

THE PLAIN DEALER. An Inter-State Weekly Journal.

VOLUME X. NO. 12.

DETROIT, MICH., JULY 29, 1892.

WHOLE NO. 481.

TOPICS BY PLUTARCH.

Public Opinion Supreme in the United States.

THE INABILITY TO CO-OPERATIVE.

The Greatest Evidence of the Lack of the Higher Qualities.—Face the Truth.

Public opinion is sovereign in our government. Each political party...

Platforms are framed and submitted to the public, candidates are nominated and placed before the people...

The prohibitionists establish papers, prepare tracts and books, employ speakers and utilize every modern means...

Our lack of the higher qualities of our civilization is sadly revealed by our inability to co-operate. Now, dear reader, if you really want to help the race...

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be ground up into individuals, each of whom will take his place according to the same laws which fix the status and determine the course of all men? Are there not thousands of Negroes whose race pride at this very minute holds them on the low plane occupied by the mass in public esteem and social and material condition...

Plutarch.

Couldn't Find a Doctor.

Nyack, N. Y., July 23.—Mrs. Susan Smith, seventy-four years old and colored, was descending a stairway at 11 o'clock last night, when a cat tripped her and she fell. A lighted lamp she was carrying exploded and her clothing ignited.

She ran out doors in agony. Two neighbors procured pails of water and extinguished the blaze, but not until she was so badly burned that the skin came off with her clothing. As one local doctor was ill and the other out of town she was without medical attendance until late this morning, when Dr. Kline, of Nyack, went to Sparkill and attended her. She was past medical aid, however, and died this afternoon.

Mrs. Smith was a widow. She and her brother were in charge of the summer cottage of A. C. Manby. She was alone in the house when the accident occurred.

Refused to Serve Him.

New York, July 25.—Lewis Johnston, a colored man, is suing Frederick Bago, a druggist at No. 423 Fourth avenue, in the Supreme court for \$5,000 damages, for malicious arrest. Johnston says that Jan. 25 last he went into Bago's drug store. He says Bago refused to serve him on account of his color. Johnston de- clared he would stay in the store until he was served, but he alleges that Bago caused his arrest and he was taken to the East Thirty-fifth street station, where the police sergeant refused to hold him. Bago has not filed his answer.

Protested His Innocence.

Savannah, Ga., July 22.—Gus Williams, colored, one of the three convicted murderers of August Meyer, was hanged here this morning. He died protesting his innocence. Two persons are still awaiting trial for Meyer's murder.

Fatal Panic in Church.

Natchez, Miss., July 24.—A colored Baptist church was being dedicated near here to-day, when a severe storm sprang up. The large congregation became panic-stricken, and those Mitchell and her infant were knocked down and trampled upon, the infant being killed. Melissa Chapler had her arms broken and Rachel Smith was badly crushed, and it is feared that both will die.

Educational.

—The colored State Teacher's association, of Kentucky, met at Henderson, Ky., last week.

—Rev. Jas. H. Garnett, of the State university of Kentucky, has made an appeal to all Baptist ministers in the State of Ky., of color to send him \$2 which will pay for all brick now needed to do all present building agreed to. He says the brick will cost \$750 and that there are 300 Baptist ministers in the State.

—The Chautauquans of New England had their annual meeting at Farmington, on Monday, the 18th inst., and asked Principal Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Normal Institute in Alabama to address them. Mr. Washington accepted and spoke on "The Negro's way to Liberty in the South."

—July 20, at Savannah, Georgia, there was opened a Peabody Institute for teachers. It will continue for 25 days. It is under the direction of President Wright, of the State college. He is assisted by Miss Lucy C. Laney, the talented principal of the Haines Institute, the cultured Miss M. C. Jackson, of Athens, who has recently accepted an appointment at the Atlanta University and perhaps by others.

Efforts will be put forth to make it the best of its kind. No charges for tuition. Board can be had at reasonable rates.

It is hoped that all teachers and others who wish to attend will report at the beginning of the term.

These Twain Were Wed.

—At Richmond, Va., July 11. The nuptials of Miss Mary E. Anderson to Mr. John O. Lewis took place.

—At Council Bluffs, Ia. July 13th, Miss Tieble Copeland, of Omaha, and Mr. T. J. Hunter were married.

—Mr. F. Paine, on Jackson street, Thomesville, Ga., is one of the leading shoe makers of the town and is doing a thriving business.

—Died.—At Faison, N. C. June 28th, 1892, Mr. Dennis Stevens. He was in his 80th year. He leaves a family of eight children.

THE NEGRO IN BRAZIL.

Where One's Social Status Depends Not upon His Color.

A INTERESING BRAZILIAN STORY.

At No Time Particular about the Amalgamation of Colors.—How Freedom Was Obtained.

Rio de Janeiro, June 5.—Special correspondence.—Had Othello lived in this country he would have said, "Dislike me not for my complexion," for no Brabantio would have refused him a daughter on that account. In Brazil one's social status does not depend upon the color of the cuticle, for in high life and low the blood of the aboriginal Brazilian, mixed with Spanish and Portuguese, has been more frequently stained by that of the African than mottled with Anglo-Saxon. Here "the shadowed livery of the burnished sun" is no disgrace, however intensified, and one often sees in a single family as many shades of complexion as there are numbers in it. Among the creme de la creme of the aristocracy there are Negro and mulatto families who have been free and rich from away back to the Senegambian bongo of their ancestors. You need not be surprised to meet on the fashionable Rua do Ouvidor blonde beauties of Brazilian-German or Brazilian-English parentage promenade with Negroes whose conspicuously displayed diamonds seem to light up the square; or over-dressed senoras, with flattened noses and of natural crimp, riding in embellished carriages, flaunting their livery in opera boxes and monopolizing the choicest at hotel tables. One of the finest houses in Rio is occupied by a viscount of fabulous wealth, the complexion of whose kinky-haired spouse it would be a stretch of politeness to call cafe-au-lait. The other day there was a fashionable wedding at the Imperial Capita da Gloria attended by the elite of the Capital, and the bride was the lovely young daughter of a Spanish planter, the groom a Negro, black as the ace of spades.

Even in slavery days Brazilians were not very particular about the amalgamation of colors, so that a man or woman possessed freedom and worldly goods, diamond (money) being the standard, rather than blood. The Brazilian constitution never had anything to say about color as a basis of civil rights; hence a Negro though born in bondage, once free could rise to any social or political position by luck, pluck, and energy. And now, having abolished slavery, Brazil has no difficulties to overcome in settling social questions growing out of it, such as have puzzled the United States, because the general fusion was already far advanced and race prejudices do not exist. Some of the most intelligent men of the country, who were educated in Paris, or at the Portuguese college of Columbia, are the descendants of African slaves. In the medical, law, and theological schools of the country no race distinctions are made, and some of the closest students are lately emancipated slaves. In the quiet rooms of the National library one notices that the books and tables are almost exclusively occupied by woolly-headed aspirants after learning; and it must be confessed that, so far as ambition and successful mental effort go, it would seem that the greater the admixture of Negro blood with the Latin thimble satisfactory the result.

The story of the mulatto, Andre Reboucas, the best civil engineer Brazil has ever known, illustrates the entire absence of race prejudice in this part of the world. The profession of engineering ranks among the highest in Brazil, and while a young man Reboucas has filled numerous positions of trust abroad and responsibility at home, and was on terms of intimacy with all the dignitaries of the late empire, in whose houses he was an honored guest. It happened one time that he was present at a ball, where among the guests were several members of the Imperial family and a party of tourists from the United States. Among the latter was a young lady from Baltimore, and the mulatto was at once charmed by her blue eyes and golden hair. Seeking an introduction, he asked her to dance, and was painfully embarrassed by a conspicuously indignant refusal. This little exhibition of race prejudice—so common in North America but hardly comprehended in other countries—was observed by Count d'Eu, husband of the Princess Imperial, a brave and noble gentleman, descended from a line of French kings; and he at once whispered something in the ear of his wife. She smiled graciously, and immediately thereafter was seen waltzing with the dark-skinned engineer. The whisper went around and the proudest ladies of the court vied with one another in heaping honors on the blushing Othello while the fair haired American looked on with scorn and amazement. In Brazil, which has never pretended much in the way of republicanism Reboucas might promenade with royalty and be hand-in-glove with nabobs and statesmen, but when he went to the "Land of the Free," where the favorite boast is equal rights and other bores, he was refused admittance to the hotels, ejected from

sleeping cars, and offered other indignities which the Sons of Freedom are in the habit of inflicting upon a large proportion of their fellow citizens.

It is only a quarter of a century since there were upward of three million slaves in Brazil. It is said that in 1850 (the year before the intervention of the British government broke up the foreign trade), 50,000 Africans were imported within eleven months. The country planters, born with the idea that the slaves were as much their own property, to do with as they pleased, as were their mules and machinery, considered it cheaper to use up a Negro in five or six years, and then replace him by a fresh one, than to take care of him. But when the traffic from Africa ceased, and the price of human flesh advanced, other ideas, engendered by selfish interest, began to prevail. Yet the best of masters required slaves to work sixteen hours out of every twenty-four, and many exacted eighteen hours of toil only relieved by scanty food and miserable shelter. The ordinary routine was this: The slaves were called to work at 4 a. m. At 6 o'clock coffee was given to them, and breakfast at 9 o'clock. The meal invariably consisted of dried meat, cooked with beans and mandoca meal, and sometimes corn bread was added. It was eaten in the field in an intermission of fifteen minutes. At noon they had a small drink of sugarcane rum, and at 4 p. m. dinner, which was a counterpart of the breakfast, also eaten in the field in fifteen minutes. At 7 o'clock in the evening they left the field work to go to the mill, or to household tasks and to cultivate the vegetable patches until 9 o'clock, when they were locked in their quarters, to sleep till aroused at 4 o'clock the next morning.

Sunday was their only holiday, and it was merely a cessation of labor for three or four hours, in busy season reduced to one or two hours, and with some masters to nothing at all. They had no allowance for Christmas holidays, as was the custom in the United States in ante-bellum days, and in many respects the life of the Brazilian slave was as much harder than that of his brother in the North as the Portuguese and Spanish character is naturally more cruel than that of the Anglo-Saxon. That the former races are definitely more cruel is evinced by their treatment of animals—flaying sheep alive, because by that process the skins are believed to be more flexible; piling heavy loads for long journeys on the backs of mules already raw to the bone; deliberately making a wound with a rusty nail in the flank or shoulder of a donkey and prodding him with it to accelerate his speed; and a hundred similar examples continually to be seen here.

Overseers and gang drivers kept the slaves at work with greatest vigor. The whip was often steeped in brine or in vinegar and pepper, and twenty-five was the number of lashes laid out on the bare back of a slave when a dry leaf or piece of boll was found in the cotton, or a branch was broken

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Trainer Again Draws the Line.

New York, July 5.—John Trainor, proprietor of Trainor's hotel, Sixth avenue and Thirty-third street, again has been brought into collision with the Civil Rights act. Three suits for \$2,000 damages each have been begun against him in the Supreme court by Lawyer Solomon P. Rothschild, on behalf of Abe Ellenben, No. 494 Pearl street; A. I. Goldstein, No. 15 Eldridge street, and James B. Foster, 224 West Twenty-eight street.

Foster is a mulatto, and "calls" the horses at the Brighton Beach track. According to their story the complainants went into the bar-room of Trainor's hotel about 11 o'clock Friday night, July 8. Ellenben asked one of the four bar-keepers then on duty for three "small beers." The bar-keeper, it is alleged, replied "all right," then looked carefully at Foster and failed to serve the drinks.

After waiting a reasonable length of time one of the party approached another bar-keeper and asked why the beer was not produced. The latter made answer that the man who took the order could tell best. The party then turned to the first bar-keeper and again called for lager. He again replied: "All right!" and then proceeded to arrange an orderly pile of bottles.

Foster asked if it was because of his color that his party was not served, but no answer was returned. Foster and his friends left the place. The summons and complaint in all three cases were served upon Mr. Trainor at Richfield Springs, yesterday. The latter has been through a similar suit before, and the General Term has just affirmed a verdict and judgment against him and in favor of T. Thomas Fortune for \$800.

Spurious but Good.

Kingston, N. Y., July 22.—D. H. Patterson went six weeks ago to Catskill and began preaching in the African M. E. church. He was of pleasing address, and won the confidence and esteem of many of the citizens.

Last week a member of the congregation received a letter from Yorkville, S. C., making inquiry as to Patterson. It was from his wife, who said he is not a minister; that he forged a note at Yorkville which she was obliged to pay to keep him out of prison; after that he deserted her. When these facts became known Patterson suddenly left Catskill.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

An Episode—A Retrospect—Leaf from the Tree of Reconstruction.

FACES OF WELL KNOWN PEOPLE.

Scenes and Incidents During the Reign of Grant, Hayes and Garfield.—Great Leaders in a Great Battle.

A few weeks ago, on the "famous corner" two blocks from here, I stood, and talked to the readers of the Plaindealer of scenes and incidents from that point. I am now at the corner of 5th and I streets. There is no other place at the Capitol of the Nation, where one can get a personal observation, of as many of the prominent faces of people, men and women, known to the mental eye of the great mass of readers, as just here where we are now.

You see that gentleman on crutch and stick, alighting there at the hotel, that is Judge Tourgee; the large man you see with him is Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed; the gentleman at the window with the wide sombrero, is the famous Southern general, "Mahone," of Virginia; how paradoxical it appears on first reading, that this man, who only weighs 110 pounds, was after the death of Stonewall Jackson, the next man to General Lee, that is as a general fighter and successful operator, in front of the surrender, the first ten years, great head center mogul, and chief director of the Democratic party in Virginia (should be to-day the chief of the Southern wing or the leader of the Republican in the South) nevertheless it is true. All who know General Mahone, and who can speak without prejudice, admit that he is a constituted mass of bones and brains, brave, courageous, determined. He intends to again resume a seat in the Senate. The gentleman you see on the opposite side there talking with the group with the sombrero on similar to Mr. Mahone, is Mr. John M. Langston. Rumor has it now that he is Mr. Mahone's candidate for Congress, from the "black belt," Virginia district. In the group, there is Dr. Charles B. Purvis, the man's hospital, in the language of "Jack Satchel," the most immense institution in the world managed by an Afro-American. The clerical gentleman is Rev. Frank J. Grimke, pastor of that little church around the corner in McPherson square; the extra sized large man is Professor Francis L. Cardozo, principal of the high school in this city. He was, in other days treasurer of the State of South Carolina; the gentleman coming this way through the park, with white hair and full flowing whiskers, is the Rev. Dr. Alexander Crummell, said by many to be the most learned man of the race, in the Episcopal church, there goes General Stewart Van Vleet, General Grant's old friend and fellow West Pointer. This gentleman just alighting from the carriage, is General John W. Foster, the new secretary of State. That house on the south-east corner is the first annex of the "chamberlain," this house is now celebrated principally from the fact of the sort of guests that make their home with Mr. Chamberlain, when here, leading politicians of both parties, "patrons of industry," house facers, "forty miners" and men who make and break states in politics, and the money market. This house has a history. It was built for a home by Mr. Fernando Wood, who was the unchallenged leader for thirty years of the New York, North-era pro-slavery, non union, anti-slavery hating, copperhead party that is now "Tammany hall." In this house during the days of early reconstruction, and along down the line, until the death of Mr. Wood, was held the caucuses, "midnight calls," conferences, "socials" and "agreement meetings," wherein the Democratic party agreed under the leadership of this bold, and astute man, as to their policy of opposition to every measure of reconstruction, that the Republicans might introduce. Those days, if looked back to, will tell us of glories that the call of reconstruction brought to the point, the Democrats had, Allen Thurman, Fernando Wood, Thomas A. Bayard, E. Sellsbury, James B. Beck, Samuel J. Randall, Michael C. Keer, James Brooks, Charles R. Buckalew, Lewis D. Campbell, Charles A. Eldridge, James A. McDougall, (said to be next in the Senate to Mr. Sumner as to scholarly attainments, legal and classical lore, and yet died in intemperance and poverty.) Daniel W. Voorhees, Thomas Sumner, Job E. Stevenson, Lovell H. Rossenau, Wm. E. Niblack, John Morrissey (the prize fighter), Proctor Klox, Francis E. L. Blood, Reverdy Johnson, Thos. A. Hendricks, William S. Holman, James W. Guthrie, Garrett Davis, Edgar Cowan and John W. Chanler. These constituted the coteries that stood up in both houses of Congress, in those days of Andrew Johnson, treason and traitors, and sanctioned the doctrine proclaimed by General Frank T. Blair; the Democratic nominee for president on the ticket with Horatio Seymour, of New York, in 1858. General Blair was the head and tail of the ticket and he proclaimed

ed the Democratic war cry and announced the sentiment nearest the heart of that party. In that famous letter to Colonel Broadhead, he said: "The reconstruction policy of the radicals will be complete before the next election; the States so long excluded, will be admitted. Negro suffrage established and the carpet baggers, installed in their seats in both branches of congress. There is but one way to restore the government and the constitution, and that is for the president elect to declare these acts, null and void, and compel the army and navy to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet bag State governments, and allow the white people to recognize their own governments, and elect Senators and representatives."

These two extracts from General Blair's letter tell the story of the state purposes of the Democracy, they allies the copperheads, and pro-slavery men and disappointed and disgruntled Republicans. The war of the Democracy under Seymour and Blair, was thrown in the face of Grant and Colfax, and the Republicans—and they with grand, game, bold and sturdy men for leaders met the combined Democracy, the solid colored vote of the country being polled to a man for the Republican ticket. It was a hot political struggle—the best brain and intellect of both parties being called into requisition. The grand array of Democratic leadership was met by such Republican foremen as, John Sherman, Benjamin F. Butler, Zachariah Chandler, John A. Logan, Samuel Shellabarger, James F. Wilson, Roscoe Yates, William Windom, Thaddeus Stevens, Robert Schenck, William D. Kelley, Geo. S. Boutwell, John A. Ringham, Jacob M. Howard, William E. Chandler, Henry Wilson, Frederick Douglass, John M. Langston, John Beatty, T. G. Bergen, George T. Downing, John Baker, Matthew Hale Carpenter, Robert G. Ingersoll, Schuyler Colfax, O. D. Conger, John Conness, Burton C. Cook, Isaiah H. Wares, Shelby M. Cullom, Charles D. Drake, Edwin M. Stanton, Edward McPherson, George M. Robertson, Thomas W. Ferry, James A. Haley, Samuel Hooper, Timothy O. Howe, John A. Kasson, Glenn W. Schofield, Henry Highland Garnet, O. P. Morton, James S. Negley, H. E. Paine, Green B. Raum, Richard T. Cain, Peter H. Clarke and many others whose names are worthy of a niche in this collate. Grant, was elected, and that too mainly by and through the votes of all the "faithful allies," for without them, and the blood they shed that they might vote, not Grant, but Seymour would have ruled that four years in the "Mansion." How many of this generation know anything or much of anything about the first inauguration of General Grant?

A very remarkable episode marked that event, but before I relate anything in connection with that, let me tell you about the residence over the way on the opposite side, you observe the frame house there, Number 1416, this is the private residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Browne, widow of the late John M. Browne, esq., who knew more of real interest about scenes and incidents, traditions, men and women, name, fame, and reputation, from a social, political, army and navy and diplomatic standpoint possibly than any other man of his day and time. That unpretentious house has had within its walls during back from 1859, to the present writing, nearly, if not all the representative men and women of the colored race, of this, and the countries over the sea, and from wherever the civilized tongue is known. The plans, objects and purposes of all the important race movements, whether conventions, conferences, matters for Congress, the Supreme court, the departments of the President have been laid out, planned and forwarded in that house. I venture the assertion that there is not living to-day a leading representative man of the race, who has been on the stage for any considerable time, but who has been there in case he has visited the Capitol. John Willis, Meard, the first man of the race that ever drew a dollar as a member, Hiram R. Revels, the first Senator, Ben. Turner, General J. T. Walls, Jeff Long, Joseph H. Rainey, Richard T. Cain, Robert C. De Large, John R. Lynch, General Robert Smalls, John Hyman, James E. O'Hara, have all time and time again made their home at the "Browns'."

Just across the corner, General Ben. Butler resided when he was Thad. Stevens' right bower in the 39th Congress. Mr. Sumner resided in the mansion next door where now lives Senator Chandler, the only link, with Senator Sherman in the present Senate, that remembers us of the days, and the "courage of the giants," in that remarkable epoch, following on the funeral march of the dead confederacy, '64, to '70. On the southwest corner, in those days resided Hamilton Fish, General Grant's secretary of State, in that house, now owned and occupied by Mr. John R. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer has been witnessed some of the most notable social receptions ever known in this country, embracing the leading people in diplomacy, finance, literature and the social world, crowned heads, moral and political rulers.

Good old Sam. Pomeroy, who was the true, tried and reliable friend of the "cause" that needed assistance, and for so many years Senator from Kansas, made his senatorial home in

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IN SPRINGFIELD CIRCLES.

Two Successful and Worthy Graduates Odd Fellows Notes.

Springfield, Ohio, July 26.—Springfield contains 7,000 Afro-Americans. In last week's issue of the *Phylax*, we noticed an account of the many "office holders" among them, which to us seemed very creditable indeed, and yet we find good reason to complain. Not because we stand in need of more offices particularly, but for the simple reason that not a single colored man is doing a business in this place that ought to command largely the patronage of his race. True we have the tonorial parlors, and the blacksmith shops, these however useful, do not reach the point arrived at. We have one enterprising lady who has started a laudable industry, from which she receives a fair compensation, and now her husband wants the controlling interest. We trust she will not sell. So it is from the "peanut" stand to the wholesale grocery, and the notion store to merchant tailor, from the lumber yard to coal shed, we find white men in this city gathering in all the shekels. We believe less political cavilling fewer would be race "bosses," and a determination on the part of those qualified and trust-worthy to start the progressive ball rolling will add more to our financial gain and race status in this community than anything at present conceived.

To the class of '92 belongs two colored graduates, Charles Sumner Jackson and Miss Dora Tucker. Two more worthy have never left the high school. Mr. Jackson has been but eighteen summers, yet he has finished the German course as prescribed for the institution. He reads German well, is a good grammarian and converses fluently. He has received a flattering offer to teach geometry and trigonometry, at the State Normal school of Kentucky. He is considering the offer favorably.

His classmate, Miss Tucker, is not less brilliant. She graduates from the Latin and Greek department, is well liked by her lady classmates and has every opportunity to elevate. She will attend college.

Professor John H. Jackson, principal of the State Normal school, of Kentucky, and wife, nee Miss Ida May Joyce, were the guests of Mr. E. C. Jackson, Sunday.

Miss Mamie Blair and brother Fred, die, of St. Louis, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. E. C. Jackson. Mr. F. D. Day, the renowned tonorialist, of Springfield, O., son of J. Day, the shoe maker, was made happy Thursday afternoon, July 21, by taking to himself a wife. The bride was Miss Iona J. Anderson, of Urbana, O. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride, and was a success in every feature. Mr. and Mrs. Day will make Marysville, O., their future home, where Mr. Day has procured a situation with Mr. W. Frenond. He will continue his old occupation as knight of the razor. Rev. Everts, of the Baptist church officiated. The many friends wish the happy couple a long and successful matrimonial career.

There was born to Mr. and Mrs. David Wilton a beautiful and plump girl baby. Mother and child are doing well.

Mrs. Annie Norris presented her husband Mr. H. Norris with a fine girl baby, a few weeks ago. Henry is the happiest mortal on earth.

A good old time camp meeting will be held at South Solon, Ohio, commencing August the 13th. Rev. I. C. Ransom and many other able divines will be present. An excursion will leave here, round trip 50 cents, don't miss it.

Miss Edna Fountain, of Parkersburg, W. Va., is visiting Misses Bertha and Blanche Dent.

Miss England, of Elmhurst, Ala., is visiting Mrs. Jas. Nelson.

Miss Hattie Taylor, of Franklin, and Mr. Tate, visited the Champion city last Sunday.

Mr. Henry Dudley was the happy recipient of a fine girl baby, on last Wednesday.

Mr. Charles Reynolds, who just arrived home from Chicago and St. Paul, where he has been visiting friends, left with his mother for Niagara Falls last Wednesday.

Brother S. C. Timbers who has been absent from the city for sometime returned last week the very picture of health.

Mr. Charles Filmore one of our amiable youngmen of this city has announced himself a candidate for the secretaryship of the District of O., Solomon Temple lodge, at their regular meeting heartily endorse him and will use every honorable means to secure his nomination. No Odd Fellows of this State would fill this important position with more honor than Mr. Filmore.

The Odd Fellows at this point have never asked for nor sought such an important place in the Grand united order of Odd Fellows in this State, and Solomon Temple lodge has some claims upon the brethren of this District, which they hope to secure. This honor they claim is due them. Solomon Temple lodge No. 1498, presents the name of Charles W. Filmore.

One of the grandest excursions of the season will be that of Solomon Temple lodge and Champion Blinder lodges Grand united order of Odd Fellows on the occasion of the 12th, annual session of the Ohio District lodge, which will convene at Columbus, O., Wednesday August 3rd. The Ohio Southern railroad has offered a very low rate to all those who desire to take advantage of this excursion which is only \$1.15. There will be a special train made up to take all the Odd Fellows and their friends. Springfield Patriarche, No. 24, will also contest for the \$100 prize which is offered for the best drilled company. Don't miss this grand opportunity to witness one of the largest parades by any secret order ever assembled in the State of Ohio. It will also give all a chance to see your friends. The following are the prizes offered at Columbus:

First prize, \$50. Banner, by the M. C. City Retail company, to lodge having the largest number of men in line in the grand parade.

Second prize, \$25. In cash to lodge having second largest number of men in line.

Third prize, \$25. In cash to lodge

bringing the largest excursion to the city.

Fourth prize, \$25. In cash to lodge presenting finest appearance, as to uniform, etc. in the parade.

Fifth prize, \$10. In cash to lodge bringing the second largest excursion to the city.

This splendid list of prizes is with in reach of Solomon Temple and Champion Blinder lodges and it is hoped their friends will turn out and enable them to secure the same. Tickets will be on sale by the lodge committees. Remember special train leaves O. S. depot at 7:30 a. m. August 3rd.

Columbus Oullings.

Columbus, Ohio, July 27.—Miss Anna and Ophelia Black, after three weeks visit with their sister, Mrs. Davis, returned Saturday to Gallipolis.

Miss Alida Roberts and Miss Susie Stanton, of Cleveland, will be the guests of Miss Netta Wilson, of East Oak street, the coming week.

Miss Julia Owen and sister, of Detroit, will stop at Mrs. Wilson's during the Odd Fellows' meeting.

Miss Grace A. Tyler, in company with Miss Carrie Lewis, spent Sunday at Marysville, the guests of Miss Lewis' mother.

Mr. Wallace was in Gallipolis Sunday.

Very neat invitations were issued last week by one of our well known society gentlemen, to a few of his gentlemen friends to assemble at his home on East Oak street, and enjoy his hospitality. The invitation had been extended several times in the past year, but owing to some mismanagement the affair never came to the pleasant focus anticipated by the guests. It was to have been given last week, but business affairs and the scarcity of ice prevented, so it was postponed until this coming week. The boys are anticipating a royal reception by the "count."

Mrs. Anna Jones left Tuesday morning for Delaware, to rest up from her recent long attack of illness.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Riley F. Williams, died Sunday from the effects of scarlet fever. The funeral took place Tuesday, from the residence. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have the sympathy of a large number of friends in this their home of grief.

Mr. Jeremiah Dickey, one of the pioneers of Columbus, died at his residence on N. Fifth street, Sunday afternoon after a long illness. Mr. Dickey was born in King William county, Virginia, in 1817, coming to this city in 1851. He was exceedingly fond of his family and was respected by all who knew him. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters. John and Henry Dickey, of this city, and Mr. Geo. Dickey, Mrs. M. M. Holland and Mrs. David Messer, of Washington, D. C. His occupation was that of a wagon maker and carpenter. He built the first frame house in King Williams county. He was also, it is claimed, the builder of the first threshing machine made in this country, the patterns having been brought from England. Some years ago his attention was turned to car repairing and for twenty-five years was car repairer for the I. & O., road at Columbus. The funeral took place from the Second Baptist church, Tuesday afternoon. Rev. James Pindexter officiated.

St. Phillip's Mission church has been so successful since their start that the trustees and managers are mapping out a line of work which will soon be followed. They are contemplating buying a site for the erection of a church. Their desire is to get the young ladies and gentlemen interested in the work so that the stations both in the church and Sunday school can be under their supervision. The lawn fête given by the church was a grand success. Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. M. E. Williams, and Mrs. Wilson deserve great credit for the successful management of the affair. Quite a large number attended and every one seemed to enjoy themselves.

Monday night brought forth a grand feast for Beacon Light Lodge. There was a large attendance. Sixteen candidates were made brothers of the secret circle. After the exercises a very dainty collation was served by brothers Guss, Grubbs, Huseon and others.

The general committee on arrangements for the meeting of the State night to finish up the business connected with the meeting. Since the committee took hold in January, the work has been mapped out in a very business like way. All it lacks now is the assembling of the various lodges and delegates, which is anxiously waited for.

Two Military Notes.

—Among the pensioners of the State insurance for the aged is a Boston Negro named Walker, who is 74 years old. He served in the English Navy during the Crimean War, in the United States Navy during the Russian war, and afterwards in the Russian navy. He drifted to Berlin and earned a living among artists. He became a naturalized German and receives a minute pension.—Berlin Correspondence Baltimore Herald.

—Joseph B. Orbison, a colored man long time a resident of Butler county, Pa., was drafted into the military service of the United States in 1863, as a conscript. He claimed at the time that he was not a citizen and was not amenable to the operations of the law, but his plea was overruled and in order to escape duty in the army he was compelled to pay \$300. At the close of the war he instituted a suit in the U. S. District Court to recover the money. The matter was referred to the War claims committee of the House for adjudication and after 29 years, last week Mr. Orbison was allowed the money with interest.

Tried to Wreck a Train.

—Indianapolis, Ind., July 22.—Special Telegram.—Millard Edwards, a 15-year-old colored boy was arrested today for attempting to wreck an express train at McVey's Station. The tie that Edwards placed on the track was knocked off by the pilot, the engine narrowly escaping derailment. Edwards admitted placing the tie on the track for the purpose of seeing the engine knock it off.

FUTURE OF THE RACE.

The following paper was read before the Sunday school convention at Chillicothe, O., last week:

When assigned this topic to discuss, I was at once impressed with its great depth, and also with my inability to perform it as it should be performed, and as it would have been performed, no doubt, had it been assigned to a more experienced person.

Perhaps there is no subject which calls more earnestly for our attention and consideration than the one which is before us at this time. It is of interest, not only to us as Afro-Americans, but to all other races with which we have to do.

The race problem has been puzzling the mind of the nation for years, and no doubt will continue to puzzle it until we, Afro-Americans, solve the problem and lay before the eyes of this nation a clear and correct solution of it.

Our topic is, the future of the young Afro-American, but as we can only judge of the future by the past and present, it will be necessary for us to consider the past history of the race and also its present condition. As we all know, our future will be just what we make it, and as the present is the foundation of the future, if we are to-day laying the foundation stones of morality, education, loyalty and high principles, our future cannot fail to be all that we wish it to be. It is the true of races as of individuals that "whatsoever we sow, that shall we also reap."

Let us consider the past history of our race, and see if it proves that we are capable of doing what other races have done. Let us see if history can give us anything upon which we may safely build hopes for a bright future.

One of the greatest factors in the condition of any race is its religious convictions, the attitude which it sustains toward its Creator; and as we glance over the history of our race, from the time when it was first plucked up from its native soil, and planted upon the shores of America, down to the present time, we find that its religious faith has been "steadfast and immovable" and it has ever proved itself to be a people "whose God is the Lord."

I need not attempt to establish the truth of this statement by argument, for we all know how through the long years of slavery, the fathers and mothers of our race clung zealously to the cross of Christ and prostrated themselves before the throne of an Almighty God. Even we who are young Afro-Americans know something of their faith in God and of the sacrifices which they made to serve Him; but if some of the older ones who are with us to-night were called upon to tell us what attitude our race sustained toward its Creator during its years of bondage, no doubt they could reveal to us more than history has ever told us of it.

There are men and women before me to-night who remember well the time when the privilege of religious worship was denied the Negro, when the slaves could scarcely kneel in their own cabins and pray without being in danger of the masters lash, and when they dared not assemble themselves together to worship God.

I said they dared not, but that was a mistake for they did sometimes dare; yes many of you, no doubt remember the time when as the shades of night settled over the land, slaves stole forth from their cabins, weary and fatigued with the toil of the day, perhaps carrying their little ones in their arms and yet would walk many miles to some distant plantation for the sole purpose of bowing together in prayer and of mingling their voices in praises of God.

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Yet in spite of all this, without a country, without a flag, when this nation called for him, he left his home in the North, or the plantation in the South, and went forth to fight her battles and right bravely did he acquit himself in that great struggle for liberty and freedom.

As God raised up for us such valiant hearted men in the past so will He in the future ever inspire the Afro-American with loyalty and valor, and if in the future this nation should again call for the Negro's sword, we doubt not that the "sons of veterans" will right loyally fill up the places which their fathers have left vacant.

We have thus hastily considered our future in regard to morality, education, and valor, and there is but one other point to which I would refer and that is our future in regard to political affairs. Now I must ask your pardon for speaking upon this point, for I am aware of the fact that it is unpopular for a woman to speak upon politics, or to presume to express an opinion along this line, and perhaps I would not be inclined to do so, if it were not a matter of such vital importance to the young Afro-American.

We may have education, we may be religious, we may be loyal, but our future can never be what we wish it to be unless our young men learn to use their right of suffrage to the best advantage.

What are the young men doing in regard to politics? Are they thinking in regard to this matter? Are they using their right of suffrage so as to secure the best results for themselves and their race? Not many months ago you remember there came to us a cry from the South, a wail so bitter that it caused our hearts to burn with horror and indignation. We were filled with terror when we realized how great was the oppression which our brothers were suffering in the South, when we realized that their blood was making rich the soil which their tears have moistened for so many years, that their lives were being counted as naught in the Land of the Free and Home of the Brave.

We were filled with sympathy for them, and the question came to us, what can we do to turn the tide of affairs? What can we do to brighten the future for the Afro-American of the South? We readily bethought ourselves of a plan by which we hoped to secure justice and we thought we saw our way out of the difficulty. We bethought ourselves of our chief executive, the man who represents this nation of which we are a part, and for which our fathers laid down their lives; the man who represents the political party to which our fathers and brothers cling, and to which they give their support—the party which professes to protect the Negro and his rights.

We bethought ourselves of our President, and laid before him our report of grievances, and made to him an earnest appeal not for more

legal rights, not for public offices, but an appeal for mere justice, and the protection of human life. What was the result? Every young Afro-American knows. Our President heard our report of grievances, heard the story of blood shed and injustice, and then dared show his indifference to the millions of waiting Negroes this answer—"I can't help it."

Let it time the young Afro-American was beginning to think in regard to politics? Isn't it time that he was beginning to recognize his freedom in politics and to make himself felt in the political world? Our young men are apt to think as their fathers think, that they are "honor bound to a certain political party because as they think this party gave us our freedom."

Who gave us our freedom? All young Afro-Americans, we need not look outside of our own race for the ones who gave us our freedom. Our mothers whose prayers ascended the Hill of Zion for us before we ever saw the light—our fathers who stormed—shot and shell—our Grand Army men, those brave "old veterans" who dared penetrate the thickest of the fight—they gave us our freedom, and they paid for it with blood and tears.

If the young Afro-American hopes for a bright future in politics, let him learn this fact: The Negro of to-day owes no vote to no man and he is bound to no party, unless that party proves itself to be bound to him by protecting his liberty and his rights.

Should we in the future be protected by other races? This can be answered by the young Afro-American himself. It rests with the voting men of our race to turn the tide of affairs and to secure to themselves and their race in the future, liberty, protection and equal rights by using wisely and well their rights of suffrage.

So we have determined to make our future a bright one, by education, by pure living, and earnest thinking. We have determined to solve the race problem, and to lay before the eyes of this nation a clear solution of it. As a race we are still marching around the wall of Jericho. Many times have we compassed the wall, but we are hearing the last round to be our old hero, first struck a blow in our behalf, we marched around the wall for the first time, but it stood firm. In 1863 when Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation which burst the bands of slavery, we marched around the wall again and it tumbled.

We compassed the wall again in 1863, when this nation which had never before recognized us as a part of herself, in this proud and haughty nation which in years past had fought her own mother and sent her home conquered, when this nation bruised and bleeding at every vein was forced to bow her evenly head so low as to ask the Negro to put on her uniform, unfurl her flag, and fight her battles for her. So did we compass the wall in the past, and in the coming fall of 1892, if the men of our race are thinking, we will march around the wall again and blow a blast so loud and strong that the whole political world will hear, and an unjust ruler will tremble.

Thus shall we continue to compass the wall about till that bright future comes when we will march around for the last time when a glad shout will proclaim our victory, when the wall of prejudice and opposition and injustice will tremble and totter and fall, and we young Afro-Americans will march in and take the city.

Ruth Brinson.
 Xenia, Ohio.

BLOODY RECORD.

—We have been reliably informed that a most barbarous affair occurred in Jessup on Friday night of last week. It was quite a large party of colored men named Isaac Flowers was overheard speaking of Bob Brewer and the riot that caused so much trouble there Christmas before last. This was more than the cowardly inhuman contingent could stand, they therefore caused a mob to be gathered on that night went to the home of the offensive man, took him out and lynched him. It was all that these demons did, we might have said that they had a spark of human feeling about them, but after killing the poor man, not allowing him a chance to say "God have mercy" they placed him upon the railroad track where his body was mangled by the train and the remains were to be seen in every direction the following morning.

The awe-stricken colored population of that place dared not speak of it or do otherwise to report it, for fear of their receiving the same treatment. It makes one's heart boil with indignation and disgust to think of this inhuman treatment of a fellow man, especially by those who are credited to have more sense, and should be found meting out justice to all.

In the name of common law and human rights, the Tribune calls upon the law loving people of the State to condemn the action of this mob. To Gov. Northern, the Tribune earnestly hopes that he will have this affair completely investigated, and have the guilty parties punished. Governor all eyes are turned upon you and your actions are eagerly awaited. Savannah Tribune.

—A white man who shot and seriously wounded a colored man Monday night, June 11, in Franklin county, was hanged on the following night, but the foolish fellow had shot and killed a white man at the same time.

Still Another Decision.

—The separate car law was up in the criminal court at Memphis, Tenn., for trial last week. The Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad had been indicted for failure to provide separate coaches for the races. Judge Dubose dismissed the case by saying if the railroad company had furnished extra coaches for colored passengers that it had complied with the law and if white people saw fit to mingle with colored people the railroad company should not be held responsible.

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OUR LODGE DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION OF OHIO.

- Grand Chancellor—Sam B. Hill, 339 Court street, Cincinnati, O.
- Grand Vice Chancellor—Jas. H. Weaver, Portsmouth, O.
- Grand Prelate—A. J. Means, Rendville, O.
- Grand Keeper of Records and Seal—George W. Hartwell, Dayton, O.
- Grand Master of Exchequer—Levi R. Moore, Ironton, O.
- Grand Master of Arms—Jas. E. Benson, Cleveland, O.
- Grand Inner Guard—Jesse M. Sears, Gloucester, O.
- Grand Outer Guard—Stephen Morren, Xenia, O.
- Grand Lecturer—J. T. F. Carr, Cincinnati, O.
- Grand Marshal—George S. Bowles, Piqua, O.
- Supreme Representatives—A. J. Riggs Cincinnati, O.; J. R. Scurry, Springfield, O.

GARNETT LODGE NO. 8. MEETS every first and third Tuesday night in each month. H. M. Higgins, C. C. Harry Lewis, K. of R. and S.

EXCELSIOR DIVISION, No. 7. Meets every fourth Thursday night in each month. E. B. F. Johnson, C. C. POLAR STAR LODGE, No. 7. Meets every second and fourth Tuesday night in each month. Louis Wearson, C. C. A. J. Riggs, K. of R. and S.

WILSON DIVISION, No. 7. MEETS every third Thursday night in each month. C. R. Sweet, Commander.

Lawrence, Kan., July 20.—The 8th annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Missouri and Jurisdiction, Knights of Pythias convened in the Castle hall of Western Star Lodge, No. 4, at Lawrence, Kansas, on Monday July 18th, at 10 o'clock a. m., with the following officers and representatives present: W. E. Osbourne, G. C. R. Burns, G. V. C. C. W. Winfrey, G. P. C. R. M. D. C. Fowers, Grand Prelate; B. F. Adams, G. M. E. A. W. Lloyd, G. M. J. M. Brown, G. I. G. H. L. Long, G. O. G.; at the above hour the Grand Chancellor called the convention to order, prayer by the Grand Prelate. The committee on credentials reported the following lodges present by representatives: Pride of the West lodge, No. 1. C. W. Winfrey, W. T. Mumford lodge, No. 2. S. W. Williams, Excelsior lodge, No. 3. W. E. Osbourne, Mound City lodge, No. 4. A. W. Lloyd, Dosto lodge, No. 5. H. L. Long, Damon lodge, No. 6. T. Campbell, Fidelity lodge, No. 7. J. M. Brown, Lily lodge, No. 8. H. A. Radford, D. H. Powers lodge, No. 9. B. H. Powers, Syracuse lodge, No. 10. H. L. Brewer, Orient lodge, No. 11. T. S. Hardy, Western Star lodge, No. 1. Kan., R. Burns, Rising Sun lodge, No. 2. Geo. Carlett, Excelsior lodge, No. 3. R. M. Trazer. After the appointment of committees the Grand lodge took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M. The afternoon session was devoted to hearing reports of committees all of which showed the order to be in a most prosperous condition. The Grand Chancellor read his address which was referred to proper committee. The address dealt on the progress of the order in the jurisdiction, the past year showing three new lodges to have been added to the roster. The following recommendations were well received:

That the election of officers be held annually instead of semi-annually as at present.

That this jurisdiction join sister jurisdictions in petitioning the Supreme Chancellor to change the time of meeting of the next session of the Supreme lodge from the city of St. Orleans to either Chicago or St. Louis. The Grand Chancellor stated that he did not do this through any fear that the members and representatives would not meet with hospitable treatment at the hands of the city of Louisiana, but in order to avoid placing our wives, mothers and sisters in the humiliating position of having to ride in separate or "pig crow cars." This recommendation brought the members and representatives to their feet and for a few minutes waving handkerchiefs and caps. That a committee composed of the following G. P. C. be appointed to form a set of resolutions and presented to the G. C. and Supreme representatives of sister jurisdictions for their concurrence. Committee: W. Winfrey, O. M. Wood, John W. Garrett, W. E. Osbourne, B. F. Adams and W. H. Goff, G. D. C's.

Tuesday, July 19th Grand lodge called to order at 10 o'clock with officers and representatives all present and minutes of previous day read and approved. The day was spent in hearing reports of committees.

Wednesday, July 20. Grand lodge called to order as above. The business of the session having been finished the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: W. E. Osbourne, G. C. R. Burns, G. V. C. C. W. Winfrey, G. P. C. R. M. D. C. Fowers, Grand Prelate; B. F. Adams, G. M. E. A. W. Lloyd, G. M. J. M. Brown, G. I. G. H. L. Long, G. O. G.; Med. Director: W. E. Osbourne, 2nd Rep., Springfield, Mo., was elected a place for holding the next session.

Going to Homestead.

Pittsburg, July 19.—A large number of Afro-Americans arrived in Pittsburg today and visited H. C. and his squad. They carried sandwiches and were evidently strangers in the city. Their ultimate destination is Homestead, but up to tonight they had not been seen here.

Jef. Davis need to be shaved by W. F. Walker, who is now a supernumerary colored pastor at Saginaw, Mich. Walker, who is now 71 years old, keeps the razor as a prized relic.

CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT

W. S. Tisdale, Manager.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Plaindealer office is located at 158 West Sixth Street, where all news items for the Cincinnati department can be sent for publication.

THE PLAINDEALER is always on sale at

W. S. Tisdale, 158 West Sixth street, John Darnell, 119 1-2 W. Sixth street, Johnson's Delmonico 13 W. 6th Street, White's Hotel 297 W. 5th Street.

Church Directory.

Union Baptist Church, Bond and Elmwood Streets. Morning services, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening services, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Monday night. Willing Workers, Tuesday night.

First Baptist Church, Park Avenue and Chapel. Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. Charles E. Dowdy, Pastor. Joseph L. Jones, Superintendent. Sunday school.

Allen Temple, A. M. E. Church, Sixth and Broadway. J. W. Gazaway, Pastor. General prayer meeting, 6 a. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m. Preaching, 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 on Tuesdays, 8 p. m. Public generally are invited to attend.

Zion Baptist Church, Ninth Street, near John Street. Rev. A. W. Puller, Pastor. Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting, 7:15-1:15 p. m. Literary society, Monday, 8 p. m.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cincinnati has the largest Zoological gardens in the world. Admission 25 cents, Children under 10 years 10 cents.

Professor John Simms, of Terre Haute, Ind., was in the city last week en route to Dayton, Ohio, where he was wedded last Wednesday to Miss Fannie Peters, a very popular society belle of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Simms have the best wishes of the Plaindealer upon the sea of matrimony.

The Ninth anniversary picnic of Principia Lodge, G. U. O. of O. F., at the Highland house last night was a very pleasant affair. A large crowd was present and many members of the order.

Wm. H. Fielding, after a pleasant stay in the city has returned to Chicago.

Rev. J. F. Moreland spent last week in Louisville, attending the convention of United Brothers of Friendship.

A very pleasant surprise was tendered Mr. William Dunlap last Friday evening by the members of the "Jolly Nine" at the Orphan's asylum. The occasion was the 54th birthday of the genial Mr. Dunlap. There were present the members of the "Nine" and many friends of both host and hostess.

Mr. Edward T. Sherman, of Dayton, O., was in the city last Friday on a business trip.

Miss Ada Smith, a very prepossessing young lady, of Madison, Ind., who is employed in the public schools of Milton, Ky., is spending a few days in the city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kuckson, of Liberty street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cavalier, of Wyoming, spent last Sunday in the city the guests of friends.

Mr. Chesterfield Broadway, of Dayton O., was in the city last Friday and Saturday, the guest of Mr. Sam. B. Hill.

Harrison Clark has returned from Charleston, W. Va., where he was called to attend the bedside of his wife who has been very ill.

Professor C. W. Bell and Editor Dan A. Kudd, returned last Sunday from a two weeks stay in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Samuella Muffree, a gay society belle, of Louisville, Ky., is in the city, the agreeable guest of her friend Miss Cora Turner, of Clinton Place.

A large number of Cincinnatians left on the excursion last Thursday for Niagara Falls and Toronto. Among the number may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Jos. L. Jones, Misses Blanche Liverpool, Zella Ward, Ella Miller, Ida Mason and others.

Mary Taylor left last week for Chicago, where he will make his future home.

Professor W. H. Johnson, the genial, jovial, wholesome Captain elect of Wilson Division, No. 2, entertained his brother K. of P., and his most intimate friends, right royally last Sunday afternoon. The Professor has already developed some military ability and this coupled with his studiousness and ambition will cause him to surpass the sanguine expectation of his many friends.

Union Baptist church picnic at Woodsdale, last week was a pronounced success. They were joined in their picnic by excursions from Dayton, Xenia, Springfield, Glendale, and Lockland. There were more than two thousand people on the grounds.

William H. Taylor, one of our prominent local politicians, left Thursday for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Toronto, and Thousand Islands to spend his vacation.

Mrs. Charlotte Russell of 164 Freeman ave., left Thursday for a visit to friends and relatives in Bardonia, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Martin, of Lexington, Ky., after a pleasant visit to the city returned home Tuesday.

Miss Bessie Withers, of West 9th returned home Sunday after a delightful visit of 8 weeks to friends in Lexington, Ky.

Mr. Robert Troy will leave Thursday for Toronto and Thousand Islands to spend his vacation.

Miss Ella Miller, Miss Elvora Hicks and Miss Zella Ward left last Thursday for Niagara.

Rev. C. S. Smith, D. D. Secretary and Treasurer of the Sunday School

Union of Nashville, Tenn., is the guest of Rev. Gazaway.

Mrs. Harry L. Lewis, left Tuesday morning for Chicago, Ill., to visit her mother, Mrs. Wallace.

Mr. Harrison Clark, was called very suddenly to the bed side of his wife who is quite ill. She is visiting her mother in Charleston, W. Va.

Miss Mamie and Hattie Lewis left Thursday for New York on a short stay.

Miss Eva Nichols of Xenia, is in the city and is the guest of Miss Lizzie Clark.

Misses Samuella G. Muffree, Lucy, Helen and Eva DuValle, Mary and Ellen Bullock, Helen Beunex of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Lucy Hill of Clarksville, Tenn., were in the city Thursday, en route to Detroit and Niagara Falls. Mrs. W. H. Stewart, of Louisville, was the chaperone of this gay party.

Miss Maria Roxborough, of Louisville, is the guest of Miss Erminie H. Bell of Pleasant st.

Mrs. Cora L. Griffin (nee Watson) is spending a few days in the city and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Porter of Court st.

Misses E. A. Smith and Mabel Hill, of Detroit, Mich., arrived in the city last Saturday, they are the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Easton, of Kenyon ave.

Miss Marie Kenner has returned from a brief visit to Louisville where she spent a few days the guest of relatives.

Mr. John Fatigue Thomas, spent a few days this week circulating in Chicago.

Mrs. E. M. Bryant, (nee Miss Zoe Beatt) formerly of this city, but now of Chicago, is in the city on a short stay the guest of Mrs. Eliza Page, of Court st.

Cincinnati Afro-Americans are represented in the Post Office by the following carriers: Messrs. John Wigan, Station A, Edward Mason, Station B, George Bartlett, and Chas. G. Johnson, Station D. In the mail office are: Harry L. Lewis, J. S. Nesbitt, Joseph H. Early, Jesse J. Woodliff, William Monroe, Taswell A. Thompson, Oliver A. Anderson, Edward J. Howard, Frank H. Hall, Abram L. Willis, William H. Hall are on the regular carriers force. Jas. Greer, Chas. Goodie, Manning F. Kinsey and A. Lee. Beatty are serving as substitute carriers.

The second annual picnic given by the Iolan Social Club at Mt. Lookout Park last Tuesday was a most pleasant affair and called together a very social, congenial and happy throng of the best citizens of our city, Covington and Newport. An attractive programme had been previously arranged and the lovers of the terpsichorean art were permitted a most liberal indulgence. A large number of strangers were present among whom we noted: Misses E. A. Smith and Mabel Hill two bewitching society belles of Detroit, Mich. Miss Mary Mason a very amiable young lady of Lexington, Ky., the fascinating Miss Samuella Muffree of Louisville, Ky., the captivating Miss Pauline Alexander of Chicago, Ill. The vedette but captivating Miss Maria Roxborough of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Cora M. Griffin (nee Watson) of Madison, Ind., was present wearing her usual bright and cheerful smiles and Miss Fannie and Bessie Houston of New Richmond, O., and Miss Hubbard, of Washington, D. C.

Walnut Hill Notes.

Miss Alice Hubbard, of Washington, D. C., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, of Chapel street.

Mrs. Rachel Green, of Baltimore, Md., is visiting Mrs. Liverpool, of Chapel street.

Elder Charles Bundy contemplates moving to California.

Miss Sallie Pryor has returned from an extended sojourn in Kentucky.

The U. B. F.'s who were in attendance to their meeting in Louisville, have returned.

Miss Florence Wheeler will spend the summer in Lebanon.

Miss Ruth Brinson, of Xenia, is the author of a publication in this issue entitled, "The Future of the young Afro-American," which is worthy the praise and commendation which it has received by all fortunate enough to hear it delivered. Miss Brinson is still in her "teens," is a teacher in the Jamestown public schools, having graduated with honors at the place of her birth. Xenia can well feel proud of her daughter.

The much advertised Dairy Maid's supper is over and in every sense was a success. We are not, however, surprised at this fact, when we remember that its management was under the direction of one who knows no such word as fail, one whose name has been in some way connected with every undertaking in her church for several years which has been rated as a grand success. By the audience which greeted the performers when the curtain arose, Mrs. Wells should feel and no doubt did feel that her efforts were not in vain.

Among the many things to be seen we noticed: That P. E. H. J. Johnson knows a good thing when he sees it. There will be many Dairy Maid's supper in this district now.

That James Elder's base was "out of sight and hearing." That the newspapers were well represented; the management evidently knows how to treat him. That R. D. V. Troy, Eddie Thomas, Ed. Roots and Robt. Belsinger, enjoyed themselves hugely much to the satisfaction of the guard over the chicken pie.

The strangers present were, Mrs. Geo. Ringgold and Miss Clara Wilson, of New Richmond, Ohio, and Miss Sarah McGee, of Gallipolis.

That the girls are very glad Mr. Hugh Carr and his friend Mr. Maxwell, of Nashville, Tenn., attended.

Mr. P. M. Hardin will assume the responsibilities of superintendent of the Orphan asylum whenever Mr. Dunlap moves out. In the way our reporter was answered when he asked for the information. The change is apparently receiving as much attention as some other changes in the institution.

Mr. Hartwell Parham and Mrs. Wm. Parham, have returned from a short visit to Louisville, Ky.

Mr. J. T. Wells has returned from Louisville.

Last Thursday Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Higgins, Misses Elvora Hicks, Ella Miller, Mrs. Ida Mason and Mrs. Clara Johnson, left for Niagara Falls and

Toronto.

Miss Zella Ward, Miss Annie Elder and Mr. Benj. McWilliams, returned last week from Mechanicsburg, where they attended the Sunday school convention.

Mr. Jos. L. Jones leaves next Thursday for Parkersburg, Va.

Young Men's Lewis lodge, U. B. F., is composed of young men whom we term "hustlers." They will picnic at Meyer's grove Thursday Aug. 11th, and good music together with a day in the woods will doubtless draw out quite a crowd. Adults 50 cents, children 25 cents. Train leaves Oak street, at 8:30.

THINGS FUNNY TO SEE.

Ernest Troy in Sunday School.

Joseph Lee circulating among the boys.

Harry L. Lewis in his new role.

John Thomas in the Board of Trade at Chicago.

The associate editor of the Informer in his Sanctum Sanctorium writing an editorial on a momentous question.

The "Jolly Nine" at church in a body Sunday evening.

John Fox in his new uniform Knights of Pythias.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Youngstown, O., July 26.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Walter Williams was held July 24, from the A. M. E. church, of which she was a member and was largely attended. She leaves a husband and three children. Mrs. Maggie Kelly and Mrs. A. Flood, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Cole, of Warren, attended the funeral. Many beautiful flowers were sent by friends of the deceased.

Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Jones, of Meadville, are visiting friends in the city.

The Rev. B. H. Lee returned from his home in Cadiz, O., Saturday accompanied by his wife.

Thornon Jackson has returned from Seattle, Washington, where he visited his wife and child.

Charles Van Dusen, whose foot has been badly hurt is improving rapidly.

Mrs. Grant, mother of James Grant, of Chicago, in a fit of mental aberration wandered to this city. She has lost her trunk and clothing and cannot account for it.

It is thought that a large crowd will attend the celebration to be held at Greenville, Pa. Frank Bailey's orchestra, of 9 pieces and the Harmonica band, 16 pieces will go from here. Chief Marshall of the day, James Cheney.

Joe Dolson will attend the District Lodge on the 2nd of August.

NEWPORT, KY.

Newport, Ky., July 26.—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lumpkins mourns the loss of their son Arthur, the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. J. W. Clarke, at the house.

Mrs. Emma Willis has returned from Washington, D. C. where she has been in attendance at the sick bed of her father.

The H. F. Social club had an outing on July the 24th, among its numbers were, Mrs. J. T. F. Carr, Mrs. S. Burnside, Miss M. Jefferson, Miss Ethel Carr, Messrs Raymond, Frank and John Carr.

Mr. Ruben Berry will leave this week for Ratchford, Va., where he goes to fill a very important position in a pipe foundry in that place.

Miss A. Carr, of Mayville, Ky., is visiting her cousin Miss C. Carr. Subscribe for the Plaindealer, \$1 per year.

There seems to be quite a boom in political clubs among our colored people of this city, there are already three political clubs and still more organizing. We think it would be better if our people would take a decisive stand and demand for them, selves the just recognition that is their due. As a rule we are led about with promises which are never paid. This should not be the case and the sooner we put a stop to it the better.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Toledo, Ohio, July 26.—The waiters at the Booddy house are much carried away with their new head waiter, Mr. J. H. Bess, who has had charge of them for the last three months. This gentleman is formerly of Baltimore, Md. He had charge of the Allison hotel there for years. After having great success Mr. G. F. Adams requested him to take charge of the hotel in Boston. Mr. Bess has a good crew of men and the city of Toledo should be proud of these gentlemen for they know how to respect and demand respect of every one.

The waiters at the Booddy house understand and know how to respect their head waiter. You will find Mr. Bess a gentleman of the times who knows how to appreciate good waiters. Mr. Bess has taken charge of the hotel waiters guide and is having great success. A guide should be placed in every family that our young ladies and gentlemen would learn how to serve parties at home. In case you will have to hire out the guide will prepare you for the occasion.

COVINGTON, KY.

Covington, Ky., July 26.—Miss Anna Price has gone to Winchester to visit friends.

A grand entertainment will be given at the Ninth street M. E. church, August 4th.

The 13th street Baptist church will give a grand picnic at Hants grove August 4th.

The protest body of K. of P., has a membership of more than 40 and is still increasing. This order will doubtless be the most prominent order in the city when established.

Mr. Edward Patterson was buried last Monday.

Miss Anna Johnson has been the guest of Mrs. Sallie Herd.

Mrs. Carrie Taylor and mother, are quite ill.

A Wise Parent.

He—Your father does not withhold his consent to our marriage because I am his employe. I hope?

She—Oh no. He says he'll give his consent as soon as you get your salary raised.—L. V.

DESULTORY READING.

Lake Michigan boasts of a gospel ship that makes a tour each year to the lake villages and cities.

The death is announced at Lyons of Pravaz, the inventor of the Pravaz syringe, the familiar instrument for the sub-cutaneous injection of morphia.

In America, as in France, the average size of families has been steadily decreasing for the last half century. The average is now 4.94 where in 1850 it was 5.50.

A farm in Pithole, Pa., which was bought some years ago during the oil excitement by Chicago speculators for \$1,500,000, was sold recently at a tax sale for \$100.

Phillip Betts of Newportville, Pa., has a cactus plant in his house which grew so fast last winter that he can not take it out of doors, as it is too tall to go through the doors.

There is in Ireland, or has been, a class of professional mourners who attend funerals and wakes for pay, and wail until the welkin rings. These people are called keeners, and when in full blast are said to be keening.

It is claimed that the deepest lake in America is in the Cascade mountains about seventy-five miles northeast of Jacksonville, Ore. It is called the Great Sunk lake, and averages 2,000 feet down to the water on all sides. It is about fifteen miles long and four and one-half wide.

London has a firm of opticians whose specialty is the sale of spectacles for horses. The object of the spectacle is to promote high stepping.

The snake story of the season comes from Rome, Ga. A snake was seen near there recently lying asleep by the roadside. A man stabbed it with his umbrella, and it immediately stretched out "two long wings like a goose, and sailed away across the field."

One of the most interesting sights along the Rio Grande is to see a regiment of Mexican soldiers taking a compulsory bath. It is only under compulsion that the rank and file of the army ever do bathe, and when the ceremony is in progress one-half of the regiment enters the water, while the other half stands guard on bank, rifle in hand, to shoot down any man who deserts.

MERELY MENTIONED.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 immigrants arrive at New York weekly. As many as 5,000 have landed in a single day.

Pasco county, Florida, boasts of having the oldest soldier in the United States. His name is Jonathan Pratt, and he is claimed to be 103 years old.

Miss Elizabeth More, who is described as a pretty young lady, has built with her own hands a neat little cottage at Edgworth, Pa., aided by a girl friend.

The famous Treadwell mine in Alaska, which has yielded more than \$3,000,000 in gold bullion, was purchased by the man for whom it was named for \$300.

"I am as happy as though I was going to be married," was one of the queer sentences of a note left by Vito Miraglio, who committed suicide at Philadelphia by shooting himself.

Prof. Josef Well of Newark, N. J., recently bought a picture for \$100, which proves to be a genuine Rubens and companion to one now in the Royal academy, Munich, valued at \$125,000.

The Royal Sovereign of the British navy is the most powerful war ship afloat. Besides her heavy armament she has several rapid firing guns to keep off torpedo boats. They are worked with wonderful quickness.

While workmen were excavating a trench for new gas pipes at Norwich, Conn., recently, a humming bird, in its swift flight from the trees overhead, came in contact with the upraised pick of one of the workmen and fell dead at his feet.

Rev. L. M. Fitzpatrick of Opelika, Ala., who is an editor and a bishop of the African Methodist church, says that state contains many colored men who have made large fortunes, and that the colored people of Alabama are worth at least \$18,000,000.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Fear not a lasting teacher of duty. Be at peace with mankind, but at war with their vices.

No man can be free unless he is strictly governed by himself.

Men are more civilized by their pleasures than by their occupations.

Be always at leisure to do good; never make business an excuse to decline offices of humanity.

He who is puffed up with the first gale of prosperity will bend beneath the first blast of adversity.

The very thing that men think they have got the most of, they have got the least of, and that is judgment.

SPARRING FOR FUN.

The boy on the farm approaches his turning period when the haying grindstone is brought out for use.

A man always knows what he would have done in another fellow's place, but the other fellow doesn't always believe it.

Variety is the spice of life. If a man has nothing for supper to-night he doesn't want it for breakfast to-morrow morning.

Teacher—"Tommy Figg, what is the meaning of 'trulent'?" Tommy—"It's when a man talks sassy, like a truck driver."

The Vassar girl learns above all things to reason back from effect to cause. When her guitar string snaps she exclaims: "Plague on the cat!"

The experience a woman acquires in her married life is always that her idea of a good husband for her daughter is one who will be liberal with her in money matters.

G. U. O. of O. F.

EXCURSION TO COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Via Pennsylvania Lines, Little Miami.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1892,

On Trains leaving Cincinnati at 5 a. m. and 8 a. m. Tickets good returning

including all trains of Thursday August 4th and on as to the C. M. M. Co., H. C. Watson, Chairman and Geo. A. Snelton, Secretary.

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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 plan. 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.

Walnut Hills.

Miss Mattie Dade, and Miss Jennie Kelley, after spending a very pleasant visit on the Hill, at Mrs. Gregory's, have returned home. A pleasant surprise was tendered them on Tuesday evening at Mrs. Gregory's, the following persons were there: Misses Dora Buckner, Lydia Washington, Sara Dewes and Alice Dewes, Messrs. William Roberts, R. W. White, E. C. Coleman, Geo. G. Green, Wm. H. Dewes, John Petty.

Mr. Geo. G. Green returned Tuesday from New York, looking robust.

The Teachers' Convention.

Saratoga Springs, July 19.—Only a few of the thirty thousand school teachers and their friends who met in convention here last week remain here now. "They have all dispersed and wandered," as the Sunday school song describes it. Out of all the 20,000 Afro-American school teachers in the United States only about twenty-five attended the convention and much surprise has been expressed on that account. Our teachers should manifest more interest in such assemblies, as much for the needful information they would necessarily derive as for the benefit that they would receive from contact with their co-workers throughout the United States and Canada.

After a Famous Church.

The new Temple Israel of Brooklyn is built after the plan of the famous church of St. Sophia in Constantinople. The arches of its main entrance are supported by polished mottled marble columns and it is surmounted by a gilded dome. The walls of the interior are frescoed in green and gold. The congregation has many rich members.

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FRIDAY, JULY 29, '92.

Lately the talk of a trip to Europe has been quite common among the well to do Afro-Americans. Several have already gone and others are intending to in the future. This year those who wish to go and whose exchequer does not equal their aspirations, can plead the cholera racket with as much grace as the white man in the same boat.

Last week Rev. B. A. Ines and Professor B. K. Sampson, each wrote exhaustive letters explaining their position in the Memphis lynching, and the subsequent disorder consequent upon it. Every fair minded man will accord these two gentlemen a hearing such as their past record entitles them to. No one will question, but that they acted in the best of faith as they viewed the situation. The question, however, that impresses itself upon observers is were not their views wrong and their attitude hurtful. Notwithstanding the overtures of a few white men that Afro-Americans would be protected and that they deplore murder and lawless, the fact remained that the most wilful, cowardly triple murder had just been committed. Instead of the men using their energies to bring these outlaws to justice, they waste time in assuring the Afro-American he will be protected. They say to the criticising world, "we the better class of the South deplore lawlessness," while they wink the other eye at the murderer and allow him to go scot free to repeat his criminal practices. The Charleston News and Courier says that two-thirds of these lynchers are mere boys who are in their youth, developing a thirst for blood that will increase with their growth to manhood, an heritage of murder and blood. The Plaindealer would add that these young men whom the News and Courier describes, become the "best citizens" of tomorrow, who is wary enough to "deplore this lawlessness as a best citizen."

The white citizens of Memphis, stand in the light of abettors of murder and why should representative Afro-Americans cringe and coddle them because they (the whites) see they are ruining the business of their city and for that alone offer protection. It is time the Afro-American ceased to stand before the world as a coward. It is more honorable, and it would be better for the race for a few to die honorably than to cringe before unholy promises that are not intended to be kept.

Professor D. A. Straker is a candidate for the position of attorney for the Police Board, and there is little doubt that he will receive the appointment. The Plaindealer has exhausted the subject of Professor Straker's qualifications to fill a much more important office than this. If ability had been the quality sought he would to-day have been judge of one of the appellate courts. The Plaindealer ventures the assertion that Mayor Pingree will have cause to be proud that he has opened the way for so many capable Afro-Americans. The way they supported him for Governor attests their appreciation.

Mr. J. B. Moore should not feel that he was not popular in Wayne because he received so few votes in the recent convention. He happened to receive the brunt of a disappointed delegation, any other candidate would have fared as badly. Mr. Moore will no doubt be found at the bank the same obliging, genial gentleman.

The protests against the inhuman manner in which one of the soldiers at Homestead was disciplined, have been wide and voluminous. Not one who denounced the punishment of James denied that he was not guilty of gross indiscretion that in a military company would deserve punishment. The objection urged is that the punishment was unjustifiably cruel. And sentiment has been so stirred that no other soldier, guilty of even a greater crime would ever again in times of peace be as cruelly disciplined. Such is the power of the public press to create sentiment against wrong. Many of the journals who denounced James treatment in the roughest terms, are Republicans, they will soon be appealing to the Afro-American to stand by the party of "liberty and principle," yet not one of them, save the Chicago Inter Ocean has had the courage to de-

the treatment of James, and the causes of lynching are frequently mere trivial. Gentlemen of the Republican press give us as much indignation against Southern outrages on American citizenship and manhood in the South as we have had over the cruel treatment of a soldier at Homestead, and there will be no lynching in '93 such as have been recorded for '92.

Nearly every reader of the Plaindealer has read Frank R. Stockton's two stories, entitled the "Lady and the Tiger" and the "Discourager of Head-tancy," where he leaves the reader, as some have expressed it, in a delightful state of doubt. This month he contributes another article to Harpers, following the same tenor as the two just mentioned. Some time ago when the "Lady and the Tiger" were all the rage a number of metaphysical questions were suggested by it and frequently discussed. Harpers magazine at the time produced a story in rhyme purporting to be an Egyptian conundrum in which were pictured two suitors for one girl. One of course being successful, the other still remained his friend contrary to American custom. Upon returning from the wedding trip, the bridegroom went to pay penance to the gods for success and was required to cut off his head. His friend, so the story goes, did the same upon finding him dead. The grieving wife was about to follow their example when the gods allowed her to restore the heads. Being anxious she placed the right head on the wrong man, whereupon each claimed her for his wife. This tale again suggested Popes query:

"Tell me where is fancy bred,
In the heart or in the head?"
The greatest question, however, to Americans, although it does not come in the nature of a conundrum, is the thought suggested in Ignatius Donnelly's work of Dr. Huguot. The nature and plot of the story forces on the reader the question, what constitutes the man? The hero of the story, a refined, educated man, loves and is loved in return. His soul is transmitted to the body of an ugly, degraded chicken thief, and the soul of the chicken thief tohis. The same fine sensibilities, the same noble purposes, and aspirations follow his soul to this black body. While the same depraved ideas follow the soul of the chicken thief into the Doctor body. The question of Burns confronts the American people in this book. Is a man a man for all that? Whom did the young lady love in this strange transformation.

It doesn't make a man respectable to push himself on respectable people, but it does clud a good man who finds pleasure in the association of the vicious.

We wont quarrel with any of our Democratic Afro-American friends if they do make fools of themselves this weather.



Afro-American children are enjoying with others, the benefit of the Fresh Air fund of New York city.

There were twenty Afro-American delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention in Madison Square garden, N.Y.

England has a "Negro Knight," Sir H. H. McParley. Sir Henry was born in Charleston, S. C., July 12, 1822. He ran away in 1840 and worked his way to Europe on board an English sailing vessel. He has made quite a fortune. He is said to be worth over \$5,000,000. Sir Henry McParley is a very dark gentleman with a thin but a very beautiful face, and very pleasant manners.

Among the number of troops that went to suppress the Homestead riot at the call of the Governor, was the Gray Invincibles, an excellent colored military company of Philadelphia. They were not only cheered by persons of color who greeted them along the line, but were enthusiastically greeted with shouts of applause by onlooking whites wherever they made their appearance.

Mr. Edward S. Williams, formerly of the Philadelphia Tribune as well as a pugilist of considerable merit, has accepted a position to represent a well known piano firm of this city at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Elias Ryan and W. E. Taylor, Afro-American tile layers of Columbus, are putting in the roofs for several buildings in Saginaw.

Mrs. Henry Harvey, with her nine months old babe, was thrown out of a car at Savannah, Ga., last week by the train hands, after a policeman had refused to arrest her for being in the wrong car.

One colored man, Samuel Burkett of Homestead, Pa., is among the crowd of those the Carnegie Steel Company have had warrants issued for murder.

A New York Afro-American was arrested for passing circular pieces of tin as money on a newly arrived Italian.

The ship that brought the first Jesuits to America, says the Boston "Traveller," brought also the first Negro slave.

The engineer who towed the two

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Democratic Leaders Mental Slaves to the South.

Hot Springs, Ark., July 10.—To the Editor.—The Democratic party boasts of "the Solid South." That solid South phrase means that a solid sectional party prejudice governs the Democratic party in the Southern States.

It means that the Democrats in Southern States have very erroneous opinions to the opinions of the people living in their section of this vast country, and the kind of National laws that are necessary for the general welfare and prosperity of this great Nation.

It means that the mass of Southern Democratic voters in their political opinions are in a condition of mental slavery to Bourbon leaders who are not friendly to good government. It seems that the Southern Democratic leaders who have long tried to rule or ruin our country, are strongly organized in our National Congress, and they oppose many laws that are essential to the best interests of all the people.

Cotton has not been called king since the close of our civil war, and cotton planters do not now control Southern State legislation as in antebellum days. But unscrupulous Bourbon politicians and editors, some of whom were in the cotton planters rebellion for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, who with many younger disciples of State sovereignty and English free trade fallacies, are now party leaders and control the political opinions of the mass of Southern Democrats.

Their orators and editors talk and write a great deal about their great and glorious Democratic principles, and say that Thomas Jefferson was the father of the Democratic party; but they teach the political doctrines of John C. Calhoun and false credit them to Jefferson. Jefferson believed in having a general government for the United States and a protective tariff, while Calhoun held sectional ideas of State sovereignty and free trade. If the two men were alive now Jefferson would be a Republican leader and Calhoun a Bourbon Democrat.

These Bourbon leaders are much like the Bourbons of France, who through several generations forgot nothing and learned nothing. They continue to advocate the old State rights doctrine, along with the most selfish sectional ideas on free trade, and other fallacies that are antagonistic to the people in every part of our country.

They deliver eloquent orations and eulogies at reunions and barbecues, in which they yet claim their lost cause was right and the rebellion just, and to popularize these ideas they at the same time also applaud the bravery and self-sacrifice of the Confederate soldiers, which the intelligent people of the North fully admit; yet the intelligent people throughout the civilized world believe the rebellion was a willful wrong on the part of the promoters and leaders, and opposed to liberty, humanity and progress.

Their futile attempt to divide our country and form a separate government with slavery for the "cornerstone," and intent on establishing an aristocracy of cotton planters, was a retrograde movement from a Democratic form of government, tending directly toward monarchy and despotism. Their defeat in the war was better for the Southern people than victory could have been, and their statesmen do not claim otherwise, nor attempt to explain how their Confederate government, victorious and separate from the Northern States, could have very long existed. One good result of the war has been to greatly increase the social and educational advantages of the poor white men in the South, though they have not yet fully learned to think, vote, and act independently of their Bourbon party leaders.

These leaders argue that it is treason for Southern men to vote against the Democratic ticket, and they appeal to the loyalty to the South more than to their intelligence and patriotism to their country. They claim that the tariff taxes of the South go to enrich the North, and many Democrats are falsely made to believe that some part of the taxes collected by the sheriffs are sent to the National treasury at Washington and used to pay soldiers pensions.

They claim to be political educators of the people, but their teachings are largely made up of falsehoods and fallacies on our National economical questions and slanders on the Republican party in its administration of our government. Their false teachings and slanders of officials confuse, mislead, and poison the minds of many good men and cause them to despair and complain of imaginary evils and corruptions in our government which do not exist.

They eloquently denounce Negro suffrage and Negro supremacy, the latter only a myth; and frequently use violence to prevent Negroes from voting the Republican ticket for Presidential electors and Congressmen at National elections, but there is never any objection to their voting a Democratic ticket, and at State and city elections they ask all Negroes to vote whenever there is any local issue like prohibition, lottery charters, etc. It is evident that the foremost desire of the Bourbon leaders is to set control of the National government by the election of a Democratic President and Congress, and their fear of Negro suffrage is much less than their hatred of the Republican party and its honest principles and correct business policy.

We hear and read about the New South in orations and editorials in the interest of the city booms, but that idea was born of a business necessity, while the solid South idea is popular in poetry and song and all powerful in election.

The nations of the world admire republican institutions, marvel at our inventive genius and adopt our wonderful inventions in the arts of peace had war, while their statesmen and scholars learn valuable lessons from our originality, successful execution and great achievements. All nations except the Turks and Arabs have been

made protective tariff laws similar to ours. Our government is more popular than any other known to history, and our National prosperity is without a parallel.

But it is a well known fact that the people in our Southern States are not as prosperous as in other sections of our country, though their natural advantages are equally good, or better. The cause is to be found in their mistaken ideas of National political economy and their sectional prejudice. They cling to cotton growing too much, and do but little manufacturing, so there is not much diversity of industry or demand for intelligent and skillful labor, and there is too much idleness which results in poverty. They have so long listened to England's teachings of free trade economy that they have an unwelcome prejudice against the tariff and the Republican party. That prejudice is a very expensive luxury to them, and it works an injury to the whole of our country.

The solid South must in time be broken by public school education and political education of the voters, and sectional prejudice will then cease. The business of the Southern States has lately suffered so much that business men are beginning to realize that a change is necessary to regain their commercial losses and credit, and the people will soon learn that the intelligence of the world is against their political opinions and acts. The anarchists and the most ignorant emigrants who have colonized in our Northern cities and have not yet learned the principles of our Republican government are their strongest allies. The next generation of voters will read our country's present political history and wonder at the erroneous political opinions of our Democratic fathers in the solid South. J. J. Sutton.

Business Ventures.

—Mr. S. A. Wilson an enterprising young man of Chicago, has bought the grocery store 1311 State street, and carries a full line of first class goods.

—The Columbia Cotton Mill company has in its employ 100 men on their ground grading and making preparations for building.

—S. A. Mount is a leading Afro-American merchant in Beaumont, S. C.

—Burder, Slater and company are druggist at Atlanta, Ga.

Up to Old Tricks.

—The United States and Congo Steamship company is at its old tricks again. This time it has succeeded in getting a large crowd of Negroes to break up house keeping in Arkansas and make a break for Africa with only \$5 certificates of stock in a fraudulent concern to carry them to the dark continent. These deluded emigrants are stranded in Cincinnati, Ohio, and will have to be assisted to their homes in Arkansas. The authorities will investigate the concern which is engaged in systematically robbing the poor blacks living in the provinces of hell. The chief of police of Baltimore says that the United States and Congo Steamship company is a fraud. Let it be proved for the benefit of those who contemplate spending the summer in Africa! Let reaching there for \$5.

Was It Divine Vengeance.

While uttering horrible blasphemy yesterday, Minnie Shaweny, a woman, living at First and Lyla avenues, was struck by lightning. She is now almost speechless and the folks in the neighborhood are in a state of panic over what they esteem a visitation of divine wrath. Minnie lives in a mean little shanty in the midst of a cluster of huts along First street, near Lydia. She is twenty-two years old and before the lightning struck her was buxom and vigorous. She was possessed of that wild and unbridled eloquence peculiar to woman when her wrath is aroused. She could swear all around a shipload of pirates. Just across a narrow alley from the domicile of Minnie dwells a huge blacksmith of Kaffir descent, known by reason of his mighty frame as Pete Jackson.

Pete is of an aristocratic turn. He earns good money and he looks down on the Shaweny's with contempt and speakable. He has a daughter just about the age of the the profane Minnie, and he has given this damsel strict orders that under no circumstances is she to hold converse with any of the Shaweny type, knowing which Minnie was always looked with hatred on Pete and his daughter. Yesterday just as the big thunderstorm came up Minnie, standing in the Shaweny doorway, saw the daughter of the aristocratic Pete standing in the doorway of her home. Straightway she turned loose. The thunder roared and growled, but Minnie shrieked and swore louder than the thunder. The lightning spat sulphurous flames. Minnie took a fresh start and made the lightning ashamed of itself. Her strident trade soared above the noise of the storm and all the neighbors turned out in the rain to hear Minnie swear. They listened with admiration, for nothing like it had ever been heard in the East Bottoms.

There came a sheet of blue green blaze about the form of the vituperant Minnie, a crash followed and the swearing stopped very suddenly. The lightning had gathered itself and laid Minnie out. She was stretched motionless on the doorstep. The daughter of the aristocratic Pete fled screaming into the house.

The frightened neighbors gathered courage by and by to come and pick Minnie up from the doorway and carry her into the house. She had received a very severe shock, but she recovered a bit after a while and was soon out of danger. However, she did not recover her power of speech until late in the night; then she was able to speak but feebly. She used no profanity. Her language was mild and altogether peaceful. One little touch of heavenly wrath was enough for Minnie.

All night the scared women of the neighborhood swarmed into the Shaweny shanty to gaze upon the smitten blasphemer. The news of the thing spread over all the East Bottoms, and many black people shook their heads and said, "They are talking over it in

THE NEGRO IN BRAZIL.

(Continued From Page 1.)

in the coffee grove. Fifty lashes was the penalty for the next grade of offenders. One hundred for standing idle in the field, 200 for quarreling with fellow slaves, and 500 for any attempt to run away from the estate. Up to the very last day before emancipation slaves were everywhere met wearing tan masks as a mode of punishment, or iron collars with upright prongs under the ears or heavy log chains fastened from wrist to ankle; and dark stories are told of tortures perpetrated in cellars and outhouses so recently that the screams of the victims yet ring in the ears of those who heard them. An English merchant in Bahia says that he once had occasion to visit the proprietor of a distant fazenda, where he found a number of neighboring planters assembled, they having been invited, according to custom, to witness the punishment of a Negro, who was about to be boiled to death, as a terrible example to his fellows.

Emancipation in Brazil was entirely due to the persistent efforts of the late Emperor, and that was one of the causes that led to his dethronement. Many years ago he began to urge suppression of the African trade, and as soon as that was accomplished, presented plans for freeing the Negroes in bondage. But his progress was extremely slow, because his cabinet and parliament and every body of influence were slave owners themselves and naturally clung to their chief source of wealth. In 1871, after setting a good example by freeing his own slaves and inducing all the members of the royal family and several wealthy citizens to do the same, he laid the axe at the root of the tree by persuading Congress to pass what was known as the "free birth law."

It provided for gradual emancipation by declaring that every child born of slave parents after September 20th of that year should be free, and the owner of its mother required to support it and educate it till the age of 21, being entitled to the results of its labors in the meantime. It also allowed slaves to purchase their own freedom by being credited with all services performed beyond a certain maximum, and established an emancipation fund. But the law proved impracticable. Forcibles were committed upon the records of births both by the slaves and their masters. The latter fixed so high a valuation that no slave could possibly earn his freedom, and they entirely neglected to educate the children, as required by law, so that when a young man gained his freedom he was not fitted to enjoy the right of citizenship.

Nearly twenty years later a law was passed making unconditionally free all slaves who were 65 years of age, and manumitting all others on their attaining the age of 60, on condition of their remaining five years longer in the service of their masters. But the law was so weighted with conditions and provisos that it was practically null, although that good, but visionary old grandmoother, Dom Pedro Segundo, fondly believed that he had accomplished great things for his subjects and that slavery would soon be extinct without danger to the public safety or detriment to the rights of private property. In point of fact, however, by the slow working of the law among such a very large population, the percentage of those thus freed would be at the rate of only one a year out of every 200. It rendered the condition of the slaves worse than before, for not one in a thousand had any idea of his own age, and by the masters showing few ever reached the age of 65 years. Again, when a man has been worked to the utmost limit of endurance, on scant fare, he has certainly merited food and shelter for his broken-down old age, as a return for the unrequited toil of his youth and prime rather than to be turned adrift and helpless in the world. And the planter who had a life long interest in his slaves was much more apt to treat them reasonably well, out of self interest, so as to make them useful as long as possible, than if he were about to lose his chattels and trying to get as much out of them as he could in the meantime.

On May 17, 1888, the Brazilian Senate passed a bill granting immediate and unconditional emancipation to every slave within the border of the empire, and the next day a government decree was issued appointing a three days festival in celebration of the event. During those days all Brazil gave itself up to rejoicing. The public offices and private establishments were closed. The festival was begun with a grand mass in the open air, celebrated with immense pomp in the presence of the Imperial family, the ministers of state, foreign representatives, and so on down through every rank and strata of society. There was a grand naval and military parade and processions of schools and guilds and corporations and societies, and day after day they marched through the principal streets with bands playing and banners flying and orators spouting the usual nonsense. Every house decorated with flags by day and illuminated at night.

The theaters were opened gratuitously to the public, and two of the public squares were transformed into immense ball-rooms for those who wanted to dance. The public generally being invited to this part of the celebration, the new made citizens and citizens universally availed themselves of it, till it looked as if a black cloud had settled down on the Capitol City, sparingly calmed by a few white faces.

—Benjamin M. Dabney, a colored coachman, in the employ of C. E. Busby, 1,004 South Forty-ninth St., Philadelphia, ended his life by shooting himself in the head. He left a letter, in which he declared his intention of killing Mary L. Jackson, a young colored girl, employed by Mr. Paxton. He was a married man, and was very constant in his attention to Mrs. Jackson.

—Theodore Mason is the leader of a brass band at Cadiz, whose members are white.



—The Bee.—It looks as though the Amalgamated Association will have to go down before the iron will of the owners of the Homestead, Pa., mills. Without entering into a discussion of causes which led to the strike or into the right or wrong of the matter, we have this to say: No labor organization that excludes the Negro, can last forever. Time will bring them all down. "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you" is a mandate that the laboring white man must bear and obey as well as any other man, and he ought not to be surprised if the same measure that he metes out on (starvation) to his brother in black, should be measured to him again.

—The Planet.—The Democratic platform as adopted at Chicago virtually endorses the practical disfranchisement of the Negro as in vogue in Southern States, and yet Democratic leaders have the audacity to ask Negroes to vote the Democratic ticket.

—The New South.—Lawlessness still continues at the South. Lynching is more frequently resorted to than ever and the constituted authorities seem to be either unable or unwilling to cope with the law-breakers. Whether or how it will end, the Almighty only knows.

—Weekly Sentinel.—There are two things the present administration of Gov. Northwick which should commend him most favorably and strongly to the colored people of this State as well as to all people who desire good government in Georgia—that is, his advocacy of the cause of education and his attitude towards lynchings. No governor in the South has taken so pronounced a position on these important matters as he. Gov. Northwick is a great, good man and an admirable governor. He deserves a unanimous re-election regardless of party.

—Ohio Falls Express.—Grover Cleveland lost considerable of the respect that the people had for him when, in a letter to a friend, he came down to the lowest style of a demagogue, and alluded to the Republican as the advocate of "Force Bill." Force bill is not a term to be used by a man of learning and honor, and Cleveland really degrades the Democratic party by using such language to influence and turbulence.

—The Statesman.—We love independence. But when we get so independent of our friends as to form an alliance with our enemies, we hope that somebody will institute an inquisition and prepare us a soft place in the azyrum.

—Savannah Tribune.—Much comment is being made by the newspapers on account of the race troubles between the races. So far as the colored population is concerned no more law abiding citizens can be found anywhere. They respect the law and always endeavor to uphold its statutes. It is natural that whenever any of their number are accused of a crime and an attempt is made to deal with him harshly, that they should aid the authorities in seeing that no advantage is being taken. When they do this their position is often misunderstood and generally for a purpose, and instead of the authorities except their proffered aid be the same spirit that it is extended, they brand them as rioters.

Another fact is that if the white would only first show a feeling of justice towards the colored people so much race feelings would be abolished.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.—The Democrats of Alabama are excited because a Negro was allowed to speak at a Farmers' Alliance picnic in that State last week. The Birmingham Age-Herald recites the facts in harrowing details, how the crowd of 1,500 had listened to a Democrat, then to a young Negro, "What do the white people of Alabama think of this?" asks the editor of the Age Herald. "What is Kolbism bringing us to? What is the next step for people who go so far in support of an opponent of organized Democracy that they take their wives and children to hear Negro orators plead that man's cause. We don't feel like ranting on this subject. Words seem tame in dealing with it. No words, indeed, can fit it. The occurrence simply stands there, a mile post on the road—whither?"

That this Negro was not lynched shows that the white people of Alabama are growing more tolerant. It is, however, an incident that will stir the blood of Charles A. Dana, and we commend it to him as the best for another editorial on the "force bill" and "Negro domination."

—The Waterman.—The Jim Crow cars on the E. T. V. and G. and C. S. are a disgrace to civilization. A common fool can easily see the accommodations are not equal for white and colored. Colored ladies traveling alone, are penned up in this filthy box car, to be humiliated by ignorant language of railroad hands, and the scorn of the white race.

—New York Age.—The Christian Recorder has a thoughtful editorial on the growing abuse of conferring and assuming degrees of honor. That's right. We have got so many professors and doctors of laws, and the like, that it is becoming dangerous to address the average man as "Master" for fear of insulting him. But what does Editor Johnson propose to do with the degree of doctor of divinity recently conferred upon him by some of our colleges? Will he wave it away as Caesar did the proffered crown?

—State Capital.—We do not blame our Afro-American brothers of Indianapolis for kicking against the party snappish in recognizing a man like Mr. Knox as their leader, who will not have as a respectful colored gentleman in his barber shop. That is right; to use the men whose only object is to use the race as a stepping-stone for their selfish purposes.

—If you fail to receive your paper

The Plaindealer gets the news from

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers not receiving THE PLAINDEALER...



The funeral of Mrs. Marie Payne, an old member of Bethel church...

Fashionable dress-making and millinery establishment, including the fitting and reblocking of hats...

The Detroit Social Club will hold its regular monthly meeting at the residence of C. R. Webb...

Miss Jennie and Lillie Lee, of Columbus, are spending a two weeks visit in the city...

Miss Agnes Johnson, of Chatham, spent a couple of days in the city...

Miss Lena Carter will visit Miss Henrietta Chandler, of Chatham, next week...

An incident of the meeting of educators at Stratoga Springs is still a topic of mention among the teachers...

tained among the educated whites and the least among "the Negroes." His position on this question created a profound sensation...

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Kalamazoo, Mich. July 25.—There is to be a dollar rally at the Second Baptist church, Sunday July 31.

Miss Lillian Hedgrbeth is on the sick list. Mr. Frank Hammond has returned home after a visit with relatives at Lansing.

Misses Lottie and Edith Jarves leave Saturday to spend a month with their grand parents, Mt. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson of Chatham, Ont.

Miss Louise Smith passed thro the city Thursday. Miss Bessie Wheatley left Friday to spend two weeks with her aunt in Allegan.

Milton Vaughn and Luther Murkes of Lansing are expected in the city Sunday. Miss Estelle Hector leaves for an extended tour of the Mackinac Islands, August 6th.

Mrs. Helen Jarvis leaves Aug. 12 for Buxton and New York to visit friends. Mrs. Chas Steward gave a birthday surprise in honor of her husband. About 50 were present. Dancing was the feature of the evening.

NILES, MICH.

Niles, Mich. July 25.—The Second Baptist Church elected delegates for the Association as follows: G. G. Still, J. V. Gault and J. Casey.

Elder C. R. Brown has moved his family here and gone to housekeeping. Rufus Adams and Sanford Hill visited in South Bend last Sunday.

Mr. C. W. Harris, who has been afflicted with paralysis for five years, was riding up the street, was thrown backward out of the wagon and received a severe cut on the head.

The Bishop, General officers or other ministerial representatives expecting to visit the session of the Michigan Annual Conference, September 1st, '92, at Jackson, Mich., will please drop me a card at once.

Mr. John W. Jones died in Windsor Friday, July 22, from consumption and was buried from the residence...

Miss Laura Montgomery, of Petite Cote, has been the guest of Mrs. W. Ferguson, this week.

Miss Gay S. Lewis, of Adrian, who has been the guest of Miss Pellam, returned home Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Zack Simmons has been the guest of Miss Dora Williams. Wanted—A steady barber at once.

Misses Emily and Fredie Jones, and Messrs Geo. Jewett and Jas. Slater, went with the Detroit Social Club to Put-in-Bay on Monday.

Mrs. W. H. Curd, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Starks. "Remember" it costs you only \$1. per year, for the Detroit "Plaindealer."

Miss Agnes Johnson, of Chatham, spent a couple of days in the city, the past week, the guest of Miss Fannie Anderson.

Richard Anderson visited his old home in Sandusky, O., the past week, after an absence of nearly nineteen years.

Ed. Taylor, of London, visited friends the past week, also took in the excursion to the Bay.

Mrs. Young and family, from Rockford, Ill., have moved to the city. At present they are stopping with Mrs. Robert Thomas, Adelaid street.

Great Progress of the Park.

Working in ground rather than in the air is the feature of construction operations at Jackson Park at present.

The majority of the 8,000 men inside the fence are laying electrical conduits, water, gas and sewer pipe and dredging lagoons and making flower beds.

The horticulture building has received its interior decorating in the west curtain, and this work is proceeding in the east curtain.

The walls have been painted a deep cream color, with a delicate green shade on the woodwork.

The southwest corner of the grounds has been full of bustle for a week preparing for the terminal railroad tracks.

The office of the chiefs of departments have been completed in the mines, agriculture, and horticulture buildings.

The rustic colonnade around the Forestry building has been completed and the roof is now receiving its rustic shingles of big split oak slabs.

The equipment of the buildings with fire stops is nearly completed except in the manufactures and machinery buildings.

The exposition staff workers are studying Mr. French's big woman, the statue of "The Republic."

The manufacturers building, where construction interest has been centered for sometime, is coming on swimmingly.

The electric building is assuming permanent shape also. Carpenters have finished their work with the exception of two towers.

The machinery hall, the other tardy giant, is doing well; the iron work is all done except the dome.

The concert given Thursday night under the management of Miss Louise Mashat, at Benevolent hall, was the grandest witnessed this summer.

Mr. Geo. Jewett, of Ann Arbor, made us a visit Friday. A grand musical concert will be given Aug. 4, at the Benevolent hall.

Rev. Cotman and family of Ann Arbor were in the city Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mashat and Mrs. F. Sanford visited Whittier Sunday.

Mrs. J. Lewis, of Toledo, is the guest of friends. Mrs. Anna E. Wormley, of the late James Wormley, died recently at the residence of her son.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hays and son and Mrs. Roper are on the sick list. Ypsilanti July 25.—Mr. Wm. Storms who has spent the past two months in the city, the guest of Mrs. Dora Williams.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Continued from page 1

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Those Tired Feet ARE MADE EASY BY WEARING OUR FOOTWEAR. YOU FURNISH THE FEET. WE DO THE REST. AND WE WILL DO IT RIGHT. SO YOUR FRIENDS WILL SAY "WHAT A FINE MAN MATH YOUR SHOEBIST MADE YOU." EISMAN & MAY—FOOT TRAINERS, At 85 GRATIOT AVE.

HENRY TEIPEL, DEALER IN UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, WALKING CANES, ETC. COVERING AND REPAIRING NEATLY DONE. 50 Monroe Avenue, Cor. Farrar Street.

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, AND PURIFY THE BLOOD. A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY 196 Randolph Street, Lyceum Theatre Block. Lace Curtains and Prompt Work a Specialty. Telephone 448. whole affair as a conspiracy on the part of some of his own race to vent their spleen and malice, the result of jealousy.

FROM MANY STATES.

News Items of Interest Gathered by Wide-awake Reporters

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

NEWPORT, KY.

Newport, Ky., July 19.—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lunkin, sympathize with them in their bereavement in the loss of their young son Arthur, which occurred Saturday morning, July 16th, funeral from the A. M. E. church.

The Crispus Attucks Republican League Club, held a rousing meeting Thursday evening, Mr. H. Johnson president and J. B. Ross, secretary. This club is for the campaign. Miss Julia Hutton spent Sunday in Dayton, O.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Dayton, Ohio, July 26.—The union picnic on the 20th, at Wooddale, given by the Zion Baptist, Wesleyan and Hawthorn street church, was one of the grandest, especially financially.

Mr. Sam Ford, of Wilberforce, spent last Sabbath in our city.

The annual sermon of the Knights of Labor, was preached last Sabbath, by Rev. Jackson, of the Zion Baptist.

Misses C. Willis, of Xenia, and Lulu Hall, of Columbus, attended the picnic on the 20th.

Mr. S. D. Mayo, of Washington street, had one room of his house burnt out last Monday. The fire was caused by a gasoline stove.

Mr. Frederick, the African missionary, preached a splendid sermon at Wayman chapel, last Sabbath, on Monday night he gave a grand lecture.

Mr. Editor, permit me to say, that the fact that Paul Dunbar has become a member of the Western Association of Writers, was not passed without notice by your correspondent. It was not published because Mr. Dunbar does not patronize the Plaindealer and told me to my face that he did not care to have or to know the Negro news, that the white people patronized him and he patronized them. So I thought, judging from this statement that he would prefer his name not to be mentioned rather than mentioned in the Negro news.

E. B. M.

PIQUA, OHIO.

Piqua, Ohio, July 24.—The picnic that started from Dayton to Wooddale Park, was joined by quite a number from here.

Mrs. Meredith, of Xenia, O., is in the city.

Mr. D. A. Moss was delegate to the Sunday school convention held at Mechanicsburg.

Mrs. Young and Miss Brown, of Wilshire, O., are making this city their home.

Miss King, of Richmond, Ind., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Nicholas.

Mr. and Mrs. Holrus will leave for their home in Goshen, Ind., Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Butler, of Springfield, is visiting friends here.

D. A.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 26.—Thursday July 21, was a genuine red letter day in Piqua circles in this city and as such will never be forgotten. It began in the afternoon of that day when Juneau Lodge, No. 1, which had been organized under the Cartwright regime cast aside the bonds of its allegiance and in a body joined the ranks of the K. of P. of Na. Sa. E. A. and A., being organized into a lodge by Sir F. D. Parker, of Minneapolis, Dep. Sup. Chancellor. Again in the evening 28 men were selected from Cream City Lodge, No. 1, and Juneau Lodge, No. 1, both of Milwaukee, stood in line in the magnificent hall of the Cream City Lodge No. 452, Broadway, and were initiated into the mysteries of the United Form Rank by Deputy Supreme Chancellor Parker, who has also been commissioned Brigadier Gen. of the Department of Wisconsin. The new Division will be known as Phoenix Division, No. 1. Its officers are: C. C. Big, Dr. D. P. Redd; L. C. Strickland, Hutchison Herald, Sir. Campbell Trevan; treasurer, Sir. S. H. Scurry; recorder, Sir. J. E. Johnson; guide, Sir. Geo. W. Cash; sentinel, Sir. Toney Burgett.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

Chillicothe, Ohio, July 27.—We have received but two copies of your bright and spicy journal, yet it has gained a warm place in the hearts of all who have had the pleasure of pursuing its new columns. It is destined to become a general favorite as an Afro-American journal in the old ancient metropolis.

The Grand Lodge of the Eastern Star, of Ohio and jurisdiction, will convene in this city, Tuesday the 28th inst. The ladies of our city will tender the visiting members a banquet on Friday evening, the 29th at the city hall.

Mr. George Hackley who has been in the Pullman service for one year, is home visiting his family.

Among the excursionists to Portsmouth and Ironton, last Sunday was Miss Katie Beard and Mrs. A. K. Ware and Messrs Wm. Richman, Charles Gathlin, John. Bill and J. H. Gathlin.

The camp meeting in operation at Schults grove, nine miles West of Chillicothe, is attracting large crowds every Sunday.

We will give to the readers of your valuable paper a brief sketch of the social, political and business status of the Afro-American in this corner or civilization.

Hermes.

NEW RICHMOND, OHIO.

New Richmond, O., July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Warten and children and Mrs. Nathan Pierce, of Cincinnati, O., spent Sunday here, the guests of Mrs. Joseph Roberts.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor and sister, Mrs. Annie Dewey, paid our city a short visit last Sunday.

Mrs. Matilda Simpson who has been very sick the past two weeks is convalescent.

Miss Alice Paxton left Tuesday morning to visit her brother, Mr. Frank Brady, of Maysville, Ky.

Mrs. Bertha Alexander returned last Thursday from a pleasant visit to Ripley, O.

Mrs. Lizzie Nelson and Miss Ida Griffith are visiting in Ripley, O.

Mrs. Rebecca Raymer, of Hartwell, O., spent a few days here this week with relatives.

Mrs. Kate Nelson spent Sunday here with relatives.

Mr. William Green, of Chicago, is the guest of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Edward Graves.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson and father, Mr. George Louis, of Cincinnati, and brother Mr. Daniel Louis, of Ripley, O., spent Sunday with Mrs. Emma Burret.

Mrs. Thomas Nelson and daughter, have returned from their visit to Cincinnati, the guests of her mother, Mrs. Frank Daney.

Miss L. Fox left Tuesday morning for Cincinnati.

Mr. Alonzo Jackson will soon depart for Denver, Colorado, to visit his brother, Mr. Justice Jackson.

Mr. George Courts, of Cincinnati, paid a flying trip here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Pig, of Cincinnati, are the guests of Mrs. M. J. Brooks Sunday.

Miss Ella Platt and sister Ada, Miss Brown and Miss Susie Dixon, spent Sunday in New Richmond, Ky., where they had a delightful time.

XENIA, OHIO.

Xenia, Ohio, July 27.—Misses Ar. Timissa and Nellie Johnson, of Cincinnati, O., are the guests of the Misses Payne.

Misses Mabel Finley and Della Butler, of Dayton, O., are the guests of Misses Daisy and Edna Evans.

Miss Lizzie Clarke, of Cincinnati, O., is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Ed. Oglesbee was in Cincinnati, Dayton and Hamilton last week.

Miss Fannie K. Hampton who has been teaching school in Georgia, is at home on a short visit to her parents.

Mr. Andrew Davis, of the "Queen City," was the guest of Ed. Oglesbee, last Sabbath.

The G. A. R. will give a celebration, Tuesday August 2nd, in Lucas Grove.

The Afro-Americans, of Xenia, will favorably compare with those of any other city. We have among our people here: 1 confectionery, 7 groceries, 2 restaurants, 7 barber shops, 2 shoe shops, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 carriage factories, 10 lodges, 6 churches, 3 policemen, 1 fireman, 2 constables, 2 mail carriers and 10 school teachers.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Brantford, Ont., July 25.—Mrs. Charles Snowder gave a very pleasant reception in honor of her husband's birthday, which was a complete surprise to him on the 14th, ult. Quite a large number were present and Mrs. Snowder who proved a most charming and agreeable hostess succeeded in making each and all feel that they were heartily welcome.

Mr. L. J. Lucas, in company with his father-in-law, Mr. A. W. Schuyler, of Frankfort, N. Y., was the guest of his brother a couple of days last week, Mr. J. Lucas.

The garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. John McCurtis at the residence of Mrs. Peter Johnson's Park avenue, was largely attended. Among those present from out the city, were Mrs. Rhoda Thompson, Woodstock; Mrs. Suele and Miss Millie Nelson, Toronto.

Rev. S. A. Lucas, former pastor of Woodstock, has been stationed in Brantford for the present year, moved his family here last week.

The Sentinel Review, of that city, gives a very pleasing and interesting account of his successful labors in removing the indebtedness from their church, and we very much hope that he will be equally successful here as at his former charge.

Rev. Mr. Drake, formerly of Buxton, but recently of Niagara Falls, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. John Lucas, 57 Sarah street.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee, July 25.—A large number of Afro-Americans have left this week for New Orleans.

Mr. Ben Taylor has returned to the Cream City and finds the temperature high and the people lively and progressive.

Among the business enterprises of the race are the Electro Thermaic Baths, Dr. Daniel I. Coats proprietor; electricity and massage treatment, John Green; Turkish Bath House, Daniel Royal, Cheboygan; Mrs. S. B. Bell, Bath House; Bath House and our sample rooms by Messrs W. T. Watson and R. Beyont, John Slowater and late of 4th street. All the above are doing well.

The Literary Thursday evening was largely attended and an excellent program prepared. The debate: "Resolved that competitive prices should be abolished," was well argued by Messrs Charles Blood and Stockwell in the affirmative, and Messrs Cook and Hutchinson in the negative. The decision was rendered in favor of the affirmative, the audience acting as judges. After the exercises refreshments were served.

Mr. Parker, D. L. C., of St. Paul, completed his labors Thursday evening and the following resolution was adopted by Cream City Lodge No. 1, K. of P.: The 21st day of each succeeding July shall be kept as our anniversary day.

Mr. Henry Cartwright claims to be the Supreme Chancellor of the world. We will have no Father business in Milwaukee. Mr. Parker made the Cartwright Lodge and placed it under the jurisdiction of the W. E. S. S. E. 15 commandery degrees were taken. The game was called at 3.30. The great watermelon race was a lively scene. There were 2,000 spectators and several prizes offered. The first prize being \$40 and the second \$25. The contest was between the Milwaukee Reds and Boston Dips. The latter won by a score of 9 to 8.

Among the visitors to the Cream City are Mr. T. Augustus, president of Christian Bible College, New Castle and Paris, Ky., who preached at St. Marks Sunday evening. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hughes; and Miss Ellen Black, of Indianapolis, the guest of Mrs. J. Johnson.

Mr. H. Palmer left Monday for Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

IRONTON, OHIO.

Ironton, Ohio, July 27.—Mrs. Emma Jones and Mrs. Woodfin returned Monday from Burlington, where they have been visiting friends.

Mrs. Mary Cornute and Mrs. Eva Chutman and children returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Proctorsville.

The Baptist church will run a moonlight excursion to Portsmouth on the steamer Brooks, August 8.

Mr. Ruben Meyers is suffering from a very sore hand. Mr. William Wright is filling his place as cook.

Sir Knight Saunders Bates, of Columbus, was in this city Sunday.

Mr. Ezekiel Holly and Miss Minnie McCobly, of Columbus, were in the city Sunday.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Holmes of Circleville were in our city Sunday.

Miss Sarah Jane was down from Mr. Philip Brown left Tuesday for Washington, D. C.

Mr. Henry Bickley spent Sunday in Huntington.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Miller died Friday last.

Miss Lottie Kibly is now able to go about.

JACKSON, MICH.

Jackson, Mich., July 25.—Mr. Will Carter and Mr. Ed. Lett, have returned from Chicago.

Mr. T. Jones and Miss Ada Roberts are on the sick list.

Mrs. Fines and daughter have returned from Detroit.

Mr. E. Thornton, who made a flying visit to Ypsilanti has returned.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Windsor, Ont., July 26.—Jonathan Jones who arrived here a few weeks ago, very ill with Consumption, died July 22nd and was buried 24th inst. His aged mother has the sympathy of her many friends, in her bereavement. Prior to their arrival here J. Jones lost his wife. Her death was caused by heart disease.

Miss Jennie Stanton of Buffalo, N. Y. is the guest of Mrs. S. Johnson, Luscarora st.

Preparations are being made by G. O. Oddfellows 2850, to celebrate Aug. 1st at Walker's Grove, Douglass ave. A Banquet will be given in the evening at Essex Music Hall.

BAY CITY, MICH.

Bay City, July 25.—The entertainment given at music hall Tuesday evening the 19th for the benefit of the pastor was quite a success the program was carried out with much enthusiasm. The recitations given by Miss High and Miss Lucas was well received.

Not a sparrow falleth solo, by Miss Nella Edwards; James story of himself and owl was read in true old Irish style by Mrs. Lewis while "Little mischiefer" a recitation by little Alice Sims kept the audience convulsed with laughter.

"No one to welcome me home" was beautifully sung by the Lauchie sisters. But time and space will not allow me to give each one the credit due them, great credit is due Mrs. Lewis for her untiring patience in training the children.

We are especially grateful to the young Ladies of the Second Baptist Choir and to Miss Christopher, their Organist for the assistance they rendered us. Net proceeds, \$18.

We thank the friends for their patronage.

Mrs. Daniel Mills and daughter, of Detroit, are the guests of Mrs. David Smith.

Rev. James M. Henderson, R. E., was in the city the past week. Rev. Henderson preached Wednesday evening, and Thursday evening he lectured on "Marriage." We were sorry there were not more out to hear the elder. We hope the people will do better next time.

Mr. Wm. Smith is able to be around again.

Mr. Harry Jordan and sister, of East Saginaw took part in the exercises at Munn's hall, Tuesday evening.

The social at the Second Baptist church Thursday evening was well attended.

Mr. John Sims entertained Rev. J. M. Henderson and Rev. Lyons, at dinner, Thursday.

Services held at A. M. E. church, 505 Broadway, Sundays as follows: 10.30 A. M.; Sunday school 2.30; evening services at 7.30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. All are invited.

URBANA, OHIO.

Urbana, Ohio, July 26.—The marriage of Mr. Fred D. Day, of Springfield, and Miss Ina J. Andrews, daughter of Mrs. Cona J. Barber, of this place, took place last Thursday week at 4 o'clock at the bride's parents' at South Main street. A few friends and relatives, saw the ceremony solemnized by Rev. P. Everett, of the Second Baptist church. A delicious supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Day left for Marion, Ohio, to spend their honeymoon, and will make their future home in Marysville, O. Success and happiness is our wish.

Mr. and Mrs. Tudor, Misses Galtwood and Highwarden, spent last Sunday at the Soldier's Encampment at Wooddale Park.

The funeral of Mrs. Edith Thomas took place from her daughters residence, Mrs. Sears, on East Ward st. Rev. Palmer officiating.

Mrs. G. W. Prolecan, after spending two or three weeks visiting Mr. and Mrs. John T. King, returned home, last Sabbath, stopping off at Springfield. She was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John T. King.

—Mr. Bert Boyd, of Bellefontaine, was in the city this week.

Benjamin Lodge No. 1771, G. U. O. of O. F. will run an excursion to the district Grand Lodge, to be held at Columbus on Aug. 3, one fare for the round trip.

Mr. Chas. B. Jones, Jr., of St. Louis is visiting his parents on East Reynolds street.

Filgath Stewart, Jr., is on the sick list. Also Hannah Fletcher.

—Don't forget to subscribe for the Plaindealer.

Thomas Adams of Ft. Wayne, Ind., was in the city this week.

A VARIETY OF THINGS

—Mr. Walter Griffin, of New Haven, Conn., a painter by trade, the son of ex-Capt. T. J. Griffin has invented an article for filling brass lamps with oil. Mr. Griffin has sold the patent to New York parties for \$1,800 and two per cent. on the royalty. We also learn that young Griffin has accepted a situation in one of the manufacturing concerns of St. Louis as a lamp improver.

—The subject of this sketch, Mr. Watts, was born in North Carolina, in fifty three, of slave parents. He is the youngest child of four boys and one girl, two boys survive him, Henry the oldest, and Julius B. the youngest and subject of this sketch. Both of the children living have made a mark which is evident that pluck and merit will win. His father was one of the most skillful colored men in North Carolina. Although born in the chains of slavery, he managed to gain a good education and by general and mechanical skill as a machinist and blacksmith, he bought his freedom and afterwards was not permitted to live in the community any longer, he also bought the freedom of his wife and with her moved away and left J. R. standing in the door of a little log cabin and just a little in the advance of six years of age and as he stood and watched them drive his dearest and truest friend from the threshold of her loving arms, his first utterance was, "I will go to when I get to be a man." It was not selfishness that caused his father to leave his children behind, as it might appear to some but it was much wiser to take one at a time than to not take any, his wife being nearest, he took her first—but to show his determination to follow his father and mother, the son, after the commencing of the war made a second attempt to escape and succeeded in getting into Sherman's camp, and was thus the first freeman out of ninety-three slaves, and after wandering about from place to place trying to find his way out of the South, he finally made his way to Hillsboro, Ill., in June, eighteen hundred sixty-eight, when he made his home four years, and from there he came to Springfield which he has made his home. His first work in Springfield among his race was to organize a money fund company for the purpose of working on an independent scale which is the only road to our success.

After a long time he failed to lead men into the light of his object but has hopes and long patience and wherever there is a will, there is always a way, and God helps them who try to help themselves.

His brother Henry obtained a very limited education from his father during slavery, this enabled him to teach Sunday school and by having a christian heart, he was the first to organize a Sunday school among his race in that part of the state and is now a teacher in the public schools.

Julius R. Watts has gained quite a reputation as an inventor by inventing a miners lamp which proves him to be a genius and a skillful man and places our race on a level with other races. Our people should be proud of him.

—Greenup, Ky., July 22.—(Special.)—A quartet of prominent citizens of Greenup, including E. E. Roe, County Attorney; George A. Conner, County and Circuit Court Clerk; Chas. Schmitz and Major J. J. Brant, have been camping on Little Sandy, near Knuts Pond, engaged in hunting and fishing. This morning in going over a trout line they had set in the pond they caught a peculiar monster of animal life that has to-day been the wonder of hundreds who have viewed it. The head of an alligator and half of the body that of a male child. When taken to the boat it made desperate efforts to escape but was caught in the throat with a large gill hook by Colonel H. Clay Wade, a victor of the camp, who was taking up the line with Colonel Schmitz. Great consternation was created, and immediately broken, a wagon engaged, a barrel procured in which the monster was secured, and a start for home made. The curious thing was here weighed and turned the beam at fifty-one pounds. Hundreds gathered to see it. It lived until 2 o'clock this evening when, after its death it was placed in Mr. Conner's museum of curiosities in a back room of the Clerk's office.

Dr. Heard's Denies Something We Did Not Say.

To the Editor of the Plaindealer:—Sir—I take this opportunity to deny the charges against me which appeared in your paper some weeks since. I did not see them, but my attention was called to them by one of our bishops. The charge is "inimacy with some young woman," during the "General Conference," at Bethel church Philadelphia. I was too busy to give any time to women during that conference and deny having in any way been guilty of familiarity with any woman during the conference. All present know of the truthfulness of the above statement. This could only have been hatched in the futile imagination of some slanderer. I would not trouble you to answer the lies, but some minister is afraid of my success and is manufacturing them. The world is too small for him and me to see.

ceed in, he must keep me down by lying so that he will have standing room at the top. Yet, I am of the opinion that your paper has become such a slandering mill that people are not ready to give credence to much that is printed under the name of those slanderers who assume a name to tell a lie.

I am yours for the success of the Negro.

W. H. Heard.

HE DIDN'T PROPOSE.

And All Through a Graceless Young Wretch of a Brother.

A clerk in one of the city banks bought a splendid cut-glass bottle of cologne, with a glass stopper and pink ribbon, to present to a young lady he was keeping company with, according to the Chicago Times, but on reaching the house he felt a little embarrassed for fear there were members of the family present, and so left the beautiful gift in the hat-stead drawer and passed in. The movement was perceived by a graceless brother of the young lady, who appropriated the cologne for his own use and refilled the bottle with hartshorn and then hung about to observe the result.

In a little while the young man slipped out to the secret depository and securing the splendid gift, slipped back again into the parlor, where, with a few appropriate words he pressed it upon the blushing girl. Like the good and faithful daughter that she was, she at once hurried into the presence of her mother, and the old lady was charmed.

She drew out the stopper, laid her nostrils over the aperture, fetched a pull at the contents that fairly made them lubble. Then she laid the bottle down, and picking up a brass-mounted fire-shovel, said, as soon as she could say anything:

"Where is the miserable wretch?"

He, all unconscious of what had happened, was in front of the mirror adjusting his necktie, and smiling at himself. Here she found him and said to him:

"Oh, you are laughing at the trick you played on an old woman are you?"

And then she gave him one on the ear. And he, being more eloquent with his legs than with his tongue, hastened from thence, howling, and accompanied to the gate by that rascally shovel. He says that he would give anything on earth if he could shake off the impression that a mistake had been made.

CRIMINAL CLASSES GROWING.

Increasing More Rapidly Than the Population of the Country.

Probably one of the greatest dangers to organized society is found in the criminal classes. The laws of the production and confirmation of criminals with their treatment, should be among the most thoughtfully studied branches of political science. The number of convicts in penitentiaries in 1880 was 35,538 while in 1890 it was 45,233, an increase in ten years of 9,695, or 27.28 per cent, and during this interval the total population increased only at the rate of 24.86 per cent. Again, the total number of prisoners in county jails in 1880 was 12,691; in 1890, 19,534, an increase in ten years of 6,847, or at the rate of 53.95 per cent. Coming to the inmates of juvenile reformatories we find the number reported in 1880 was 11,463; in 1890, 14,816, an increase of 4,378, or 29.46 per cent. It is thus shown by recent statistics that the various grades of criminal population are increasing more rapidly than the population at large. The same results have been shown by previous census reports. It must also be remembered that a large number of actual criminals are not under confinement, and are hence not included in the figures showing their increase. It has evidently become a vitally important question for decision by society as to the best plan to pursue toward the criminal. The Popular Science Monthly holds it to be a fact proved by statistics that a large percentage of criminals are defective either physically or mentally, and have had an unfavorable heredity and environment. Under the general system in this country no attempt is made to rehabilitate them during confinement. Criminals are first made to a certain extent by unfortunate heredity and unfavorable social conditions, and then confirmed by imprisonment. Weak character and environment bring out the unfitness elements and society by its treatment hastens to provide for their survival.

Utilized for Devotional Purposes.

In one of the public schools where the children were taught to sew, says the Boston Transcript, little Carrie, who is about 11 years old, made for herself a nightdress, very prettily trimmed. She had made it so neatly that the teacher had it placed with the specimens of work which were displayed at the sewing exhibition. After the child had taken it home her mother told her that she must not wear it now, but keep it until she was older. That night the mother going to Carrie's room found her arrayed in the beautiful nightgown and walking about much to the delight and admiration of a small brother, who exclaimed: "Don't she look lovely?" She certainly did, but the mother expostulated and told her to take the nightgown off. "Oh, I will," said Carrie, somewhat petulantly; "but I guess I can say my prayers in it anyway." Whereupon she went down on her knees and for the next few minutes was very devout.

Settled Him.

Bond—Haven't I heard you say that soon after your marriage the wolf was at the door?

Pandall—Yes, but not for long. He was just ravenous enough to snatch my wife's first piece of pie.—New York Herald.

A WONDER OF SCIENCE.

Electricity in a Surgical Operation a Success.

One of the most delicate surgical operations ever performed in San Francisco was that to which M. Baehm, a patient at the city and county hospital, was subjected recently. The operation was remarkable in that an endoscope, or small electric light was used during the process. This was thrust into the thoracic cavity, and by its illumination the action of the heart and lungs was plainly visible. This is the first case reported on the Pacific coast where the electric endoscope was used in difficult surgery with beneficial results.

Baehm was afflicted with an abscess which had formed in the pleural cavity and attacked the left lung. The operation was an exceedingly dangerous one, and in order not to shock the patient no mention of the intention of the physicians was made to him.

The sick man was quickly anesthetized and the inflated breast was exposed to view. A discolored area on the left side showed that the trouble lay under the tissue in that direction, a Dr. Ellinwood began operations at once by making two deep incisions cross-wise from which the blood spurted in streams. Several of the larger blood vessels were necessarily cut, but these were quickly ligatured with Dr. Stillman's assistance. The flaps of flesh were laid to one side exposing the third rib to view. The rib was resected for three inches and when it was cut away a dark and bloody opening was revealed through which the thoracic cavity and the space between the lungs could be seen. Dr. Hirschfelder inserted the endoscope through the opening in Baehm's breast and the light was turned on illuminating the interior of the cavity with remarkable distinctness.

The heart worked slowly owing to the effect of ether. The aorta dilated and fell with every heart beat. The lung was also plainly visible. During the one hour and a half consumed in making the operation the action of the heart was distinctly visible and the unusual sight was the subject of much comment on the part of the operators and spectators.

When the process was completed and every vestige of gas removed the endoscope was withdrawn and the opening in Baehm's breast closed. The operation was a highly successful one in every particular, and Baehm's condition shows that he is gaining strength.—Electricity.

MILLIONS OF VOTERS.

We Are the Greatest Voting Nation of the Earth.

There are more Americans who vote than the voters of any other country, states the Youth's companion. They vote more frequently, and elect by popular suffrage a large portion of their public officers.

In 1888 nearly 11,400,000 citizens voted for president. Those now entitled number not less than 15,000,000.

Whence comes this increase of more than 1,500,000 votes? From the people of six new States from the newly naturalized immigrants from 1,000,000 young men who will for the first time record their preferences in the national election.

How are you going to vote young man? You hardly know how much depends upon your answer to that question. Yet it is in general true that a man remains attached through life to the party which receives his first vote.

Those who study the political history of the country will discover that political parties have changed but little from the beginning. There have been times of degeneracy and times of revival, periods of timidity and periods of moral courage, years of victory and years of defeat.

Through it all the division has been on nearly the same lines and the aims and the methods of the parties have not been changed.

It is therefore, a mistake to think that in the election a man casts a sensible vote who looks merely at the personal character or the popularity of candidates. If you vote you must vote for one set of principles or another, whatever may be your intention in the matter.

Napoleon's carriage.

BYLO LAND.

When the west long shadows creep,
And the stars peep out—a shining band—
Our way, weary of fun and play,
Goes out thro' the gates to Bylo Land.

BIDDY'S SONNET.

Biddy was washing the parlor windows.
As the ray grocer's boy drove
He gave hardly a glance at her,
Although he had a reputation in the neighborhood as a connoisseur of hired help.

like a jewel in the sun, saw the de-
nouement of the little love story
that had been going on all winter un-
der her very eyes.

"Sure, Miss Janet's after fixin' it
up with Mister Brown, I'm thinkin'."
said Biddy to herself.

She shut down her window with a
bang. Janet in the distance glanced
up, startled at the noise and seeing
who had made it, nodded at the old
servant in the effervescence of her
new gladness.

At last the little feast was ready.
The bell rang. In tripped the family,
papa and mamma smiling indulgently
at the young people and willing to
overlook Dick's ineligibility.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Continued from page 8.

national control of National elections.
It is the one which especially meets
the view of the National Citizens
Rights Association, which was organ-
ized to secure rights, not to secure
votes.

This authority will hereafter be
more fully considered and there is
every indication now that the at-
tention of the country is directed
to the subject, that the claim will
never again be made after this cam-
paign that the Nation has no right
to secure a free ballot and a fair
count at a National election.

The storms of adversity, like the
storms of the ocean, rouse the faculties
and excite the invention, prudence,
skill and fortitude of the voyager.

The really efficient laborer will be
found not to crowd his day with work,
but will saunter to his task surrounded
by a wide halo of ease and leisure.

High minds are as little affected by
such unworthy returns for service as
the sun is by those fogs which the
earth throws up between herself and
his light.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

PENINSULAR SAVINGS BANK

AT DETROIT, MICH.

At the close of business, July 12, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Table with 2 columns: Resource Name and Amount. Includes Loans and discounts, Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., and various deposits.

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Liability Name and Amount. Includes Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Dividends unpaid, etc.

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss:
I, Joseph B. Moore, Cashier of the above
named bank, do solemnly swear that the
above statement is true to the best of my
knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th
day of July, 1892.
EDWARD J. DUNN,
Notary Public.

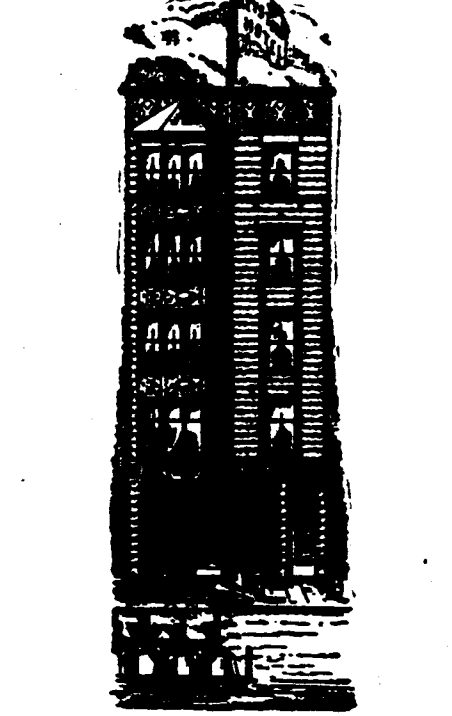
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JOHN M. DWYER, }
SIGMUND SIMON, }

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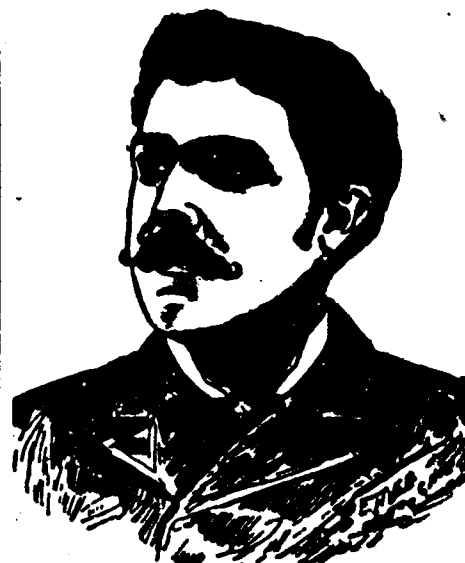
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—Mrs. Steele, a colored woman, has recently founded an Orphans' home for Negro children at Atlanta, Ga. She is 50 years old, and has learned to read and write since beginning this work. Twenty-four children are now in her charge.

—At the commencement exercises of the Chicago Musical College, at General Music hall, Miss Gertrude Washington was awarded a diploma and teacher's certificate. Miss Washington is the first colored graduate of the institution.

—One of the first women who was assigned work in the Treasury building was a colored woman, Sophie Holmes by name. One night when Sophie was sweeping the refuse paper in her room she found a box of greenbacks that had been cut, counted and packed to transfer to the vaults, and had been accidentally overlocked. She did not dare call the watchman for fear he would be tempted beyond resistance. She thought of her four small children at home alone with no one to give them their supper or put them to bed, but the one duty that stared her in the face was to protect that money; she sat down upon the box and quietly waited for the hours to go by.

At one o'clock in the morning she heard the shuffling step of General Spigner in the corridor, and heard him open the door to his room. She quietly slipped along the corridor, knocked at his door, and told him what she had found. The general had the box taken to his room, and sent Sophie home in his carriage. The next morning when she returned she found the general still keeping guard. That night he sent for her and placed in her hand her appointment papers given for honesty, and for thirty years she has earned and drawn her fifty dollars per month. Fifty thousand dollars was in this box. At another time she found eighty thousand dollars, for which the testimony can be seen over General Spigner's own handwriting.—Mary S. Lockwood, in the Chautauquan for August.

Chiffon still retains its popularity. The newest being finely crimped and edged with tiny single flowers glued on with delicate curled ostrich fibre. Ostrich tipped chiffon is largely used in millinery and some of the loveliest hats are of chip with a spreading bow of it.

The greatest mistake a stout woman can make is to wear a gown tightly fitted. The waist is of necessity short and when the foolish woman tries to hide the fact by a pair of ironed, steel bound and brass finished corsets, the bust is pushed up under the chin, out of all proportion and the stomach is pushed downwards to form an ungraceful protuberance and to seriously injure the health. But as nothing can compress the hips or shoulders the stout woman can only make herself exquisitely uncomfortable and succeeds in looking like an hour glass.

The handsomest tailor made gown this winter will be one of rough black cheviot, made with a double breasted, tight fitting long coat, and sheath skirt that just escapes the ground.

Nearly every paper one picks up contains an account of the death by drowning of some venturesome youth, who has sought the delights of the river to help him to endure the terrors of the intense heat. It is not strange therefore that many persons have a horror of the water, and do all they can to prevent their children from learning how to sail or swim for fear of accidents. It often happens, however, that the child most carefully guarded on every side is the one most likely to come to grief. Of course if he is never allowed near the water he may not drown, but something else as bad may or swim, for fear of accidents. It happens, for in the language of good old St. Paul, we live in jeopardy every hour and the most careful mother cannot protect her loved one from danger. The best way is to help them to be hardy, self-reliant, calm in emergency and fearless, we thus give them the truest protection in our power.

The summer wardrobe this year admits of no end of expense. The lacy fineness that is altogether so irresistible is a delusion and a snare so far as economy is concerned and the summer girl is a luxury to be maintained only by a bank account of dimensions. She must have garnitures of ribbon and lace at throat and wrists and upon the hem of her garments as well. The sheer laces and organdies which envelop her in a cloud are strongly suggestive of money lavishly expended. The charming simplicity of the summer girl is by no means to be attained for a "mere song."

Women do not always have a chance to inflict a lasting wound in their faithless lover's pride. But one girl had and improved it. When the fickle one demanded a return of his letters he received them promptly with all his many slips in spelling neatly corrected in the familiar feminine hand.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

It is not only plainly evident, as the Bystander has repeatedly demonstrated, that the Republican party should stand squarely by the declaration of its platform in regard to a free ballot and a fair count and true return, in order to have any reasonable hope of success in the pending campaign, but it is also true that if it bravely and earnestly advocates the principle of National supervision of National elections, there is no reasonable ground to apprehend defeat.

The reason of this is not far to seek. The constitutional power to enact such a law is beyond all question; that it is a matter of sound policy is apparent to all who will give it a moment's consideration. That it is essential to a government "of the people," is absolutely undeniable. That it is the only reasonable safeguard against domestic discord is daily becoming evident to all, so that its desirability, wisdom and sound statesmanship have only to be fully and earnestly discussed to command the assent of every patriotic citizen who is not blinded by a prejudice which is a distinct survival of the superstition and barbarism of the middle ages.

The great majority of the American people believe in justice, fair play, and equal opportunity, and the common sense which distinguishes them is sure to discern the danger of leaving the National policy to be fixed and the will of the majority thwarted by the action of a party or faction who may unlawfully subvert the power of individual States, and thus secure by force or fraud preponderance in the Nation. It only needs that the Republican press shall intelligently and persistently present this subject to the brain and conscience of the American people to enable the party to win an old-time victory on this most important and vital issue of the campaign.

In discussing this issue, three questions arise, which need to be fully and fairly considered by every voter:

1. Has the Nation the Constitutional authority to enact and enforce such legislation?
 2. Is there an evident need for the exercise of such authority at this time?
 3. Is there any danger likely to result to the Republic from such policy?
- The Democratic party formally as-

serts that it would be not less destructive of Republican institutions than the establishment of a monarchy.

On the other hand the Republican party demand that "every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections and that such shall be counted and returned as cast, and that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution."

It we accept the term "citizen of the United States," as meaning a qualified elector of National officials, and the term "public elections" as equivalent to "National" election, this declaration leaves nothing to be desired as an assertion of the constitutional power, sound policy, and supreme obligations of the Nation to exercise at least a strict supervision of all elections at which National officials are to be chosen.

That this is the true significance of the language of the Republican platform there can be no well-grounded doubt.

Though the term "citizen" is not properly used in the sense of an elector, popular usage has so generally failed to distinguish between them that when a class in one of our high schools was recently asked to define the word "citizen," a large majority declared it to be "a man who has a right to vote." It is unfortunate that a term which includes women and children should have been used in a document of such formal character and serious import as naturally to imply accuracy in the use of terms and formulation of principles instead of the correct one; but that the incorrect and popular use rather than the legal and proper one was intended is clearly deducible from the fact that such use makes the platform entirely consistent with the Republican policy of National supervision or control of National elections, while there is nothing to indicate that any extension of the franchise was intended.

The Bystander offers this explanation of an apparent deficiency of the Republican platform all the more willingly because, upon full consideration of the circumstances, he deems it quite possible that he may have been the unwitting cause of this singular error. In the memorial which he presented to the Manassas convention in behalf of the National Citizens' Rights Association, and in the remarks made before the committee on Platform and Resolutions, he dwelt upon two subjects, the duty of the Nation to protect its citizens in all their inherent rights and to secure to "every qualified voter" the free exercise of the ballot as one of the "privileges and immunities" attaching to such citizens under the constitution. It is evident that the two planks upon this subject in the platform adopted were intended, in some sort, to meet this demand, and as the argument was addressed mainly to the duty of the Nation to protect the citizen of the United States in all his rights, both inherent and constitutional, it is quite possible that this insistence upon the rights of citizenship may have tended to produce the discrepancy which has been noted in the use of this term.

As the Bystander proposes in subsequent numbers to discuss at length the three questions embraced by the issue between the two great parties upon this subject, to wit, the constitutionality, the need and the desirability of National supervision of elections at which National officials are to be chosen, it may be well at the outset to say that the right of a qualified elector to vote is only one of the rights of the citizen which the National Government is bound to protect, and the fact that a qualified elector is a citizen of the United States is only one reason why the government of the United States should exercise supervision of the ballot in all National elections. In other words, the constitutional power to protect the right of the citizen is only one branch of the constitution authority to provide for the supervision of elections.

Perhaps there is no better way to make this clear, and also to explain the possible misapprehension in regard to the use of the term "citizen" than by quoting from the carefully prepared memorial already referred to.

Speaking of the National Citizens' Rights Association it said:

"The purposes of this association are:

1. To encourage and promote public sentiment in favor of the recognition and maintenance of the equal right of all citizens of the United States to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and the full security of all in the enjoyment of every right and the exercise of every legal privilege in every State in the Union, without regard to the color of their skins or the hue of their politics.
 2. To promote by all lawful means free speech and the sacred right of public assembly for the discussion of all public questions in every State in the Union. We believe that a citizen of the United States should be enabled to advocate the equal right of every citizen, and organize a party to secure the same if he choose, with the same impunity in Mississippi that a Southern freederder feels in attacking a merino lamb to Vermont.
 3. To secure a just and fair representation to all lawful voters in all National elections in every State of the Union through the enactment and enforcement of adequate National laws. We think the National election box ought to be just as free to every legal voter as the National letter-box, and far more carefully protected.
 4. To secure the enactment laws by which the rights of the National citizen may be asserted and his wrongs redressed through the Federal courts, whenever the courts of any State fail to secure him in the peaceful enjoyment of his rights, or to afford adequate redress for their violation and denial.
- It will be observed that the right of every "lawful voter" to cast a free ballot is only one of the three

which a citizen may be deprived by the action or neglect of State authorities, which it is the duty of the Government to secure.

The argument of the memorial, in accordance with the purposes of the association, was directed almost wholly to the demonstration and elucidation of the constitutional obligation on the part of the National Government to secure the citizens of the United States in the enjoyment of their rights and provides for such an opportunity to secure redress of personal wrongs whenever the State should fail to neglect to provide sufficient remedies for the same. In regard to this, the memorial says:

"In furtherance of these principles and purposes, we respectfully ask the representatives of the Republican party in convention assembled, to assert the power of the Nation to protect the National citizen at home as well as abroad; to declare that the constitution can no more be nullified by the action of a mob or the refusal of a State to protect the citizens of the United States resident therein in their legal rights and the exercise of their lawful privileges as such, than by 'secession' or statutory denial of its sovereign force.

In support of this request we invite attention, to the following propositions:

1. The XIV. Article of the Constitution of the United States created National citizenship. "All citizens born or naturalized in the United States and subjected to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States." This provision established, between every such person and the United States, the direct, paramount and reciprocal obligation of National citizenship. Before that time citizenship of the United States was a vague, uncertain relation dependent in the main upon State citizenship. It conferred upon the individual no right which could be asserted by the General Government as against the State authority. The theory of our government, under the Constitution as it was before the adoption of this amendment, was that the State had a right to do as it chose with its own citizens—protect them or not—and enact equal or unequal laws for them; and that the General Government had no power to intervene in their behalf through its courts or otherwise. Indeed, a very general view was that the citizenship of the United States might be wholly abrogated by the State at will. This was the basis of the vicious dogma of "State rights."

2. The highest duty and privilege of the citizen is to uphold and maintain the sovereignty to which he owes allegiance. The only function of a nation is to protect the lives maintain the rights, and promote the interests of the citizens. This paramount obligation the United States owes to every citizen, in Mississippi as well as in Ohio, and its prime duty is to maintain the same in every State of the Union as well as in foreign lands.

3. The underlying principle on which "nullification" and "secession" rested was that State citizenship was paramount—that the citizen of the State was a citizen of the United States only so long as the State saw fit to recognize that relation. It was this theory on which Lee and many of his generals rested the defense of their conduct in leaving the service of the United States to bear arms against the Nation, and which is yet relied upon by all defenders of the Confederacy as its excuse. Will the Republican party recognize this doctrine?

4. As if with accurate prevision of the present, the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution proceeds to restrict, limit, define, and subordinate State citizenship, by declaring that the persons already designated as "citizens of the United States" shall thereafter be citizens "of the State wherein they shall reside." Instead of State citizenship carrying with it the duty of the State to protect the citizen, it is now the sole charter of every man's citizenship, both State and National. Is the power that creates, limits, and defines unable to protect the privileges granted?

5. As if fearful that this very question might arise, the amendment provides that "no State shall make any law which shall impair or abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States." What are these "privileges and immunities"? Is life one of them? Is free speech one of them? Is the voter's right to deposit his ballot in peace one of them?

6. But it is said that this amendment only restricts the invasion of the rights of the citizen by several States in one particular manner, to wit: by the adoption of oppressive laws. The enactment of law is the highest exercise of the power of State, and if the Constitution of the United States prohibits a State from abridging the privileges of a citizen of the United States by legislative action, it unquestionably confers on the National Government the right and duty to protect the citizens of the United States from injury, oppression or abridgement of right through the neglect or connivance of the officials of a State or the violence, hostility or conspiracy of one class of the population by which another class of citizens are deprived of their inalienable rights. It is a proposition infinitely more absurd than the doctrine of secession, and too horrible to be entertained by a civilized or Christian people, that the United States must stand mute and inactive while the white citizens of a State deprive the colored citizens of any and all their rights, simply because the State officials fail or neglect to give protection or ask for aid. It is inconceivable, in reason or in law, that the citizen of one jurisdiction should be required to appeal to another jurisdiction for protection of his rights, and be finally barred if refused. That was good law in the day of David Scott decisions, but the world has moved on some centuries since then.

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her citizens, but her failure to do so does not relieve the United States from the paramount obligation to protect its citizens, not only against harmful legislation, but also against official neglect and hostile combination, wherever they may be found. As if to meet this very fallacy of the new philosophy of "nullification," the fourteenth amendment provides that "no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." What does this mean? Does equal protection mean absence of protection? Suppose a State should repeal all laws punishing murder, what would be the duty of the United States? Evidently to protect the lives and punish the slaughter of its citizens. How? By providing laws to render the neglect or connivance of the State authorities futile to the American citizen his lawful remedy for wrong. It is true the Executive has no power to intervene to preserve the peace of a State without request of the State authorities; but the Congress has the power, ample and plenary, to give the courts of the United States jurisdiction whenever and wherever within the territory of the United States the rights of its citizens may be impaired or redress for wrong done them may be denied. The writ of the Chief Justice runs everywhere, and under the third and fourteenth articles of the Constitution, the Congress has full power, through the courts of the United States, to protect the rights of her citizens, despite the neglect of the local authorities or the unlawful conspiracy or violence of any class of the citizens of any State.

This was the view which the National Citizens Rights Association presented to the convention, and it was on this view of the Constitution that it rested the claim of National authority to regulate National elections; not that it is the only one, but because it is one on which the power to remedy other evils also rests. The right to vote attaches to every qualified elector, and he has a right to demand that it shall not be taken from him except by due process of law, and that he shall be free to exercise it according to his own personal conviction of what is right and proper to be done. It matters not whence the "right to vote" was derived: having once vested in any citizen of the United States, it is the duty of the government to see that it is not unlawfully divested or its free and effective exercise prevented.

The same principle applies to every other right of the citizen. The government to which he owes allegiance

But this is only one ground of constitutional authority for the Nation bound to see that he is not deprived of its full and free enjoyment by any unlawful means.

This is one branch of the grant of authority in the constitution by which the Congress is empowered to regulate and control the conduct of elections. If there were no other it would be quite sufficient under present conditions to justify the legislation proposed by the Republican party.

Upon the result of such elections, National policy and National administration depend. The citizen of Minnesota is just as much interested in a fair National election in Louisiana as in his own State. His rights, his interests, his liberty, even his personal safety may depend on the result. The question between free trade and protection, between a reliable currency and "wildcat" money, between peace and war even, may be decided by the vote of the people of a single State. If that vote is freely cast, honestly counted, and fairly returned, it may be decided one way; if violence, terror and fraud control, it may be decided the other way. Every man in the whole country is interested in the result and every citizen has a right to demand that the jury which is to pass upon his rights and promote or imperil his property, shall be untrammelled by violence, uncorrupted by fraud, and its verdict truly rendered. He has a right, and it is his patriotic duty, to demand that the government shall protect him from the malign influence of local prejudices, passion or violence.

Self-government is based upon the hypothesis that a free exchange of opinion by all those authorized by law to exercise the electoral power is the surest and safest method of promoting the "general welfare." Whenever force or fraud are permitted to interfere with this result there is an end of government and anarchy prevails instead. It may be organized anarchy—so was that which drenched the streets of Chicago with blood—but it is none the less anarchy—the substitution of the will of the individual, group, party or faction for the law of the land. The peril is universal, and no sane man will insist that the interests of the whole country should be left liable to impairment by unlawful violence or fraud in one or any number of States, while the Nation has power to intervene to secure the citizen his rights and the country the enjoyment of that free government of which it boasts.

Continued on page 7.