before the court of General session.

Crus Lair, a foreman under James Purcell, a contractor on the Ohio Division of the Norfolk and Western R. R., was shot and killed by an Afro-American last week at Purcell's Camp, W. Va. The Afro-American then committed suicide.

## WEDDING BELLS.

Married at New Orleans, on St. Joseph's day, March 19th, Miss Augusta Monney to Mr. Octave Dominique, by Rev. Isaac H. Hall, of Morris Brown chapel. The couple, who are industrious and highly esteemed young people, are wished a happy time in life's journey by their many friends.

# SOCIETY GOSSIP

Members of a Sunday school in Boston gave a leap year this week. A literary and musical treat was presented. Each lady attending brought a basket of luncheon, also a yard of ribbon. One half the ribbon was attached to the basket, the other half was placed in an envelope and deposited in a "grab box." The gentlemen paid five cents for the privilege of procuring a piece of the ribbon. After finding the lady with corresponding ribbon she was entitled to share the contents of her basket. Lots of amusement.

The reception of the Quatre Foil assembly of Baltimore, Md., was an elegant affair, and was Baltimore's social event of the season. Over three hundred persons were in attendance in full dress.

The society people of Wichita, Kan., were given a rare treat on Thursday evening, March 25, the occasion being the witnessing of the marriage of Mr. Wilson Harper to Miss Katie Wright, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Davis, 812 North Water street, Rev. B. F. Watson officiating. Both of the contracting parties are well known in that city, and it is the unanimous opinion of every one that a more loving couple never slipped from the nuptial bed.

The Messiah which was to be rendered April 15th by the Mozart society of Fisk university, has been postponed to the 22d to await the arrival of Mr. T. W. Talley from Rodney, Miss., to take the leading bass part.

Mrs. George Murfree Louisville, Ky., entertained a number of young friends April 1st in an Angling party. Refreshments were served, including fried fish and old fashion hoe cake. It was a very pleasant affair.

The United Workers at Cleveland, O., will give their fourth annual bazaar, commencing Thursday evening—to run four nights. The feature of the first evening will be a concert by the young ladies social circle. A drill the second evening.

It is rumored that the Ugly Club of Baltimore, is about to reorganize for the purpose of giving another soiree. The Pequot Club of Philadelphia, composed of a small but jolly set of well known young men of Philadelphia, have secured a home at 1110 Lombard street. They have nicely fitted with new appointments and here the members will hereafter powwow and entertain themselves and friends with the liberality for which they are noted.

At Louisville, Ky.—There was a grand entertainment at College Hall April 6th, 1892 under the auspices of the Western Star Club and the success of the entertainment was due, in a great measure, to the untiring efforts of Mrs. John Ball and Mrs. Wm. Weller. The popularity of the two ladies was manifested in the turning out of a large portion of the elite of the city and it was declared by competent judges, to be the best social given this year. It was a financial, as well as a social success.

## THE STUDY CHAIR.

In case Blaine is not prevailed upon to accept the presidential nomination at Minneapolis, Harrison's renomination seems quite certain. Indeed, the logic of affairs would prompt this course, if personal interests are made subordinate to the interests of the party. Many states desire to do honor to favorite sons, and among these the Wolverine state has one who is second to none. But the present executive is the strongest candidate next to the man from Maine.

The motto of the state of Michigan is "If you would see a beautiful peninsula, look around." Borrowing the sentiment of this motto, the Afro-Americans of the state are awakening from a long lethargy and are beginning to look around for a larger recognition of their rights. Michigan is rightly quoted as having within its borders some of the best representatives of the race, and in no state of the Union has their public record been less sullied. But there are many rights which are justly theirs which they do not enjoy, simply because they have not demanded them. Their course in the future will be reversed and they will see to it that they enjoy their mete of public favor. It is to be hoped that perfect harmony will exist among us in asserting our claims. Our interests are identical.

Much profit may be obtained from the Lenten season when it is wisely used as a period of self-examination, amendment, and reconstruction in life. To the spiritual minded it is a call to a higher plane of christian living. Lent is a special period of devotion. Yet it is not the only oasis in the life of the true churchman. He does not compress the whole of his religious practice into these forty days.

It is natural for men to love honor and power. They are the visible evidence of success. But the personal enjoyment which men covet in these is quite unimportant when compared with the higher purpose of our being. Lowest of all men are they who live only for self. Highest are they who find their greatest pleasure in aiding others.

The scramble at many of the caucuses and primaries in Michigan partakes of the nature of a dog-fight. It is not strange that the best citizens are repelled from them and that here the rabble get in their work. To correct this evil there should be a law governing these preliminary conventions, as wholesome as the election law. This will secure an orderly and honest expression of the will of the people.

The Christian is judged by his life rather than by his intellectual belief. We use the word intellectual as a modifier because it is conceded that a scriptural belief and character are identical.

The local society of Willing Workers, which is closing a season of its labor of love, was fortunate in the selection of a name, a name which perfectly characterizes the organization. Their work has been one of unmitigated charity; un denominational, yet purely christian. All over this community hearts gladdened by their ministry call them blessed. They supply a long-felt want in this city. Many worthy families are aided who have heretofore been neglected, not because of indifference to their wants, but because we have had no organized method of relieving them.

When our submission to divine chastisement is full of faith, then our tears gladden with hope. They are robbed of their bitterness and become an oil of joy for our mourning. And if our faith mounts high we exchange our spirit of heaviness for a spirit of praise. James M. Henderson.

## An Oklahoma Town.

Kingfisher, O. T., April 11.—A colony of Afro-Americans have laid out a town four miles north of Kingfisher, near the line of the Rock Island R. R. and on the line of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation. It is to be called Cimarron City, and is chosen as a point for the colored people to radiate from to the new country.

The publication of maps showing Indian allotments has caused consternation, and many homeseekers are discouraged and returning home. They find the redskins have captured the most valuable lands, and feel that what is left is not worth contending for.

## Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 10.—We have just received a list of this city's subscribers to the Plaindealer. There are amongst them a number who have not paid up. We will be around shortly to collect.

The Ladies' League met at St. Mark's church Monday evening, and decided on giving a grand entertainment some time in May for the benefit of their league. The Woman's Afro-American League is outstripping that of the men and is leaving it far behind.

The K. of P. is progressing rapidly in the Northwest, and bids fair to become the largest secret society in this part of the country. Cream City lodge met at its hall Wednesday evening and initiated several more candidates, while there are quite a number waiting for admission. The Cream City lodge is composed of some of the brainiest and wealthiest young men in the city, and those who are not in are petitioning for acceptance. Success to the K. of P.

The Literary met Thursday evening. Mr. Henderson of Chicago, by request, rendered a beautiful baritone solo. Mrs. Arreems also sang a pretty and appropriate solo; Mr. Jasper Johnson a bass solo, and Miss Emma Bell played a beautiful selection on the piano, which ended a very pleasant musical program.

Rev. R. H. Williamson continued his sermon on the Race Problem, Sunday evening at St. Mark's church. The congregation was very large, and was composed of both whites and blacks, who listened with rapt attention to the eloquent appeal of Rev. Williamson for justice to the people and his denunciation of Southern outrages, which he says are increasing daily and are committed with as much boldness as in the days of ku kluxism. More of our pulpits should agitate this matter and assist the Afro-American press in keeping these Southern barbarians before the public.

The Afro-American League holds its regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, April 19th. An interesting program. After the usual routine of custom. After the usual routine of business, it is as follows: Solo, by the coming soubrette of the age, Miss Gertrude Crawford; Mrs. L. W. Wallace, president of the Ladies' League, select reading, which we are certain will be rendered in her usual admirable style; baritone solo, Jasper Johnson; duet, Mrs. Julia Bell and Mrs. Cora Hunt, an attraction in itself which insures a crowded house; tenor solo, Mr. C. Trevan; all who have heard Mr. Trevan sing once never want to hear of a musical program being arranged without his name on it. A rash effort was being made to get Mr. O. Howell render a selection on the zither, but a few who had heard Mr. Howell play, nipped it in the bud. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend, particularly the Ladies' League.

Mr. W. H. Metcalf died Friday evening. Mr. Metcalf was one of our oldest and best known citizens and was connected with some of the largest business enterprises in the city.

Mrs. Wm. Williams dropped dead of heart disease, Friday evening. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn her loss.

Mr. Spence Butler is ill.

Chicago will soon claim one of our fairest young ladies as a resident.

Mrs. J. J. Miles has almost completely recovered.

Mrs. Lydia Hughes and Miss Emma Bell have accepted an invitation to participate in the Afro-American League entertainment, Tuesday evening. J. B. B.

Miss Emily Jones is slightly lame.

The young ladies of the Y. R. Y. club give their entertainment at the A. M. E. church Wednesday evening, April 20th. They have an acting parade in three acts and close with the tableaux of St. Cecilia. They sincerely hope their friends will attend as they have given a great deal of time to their program.

Miss Currie Freeman, who has been so seriously ill is now able to sit up.

Mr. Chas. Harris, has gone to visit in Battle Creek and Mr. Henry Thornton has taken up his residence in Jackson.

A leap year banquet in on foot at the 2nd Baptist church for the early part of May.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Davis confirmed the largest class at St. Andrew's church Sunday evening that was ever confirmed in Ann Arbor. The class numbered over 90, among the number were Messrs John A. and Jerome A. Freeman.

## Battle Creek, Mich.

Battle Creek, Mich., April 11.—Quarterly meeting was largely attended Sunday and much interest manifested. Rev. Henderson preached morning and evening and was listened to with marked attention. The collection was \$17.75.

The concert given last week at Marshall, by Battle Creek talent was a success, \$40.00 was made clear of all expenses, this will be divided equally between the two churches, a pleasant time was enjoyed by all. Supper was served in elegant style by the Marshall hosts who proved royal entertainers. We would like to visit the city again.

Mr. J. Thompson, a colored man who lived alone in the township of Penfield, was found dead at his home Saturday afternoon by Mr. Hoyt, he had died less than an hour previous, from dropsy of the heart. The interment took place to-day in Oak Hill cemetery. It is not known whether Mr. Thompson had any relatives or not. He was an industrious man and a good citizen.

The churches are making preparations for their annual Easter festivals which promise to be quite elaborate.

Miss C. Koker, of South Bend is visiting in the city, the guest of Rev. Hill and family.

Miss Cora Mitchell has returned to her home in Day Michigan.

Mr. Crosswhite, of Marshall attended quarterly meeting Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Burns, is on the sick list.

## Hudson.

Hudson, Mich., April 11.—Mrs. Matilda Johnson, and her daughter Miss Silver returned home last week after spending the winter in New London, and New Haven, with Mrs. Annie Green who is the daughter of Mrs. Johnson.

Mr. Edward Miller of Coxsackie, has opened a very neat barber shop, No. 233 Diamond st. Boys' give him a call.

Mr. William Dixon, of Catskill was in town Sunday and Mrs. Annie Powers of Athens.

Mrs. George Ford, in her 31 year died Wednesday, April 6, and was buried from the A. M. E. Zion church at 3 o'clock, the funeral was very largely attended.

Mr. Peter A. Bronk, has been remodeling and renovating his cottage No. 30 Diamond st. Mr. Bronk's house is now a model.

We are very sorry to learn that Mr. Abraham Brewster, is very ill with Bright's disease.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prince of New Haven, made his father and mother a flying visit last week.

The song service was largely attended at the A. M. E. Zion church last Sunday evening, the service was led by Mr. Harrie Moul and Mr. Alfred Wardle, of the M. E. church. Mr. Moul's address to the Epworth league was very interesting.

Mrs. H. D. Benjamin acted as superintendent of the Sabbath school last Sunday.

Mrs. Charlot while out walking in the yard at her home 354 Diamond st. last Tuesday caught her foot in the board walk and fell, the fall fracturing her arm, and wounding her seriously.

Rev. H. S. Hicks, filled the pulpit at Troy last Sunday.

Mrs. John R. Tucker, was taken suddenly ill last Sunday afternoon and now is suffering with the rheumatism.

## Findlay.

Findlay, O., April 12.—Rev. Mason filled the pulpit of Rev. Rows at Toledo, Sunday.

Mrs. Freeman left here for her home in Clarkburg, W. Va., this morning. She will return here in June and spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Wright.

In the absence of the minister, the officers of the Sunday school entertained the audience Sunday night. They discussed some very interesting subjects pertaining to the welfare of the Sunday school. The choir rendered some fine selections. The solo by Mrs. A. French was one of the leading features.

The ladies of the Church Aid society are making preparations for a fair in May.

Mr. R. Floyd was arrested Sunday, charged with stealing a diamond pin from the necktie of one of his customers while shaving him, and when he was arrested he had the pin on. At his examination in the mayor's court he pleaded guilty. The pin was valued at \$150.

Those wishing to attend the Sunday school institute at Lima, will be glad to learn that a rate of one and one-third fare has been secured for the round trip.

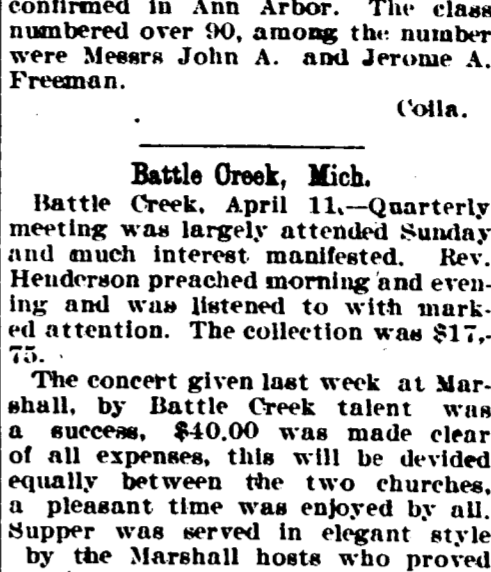
Although it was very disagreeable Monday the Republicans turned out in full force, and Tuesday morning's sun looked down on a city that is to be governed the next two years by Republicans. Only one Democrat was elected. The new council that takes the responsibility of looking after the welfare of this city, Monday night, April 18, stands: Republicans, 12; Democrats, 4, with a Republican mayor.

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

There are many imitation Electric N. B. Soaps in which electricity plays no part. Dobbins' is the original one, all Magnesian, Electric, and Electro-Magnesian brands imitations. Ask for Dobbins' Electric Soap that our name is on every wrapper, and if any other is sent you by your grocer, when you order soap, send it back to him.

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

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Buy it.



# Woman's WORK AND WAYS

Verina Morton, a young colored girl, who has recently graduated from the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, has begun the practice of her profession in Brooklyn.

The ladies of the Auxiliary Association (Chicago) gave a reception at the house of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Plummer 2974 Dearborn St. Wednesday evening. The house was filled with members and friends of the association. Before retiring to the association. Before addresses were delivered and per room addresses were delivered and were inspiring to the members and many of the visitors to join in the work. Mrs. B. D. Boone, the president of the association called the meeting to order, and briefly outlined the work already accomplished by the organization. She was followed by Mr. B. M. Mitchell, Advisory Board, who congratulated the ladies on their work thus far and for their patience. The president then introduced to the guests of the association Miss Hallie Q. Brown. She made a brief and interesting address.

## FASHION'S FANCIES

It would require the pen of a poet to do justice to the bonnets this season. Some of them are very pretty and in excellent taste, but there are others fearful and wonderful to behold. There are bonnets for all sorts and conditions of women, and when the right bonnet is worn by the right woman the effect is charming, but they do not always assort themselves that way, and then the result is terrible. And to the important matter of selecting the hat a woman should



[THE HAT WITH THE RAKISH BROOCH.]

bring her best judgment. No woman can afford to dress unbecomingly, and as Dame Fashion is now giving such a variety of styles to select from, there is certainly no excuse for a woman who does not study her good and bad points and choose something which will emphasize the one and tone down the other.

I need not sing the praises of the handy hairpin to the average young woman, for she already knows how often it is taken from its legitimate office to act as glove and shoe button, cuff fastener, corksewer, key, and



[THE FORTIC HAT.]

even breastpin, and yet most of us would think \$300 a price rather expensive even for such a handy tool. But that is what a young man paid for a hairpin as an Easter gift to a young lady who had furnished him one last summer to supply the place of a missing button.

Easter gifts are almost as universal as Christmas gifts, but to be appropriate there should be some suggestion of the season in the gift and it should be simple rather than elaborate. Flowers are the sweetest of all gifts, but at this season they are very costly and they fade so soon. The pretty thing for you to do for your young housekeeping friend is to embroider a dainty piece of linen with flowers. It is a lasting gift, graceful and always acceptable.

For your best girl the jeweler has provided the daintiest, quaintest flower jewelry, which is not very expensive, and many lovely little devices in boxes and baskets, which, filled with bonbons will bring sweet memories of the occasion to the recipient as long as the contents last. It is a

very pretty attention to keep such a gift filled, and if you are really anxious to retain the favor of the owner it will be well to charge your mind with this suggestion.

If you are giving a tea now, the proper caper is to have your favorite flower worked on the tea cloth and painted on each piece of cloth. What could be prettier than a low, oblong tablecloth of white enamel and gilt, covered with a tea cloth embroidered in daffodils? The same flower in smaller



[CUT-OFF FRONT, ALSATIAN BOW, HIGH, NARROW CROWNS.]

design on the china and great clusters filling the bowls and vases in the room. Wreaths of sweet peas, held by simulated bowknots of stem-green ribbon are also a sweet and effective decoration.

Oranges and oatmeal are said to form the ideal diet for the complexion, but they must be taken persistently three times a day to impart the best result. If you are cultivating a complexion just now you will also have the opportunity to practice self-denial of the appetite also.

The latest and daintiest of whims is a supplement to fancy stationery in the form of a little pad of the finest



[A BLACK AND GREEN ROUGH STRAW AND A RED STRAW POKE.]

and softest of Japanese tissue paper, exactly the size of a half sheet of note paper. The paper is white and has stamped in one corner a single flower in the natural color, sometimes shaded or outlined in gold. Occasionally the sentiment of the flower is placed under it in the tiniest of gold lettering, or if the young lady be clever, she paints the flower and writes a suitable sentiment across the sheet in gold ink.

After writing a letter she tears off one of the tissue sheets and rolls it into the least possible compass and drops upon it enough perfume to dampen thoroughly, using of course the perfume of the flower stamped on the paper. After unrolling it and allowing the liquid to evaporate, she folds the letter and slips the scented sheet between the folds. When some admiring friend receives the letter there is likely to flutter out, as he opens it, something much resembling a butterfly and breathing charming suggestions in its dainty perfume.

Green and Russian red are the favorite colors this spring and the girl who wishes one handsome gown at least, cannot do better than to get a green vicuna cloth with narrow cord stripes in gold color. The skirt should be made with a train, ornamented with gold bands and edged with jet. The bodice has large square revers with swallowtail coat effect in the back. The waistcoat is edged with bands of gold and jet while the sleeve is a full puff to the elbow.

Dr. Susan S. McKinney has been appointed as the visiting physician to the Home of the Aged Colored People, on Dean street, near Troy avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. She will be associated with Dr. Leonard, who for years has been the visiting physician of the home.

Is Your Paper Paid For? If not, please oblige the Plaindealer by paying up at once. We are glad to give you a good paper and want your help.

## FASHIONS FOR MEN.

There is no getting away from the fact that every man who thinks ever so little of himself—be he rich or poor—buys something new to wear on Easter morning. The man whose purse can stand the strain does not stop until he has procured an outfit complete, from the patent leathers that grace his feet to the top of his hat of the latest block. The young mechanic or office boy, whose limited salary will not afford such an extensive adornment of his person, does not fail, however, to buy a new tie, and, perhaps, a collar or two, before starting for home on Saturday night.

Those who cannot decide for themselves on the style of their spring garments will find the necessary advice in the following lines:

The russet and brown suitings introduced last fall are holding the lead, and will probably be more extensively worn than any other. There is a pleasing addition, however, in the introduction of exceptionally fine new grays, especially those of a bluish tinge. The softer materials, such as Shetlands, vicunas and chevots, are apparently the most favored. The ranges of Scotch and Irish homespun displayed for suitings are very large, as are those of Harris tweed and chevots, fancy varieties of the latter being the most favored trousering.

The Prince Albert coat is again to be a prime favorite for ordinary dress among men of leisure, and, as such, has been subjected to several important modifications. In the first place, the skirt will be shorter and lighter colors will be more freely used.

Black frock coats will be worn with cashmere or chevot trousers. In the fashionable garment silk facings to edge of the button-holes will be employed, and vests will be double-breasted. Many frock coats of gray and brown mixtures will be seen and to these light trousers are best suited.

Morning suits will be mostly of the rough chevots and Shetland, as far as the coat is concerned; trousers of either cashmere or light chevot waistcoats of marcella or any light washing material. Both coat and vest will be cut open, with the effect of summer lightness and elegance. The former will only button two, and the trousers average an inch smaller at the bottom than at the knee. Morning coats, buttoning three and higher, will also be in ample demand, however, and go as being fashionable.

Dress suits will, of course, be of the lightest possible make, fine twills and lammas being the most favored. Dead black corded silk facings will be employed, and vests of marcella, pique, or white or black ribbed silk much worn in place of cloth.

The most popular spring and summer overcoat everywhere will be a "whole-backed" racing coat of drab or tawney brown covert coating, gray chevot or llama cloth, similar in style to a fly-fronted Chesterfield. Inwardly lapped seams and crescent-shaped diagonal pockets will be the



## Flowers and Straw Goods.

These departments are now attracting universal attention. The most popular shapes of the day at the most popular prices.

- THE JUNGLE—Fancy braid, open brim, all colors..... 2c
- VAN IR—Sailor hat, pearl braid..... 2c
- UTUM—F. an straw braid, open work edge..... 2c
- GUVA—F. an Milan, all colors, a beauty..... 2c
- FAM OSEANER—Fancy braid..... 2c
- WHY NOT—All open work—a big seller..... 2c
- NICOLETT—Colored chip insertion and fancy open edge..... 2c
- PIERRE—Black chip, wide brim..... 2c
- HARTFORD—Walking hat, E. an Milan..... 2c

### BARGAINS IN FLOWERS.

- Handsome Roses..... 10c bunch
- Poppies, all colors, a 2 dozen bunch..... 10c
- New Velvet Pansies, all colors, per dozen..... 30c

## Beautiful Parasols.

Our stock is now very complete. The highest novelties of the season as well as the richest goods. Carriage Shades and Mourning Parasols in complete assortment.

## Easter Gloves.

Kid and Fabric Gloves of every conceivable length, color and quality. Novelties in Gauntlets in Suede and Glace Kid, washable Chamois Gloves in White and Natural. We open a new lot of these 5-Hook Glace Gloves at 60c and our 4-Button Suede Glove all colors at 58c, every pair warranted, is a big bargain.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPT. IS NOW PROPERLY ORGANIZED AND ORDERS FROM OUR OUT-OF-TOWN FRIENDS RECEIVE OUR MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.

ORTEOUS, HUNTER & CO., 177, 179 & 181 Woodward Av.

# THE EDICT GOES FORTH!

## A ROARING SALE!

THE KNIFE GOES DEEP INTO \$50,000 WORTH OF DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

NEVER BEFORE IN THE HISTORY OF DRESS GOODS SELLING HAVE SUCH LOW PRICES BEEN MADE.

Come out as early in the morning as possible if you wish TO AVOID THE BIG RUSH IN THE AFTERNOONS.

NOTE THE PRICES IN BLACK SILKS.		COLORED DRESS GOODS.	
Black Surah Silks, worth 60c, cut to.....	50c	50 pieces Brilliantines, worth 25c, cut to.....	10c
Black Royal Armure Silks, worth 85c, cut to.....	55c	300 pieces English Beige Suitings, Yard wide Plaid Flannel.....	12 1/2c
Black Faile Silks, worth 1.00, cut to.....	65c	Suitings, worth up to 25c, all cut to.....	10c
Black Latin Duchesse Silk, worth 1.50, cut to.....	1.00	300 pieces New Spring Dress Goods, including 40-inch Broadcloths, 38-inch Chevots, 38-inch Mixed Suitings, 38-inch Fancy Plaid Suitings, worth 35c, 45c and 50c, all cut to.....	25c
34-inch Black Faile Silk, worth 1.25, cut to.....	85c	All our fine Broadcloths, 50c Homespun, 50c Henriettas, 50c English Costume Serges in all the New Tan Shades, all cut to.....	25c
COLORED SILKS.		800 pieces of French Scotch, German and American Suitings that have sold as high as \$1.25 per yard, all put in at.....	50c
You must see the goods to be able to realize the Big Cuts we have made in them.		This is the Biggest Cut ever made on high class Dress Goods.	
Yard wide Drapery China Silks, worth 1.00, cut to.....	65c	All our \$1.00 and \$1.25 Fine Serges and Henriettas, 48-inch wide, in all the new shades, modes, tans, slates, etc., all cut to.....	60c
Yard wide Printed China Dress Silks, worth \$1.25, cut to.....	75c	All our Fancy and Novelty Suitings are all cut down. We have commenced a Price Cutting Sale on Dress Goods that you will not see for years again.	
Printed India Silks, worth 45c, cut to.....	25c	BLACK DRESS GOODS.	
Printed India Silk, worth 75c, cut to.....	45c	One lot of Double Fold Black Brocade Dress Goods, worth 25c, cut to.....	12c
Colored Faile Silks, in all the New Shades, worth \$1.25, cut to.....	75c	Yard wide Black Cashmeres, worth 30c, cut to.....	15c
LADIES' KID GLOVES.		40-inch Black Henriettas; 40-inch Black Satin Stripes, worth up to 50c, all cut to.....	25c
All our Ladies' 7c and 8c qualities, 4-button Suede and Glace Kid Gloves, cut to.....	50c	40-inch All Wool Henriettas, 48-inch Black Brilliantines, worth 60c to 60c, cut to.....	35c
All our \$1 quality Ladies' 6 and 8-button lengths, Biarritz and Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, cut to.....	45c	50 pieces Black Henriettas, Black Serges, worth up to 70c, all cut to.....	45c
All our \$1.50 and \$1.75 Ladies' 4-button Glace Kid Gloves, cut to.....	75c	Three Big Cuts on Black Satin Finish Henriettas, 48 inches wide, worth \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.25, cut to.....	50c, 75c and 87 1/2c
All our \$2 Ladies' Kid Gloves in 5-hook Biarritz and Mousquetaire shapes, cut to.....	95c	Black Silk Warp Henriettas cut down to.....	35c, \$1.15, \$1.25 and \$1.39
One lot of Ladies' Taffeta Silk Gloves, worth 60c, cut to.....	25c	Fine Fancy Weaves in Black Dress Goods, worth \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00, choice of any at.....	35c
SHARP CUTS ALL AROUND.		These prices are all net cash. No discount to any one, no matter how much you purchase—one yard or a hundred pieces.	
Best American Shirting Prints at.....	35c	199 & 201 Woodward Av.	
2 cases new styles Dress Prints at.....	31c	TUOMEY BROS., Woodward Av.	
New Styles 10c Dress Gingham at.....	6c		
New Styles 12 1/2c Dress Gingham at.....	6c		
1 case New Bedford Cord, worth 12 1/2c, cut to.....	9c		
32-inch Scotch Gingham, new desirable colorings and stripes, worth 25c to 30c, at.....	12 1/2c		
One yd wide Unbleached Cotton, worth 7c, cut to.....	4 1/2c		
One yd wide Bleached Cotton, worth 8c, cut to.....	5c		
10 Piece Feather Ticking, worth 25c, cut to.....	12 1/2c		
10 Table Linen, Towels, Napkins, Sheetings are all cut down.			
Dress Trimmings and Dress Findings are all Cut Down.			
200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Colored Border Handkerchiefs, worth 8c and 10c each, cut to.....	5c		
One Lot of French Strip Corsets, worth 60 and 85c, cut to.....	45c		

more of an opening than the single-breasted. The coat may be worn open, whether sack or cut-away, with the double-breasted waistcoat, and one of the ample De Joinville scarfs or wide Ascots tied in a four-in-hand knot, may then be worn at their best advantage.

The hat for this season have introduced several shapes that are neat and unobtrusive, and will sell. The derby it will be seen, is slightly fuller in the crown, from the base of which the rim starts out in a graceful curve. It is one of the best looking derbys that has yet been made. The silk hat is very radical in its heavy build and is exceptionally stylish in appearance. Lately the soft hat with a high crown has appeared under several fancy names, and is being worn a great deal by young men whose faces can stand it. It is left smooth at the sides with a deep groove pressed in the top.

Have You A News Item For The Plaindealer? If so, please send it on a postal card. We want the news of every one from everywhere.

Bishop Brooks was an imposing sight before the beautiful altar at the Church of the Advent on Tuesday night. His address to those he had just confirmed was noble and beautiful. The class, which was an unusually large one, numbered among its members three colored candidates, Mrs. Arianna Sparrow, Miss Hattie Smith of Flacey street, and one other—Boston Corset.

"Closed." Read in shipping start for the "Corset" at... Pa.

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