



BLUE GRASS COUNTRY.

Interesting News, Letter From Lexington, Ky.

Lexington, Ky., July 5.—Expertise is a great teacher, and the longer you live the more experience you gain. One of the grandest sights that my eye ever feasted upon was the reception given in honor of Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Coventry of this city, by Messrs. A. Williams and J. Smith, on the evening of June 30th.

The affair was undoubtedly one of the best that your correspondent has ever witnessed. There was a large and joyous assemblage, and many valuable expressions were given as expressions of good will from those who were present.

I have been credibly informed that there will be at no distant date, a religious or civil contract instituted between Miss Elizabeth Estlin, former teacher of one of the schools of this city, and Mr. James Smith.

One of the finest entertainments given this season was by St. Venus Temple on the Fourth of July, at the Ladies Hall.

The meeting of the National colored convention was called to order by Chairman Dan A. Rudd, of the Kansas committee.

Mr. Rudd then gave a history of the movement which grew out of the indignation meeting held here after the Memphis and Nashville lynchings in April, and proceeded to read the call for the convention.

Mr. R. E. Buckner and Miss Florence Brown left Saturday for Grand Rapids, to attend the wedding of Miss Craig.

Miss Anna Coster and Mrs. Alice Lewis are the guests of their sister Mrs. James Seim.

Mr. J. W. Clayton, of Allegan, was in the city Monday, owing to quarterly meeting Sunday, the annual sermon was not preached to the daughters of Magnolia Tabernacle, but will occur Sunday at their hall at 2 o'clock p.m.

BY W. V. HARRIS.

The Chief Problem of the Negro Of the South.

First place in the Atlantic for June is given to an article by W. T. Harris on "The Education of the Negro." He begins by discussing the question on its ultimate philosophical basis and comes to the firm conclusion that religion is the key to the problem.

Here, says Mr. Harris, "is the chief problem of the Negro of the South. It is to retain the elevation acquired during the long generations of domestic slavery, and to superimpose on it the sense of personal responsibility, moral dignity, and self-respect which belongs to the conscious ideal of the white race.

"The first step towards this higher stage, which will make the Negro a valued citizen is intellectual education, and the second is industrial education. By the expression 'industrial education' I do not refer so much to training in habits of industry, for he has had his discipline for two hundred years, but to school instruction in arts and trades as applications of scientific principle.

be a blessing to both races. We know indeed that the poor white in the North is chiefly in need of the thrift that has a habit of hoarding, that is, the habit of saving something from his weekly pittance, no matter how small."

Mr. Harris traces the change, so large a tendency, from rural to urban life, and the accession of individual responsibility it brings; as also the loss of the master's counsel and, to a large extent, companionship. He antidotes the antidotes to evils attendant on these changes in school education, "provided it is inclusive enough to furnish industrial and moral as well as intellectual training."

THE CONVENTION.

What Was Done by the Afro-American Delegates July Fourth.

The meeting of the National colored convention was called to order by Chairman Dan A. Rudd, of the Kansas committee. Rev. John Merrill, of Ark., led in prayer. About a hundred and fifty delegates and citizens were present.

Mr. Rudd then gave a history of the movement which grew out of the indignation meeting held here after the Memphis and Nashville lynchings in April, and proceeded to read the call for the convention. Colonel Bob Harlan then moved that Mr. Rudd be appointed temporary chairman.

The convention was called, he continued, to take action on the murderous outrages heard of almost daily. It was called to take steps, if possible, to stop men being taken from officers of the law and out of prisons to be lynched by worthless scoundrels who have no standing in their own community.

Each paper presented showed that its possessor had made wide and unceasing research for knowledge. The annual sermon was delivered by A. L. Murray, of Jackson, Mich. Rev. T. J. Davis, of Ypsilanti, was to deliver the missionary address Thursday evening June 30th, but learning at a late hour that he could not be present, Mrs. G. T. Thurman of Jackson, was asked to deliver it.

While the committee on Rules was formulating its report George H. Jackson was called on for a speech. He responded and said that while rapists deserve no sympathy, yet they ought to be given a fair trial, and if the crime is committed in the South the criminal would be sure of receiving the full penalty of the law.

suffer for the misdeeds of "bad Niggers," who came here from Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky. "Where all bad Niggers come from." A few years ago, said he, the colored man could go into the theaters and hotels, but now it is different, as the latter are run by men who came from the slave States. Cincinnati, he concluded, could never hope to get a National convention until all men are received on equal terms.

The committee on Rules reported in the usual form, limiting speeches to only ten minutes. The committee on Permanent organization reported as follows: President, Dan Rudd; vice-presidents, J. T. Carr, of Kentucky; Rev. John Merrill, of Arkansas; W. H. Anderson, of Michigan; secretary, S. J. Hunter, Ohio.

While the committee was out Prof. Merrill, of Arkansas, made a speech, telling of the indignities to which he claimed to have been colored men subjected in his State. He said that a black woman's dress in Little Rock dare not touch the dress of a white woman, and stated that all this would some day stain the Caucasian race with blood.

J. T. Robinson, of Kentucky, read a paper on "Equal Rights," prefacing it by saying that he did not know what his labor at this convention would cost. In the course of his reading he said that rape did not come unnatural to the colored man and he was close akin to his white brother, and in slave times a colored man was too valuable to lynch for the crime.

Sunday School Convention. To the Editor of the Plaindealer: Please allow me a space in your valuable paper to speak of the Sunday school convention of Michigan A. M. E. conference, which met on the 29th of June, 1892, in Bethel A. M. E. church, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Rev. James M. Henderson stated the object of the meeting, saying: "We have come together for the purpose of reading papers upon the several topics assigned us discussing the same; and to devise plans for the betterment of our school. Trusting that each delegate has come to do something, I await the pleasure of the convention."

An organization was soon effected by electing Rev. J. M. Henderson president; Mr. C. W. Jackson, of Lansing, vice president; Mr. Francis J. Johnson, of Ypsilanti, secretary; and Rev. J. L. H. Watkins, of Grand Rapids, Mich. assistant secretary.

By motion, the chairman was empowered to appoint all committees. See Sunday school minutes. In a few well chosen words Rev. J. R. Jeffries, pastor of the church welcomed the delegates in behalf of the people of the City, and was responded to by Rev. J. L. H. Watkins, of Grand Rapids.

From hearts burning with love to God and zeal for His cause, came forth though sparkling with wisdom, in such chaste language and in such an eloquent manner that one felt as though in modern Athens. The following resolutions of thanks were tendered: Whereas Rev. J. R. Jeffries, members and citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., have thrown open their doors and in such a generous way have made us welcome.

Pastor and delegates went to their homes with renewed energy and a double determination to do more for the cause of Christ and the establishment of his kingdom upon earth. Be sure and read the Sunday school minutes this year, if you never did before.

A TALE OF A CYCLONE.

"You talk about cyclones in the East," said an old man as he laid down his paper. "Why they are no real cyclones—regular built, stand up cyclones like we hev in Montana! They knock down a few trees, blow the roofs off a few houses and kill a baby or two, and then your daily papers make a great whoop over an awful destruction! It's 'nuff to make a man laugh to see how hard they try to make something big out of a little bit o' wind."

"You've seen cyclones in Montana, I take it?" queried one of the group. "Ten o' 'em, sir," replied the old man. "Nine of 'em were about ten times as destructive as this one which occurred in Illinois the other day, but we only called 'em two-centers. The other was a genuine thing and was really worth talkin' about."

"Well, I'm no great hand at story tellin', but I'll do my best. It was in the Cedar Valley, to the north of Diamond City. This valley is made by a range of mountains to the east and the Gullin River to the west. It was one afternoon in July, and I was on mule back and goin' north. It was a purty a day as you ever saw. I was feelin' powerful good that day, and I remember I was singin' a religious song when that cyclone come along. She started in about thirty miles north of me and come along down howlin' for gore."

"No. I was in the middle of a prairie, twenty miles wide, without even a bush to shelter me. And that wouldn't hev been time, anyhow. She was right at hand before I suspected what it was. With a scream and a roar and a whoop she engulfed me. I had just time to utter a prayer before I was kicked 'p."

"Well, I was exactly sixteen miles above Diamond City when I met the mule. I had looked at my watch and it was fourteen minutes past 12. When I came too I looked at my watch agin, and it was twenty minutes after 12. I was then in Diamond City. I had been carried sixteen miles in six minutes and deposited in front of the best saloon in town."

"Not a mite. I got up and walked into the saloon and called for three fingers of whisky just as calmly as if nothin' had happened."

"Certainly, and this was the only building not destroyed. Killed 107 people and destroyed 87 buildings in the city. It must hev bin the hand of Providence, for I was very thirsty and the saloon man owed me a drink on our last deal. That cyclone killed 251 people, including infants, and 140 buildings along the valley."

"Did you ever find your mule?" was asked, after a long and painful silence.

"That was also a queer thing," replied the old man, "he was carried along with me, dropped at the same time, and after I got my drink I found him standing at the hitching post in good order. That must have been the hand of Providence also, as he was my only mule, and his loss would have been a sad affair to me."

"Did you go out and mount him?" "I did."

"And then ride away?" "I did."

"And tell everybody you met just what had happened?" "I did."

"And they appeared to believe it?" "Well, no. I encountered three or four fellers who acted a little suspicious to me. They believed the main part of the story all right, but when it came down to the saloon and the drink they kicked on me."

"But why?" "I told you I walked in and called for three fingers of whisky."

"That's what they kicked on. In the circumstances they thought that any human critter would naturally ask for five or six, and buy a quart extra to resume his journey on."

"I suppose you have been asked for proof?" queried our spokesman, after another silence.

"Yes, twice. Both of 'em sleep in that same valley, and their headstones cost \$19 apiece. They were newcomers and I buried 'em tenderly; does anybody in this car want any affidavits of sitch?"

ning freight they built a side track to a gravel pit at a certain point. In excavating at the main line they dug a hole about twenty feet long by ten wide and four deep. As a rule, this hole was always full of water, and as it was on my side of the engine and always came under my eye, I got to thinking what a snap I'd have if I had to make a jump there."

"But you never had to." "Didn't I? There was a little station just a mile above this hole and it was a very sharp upgrade. One day while we were humming along to make the station, a dozen cars broke loose from a freight side track at the station, and down they came like so many roaring lions after their prey. By the time I had whistled for brakes and reversed my engine it was time to jump, and bless my soul if I wasn't just where I wanted to be—right at the pond. I wanted to pass the mile post and then shut my eyes and took a header, feeling sorry at the same instant for my fireman, who'd got to jump among the stumps. Well, I struck."

"In the water?" I asked, as he paused and worked his finger into his ear.

"Oh, no. There had been a long spell of hot, dry weather and every pint of water had evaporated out of that pond. The mud was left behind, though. There was three feet of it waiting to catch some sucker, and it caught one. I went head first to the bottom. Then I rolled over and floundered around for five minutes, and could never have pulled myself out unassisted. I didn't break no bones, but—ugh!"

"What?" "Well, I took twenty-seven baths before I got down so I could see my hide, and it seemed a month before mud quit working out of my ears, eyes, nose and mouth. I tasted mud. I felt mud crawling up and down my back. I picked mud out of my pockets and scraped it out of my hair. The thought of it suffocates me yet when I think of it. I'm still on the road, but I am not looking for any more mud holes to land in. On the contrary, if things turn out as I have figured them, my next jump will be into a patch of blackberry bushes with an old dead tree in the center, and coincidentally expect to mow down everything in my path."

We heard a shot fired across the street, followed by a rush of men along the board walks and went over to find a man lying on the floor of a saloon with the blood pouring out of a bullet hole in his side. The bartender stood behind his bar with a smoking pistol in his hand, and he was the coolest one in the whole crowd.

"Jim, how did this happen?" demanded the Town Marshal, who was on hand with two deputies.

"The usual way—just the usual way, Tom," was the bland reply. "You've known me for two years, and you know I never take advantage of anybody."

"That's so. You've always played fair. I wonder who he is?" "Dunno. He was in here yesterday, for the first time."

The Marshal went over to the man, propped his head up on an overturned chair and examined and wound. The stranger's eyes were open and full of intelligence, and as he looked around on the crowd, a faint smile passed over his face. He was a typical border man—rough in dress and ugly in visage.

"What's your name, stranger?" asked the Marshal.

"Pete Smith."

"Where from?" "Neveda."

"How about this shooting?" The man chuckled and smiled as he glanced over at the bartender. Then he quietly said: "Look at his hair—the color of it! I've been huntin' that color for the last two years. He'd a made my teeth!"

"The bartender's hair was red." "I heard about him a hundred miles away," resumed the stranger, "and I can cure him to wipe him out. Hain't nothin' again him except his hair."

"Then you meant to kill him?" asked the Marshal.

"Sartin. I'm down on that sort o' hair. I wanted to give him a show, though, and so I whooped as I started to draw. Gun got tangled and he got the drop on me. He plugged me plump center and I'm a goer."

"Does he talk straight?" asked the officer of the man behind the bar.

"Yes, I didn't know that he objected to the color of my hair, but when he whooped I grabbed my gun and dropped him."

Additional Detroit Personal.

—Read the Plaindealer. Miss Todd Hansbury of Chatham visited her brother, Clark Hansbury the past week.

Sam Christopher, of Bay City, has moved to the city. Mrs. Louis Huey will return to her home in Cincinnati, the first of next week.

Misses Annie Jackson and Minnie White, of Pontiac, spent the Fourth in the city. Mrs. Sandy Bryant left Thursday evening, for Owen Sound, to spend the summer with her husband.

Misses Jessi Taylor, Mattie Porter, Messrs Joe Cornelius, Eli Artist and Joe Stewart, of Pontiac, took in the Fourth.

Mrs. Mary Ball and Mrs. Miller, are visiting friends in London, Ont. Mr. Wm. Armstead and family, and Mrs. Emma Blackwell, of Toledo, passed through the city en route for Chatham.

Jno B. Anderson attended the White-Taylor wedding, at London, Wednesday. Miss Mary Taylor will return home from London Saturday.

Remember the Second Annual excursion of the Detroit Social Club, to Put-in-Bay on Steamer Frank E. Kirby, takes place Monday, July 25th. Tickets for adults 75 cents, children under 12 years 40 cents. Secure tickets from the committee of arrangement, Jno B. Anderson, chairman, Robert H. White and James Dowdy.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. White, (nee Martha Taylor) left Thursday evening for their home in Evanston, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. White were given a reception the same evening, by Mr and Mrs. William Taylor, at their residence on Mullett street. A large number of friends were in attendance.

FRESHLY GATHERED.

Paris provides a new employment for woman in the capacity of "dinner taster."

The guests at a party recently given in San Francisco came arrayed in garments made of paper.

Potatoes in Montana attain prodigious size, often weighing three, four and five pounds apiece.

Two little islands Zanzibar and Pemba, furnish four-fifths of the cloves consumed by the world.

The French war office has provided for the enrollment of between 6,000 and 7,000 bicyclists in war.

Audiences in Russian theaters are forbidden by law to manifest their displeasure at actors by hissing.

A society has been organized in Stockton, Cal., whose members believe in the efficiency of Limberger cheese as a cure for dyspepsia.

A mosquito bite paralyzed the entire right arm of Harvey Trumbauer of Greenlane, Philadelphia, and he was unable to use it for nearly a week.

One of the natural curiosities of Asia is the Great Salt Desert of Persia. It is many miles in extent and is a solid incrustation of salt several feet thick.

It is said that a German family living out West have in their possession a tame fox with a beautiful bushy tail, with which the animal has been trained to dust the parlor furniture every morning.

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W. S. Tisdale, Manager.

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## Church Directory.

**First Baptist Church, Mound and Elm** Street. Morning services, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Monday night. W. J. Wilson, Pastor.

**Second Baptist Church, Park Avenue and Chapel**. Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. Rev. Charles B. Bly, Pastor. Joseph L. Jones, Superintendent.

**Allen Temple, A. M. E. Church, Sixth and Broadway**. W. J. Wilson, Pastor. General prayer meeting, 6 a. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m. Teaching, 11 a. m., and 8:30 p. m. Y. M. C. A. meeting, 3:30 p. m. Class meetings, Sunday, 1 p. m. and Tuesday at 8 p. m. Official meeting, Wednesday, 8 p. m. General prayer meeting, Tuesday, 8 p. m. Pupils generally are invited to attend.

**Zion Baptist Church, Ninth Street, near John** Street. Rev. A. W. Fuller, Pastor. Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p. m. Tuesday, 8 p. m. Monday, 8 p. m.

## Personal Mention.

Miss Nettie Biggs, of Lebanon, O., is visiting the city, the guest of Miss Lucretia Lawson.

Mr. Daniel Thomas, of 106 George Street, will have a grand opening of his ice cream parlor, Monday evening, July 11th. The public are cordially invited. There will be music to enliven the occasion.

Miss Minnie Daniels, of Athens, O., is here the guest of Mrs. Robert Bowen, of Plum street.

Miss Lucretia Lawson tendered a reception to her friend, Miss Nettie Biggs, last Monday evening, at her residence, 4th and Elm. Quite a number were present.

Misses Walter Stanton and Ernest Anderson spent the Fourth in Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Fannie Gellipski, of Chicago, Ill., will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Taylor, of 5th street.

Mrs. Lena Spurlock, of Park street, is visiting her mother in Va.

Mrs. Sarah Houston and daughter, of New Richmond, O., are visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. Edward Reed, of Cincinnati, spent a few days in New Richmond, this week.

Misses George L. Fossett, George Mathews and Scott spent Sunday in New Richmond.

Mr. James Martin returned home Wednesday, after a pleasant visit to Lexington, Ky., and Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Col. Frank White, of Portsmouth, spent a few days in the city this week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wharton.

Garnett Lodge, No. 8, K. of P., will give their Third Grand anniversary party and outing at Wooddale Island park, next Wednesday the 13th inst. Trains leave C. H. and D. Depot at 8:15 and 1:30.

Editor W. H. Anderson, of the Plaindealer, was the city this week in the interest of the paper.

Miss Mary E. Oglesby, of Wyoming, is spending a few days in the city, the guest of relatives.

Mr. Arthur Chandler after a pleasant visit of four weeks, left for his home in Bay City, Mich.

Miss Mary Gray, of Paris, Ill., returned home Sunday evening. Miss Gray is bookkeeper in the firm of Porter and company, plumbers.

Dr. Ida Gray left Wednesday evening for Chicago, Ill., where she will spend a few days the guest of Mrs. Thos. Morgan.

The Woman's Relief Corps, No. 175, will meet the third Tuesday in every month.

Mr. Fred Evans will spend the summer at Mackinaw, Mich.

Mr. Charlie Fossett, of Dayton, O., was circulating among his many friends this week.

Miss Ida Merritt a charming young lady of Middletown, O., is spending a few days in the city, the guest of Mrs. Bond, of Betts street.

Don't forget the picnic at Wooddale Island, Wednesday July 20th, given by Union Baptist Sunday school.

Mr. Charlie Rudd, of Springfield, O., is the guest of his brother, Mr. John R. Rudd.

Miss Mahala Saunders is attending the Sunday school convention, that convenes at Lakeside, O.

Mr. James Carroll and Miss Letitia Alexander spent the 4th at Milford, O.

Dr. Garnett left for his home in Louisville, Ky., Monday morning.

Mr. Wm. Jones and family, of 388 Court street, will move to Walnut Hills this week.

Mr. Edward Tisdale, of Louisville, Ky., returned home Saturday morning.

Mrs. Zana Thomas, mother of Mr. John Thomas, of Race street, after a delightful visit of three weeks, returned home Friday evening.

Mrs. Lottie Davis, of New York, is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Starks, of State avenue.

Miss Eva McCullum was in the city this week, the guest of Miss Lizzie Hatfield.

E. Adams and J. E. Adams, of D. Graff, Ohio, spent the Fourth in the city.

of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Henderson. L. H. Wilson spent last Sunday in Lebanon, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Stamps.

Misses Minnie Moore and Mamie Holland and Miss Zenobia Cox, Rev. J. W. Gasaway, P. R. Rankins, E. J. Cox, will leave Tuesday, for Chillicothe, to attend the Ohio Sabbath school institute.

The many friends of Clarence Travers, will seriously regret to learn that he is quite ill, at his home, 81, E. Sixth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Tadlock, recently tendered a grand reception to Messrs. Tibb McDavis and Henry June, of Danville, Ky., while they were visiting friends in the city. These gentlemen are three of Danville's most prominent citizens.

## Walnut Hill Notes.

Mrs. George Goodie, of Avondale, is on the sick list.

Miss Zelia Ward, of Harvey street, is attending the Sunday school convention, at Lakeside, Ohio.

Mrs. John Valentine's baby has been quite sick and is improving slowly.

The first picnic ever given by colored people at Wooddale Island, will be that of Garnett Lodge, K. of P., July 13th. Go spend a day on the Island. The fare is fifty cents round trip.

Mr. T. J. Owens spent last Sunday at Middletown.

Miss Lulu Hall, a charming young lady from the Capitol city, is spending her vacation, as the guest of her cousins, the Misses Liverpooft.

George Floyd, the colored drummer, had a fight with a man by the name of Johnson, last Saturday. Of finer Jones made the arrests.

Rev. Ben Farris left for Louisville, last week, en route to his home at Helena, Arkansas.

Children's day at Brown chapel, was a grand success. The singing of Mrs. Anna Jones and Miss Mary Webb was very fine. Miss Sarah Dixon read a very interesting paper upon the duties of parents to children, was full of good advice, which we hope to publish that the teachings there, in may not be limited to those who heard the paper. Miss May Weaver in a paper upon the relation of parents to Sunday school and Dr. A. J. Dehart in a very able address, concluded the day's exercises. This was freely a literary and musical affair. The committee, of which Mrs. Laura Webb was chairman, deserves great credit.

Mr. George W. Clark, one of the oldest abolitionists, and composer of many abolition songs, was at Brown chapel Sunday evening. Mr. Clark was connected with the underground railroad and has spent a life in the interest of our oppressed race.

Mr. W. H. Anderson, one of the Plaindealer managers, of Detroit Michigan spent a few days with his cousin, Capt. Ford Stith, last week.

In many Southern States conventions are to be held to devise some plan by which the Negro can be exterminated. A few attempts to execute the plans adopted in these conventions may result in the extermination of a few whites.

Mr. Wm. Ferguson is home for a few days, looking hale and hearty. He returns to Henderson today.

Mr. George Tyler was shot at the Orphan asylum picnic last Monday, by Hustus Kirkpatrick, and died Tuesday evening at six o'clock. The shooting it is claimed was purely accidental.

Mrs. Olivia Chapman, nee Ferguson, is quite ill at her home in Chicago.

The date for the Dairy Maids supper, which will include two novel drills is approaching. July 22nd is the day to see the churn and stool drills. Be sure to go. Admission 20 cents.

Mrs. Julia Peters passed away at her home in Madisonville, last Tuesday morning.

Lewis Todd has returned from the West. He constantly whistles, "There is no place like home."

At the rally last Sunday, at the First Baptist church, \$56 was raised. Rev. M. C. Lockwood delivered the afternoon sermon.

The death of Mr. George Tyler, can by no means be attributed to neglect of the trustees of the asylum. Many persons were warned by them not to shoot revolvers at all, but that day being the Fourth, it was an impossibility to stop the firing of pistols. While it is a lesson, the cost of which is dear, we hope many heretofore careless in the handling of deadly weapons may profit much.

## Niagara Falls Excursion.

The C. H. & D., whose magnificent excursions to Niagara Falls, Toronto and the Thousand Islands, are always the banner excursions of the summer season, will run another from Cincinnati, Thursday, July 28th. The excursion will go via Detroit and the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route." The rates from Cincinnati to Niagara Falls and return will be \$5.00, and from Dayton \$4.50. Toronto and return will be a dollar higher, and to Thousand Islands and return \$5.00 higher. Tickets will be good for five days from Niagara Falls and ten days from Thousand Islands. Stop over will be allowed and extension granted at Toledo for two days, to visit Put-in-Bay and the magnificent Hotel Victoria. Make your arrangements to spend your vacation about this time and join the C. H. & D. excursion. There will be plenty of sleeping cars and coaches for all. For further particulars address any C. H. & D. agent or E. O. McCormick, G. P. & T. agent, Cincinnati, O.

## A New Departure.

Allen Temple Sunday school has taken quite a step in the way of advancement, having adopted a year ago, the graded system, which included the systematic study of the great text book—the Bible. Extra lessons on the books of the bible under the various divisions and etc., were to be given in addition to the regular international lessons. The plan has been in operation about a year, the first examination under the new regime, occurring Sabbath morning, July 3. The committee on examination had prepared written questions for the

intermediate junior and senior grades. As a whole the classes made a very fair average. No doubt an eye witness would have been pleased to note the interested expression of members of various classes as they wrote the answers to the different questions given. The committee on graded system has somewhat revised the course of supplemental study for the coming year. The school is now divided into six departments viz: primary, intermediate, junior, senior, normal and reserve corps. Text books will be placed in the hands of scholars so as to enable them to study at home.

After passing through the normal course, a diploma will be publicly presented whereupon the recipient will be placed on the reserve corps. The international lessons will be taught as usual, but extra time will be given for these supplemental lessons. There is great satisfaction expressed over the result of the first year's effort as many are better acquainted with the bible than ever before, and know where to find the poetical, historical books of the bible and when called upon to find certain books of the old testament, are not embarrassed by looking in the new testament for them.

Among the class averages, the following were noticed: Mr. W. Anderson's class, No. 1 senior 70 per cent; Mr. W. Palmer's class, No. 2 senior 70 per cent; Miss A. White's class, No. 6 junior, 100 per cent; Miss M. Moore's class, No. 7, juniors, 98 per cent; Miss N. Lucas' class, No. 11, junior, 88 per cent; Mr. B. F. Wearles' class, No. 5, international, 70.8 per cent; Mrs. M. Weares' class, No. 8, international 79.8 per cent; Miss L. Hatfield's class, No. 10, international, 95.1 per cent; international, 85.6 per cent; Miss Mrs. Nannie Holland's class, No. 12, Annie L. Johnson's class, No. 15, international 85.5 per cent. The primary department taught by Mrs. Tilgham and Miss Edna Smith averaged 75 per cent.

The Ohio Sunday School Institute of the A. M. E. church will meet in Chillicothe, Ohio, June 12, 13, 14 and 15. A number of Sabbath school workers from Allen Temple and Brown's Chapel will be in attendance. Mr. W. Palmer has been elected the delegate to represent A. T. S. S. A meeting of great interest and benefit is anticipated.

## A NEW BOOK.

The Hotel Waiters' Guide by Lewis Thomas.

Lewis Thomas is author of a new book, published for the advancement of the art of waiting in hotels, private families, and restaurants. It also contains valuable information on wine and champagne service. The book contains 42 pages, conveniently indexed for readers benefit. It seeks to systematize this neglected art, and place it upon a higher plane. The author has spent years in the dining room service and knows of what he writes. The fact that he has higher ideas of the service is clearly set forth in this volume, which will be found a valuable article to every waiter. The book will be placed in the hands of head waiters of the several hotels and restaurants of this and other large cities, and the price will be placed within the reach of all. For further information &c. address—

The Guide contains fifty four items upon the necessary qualifications of a first class waiter. Price per copy 50 cents. Special rates to agents. All head waiters should become agents. Agents or other persons ordering by mail should send money by postal note, money order or draft.

## IRONTON, OHIO.

Ironton, O., July 6.—Mr. Henry Howson, of Chicago, formerly of Ironton, was in attendance to the funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. Chatman, of Chicago, were in attendance to the funeral of Mrs. Chatman's brother.

Rev. Morland and Miss Hally, of Portsmouth, and Edward Brooks, sr., of Columbus, were in attendance to the funeral.

Mrs. Robert Thomas received a telegram Tuesday morning, stating that her brother was cut two at Cincinnati, O.

Miss Minnie Effie Bryant, spent their Fourth in Portsmouth, O.

The hotel boys of this city, were to play the hotel boys of Ashland, the Fourth, at Ashland, but did not, on account of not arriving in time.

Miss Fanny Tyler, of Columbus, is visiting in our city.

Mr. Levi R. Moore has moved into Mr. James Jones, the well known paper hanger was married to Mrs. Baker, of Portsmouth, O., by Rev. S. S. Coltrane.

Mrs. Delaney is very low at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. Thompson.

Mr. E. S. Baker was in Cincinnati this week.

Miss Laura Scott arrived from Huntington.

Edward Brooks, Jr., colored, whose home is in this city, was killed in the Rock Island & Pacific R. R. yard at Chicago, Ill., on Thursday afternoon of July 1st, at 4 o'clock. He has been in the employ of the Pullman Car Co. for that city, as an extra conductor and had just returned from a three months' trip on a special car when he met with a fatal accident. He was standing at the end of his car, on the ground, when another coach was backed against the other end of his coach, and sent it over him, killing him instantly. He is 27 years old, and is a son of Henry Brooks, of South Seventh street. The young man had a good education, and was a graduate of our high school.

A telegram announcing his death was received Saturday afternoon by his father, and further particulars were given by the porter on the noon train over the N. & W. Saturday. It occasioned considerable interest among his friends in this city, who were very sorry to learn of his sudden death.

His body arrived on the evening train Monday, accompanied by P. Chatman, his brother-in-law. His sister arrived on the noon train. The funeral took place at 10 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

## NEW RICHMOND, OHIO.

New Richmond, Ohio, July 7.—Mrs. Sarah Houston and daughter Miss Fannie Houston left Saturday for

visit friends and relatives in Cincinnati, O.

Mr. Ed Reed, of Cincinnati, spent a few days here with friends this week.

Mr. Samuel Washington and family, have moved to Cincinnati.

Mrs. William Green, of Chicago, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ella Graves.

Mrs. Julius Owens has returned from an extended visit in Madison.

Mr. John Anderson, of Chicago, and Mr. Charley Jackson, of Batavia, spent the Fourth here.

Mr. George L. Fossett, Mr. Mathews and Mr. Scott, all of Cincinnati, spent Sunday here.

Miss Ada Anderson is spending a few days with relatives and friends in the city this week.

Mr. Phillip Baxter and Miss Carrie Cain, were quietly married last week by Rev. William Alford. Among those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Alford, Mr. and Mrs. Laton, Miss Venable, of Neville, and Mr. Winters, of Laurel.

## TOLEDO, OHIO.

Toledo, Ohio, July 7.—Mr. Albert White who some weeks ago was injured in a saloon, died from his wounds last Wednesday.

Mr. Lee Bolden received the sad news Saturday, of the death of his daughter Cora, who died in Columbus and was sent home Sunday, and buried Monday from Warren chapel, at 2 p. m.

Mr. Robert Morgan's father, Elder Morgan and nephew are visiting here for a short time.

Mrs. John Davis is entertaining Mrs. Wm Sims and Miss Davis, of Erie.

Mrs. Welcher has for her guest, Mrs. Cousin and son.

Mr. F. Jackson, of Adrian, is in the guest of Mr. Oscar Cox, Monday.

Mrs. Minnie Page Stewart is expected to visit her mother soon.

Quite a number spent their Fourth out of the city. Miss Della Hays, in Findlay, O., Mrs. Minnie Page and mother at Norwalk, Ohio.

Mrs. Annie Hamilton was the guest of Mrs. E. C. Ridly, Monday.

Mr. Wm. Johnson was the guest of his son, Mr. C. J. Johnson, Mr. Calvin Harris and Miss Alice Johnson, Miss Etta Moxley, Mr. Clarence Vena, Miss Etta Johnson, and Mr. Wm. Jackson, were among the passengers to Detroit Sunday.

Mr. Frank Smith has opened up business on Canton avenue, where he will be pleased to see his many friends. Friends wishing to have the news from all parts of the country should buy and read the Plaindealer, which can be found at 381 Missouri street.

Mrs. Sampson, of Ontario street, is very ill.

Miss Tines, of Detroit, is back again.

## URBANA, OHIO.

Urbana, O., July 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn, of Marysville, O., spent the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Boyd.

Mrs. Grimes left for Chicago, to visit her daughter.

Rev. Mrs. Smith and son, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Robt. Nooks, through her illness has returned to her home at Yellow Springs.

Mrs. Thaddeus Johnson is able to be out again.

The smiling face of Wm. Black can be seen at the Hotel DeWeaver.

Miss Mattie L. Harris has returned from the South, where she has been teaching school.

Mr. Frank Hawkins spent the 4th in Akron, O.

Messrs. G. Farmer, Thos. Lewis, Grant Moss, are at Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, of Hamilton, O., are the guests of Mrs. Jas. Taylor.

Mr. Joe. Nooks after spending a delightful time with his relatives, returned to his home at Cleveland, O.

We have a lady pugilist, Sullivan ain't it.

Mr. Clarence Hall, of Piqua, spent the Fourth in the city.

A number of visitors from Columbus, Springfield, Muncie, Ind and other points, have returned to their homes.

Mrs. Dora Tudor gave a party to her sewing girls.

Mr. Joseph Curl has returned to Yellow Springs, it is rumored that he has married one of our belles.

Don't forget to give your subscription for the Plaindealer to Thaddeus Johnson agent.

## DAYTON, OHIO.

Dayton, O., July 5.—The National Mock convention convened in Diester's hall, on Monday evening the 27th, inst. The business proceedings were interesting and entertaining. It continued in session five successive nights. The most prominent characters were the campaign speakers, Mr. C. Hayes, of this city and Mr. Donaldson, of S. Carolina. Mr. Hayes represented the "Republicans" and Mr. Donaldson the "People's party." A large number of delegates were in attendance, representing every State in the Union.

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### Miss E. V. Ramsey,

(Late with Dr. Carey.)

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Beautiful finger nails and hands. The hands beautified, nails shined, preserved and polished to the highest condition of beauty.

Corns, Ingrowing Nails, Frost-bitten Feet, Chilblains, Bunions, Callous Fleas and all Irritations of the feet successfully treated without the painful drawing blood and with out any inconvenience to the patient.

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### BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Tickets good going on all regular trains of July 8, 9 and 10 and July 16, 17 and 18.

Good returning five days from date of sale.

### Remember

The Big Four Route is the only line running solid vestibuled trains to St. Louis with

### Dining Cars.

—AND—

### Reclining Chair Cars.

For full information call at ticket offices Big Four Route, northwest corner Fourth and Vine streets, or Central Union Station.

J. E. Reeves,  
General Southern Agent.

If the earth's atmosphere extended to a height of 700 miles, the sun's heat and rays could never penetrate it, and we would freeze to death while wrapped in darkness blacker than the blackest midnight.

Some experiments in connection with the artificial production of clouds by burning cases of resinous matter were lately made in Paris but were only partially successful on account of the wind carrying the clouds away as soon as formed.

The chief element in the composition of a tear is water, but with water is associated minute proportions of salt, soda, phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda and mucus, and when seen under the microscope a tear, after evaporation, looks like a very small fish bone, owing to the saline forming themselves into lengthened crosslines.

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# DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

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 John Williams, 81 Croghan street.  
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 Cook and Brewer, 287 Antioch.  
 Mrs. Shok, 41 Antioch street.



Mr. A. V. Scott, of Chatham, Ont., spent a few days in the city the past week.

Miss Emma Tate, of Toledo, Ohio, is being entertained by Detroit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. George Meredith have returned from their trip to Chicago.

Mr. Arthur Binga, of Pontiac, spent four days in the city.

Mr. John Stanley, of Cleveland, Ohio, visited the city, the past week.

Mr. Benjamin Franklin, of 772 Beaumont street, spent the Fourth in Lansing, visiting friends.

Mrs. Gertrude Franklin spent Monday at the flats.

Miss Effie Williams, of 172 Watson street, has received an elegant Columbian wheel from her father.

Mr. J. Wesley Topp and Miss Josephine Smedley, have arrived from the Sunday school convention, held at Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Mr. R. T. Hamilton, of Washington, D. C., an employe in the Pension department is spending his vacation in the city.

Miss Theresa Smith will tutor pupils during vacation in elementary German and Latin and preparatory high school studies. Address 73 Benton street.

Dr. L. H. Johnson left yesterday for New York, where he takes one of the Anchor line steamers for Europe. He will land at Glasgow, Scotland, where he will spend a few days, when he will go to London. From there he will go to the continent, visiting Paris, Berlin and Geneva. He will attend special lectures while away. Dr. Johnson speaks German fluently, which will stand him well in hand while in Berlin.

Instrumental and vocal lessons taught by Miss Agatha Ray Duncan, 286 St. Antoine street.

Miss Beattie Wallace, of Cincinnati, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jane Smith, of Rowena street.

Mr. John Venell is confined to his home with rheumatism.

Mrs. Wm. Lewis, of Calhoun street, will leave shortly to pay a visit to her mother, in Richmond, Ind.

Miss Ella Leatherman, of Jackson, was the guest of Miss Stella Alexander the past week.

Miss Shreve, accompanied by her niece, Miss Mamie Shreve, leave tomorrow for a week's visit with relatives in Chatham.

A pretty wedding was that of Miss Lauretta E. Wilson and Mr. John Byrd, on Thursday evening last, June 30th, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. P. Hutton, 508 Rivard street.

Fashionable dressmaking and millinery establishment, including the dyeing and reblocking of hats in all the newest shapes and colors. Conducted by Madame Duncan, 286 St. Antoine street.

Pleasant airy rooms, with or without board. Apply to Madame Duncan, 286 street Antoine street.

The Willing Workers were fortunate in having a beautiful day for their excursion to St. Clair and a pleasant company enjoyed the ride on the lake and the beauties of the grove at St. Clair. They are indebted to Mr. David Webster and the gentlemen of the Oakland for many courtesies during the day.

Mr. J. McHenry Jones, of Wheeling, W. Va., District Master, will visit the Zeh, Chandler lodge on a tour of inspection next Monday.

James Kelly has returned to the city again.

Messrs Arthur Palmer and George Young spent Fourth of July at Adrian, Mich.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers of Calhoun street was buried Monday.

Mrs. Brown, mother of Mrs. Kendle of Brewster street, died last week and was buried Monday afternoon.

Master Willie Hunter, grandson of Mrs. Wortham, while playing in the yard where the bricks for street paving are sent, last Saturday, was knocked senseless by a falling log and is still confined to the house.

Mrs. Atha Smith, who removed to Alma, Mich., last year is visiting her niece, Mrs. Thomas Mulberry.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Price of Heubert street died July 1st.

The Odd Fellows have secured rates for an excursion to Columbus, Ohio, tickets to be given August 1st. Tickets will be good for 5 days and a stop over in Cleveland may be secured for \$5.00 for the round trip. See next week's paper for particulars.

Mrs. Doulass Carter entertained a large number of young people last Thursday in honor of the children of her daughter Mrs. Butler of Portland who has been visiting her relatives in this city during the past two weeks.

Mrs. George Smith has issued invitations for a party to be given next Monday for her little daughter, Miss Nellie Agnes Smith.

Little Mamie Scott, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cassius Scott, died Tuesday from typhoid pneumonia and was buried from the home of her parents Thursday. The Rev. John M. Henderson conducted the services.

The Rev. Robert Brown, of the B. M. E. Conference, visited his sister-in-law Mrs. M. E. Dupont Wednesday evening.

Miss Martha Miller has been successful in passing the Toronto Normal school examination.

Mr. James Armes left Thursday for

a three month's stay in Grand Rapids. Miss Amanda Luckett and Miss F. Cole left Saturday morning for a visit to Miss Edith Robinson of Wellington.

## Byrd-Hutton.

Owing to the recent sad bereavement of a loving mother, the sisters desired a very quiet wedding, consequently only the relatives and a few of their nearest friends were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, rector of St. Matthews church. At 8 o'clock the bridal party entered the parlors. Mr. W. P. Hutton escorting Mrs. Byrd, mother of the groom. Mr. Chas. Wilson with the groom, returning for his sister, Mrs. W. P. Hutton. Miss Florence Lewis with little Phil and Madeline Hutton, and lastly the graceful young bride with her venerable uncle, Mr. A. Lewis. How beautiful she looked in her delicate Grecian gown, of cream bengaline falling in long graceful folds about her, the long outer sleeves reaching half way down, lined with a soft shading of silk, while the inner sleeves fitted closely terminating with a fringe of lace as also at the throat. Her hair so pretty in any style of arrangement was coiled in a Grecian knot—fluffy and low on the forehead. She carried an exquisite bouquet of rosebuds and Maiden's hair ferns. And as she stood plighting her vows to him whom she had chosen, she was a perfect picture of gentile, yet dignified beauty. The groom, one of our most highly esteemed youths of favorite circles, looked like other grooms, with the exception that his selection of a floral favor did credit to his fine taste. A few sprigs of the lily of the valley, upon its sheaf was very pretty. A delightful menu was served and a quiet enjoyment was everywhere felt. At 10 o'clock the young couple left the rooms, to prepare for their new home. Quite a number of handsome presents were sent the young bride not varied in number, but tender loving remembrances from hearts overflowing with best wishes for her of happiness and prosperity all through life. How beautiful the elder sister has filled the loving mother's place, who went home only a little while ago, to Paradise. How tenderly had her fingers sought to do what "Mama" would have liked best. And the dear young brother "Charley" has won our warmest admiration for his tender loving solicitude of his beautiful young sister, whom he has just given into other hands. This is the second of our beloved young girls, who standing upon the threshold of a new life so full of promise, of joy and love and hope and fondest dreams, have been called from this blissful dream to weep their farewells over a parent's breast. May the dear Lord, who has sent them their tears and their joys, keep them safe "neath His protecting care," and if indeed our loved ones, who have gone before us, sometimes return unseen to our sides, may these find their dear girls safe and in joying the strong love and happiness of their young husband's care.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrd will be at home to their friends after Thursday, July 7th, at No. 317, Catherine street.

Mrs. M. E. Lambert.

## A Michigan Outrage.

A lesson for our Southern brethren. Some time in the month of May last the current news reached Detroit that a Negro at South Lyons, Mich., had criminally assaulted a white woman. It appears that a few days after, a warrant was issued upon a complaint made on oath by a white man, a constable, named James A. Eaton, charging the colored man with an indecent exposure of his person. This said constable was given the warrant and went in search of the colored man, who had left South Lyons and engaged in service to a Mr. Duncan, to herd his cattle, a distance of two or three miles from the place of the alleged assault. This officer armed himself with a revolver, taking a large and ferocious dog with him, and started in pursuit of the colored man, finding him engaged in the herding of the cattle of his employer. The officer when about twenty feet from the colored man got out of his buggy in which he was seated, got behind the colored man, and then suddenly springing from behind the buggy fired and shot the colored man in the leg, on his, the colored man's attempting to run, as is said by some witnesses and by others not, breaking his leg. The colored man was then handcuffed, thrown into the buggy, and bleeding and wounded carried a distance of about four miles to the Ann Arbor jail, in Washtenaw county, and there confined. Three days afterwards he dies and the report is made that he died of "heart disease." His body, although demanded by his relatives, is denied to them by the sheriff, except on payment of \$15, this being not paid on the spot the body was sold to the university of Ann Arbor, and dissected, and thus all means of identifying the true cause of death is destroyed.

The colored citizens of Ypsilanti, led by their brave and undaunted colored preacher, Rev. John L. Davis, became indignant and grieved at so gross an injustice towards one of their race, and sent preacher Davis to Detroit to secure the services of the well known colored lawyer, D. Augustus Straker. Mr. Straker was retained, and but two weeks ago began a searching investigation of the shooting of Griffin, the colored man, who was shot by Eaton the officer.

After much evasion on the part of those having the records, Lawyer Straker found that Griffin, the colored man, was in the first instance charged with an indecent exposure of person, which offense is by statute, only denominated a misdemeanor and did not justify the officer in shooting him in order to arrest him, save in self-defense, physical resistance or such flight which could not have been arrested by the aid of bystanders, of whom they were several at the time of the shooting. Lawyer Straker also found that after the colored man had been shot and carried and confined in Ann Arbor jail for more than forty-eight hours, another complaint was made against him by the white woman in question, charging him with rape, and that a warrant for

his arrest upon this subsequent charge was served upon him while in Ann Arbor jail. It is apparent that this subsequent action was taken to aid the officer in his illegal arrest of a man charged with a misdemeanor, by uncallously and without justification, shooting him and breaking his leg. The true cause of death, having been successfully destroyed in the manner of disposing of the body of Griffin, the colored man, yet nothing daunting, the intrepid lawyer caused a complaint to be made against officer Eaton for assault upon Griffin with intent to commit an offense less than the crime of murder. He was duly arrested and brought before Trial Justice Kingsley Caulkins at South Lyons, on Saturday, the 2nd day of July, 1892, and through the courtesy and justice of Prosecuting Attorney Geo. W. Smith, of Pontiac, Lawyer Straker was permitted to prosecute the accused.

The examination was conducted with much vigor and feeling, owing to the strange sight of a colored lawyer prosecuting a white man for injury done one of his race. The accused was represented by two white lawyers and the cause of the people of the State of Michigan was entrusted to the colored attorney. The bias of the Trial Justice towards the accused was evident, nevertheless the strong points of law produced by Lawyer Straker, and the evidence showing the unjustifiable manner of arrest of the colored man, nay the brutal assault made upon him by the officer, was too much for the justice to wink at in the presence of an indignant audience white and colored, who openly declared the colored man had been murdered. Justice, though meagerly granted, was at last secured, and Constable Eaton was bound over to answer the charge made against him in the small sum of three hundred dollars, a bail usually demanded for simple larceny.

Great credit is due to the colored citizens of Ypsilanti in general and Rev. John L. Davis in particular for their vigilance in bringing thus far a white Negro-slayer to answer for so brutal, but usual assault upon a colored man, unarmed, untried, and presumed innocent until found guilty. It may be that this will be the last of the matter as it is now in the hands of the the friends, by race at least of the accused, but it remains to be seen what further will be done. Thus far the learned prosecuting attorney for Washtenaw county has shown himself impartial and desirous that all citizens alike shall be protected in life and limb and be not deprived of the same except by due prosecution.

This manner of proceeding by our colored brethren North is too a hint for our Southern brethren in like instances. Let no assault be made upon our colored fellow citizens, such as is becoming frequent in the shape of lynching, shooting or hanging by mobs or officers illegally, without due investigation and we shall at least weary the wrong doer and above all bring the facts before judicial scrutiny and save the country from the stigma of being a land of barbarians as to the administration of justice where colored men and women are concerned.

It is to be hoped that the Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw will secure Lawyer Straker's aid in the prosecution of this case further so as to obtain a full knowledge of the whole matter. We shall see, May many be added like Lawyer Straker from among the race to stand up for his oppressed and oft ill treated race at the hands of prejudice based on color and race alone and having not a vestige of other reason.

Yours  
 X. Y. Z.



Are not suspicion and distrust entering more and more largely into the social affairs of to-day and taking the edge off unalloyed pleasure? It sometimes seems so to the Gleaner. Perhaps it may be because he is becoming sour himself, though he thinks not. He will not give his own experience in evidence, however. The testimony of his friends will suffice. One, an unmarried matron, gay, clever, and accomplished, whose opportunities for comparison cannot be gained raised the same question last week. "Society" she said, "seems to impugn everybody's motives in everything. An invitation to a dinner, tea, musical, wedding, luncheon, drive, yacht party or what not is subjected to all sorts of criticisms and misconstructions. An innocent omission is tortured into pure malice. A generous list betrays some ulterior purpose to carry favor. An arrangement of the covers at table provokes inquiry. Why was Mr. B. seated next Miss C? And to think! the flippant Mrs. T. next to the minister! Then again one will hear Miss G say, when Clara has told her of a friend's gracious visit, "something back of it?" in a manner not at all flattering to the gracious friend. Why should there be anything back of it other than an innocent and altogether praiseworthy desire to enjoy each other's companionship? Are we not becoming unduly suspicious? Must our smiles, our pleasures, our sympathies, our courtesies, and every impulse of our best natures be sacrificed to the pursuit of gain and power? To be held for the highest bidder in teas and luncheons? To be bought by the largest invitation list? Not one of us would have it so. And yet, this disposition to distrust everybody and everything seems to be hovering like a cloud, not over the dancing parties alone, but over the church meeting, the literary meeting, and all classes of home affairs. "And you dear men!" ended Miss H. "If you could only know the tragedies, the melodramas and the comedies ungenerously and maliciously worked up out of your unpremeditated gallantry you would go to the office or the club and stay there forever." Gleaner knew that Miss H was altogether generous in putting all the blame on her own sex and her innocent allusion to the "unpremeditated gallantries," overwhelmed him with the spirit of

contrition from which he is not yet recovered.

There was a time in the memory of the present generation when nearly everybody did their own sewing and dressmaking. Before the days of the machine, a needle case hung in every room save the parlor and later on the sewing machine was played upon more regularly than the old fashioned melodion, which stood in the corner of the best room. Occasionally, Miranda would go over to Sarah's, and give her a lift in a pinch, but everybody "laid out" to do their own work and took pride in the workmanship. Now all is changed. Sewing and dressmaking has passed into the trades and everyone finds it quite as economical and much more convenient and satisfactory to have someone else do the work, who has made it a special study. The Gleaner knows that everybody knows this. He brings it forward only to suggest another reform along the line of match-making. It has seemed to the Gleaner that this way of everyone doing his own courting is a trifle old-fashioned. Of course occasionally Miranda comes over and gives Sarah a lift in a pinch, but she usually makes a mess of it and everyone is as substantially put upon his or her own matrimonial resources to-day as if he or she lived in the time of yesterday. Each has his or her own "mooning" and star gazing to do, no matter how clumsy and untutored he may be and though many families seem disposed to take down the fence and their front gates, time honored accessories in the drama of love, no other substitute is offered. Indeed everything seems to make it harder than ever for the swain and lassie. The electric light permeates every road and corner of the streets and parks, the bicycle creeps up softly in unsuspected places, the phonograph threatens his future, the Kodak keeps him nervous and excited. The spirit of modern progress is clearly against old-fashioned love-making. The time is ripe for the specialist. The field is lucrative and inviting. Of course considerable study on the part of the specialist is entailed. But surely not more so than what the modern dressmaker must spend in bringing out the marvels of beauty and grace of the present. Love-making should be brought up to the level of the times.

## DETROIT'S GREAT TROTTING AND PACING MEETING.

As the time approaches for the great blue ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving Club, interest is visibly on the increase. Advices received from most of the leading horsemen of the country give sure promise of large entries of an unusually high class of horses. Some are already on the ground and others will shortly arrive. Among those expected this week is the Semocolon Stock Farm, of Ypsilanti, Mich., in charge of that accomplished "Knight of the Ribbons," Mr. Ben Stanley. He has twenty head in his stable, prominent among which is that game race horse and high-bred stallion, Semocolon, 2:19; Pocahontas Prince, 2:20½; Lizzie Gibson, 2:20½; Caesar, 2:16½; Keno F., 2:17; Keokee, 2:20½; Vesta Medium 2:29½; Duchess (a very fast four-year-old, daughter of the great Sidney), and others. Doble, Goldsmith, Hickock, Starr, McDowell and other magnates of the turf, are sure to be among the familiar faces that will be seen on the grounds of the Detroit Driving Club, participating in the events of its ensuing summer meeting, July 18th to 22nd, inclusive. A letter received from Mr. Monroe Salsbury, of the Pleasanton California Stables, also one from L. A. Davis, Esq., of Roy Wilkes (2:08½) fame, indicate their intentions of being on hand with their great stables of trotters and pacers. This week an army of bill posters are scouring the country, putting up the most elaborate lithograph work ever issued by the club. The posters, window sheets, etc., are really works of art. The club has just entered on the eighth anniversary of its organization. During the past eight years it has distributed among the horse owners and drivers of this country two hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred dollars in stakes, purses, specials, etc. An amount unsurpassed by any trotting and pacing association in America during the same period of time, while the class of sport furnished has been unrivaled. A Blue-Ribbon Meeting is emphatically the racing event of the season.

**JACKSON.**  
 Jackson, July 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, of Ann Arbor, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson.

Miss Grace Johnson is in Chicago.

Miss Eva Cooper, of Ann Arbor, is in the city enroute to Fort Wayne.

Miss Ella Leatherman is spending the latter part of the week in Detroit.

Mr. O. J. Jones is in Jackson, enroute to North Lyons.

Miss Libane White was the guest of Miss Lewis, of Ann Arbor.

Miss Lizzie Madison has returned from Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor.

Messrs Slater and Blackburn are the guests of Jackson friends.

Mr. Tom Foster and Mrs. Foster are in the city.

Among the guests who left for Ann Arbor were Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Lavina Case, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thurman and the Revs. A. L. Murray and Steward and Mrs. Murray.

The lecture-room of the Bethel A. M. E. is very fine and the "Merry workers" deserve much praise.

Adrian, Mich., June 28.—The order of Good Samaritan met here on the 28rd, and there were over forty-five delegates in attendance from Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor and other cities. The local chapter spared no pains to make the meeting a success. Two business sessions were held during the day. An elaborate program had been prepared for the evening, but owing to the excessive heat and the public installation of officers it was cut short. The following officers were

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IS WHAT WE HAVE BEEN DOING FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS BY KEEPING OR HANDLING NOTHING BUT THE BEST AND FINEST FOOTWEAR.

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electd: P. S. C., J. L. Thomas, Detroit; G. V. C., Charles Dean, Adrian; G. S. John Martin, Detroit; G. W. P., Rev. W. H. Brown, Adrian; Deputy Grand, David York, of Ypsilanti and N. J. Thompson, of Detroit; Trustees, J. D. Carter, Detroit, David York, Ypsilanti.

—Presiding Elder, J. M. Henderson, of Detroit, conducted quarterly meeting here on the 19th. On the Tuesday evening following, He delivered his lecture upon "Marriage." Refreshments were afterwards served and \$4.50 was realized.

—Mrs. Rosa McDonald, of Duluth, Minn., arrived in the city on the 19th.

—Miss Ella Bixill, of Xenia, Ohio, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Allen.

—Mrs. M. J. Thompson and daughter, of Detroit, were the guests of Mrs. Charles Clanton.

—Mr. Thomas Foster has returned to Battle Creek.

—Mrs. Lizzie McCoy and daughter, Mildred have left for Grand Rapids for an extended visit.

—Mrs. Owen, of Tecumseh, was in the city last week.

—Miss Ella Craig, who has been very ill is improving.

—Mrs. M. C. Gaakin, of Devils Lake, will live here in the future.

—At the examination of the public school last week six of our students in the high school passed an average of 91.5.

—Mr. Wm. Hanson our promising young pianist played a solo at the First Presbyterian church recently, which was well received.

Pap.

The Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Ry., will sell 4th July tickets to and from all its stations connecting lines at one fare for the round trip.

# FROM MANY STATES.

News Items of Interest Gathered by Wide-awake Reporters

## HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 4.—Owing to the almost unprecedented damp weather the amount of sickness and deaths has largely in excess this year of any previous year. From January 1, to July 1, there were 2,299 deaths and, among the number were many prominent citizens, whose loss is felt in all circles. All connected with the Plankinton house are bereaved in the death of Mr. Robert H. Rowland, the bookkeeper. The funeral services were held at the residence Sunday, and were conducted by the Rev. A. A. Keeble, Calvary church.

The life size statue of Mr. John Plankinton is in bronze and with its pedestal will stand nine feet high. It will be placed in the lobby, near the dining room.

William Duncan, a lad of 17 years was charged with stealing a coat from Alfred Lawrence, Mr. W. T. Green, who but recently hung out his shingle defended him and proved him not guilty. But by request of the boy's father, he was sent to the Reformatory school for two years.

Mrs. Mattie Hilton, of Pittsburg, visited her brother, Mr. L. H. Scurry on route for Chicago, and Columbus. Rev. Williamson has returned from Glencoe, Ill.

Mr. L. H. Palmer has returned from Chicago.

Much dissatisfaction is felt among certain members of the church because of the tirades of abuse they are at times compelled to listen to from the pulpit. The officers believe they have the right to object to continual public begging without being subjected to derision from the pulpit, because they feel that when the gospel is preached in its purity and the pastor preserves the sacred dignity of his office there will be no trouble in his support. It is fortunate that the good sense of the members prevents them from any longer appearing as beggars of the public. We trust that Bishop Wayman will lend his influence against these pulpit tirades and make it possible for us to hear something more edifying when we attend church.

Mrs. F. Dorey is visiting her cousins, Mrs. Julia Watson and Mrs. N. Hanney.

Miss Mary and Mr. W. F. Watson, have gone to Coshocton, O.

Mr. I. O. Duncan returned to Minneapolis Friday.

Mr. C. H. Shotwell, editor of the National Freeman, delivered an address at St. Mark's, Sunday evening, on "Books."

Mr. John Jackson won the \$5 prize, for neatness at the Plankinton for the month of June.

J. B. B.

### MATTOON, ILL.

Mattoon, Ill., June 8.—Miss Nettie Norton made a week's visit in Cham-paign.

Miss Ada Francis and Miss Katie Carroll, of Indianapolis, was called to the bedside of their sister, Mrs. Josephine Wilson, who died July 1st. She was willing to go, was a member of the Baptist church here for several years. She leaves a little daughter and husband, father, brothers and sisters.

Mrs. Francis Anderson is visiting in Terre Haute.

There were many visitors in Mattoon Sunday, who came to enjoy the Fourth. Battalion drill, bicycle racing, balloon ascension with two parachute leaps were in attendance.

Our colored stands were crowded to the border of the tragic while the white stands were adjacent to colored barbershops. There is some comment, but I say if they are held away from just rights inside they are liable to be thrust away outside, so good people take your own medicine, get healthy and build your own freedom, ask nobody else to open your eyes.

J. N. A.

### ANN ARBOR, MICH.

July 5.—A strawberry and ice cream social was held at Bethel A. M. E. church last Tuesday night.

Elder Scroggus took in Ypsilanti on Tuesday last.

Geo. R. Jackson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., pharmacist, '92, was called to his home through the sudden illness of his folks, caused by poisoning. He was to have received his diploma at the commencement last Thursday, but it will be sent to him this week.

Mr. Ben Lambert, of Detroit, spent part of last week and this in our city the guest of Miss Carrie Freeman.

Thursday, June 30th the 48th annual commencement came off with the largest class (689) that ever graduated in the United States. There were three Afro-Americans.

Valentine Jefferson, law of Detroit, Daniel Webster Atwood, pharmacist, of Zanesville, Ohio, George Richard Jackson, pharmacist, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Jefferson left on Friday for Chicago to practice. Mr. Atwood left immediately for home.

Miss Lizzie Maderson, of Jackson, attended commencement in our city with the Misses Thompson, Mashat and Hill, of Ypsilanti.

Miss Maggie Johnson entertained Mr. Lambert, of Detroit, at tea Friday evening.

The grand opening of the new Bethel A. M. E. church lecture-room took place Sunday, July 3rd. In the morning, Rev. H. Stewart, of Pontiac preached. At 3 p.m., Rev. H. L. Murray, of Jackson, and at 7:30 p.m., Rev. J. L. Davis, of Ypsilanti. The room, which has a seating capacity of three hundred, was filled. The collection for the day was \$104.75. Great credit is due the Furnishing Club for the furniture in the room, consisting of matting, chairs and the upright piano. Supper was served for the strangers in the old church on Sunday.

Miss Dora Williams, of Detroit, spent a few days in the city, the guest of Miss Cassie Freeman.

## THE CHAMPION CITY.

Personals of Well Known Springfield People.

Springfield, Ohio, June 6.—Mr. Peter D. Smith, of this city, has invented two very useful and beneficial harvesting machines: a potato-digger and grain binders. The potato-digger is a machine to harvest potatoes. The mechanism of this machine is very simple in construction. It is light and durable and can be drawn by any draft animal. It is a machine to harvest potatoes safely, rapidly, and profitably and separate them into grades and different sizes, whereby the value of the crop can be more easily ascertained and a purchaser more readily found.

The principle function of this machine is the cutter-bar, which is made and attached to cut the stalks and potato vines from the hills and to clear away the same to prevent them from interfering with the subsequent action of the machine. Inside of the case are two series of inclined parallel bars or slats supported on cross pieces, the series having the same space between the bars so that the potatoes too large to pass between the bars will be barreled or sacked, while the smaller ones will pass between the bars and upon the second series of bars which have a lesser distance between the adjacent bars than the first series; so that the medium sized potatoes will be separated and guided to their compartment, while the smaller ones pass between the bars, being received by the bottom. On top of the case of the frame is a suitable seat and foot-board for the driver, conveniently near the lever handle so that he may operate the cutting attachment to accord with the regularities of the ground. This machine has been successfully operated on three or four different trials. It has given perfect satisfaction in every respect. On each of these trials I have taken orders from spectators and for their friends and neighbors.

The grain binder is a machine that will save millions of dollars which is expended every year for twine and wire. It makes its own band and binds while in operation. In a grain binder with a cutter bar and a rake adapted to take portions of the grain and twist it into a band or rope which winds on a measuring drum with a mechanism to cut a suitable binding length of rope when measured by said drum and packing arms to receive the sheaf, with a knotting mechanism to secure the ends while the sheaf is held in the arms. This machine has been successfully tried and has given perfect satisfaction.

We want to form a stock or corporation company, and sell stock to the public at large, and especially our race. We will manufacture these machines in a factory of our own and by our own labor. We will employ all colored men.

If we can get aid and capital by this means we will push right ahead and begin operation.

Deacon Hall preached an excellent sermon at Allen Chapel last Sunday evening and the people were well pleased. Come again Deacon.

The Sunday morning and evening services of Allen Chapel will be closed during the camp meeting of North Street church. The pastor urges his members and congregation to join in the services with the mother church at the camp meeting.

The Wednesday evening prayer meetings and Friday night class meetings and the Sunday school will continue.

The Ivy Leaf Club met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Jackson, of 250 West Fair street on last Friday evening July 1st. Gertie Denny rendered a very fine essay, after which a very dainty lunch was served.

Mr. John Perin died July 3rd, and was buried from his residence, July 4th. Rev. Ransom officiated.

Miss Mach, of Troy, Ohio, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Dorah Stewart were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gunnie.

Diamond Lodge K. of P. presented Mrs. Walter Gunnie three hundred dollars. There was a large crowd out. The money was presented by Mr. Z. R. Jackson.

Rev. M. E. Davis will preach for W. T. Maxwell in the camp meeting at Bellefontaine next Sunday. From there he will go to the Sunday school Institute, which will be held in Lima.

Rev. J. H. Astorpe, a post graduate of the Yale, spent two days in the city last week. He was the guest of Rev. Davis. He preached a soul stirring sermon to an interesting congregation at Allen Chapel on Friday evening.

The young people gave a grand surprise on the evening of the Fourth in honor of Miss Bessie Moore, a student of Wilberforce.

Mr. Joseph Orbeson, one of Springfield's oldest citizens, departed this life, June 30th, of old age. He was born in Oxford, Ohio, in 1817. Age 75 years. He resided in this city fifty years. He was a member of Wiley chapel M. E. church 27 years. During that time in this church he filled nearly every position excepting an exhorter. He was loved and respected by all who knew him, as a worthy citizen and a Christian gentleman. He was calmly resigned to his fate, and just before his spirit took its flight to the God who giveth it, he said to his wife: "meet me in heaven."

Mrs. Sadie Banks and daughter Gussie left for New York city on the 5th, where they will remain all summer.

The Household of Ruth gave one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season, July Fourth, consisting of a mock wedding and exhibition drill by Springfield Patriarch No. 24, under command of the second captain M. L. Peters. Capt Ansel Viney acted as second captain. Mrs. Fannie White acted as bride and Mr. George Thompson as groom. The bridesmaids were Mrs. Mary Riley, Mrs. Mary Bridges, Mrs. Malinda Bird. They numbered forty in all, but space will not permit me to mention them. After the wedding the Patriarch entered in fatigues uniforms and went through several difficult movements. The committee deserves credit for the way they conducted this entertainment, as every one present spoke in high terms of the management.

The young people of the Second Baptist church will give a Shep-

herd's drill, consisting of sixteen young ladies and gentlemen, July 14.

Those wishing the Plaiddealer will find it at the camp grounds every Sunday during the meetings.

Mr. Mathew Driscoll has started up a new back line in the city and is prepared to furnish carriages for funerals, weddings, and all social occasions. Don't fail to give him a call, as he will fill orders promptly.

On the fifth Sunday in this month the congregation of the Baptist church will move in their new auditorium.

Go out and hear Bishop Arnett at the fair grounds and other able divines.

This city has been alive with strangers for the past week, visiting friends and relations. The following are the names of some: Mrs. G. W. Dunbar and daughter Daisy, of Lancaster, Ohio, were visiting Mrs. Monty gomery on Cedar street; Miss Roberts, of Urbana; Miss Elmira Buford, of Elmira, N. Y., is the guest of her uncle, Mr. James Buford; Miss Rosa etta Reed, of Indianapolis, is the guest of her aunt of Southern avenue; Mr. Charles Moste E. Weir and sister Weir of Dayton; Mrs. Meta Murphy is the guest of Mrs. Tib Dennis; Edward Holland of Piqua, Ohio; Miss Ella Cunningham, of Lancaster, Ohio; Mr. William Huntley, of Columbus, Ohio; Miss Sarah Howell, of Gallipolis, is the guest of Mrs. Wiley, of South Center street. They both left on the 9th for Indianapolis to visit friends.

H. Beader and wife, of Pittsburg, Pa., are the guests of George Page, of Railroad street; Mrs. M. Thomas of Parkersburg, W. Va., is the guest of Mr. M. Hall Dibert; Mr. Hubert Wilson, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mr. Ben Arnet, of Wilberforce.

Mrs. W. F. Speaks, of Sherman avenue, is visiting friends and relatives in Baltimore, Md.

Rev. M. E. Davis spent last Sabbath in Lockland, the guest of Rev. Toney. Rev. Davis preached both morning and evening. He reports having a grand time.

Miss Carrie Thompson, of Cleveland, is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. June Leslie.

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4.—It is convenient to hang up when not in use. The cut is a fair representation of the board.

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The picnic season has begun and if you follow the plans given here for arranging and preparing your luncheon you will find it more appetizing by far than if prepared without system. Meats for sandwiches should be boiled the day before and after bone, gristle and skin has been removed should be put in packing tins, heavily weighted and set in a cool place over night. Cut in thin slices for sandwiches and be sure to add a bit of salad of some kind to the meat. If you want the best results in sandwiches, bread for sandwiches should be at least a day old, the slices should be thin and very slightly buttered. When the sandwiches are made, and there should be a variety of ham, tongue, salmone, salmon, etc wrap each one separately in bits of confectioner's paper and do not remove the paper until ready to serve.

Cookies and cup cakes are more desirable than loaf cake and many men prefer the old-fashioned spice cake to the more expensive varieties of loaf cake. Tarts are also a favorite with men and they can be very nicely carried if turned one above another, and wrapped in pairs. Don't forget to take a jar or so of tea. Made at the last minute tightly corked and wrapped up, it will be found warm enough to be appetizing to those who dislike it cold. Other pleasant drinks may be made by extracting juice from lemons, oranges, strawberries, raspberries or currants, sweetening and bottling. Two table spoonsful of the liquid should be used to a tumbler of iced water. Small square biscuit tins, with a fringed napkin inside are nice for packing the food and handy used as salvers in handling the food around.

Paper napkins are economical and save laundering, but there is something very satisfactory in a good sized dinner napkin, when so many of the other accessories to pleasant eating must be neglected. Many recommend bright tin mugs as more convenient than glasses, but if each person will supply himself with the little pocket glasses put up in leather cases, the tin mug will not be necessary.

Whatever is to be eaten last should be packed at the bottom of the hamper and that to be served first at the top. Fruit pickles and cheese should not be forgotten.

Old fashioned book muslin, a fabric dear to the hearts of our grandmothers, is one of the seasons novelties, and one well worth adopting. It is a dainty summer material and will out last a half dozen lisse, tulle, or chiffon gowns. When it is muscled it can be easily pressed and when soiled can be cleaned so that it is as good as new. We are coming to realize that only in the days, when one or two dresses with a change of ribbons were a season's outfit did we know what elegant leisure was.

The edict has gone forth it is neither elegant, nor tidy to let your train act as a street sweeper. It must be held up and if held up, it should display beneath it a silk skirt. Of course the correct form is to have a silk skirt to match every gown, but if there are limits to your spending money you can manage with two, one of black silk, one of white silk, though a third one of grey would be better.

The "fin du siècle" girl is not leaving many articles of dress for the exclusive use of her brother. She copies his coat, collar, shirt, cravat, hat and gloves and with his wardrobe she is also copying some of his habits. Now it is all well enough for a young girl, whose appearance is improved by the masculine severity of dress to model hers after this style, if she wishes, even if she goes to the absurd length of wearing suspenders on the outside of her street gown, we may question her taste, but she is not a subject for censure. But, when to slang words she adds what the street boy calls "cuss words." When she thinks it "chic" to place between her pretty lips the cigarette, and owns to having a favorite tippie, when she puts up a little stake on her game of cards and bets on horses, she is going the pace a trifle too fast and disaster is crowding her closely. These things are bad in the masculine model and the feminine imitation is simply detestable. From a girlish man and a mannish girl, equally. Good Lord de liver us.

**Wins His Suit.**

New York, July 2.—(Special.)—Editor T. Thomas Fortune, colored, went into James Trainor's saloon and asked for a glass of beer. The manager refused to serve him. Fortune, remonstrating, was assaulted and locked up. He brought suit and was awarded a verdict for \$1,016. The defendant appealed.

Last week the case was heard before the General Term. T. McCants Stewart presenting the arguments for the plaintiff. This was the first time that a colored lawyer had ever appealed before that body.

Yesterday the General Term handed down its decision, affirming the judgment.

Brantford, June 26.—The garden party which was to take place on the 21st inst. has been postponed until the 27th, because of rain.

Quite a number of our colored citizens attended the strawberry festival and lecture given by Bishop Hawkins, at Woodstock, Thursday evening, 23, for the benefit of their pastor, Rev. Mr. Lucas.

**A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.**

From the Inter Ocean.  
The Democratic platform of 1892 is probably the strongest statement of the old "State sovereignty" theory of our government which has been put forth by any public body since the downfall of the Confederacy.

It may be well to consider the various forms in which that doctrine is asserted in this document together, since their common origin might not be suspected by one not thoroughly conversant with the course of our political history. These varied iterations of the doctrine of which "nullification" and "secession" are the two elder children are the following propositions:

1. The need of a return to those principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capitol has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our government under the Constitution as framed by our fathers.

2. The policy of Federal control of elections is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic.

3. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party, that the Federal government has no Constitutional power to impose and collect tariff except for the purpose of revenue only.

4. We recommend that the prohibitory ten per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed.

It is possible that some young voters or even the careless and inattentive ones among the elders, may not find it easy to recognize the kinship of these declarations, or their common relation to the doctrine of "State rights," out of which sprang "nullification" and "secession."

The duties of the citizen as not to know that almost from the first, there have been two views of the character and functions of the government of the United States.

One of these views is that the Constitution was, originally, simply an act between several independent and sovereign States, each of which yielded certain powers to the General Government, expressly reserved certain others, and by inference, not expressly stated therein. From this theory was easily deduced the notion of the "paramount allegiance" due to the "State" by the citizen, the idea that the "State" not having specifically surrendered her right to withdraw from the Union might do so at her own pleasure, that the "State" might "nullify" or render inoperative within her own borders the laws of Congress, and, finally, that by her own action she might release her citizens from any allegiance or obligations as citizens of the United States.

It is a curious, but not infrequent mistake of the present day, to suppose that this theory was in any manner connected with or dependent upon the institution of slavery, or was in the least degree affected or impaired by the overthrow of that institution. Slavery simply seized up on the theory of "State rights" to justify its own position. It was a chief buttress of the citadel occupied by that institution as a cover for its enormities.

This theory, stated in the fullest terms, that the United States according to the Constitution as it originally stood, was a government of the States, by the States and for the States, rather than a government of the people by the people and for the people. This suited exactly the need of slavery, whose supporters dreaded nothing so much as the assertion of a power in the General Government to consider or interfere with the rights or relations of individuals in the different States. They knew full well that if a construction of the Constitution ever obtained which made the rights of "the people" paramount to those of the States, the impulse to "establish justice," and assert the "inalienable rights of all men," which underlay the Constitution, would soon terminate the days of human bondage in the American Republic.

So slavery fought, and fought successfully for three-quarters of a century, for the right(?) of any State of the Union to oppress those dwelling within its borders; its right(?) to deprive them of liberty or of life, to refuse them any redress for wrongs, to repress free speech, to deny the right of public assemblage, and, in short, to do or leave undone whatever it would with regard to the rights and welfare of its own citizens without fear of any intervention on their behalf by the government of the United States.

The natural antithesis of this fundamental idea was that the United States was a government instituted to secure the rights of "the people of the United States." Webster based his great argument against secession chiefly upon this phrase in the preamble of the Constitution.

Standing on the words of the Constitution and the individual views of those by whom it was drawn and adopted, alone, it may well be doubted how the mighty controversy might have ended. But there were two elements steadily and relentlessly at work undermining the "State rights" theory. The one was the greatly increasing extent and diversity of interests of the American people; the other, the fact that human rights were constantly appreciating in the world's esteem, and the rights of States mere political abstractions—municipal corporations claiming the right to repress and control individuals without remedy or appeal—were constantly growing of less and less value in a world that had just awakened to the glorious truth that "all men are created equal" and that "governments are instituted among men" solely "to secure" the rights of men. Despite all that the "State rights" Democracy with its dependent ally, slavery, could do to prevent, the declaration of Independ-

dence was bearing fruit. Stronger and stronger every year grew the conviction that the United States was a government which had but one tenable ground for existence, to wit: the security and welfare of the American people, rather than the protection and support of specific oligarchies existing under the names of States.

This conclusion was hastened by the attempt at secession and the fact of war expressly and specifically declared to be in support and assertion of the "reserved rights" of the individual States.

Then, for the first time, the American people rose to the sublime height of reasonable freemen and declared by deeds as well as words that whether the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic meant that a State might leave the Union when it chose or release its citizens from their allegiance to the United States at will or not, it should no longer be so. The common sense of the American people set its foot on the effrighted tangle of hypothetical argument and declared this to be a Nation of which each State was a constituent part, which had no power to remove itself or to release its citizens from universal and paramount allegiance to the Union.

It chanced that among the early amendments of the Constitution were two which, though at the time declared to be "not worth a pinch of snuff," would have been the justification of absolutely conflicting conclusions.

The One is Amendment IX.—"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

The Other is Amendment X.—"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

In the way for separation the Confederate States rested their justification on what they claimed to be the "reserved powers" of the States, under the Tenth Amendment, while the National Government acted on the "rights" reserved to "the people," under the Ninth Amendment. The courts had sustained in the main the Democratic view of "State sovereignty," "State rights," and the "paramount allegiance" of the citizens of the "States." The executive had followed their decisions, and pitifully rehearsed from day to day the story of his own helplessness. The Constitution bound his hands with the "reserve powers" of the States.

But "the people" woke suddenly to the fact that time had made the United States a Nation, whether "the fathers" had so intended it or not; and that the first duty of the Nation was to defend its territory and compel submission to its will. The people of the United States asserted their "reserved rights," in opposition to the "reserved powers" of the States, and the people won.

The war of rebellion was really a conflict to determine whether the government of the United States should be a government for the people or a government for the States, and the amendments to the Constitution which followed were intended simply to negative the claim of "reserve powers" inhering in the States and to assert the Constitutional obligation of the United States to protect the rights of the people. These amendments of the Constitution, were expressly intended to prevent any future peril from the claim of "reserve powers" by the States, and left the Constitution, not as framed by the fathers, but as shaped by the experience of the United States, a right to rest in the individual States a right to oppress those residents within the borders, but to establish the "people's" right to be free, secure, and self-governing. Their effect was to modify "the Constitution as framed by the fathers" in several important particulars, to wit:

1. They abolished slavery, which "the Constitution as framed by the fathers," recognized and secured from fear of all interference by National power.

2. They defined "National Citizenship," which the old Constitution only vaguely referred to, and defined it to be exactly what the courts had said it was not, under "the Constitution as framed by the fathers."

3. They prescribed "State" citizenship, declaring who should henceforth be citizens in each State, and substituting this relation, "National" citizenship thus putting an end to the claim of "paramount allegiance" of the citizen of the State. A man is now, not a citizen of the United States because he is a citizen of South Carolina, but because he is a citizen of the United States "residing" in South Carolina.

4. They provided also, that the "State" even by the most solemn forms of law, shall not deny or abridge the rights of any citizen of the United States, or deny to any one the protection of the law.

These amendments really cut up the roots of the old controversy in reference to "State rights." The "expressed rights" of the States are yet in the Constitution—all but one taken away—and no one has yet manifested any disposition to re-manifest, or in any manner diminish them. But what were termed in the old battles over the significance of the Constitution, "the implied rights of the States" or "powers reserved by implication to the States," are now expressly "delegated by the Constitution to the United States," and expressly "prohibited to the States" by that instrument. Yet the Democracy is now clamoring about the "reserved rights"—they have even forgotten the proper term "reserved powers"—of the "States," and talking about the dangers that threaten "our government under the Constitution, as framed by our fathers of the Republic," apparently unmindful of the fact that some of the Republic have found it necessary to amend their fathers' work in order to save the Nation from destruction.

What is "the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capitol" and what are "the principles of free, popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty," which it endangers?

In one word, this tendency is merely the exercise of power conferred on

the United States to protect the lives, the liberties and rights of its citizens residing in the several States by these amendments. They create National citizenship; they declare certain persons citizens of the United States whom it was expressly held could not be citizens under "the Constitution as framed by our fathers," they made certain persons "citizens of the State in which they may reside," which it was previously held were not, and could not be citizens of those States.

What was the Natural result of such amendments? The first and only function of the government is to see to it that the lives, liberties, and welfare of its citizens are secure. A despotism that protects the lives, persons, and welfare of its subjects is better than a republic which leaves them unprotected, because order is always better than anarchy, and no grant so terrible in the wrongs he inflicts on the individual as the mob unrestrained by law and defiant of authority. The only "centralization" of power at the Federal capitol, which has marked the history of the Republican party, is this constitutional requirement, that the Nation shall protect the lives and rights of its citizens if the several States refuse to give them security.

And what is the "popular government" based on home rule and individual liberty," which is said to be in danger?

The "home rule" which is imperiled, is simply the claim of right (?) on the part of one class of citizens of the United States, residing in certain States, to deprive another class of citizens of the inalienable rights of free speech, public assemblage, and equal representation by violence, in intimidation, threats, and fraud. In other words, it is right (?) of an oligarchy to rule the State" as it did under "the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic."

The "individual liberty" which is claimed to be endangered is only the liberty (?) of one class to take away the inherent and constitutional rights of another class with impunity; the liberty (?) of one class to subordinate, restrict, terrorize, kill, torture, and debase citizens of another class simply because they are also citizens of the same State. In other words, the "individual liberty" which is endangered is simply liberty to do evil to other citizens of the Republic.

The same idea is at the bottom of the fiery protest in regard to the National supervision of elections. A more harmless measure was never devised, nor one in which a more absurd deference was paid to the idea of State rights. "The Constitution as framed by the fathers" contained certain provisions as to the election of Senators and Representatives, among which was the statement that Senators shall be chosen by the Legislature of the various States, Representatives by the people, and that the electors for Representatives "shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature." It then provided that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof." As there was then no lawmaking power for the United States, this was evidently a temporary makeshift to get the government in operation, for the same action continues: "But the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators."

Now what does the National election bill proposed by the Republicans, seek to do? Nothing but to exercise, in the least possible degree consistent with a fair vote, the power expressly granted in "the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic," by the people, and that the State in force, and does not interfere with the action of any State officers, but it makes riot, threat, or violence toward an elector at such a poll cognizable in the United States courts.

It makes the United States Marshal an officer to preserve the peace, and puts two supervisors of different parties there to see that the law of the State is fairly executed, each qualified voter allowed to cast his ballot, and the same when cast, fairly counted and truly returned.

This, the Democratic platform assures us, "is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic." The Democratic party has always been exceedingly solicitous about what would happen to the Republic should it not be allowed to control it. In its infancy it screamed itself hoarse over the fear of monarchy. Then it threatened "Disunion," "Nullification," and "Rebellion," and now it has gone back to its old baby cry of monarchy. Why? Simply because it means anarchy and like a cunning rogue, seeks to divert attention by crying "stop thief!" Unfortunately for the cry, all the evils we have suffered came from practical applications of Democrat doctrine. No "danger" could possibly result from the proposed Federal election law except to the man who wants an unfair ballot, and untrue count, or a false return. The claim is simply the old idea that the United States shall not interfere with the right (?) of the "State" to permit certain of her citizens to commit crimes against other citizens without fear of punishment. It is a barefaced, defiant, reckless demand for anarchy, made with the anarchists accustomed plea that law is tyranny.

The protest against the ten per cent on State banks of issue is another fruit of the same idea.

The theory is that the government of the United States has no right to protect its citizens against robbery by the manipulators of State Legislatures. In other words, that every State has a right (?) to charter privateering "wildcat" banks to prey upon the labor and the commerce of the country. It is the old, silly plea that the State has an inalienable "right" to do wrong to the citizens of the United States, with which that government must in no wise interfere.

The theory that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for revenue only," is another offshoot of the same fundamental doc-

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trine that the "State" is supreme, and the general Government merely a subsidiary convenience.

It is based explicitly on the notion that the Nation has nothing to do with citizenship or the prosperity of the people. It may raise money to pay running expenses by a tariff, but in doing so it shall not at all consider what effect such taxation may have upon the prosperity of the country—the manufacturers, the agriculturists, the commerce, the condition of the American people. These things they would have us believe, the States only have a right to consider, and the United States has no power to make the people of the State secure, prosperous, and happy without the consent and advice of any gang who may have obtained control of its government machinery—of Tammany in New York, or the bulldozers and ballot-box robbers of the South.

In short, the Democratic party insist that we shall go back to the old, imperfect form of government, "the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic," who had no knowledge or experience of the perils and difficulties of the Republican government, instead of obeying and applying the Constitution as amended by the sons of the Republic, in order to "promote justice," and secure "the general welfare" after almost a century's experience of the danger, the wrong, the disaster, and the infamy resulting from the very construction of that instrument which the Democracy now shamelessly propose.

The question now is whether the Republican party will meet its brazen-faced opponent on the high ground of political principle, on which the entire character of the government rests, and will defend these amendments in which is crystallized the whole lesson of the great strife for liberty and justice to the citizen, or will seek only to scuffle around in the pig-sty of personal greed, hoping to secure party success without committing themselves to do anything to secure the rights so many thousands died to write with their blood in the fundamental law. These amendments are but chaff, and the rights of the citizen which they define only a mockery, as long as the Congress will not provide appropriate legislation by which the courts of the United States may enforce the same, as long as anarchy overrides law and corrupts public sentiment in the land.

Albion W. Tourgee.  
Mayville, N. Y., June 30.

Lexington, Ky., July 1.—(Special.)—(City Physician Anderson W. Jones and his twin brother Bowen, were arrested to-day, charged with assaulting and beating Rosa Mizner, a pretty colored girl, with a pistol.

The girl's story is to the effect that yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock she received a note from Bowen Jones requesting her to come to his office on the corner of Second and Upper streets, at once, and as she had frequently gone there to visit him, she did not anticipate any danger, but as quickly as possible went to the office, which was reached about 4 o'clock. Immediately upon entering the room she was seized by Bowen Jones, who struck her over the head with a pistol. He then fired at her twice, one bullet plowing a furrow in her chest. She states that Dr. Jones also grabbed her and assisted his brother in pounding her face until it is now black and blue. She finally made her escape from the office after emitting a series of yells, and went home. A physician was called and her wounds were dressed. They are not serious.

This morning about two o'clock Dr. Jones called at her house in "Chicago," an unsavory neighborhood in this city, and told her that he wanted to apologize for the way he and his brother had treated her yesterday afternoon. She asked him to leave, and he finally did so. This morning she swore out warrants for the arrest of the two young men. Deputy Sheriff Kitt Wilkerson served the warrant on Bowen Jones and took him before Squire Riley, who held him over under \$200 bail to appear Tuesday morning before his court. Constable E. T. Johnson arrested Dr. Jones and brought him before Squire Mizner, who held him under the same conditions to appear at the same time.

Rosa Mizner has been living in "Chicago" for some time, and is a woman of unsavory reputation. Dr. Jones is a young man of about twenty-five years of age. He was elected City Physician at the regular city election here last March, defeating several candidates. He is a brother of Hon. T. W. Jones, ex-member of the Kentucky Legislature from Jessamine County, and has been considered a promising young man. He states that he and his brother had been drunk last night, and did not know what they were doing.

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If you fail to receive your paper next week you will probably remember that your subscription has not been paid for the coming year.

—Miss Flora Armstrong, Miss Dolly Crocker, Miss Lizzie Pellam and Mr. Fred Pellam were graduates from the Newburgh Academy, New York.