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An Inter-State Weekly Journal.

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A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Something More Solid than Crocodile Tears Needed Now.

TO FIGHT THE ELECTION BILL.

The Federal Government no Longer in Unstable Equilibrium—Adequate Power to Guard Citizen's Rights.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean—Some of the wiser Democratic journals are beginning to realize the fact that in making their grand assault upon the Republican party to depend upon the unconstitutionality and impudency of the supervision of elections by National authority, they have undertaken a task which may prove not only difficult, but exceedingly perilous to the future predominance of Democratic doctrines.

It has not been the policy of this party since the adoption of the post-bellum amendments to invite the attention of the people of the United States very strenuously to constitutional questions. For a time it was fashionable with them to sneer at those later amendments of the fundamental law as inferior in force and authority to the other portions of that curiously venerated and strangely disregarded and despised instrument.

For a time there was no doubt a sincere belief among the Southern "State sovereignty" wing of the party, that they would some how be eliminated from the fundamental law. Many Southern lawyers cherished a hope that in some way or other the Federal courts would ultimately be induced to hold that there was some defect in the ratification of these amendments, of such gravity as to impair their validity. Others cherished the belief which has been sedulously nourished by the so-called "illy-white" Republicans of the South and certain Northern allies of theirs, that in order to get the favor and support of Southern whites the Republican party would yet be brought to assent to the repeal of those amendments, at least the fourteenth and fifteenth, so as to leave the constitution as it was, the sole fundamental law of the land, with the addition only of an express prohibition of slavery.

It has become apparent, however, that neither of these hypotheses can ever come true. The Supreme court has time and time again sustained the validity of the amendments, and the course of the Democratic party in offering battle upon the right of the Nation to supervise and regulate National elections is sure to provoke such study of the constitution and of the relation of the National Government to the State and the citizens as must ultimately result in the popular overthrow of the most cherished and valuable principle of Democracy—the doctrine to which it has owed the greater part of its victories—the mythical sovereignty of the State and its prescriptive right to do any wrong to its citizens within its borders which it may see fit either to sanction by law or omit by neglect.

Of course, if the National Government has the constitutional right to supervise the exercise of the elective franchise in the various States, it becomes its duty to do so whenever either of these three conditions exist:

1. Whenever it shall appear that the laws of any State as enforced by the authorities of said State fall to provide sufficient protection to the qualified voter in the exercise of said right.
2. Whenever it shall appear that the right of free speech and free public assembly upon which the value of the ballot as a form of expression of the sovereign will wholly depends, are denied to any class of its citizens by reason of violence or intimidation by another class.
3. Whenever by the action or connivance of State officials or the restrained conduct of a mob or faction, the verdict of the electors is falsified and the will of the minority unlawfully substituted for the will of the majority.

This being beyond all question, if a government of the people, by the people and for the people, is not to perish from the earth, it follows that if the constitutional question should be decided against the Democratic view, there is nothing left for the American people but to provide for the supervision of elections or accept the Southern theory that the white man has an inherent right to control the colored man in all matters pertaining to government without regard to his interest or desire, and while yet counting him as an element of Southern white power as against the Federal strength of the North.

If there is any one thing which the Democracy naturally dreads more than another, it is the clear, candid and unflinching consideration of this subject by the American people. It is unfortunate, that when this question was first mooted it was considered purely as a party question. It was Democrat against Republican.

(Continued on eighth page.)

According to the code. New York, Aug. 22.—Thomas Fortune, editor of the New York Age, has challenged John Curry, a colored politician well known in the 24th ward, Brooklyn, to fight a duel. Such at least was the story told by H. F. Downing, editor of the Messenger, this afternoon.

According to the report, the challenge was made personally by Mr. Fortune in a meeting of colored Republicans held recently at 154 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, and was the outcome of an exciting row that took place between the two men.

F. M. Bradford, it is stated, presided at the meeting at which proposed projects for the campaign were discussed. Mr. Fortune got the floor and moved that an assessment of \$1 a head be levied to defray expenses. Citizen Curry was opposed to assessments. He spoke against the motion in vigorous terms, and is reported as having said: "Such a proposition as that seems to me to be highly suspicious."

Editor Fortune flew into a rage. "There is nothing suspicious about it at all," he shouted. "I regard the remark as a personal affront, sir."

Then Curry took the floor again and rage clouded his face. I say, Mr. President," he retorted, "that any proposition that comes from a man who was a Democrat, then a Republican, then a Democrat, and still later a Republican, should be looked on with suspicion."

After this remark, it is said, it looked as if they might fight it out then and there, but a rough and tumble fight was averted by a more formal challenge to a duel.

Mr. Fortune was in Sag Harbor today, and it could not be ascertained when the duel would take place or whether the men would fight with swords or pistols.

W. J. M.

Courtesy to Liberia.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The secretary of State has requested the navy department to send a warship to Liberia during the month of October. The request has no significance beyond the custom of the government of the United States to send twice a year to Liberia a naval vessel as a mark of courtesy and to show the recognition of the Liberia government by this country.

Dixon's Chances Best.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 22.—As to the last fight, that between Dixon and Skelly, the odds are of course strongly in favor of that little colored wonder. Dixon is a wonderful judge of time and distance, and that is a thing that comes to a prize fighter by intuition. I have found in my experience that they can't be taught, and you can tell in a second whether or not a man is a natural born fighter by his skill in this direction. Dixon, as I say, is a marvelous judge on these two points and in his last fight with Fred Johnson, who, by the way, is a good fighter, had the Englishman completely at his mercy. Skelly and Dixon are to fight at 118-12 pounds, and I imagine they will have no trouble in weighing in at that figure.

I know very little about Skelly, except that he is a clever Williamsburg amateur. But I have always argued that an amateur, no matter how good in his class is never the equal of a professional. The latter has had an experience with professionals, knows a thing or two about the professional ring, and in that he is always the superior of the first class amateur. So, while Skelly is a good man and clever enough, he has yet to get a good bit of professional experience before he can be expected to best Dixon. That man is big boned, muscular, sinewy, nifty, "engy," his eye, his head and his hands work together all the time. His body blows are fearsome, and I must say that Skelly, fine as he looks, will have a hard time of it against the Boston boy.

But Skelly is in the hands of Jimmy Carroll, the man who trained Fitzsimmons for his fight with Maher and had a good deal to do with that fighter's success. Carroll is a prize fighter all through and will give Skelly the best of training. On that fact alone Skelly's friends must lay their hope.

Mike Donovan.

Where Will the Money Go?

Richmond, Ky., August 10.—A most peculiar case has been developed in the Madison county court and is of such a nature as to puzzle the lawyers and Judges. Thomas J. Million is administrator for an old colored woman who died recently, leaving a small estate of \$250 in cash. She was twice married, but at the time of her death had no husband, children, parents or blood relatives whatever.

TOPICS BY PLUTARCH.

Our Champion of Morality Continues his Manly Fight.

'WAR HORSE'S' GOOD POINTS AND

His Bad One's—You May Trample on Men's Rights but the Long Lane has a Turn.

In his carefully written and logical introduction "War Horse" tacitly confesses his belief that the Iowa conference will let Rev. R. Knight go clear. He openly seeks to prove that the honor of the Iowa conference is in "Plutarch's" keeping and that "Plutarch" should force the conviction of Knight. For a member of the conference (as we believe "War Horse" to be) to take such a position is sad. He admits a belief in Knight's guilt and then seeks to excuse the conference for failing to vindicate itself. We have simply this to say, Knight has admitted, by letter, private utterances, and in public print that he wrote the letter first published in the Philadelphia Tribune and afterward copied in the Plaindealer, Conservator and several other papers the writing of such a letter by a married man stamps him as indecent and unprincipled, and the fact that the man is a minister and a presiding elder adds enormity to his evil act. It is not necessary even to inquire whether Knight committed worse crimes, he stands self-condemned of an act that is vile and low enough to disgust any decent man or pure woman. Will any confessor stand fair if it vindicates a preacher who writes to a woman not his wife and solicits her to come from her home and husband to live near him and accompanies this request with tender professions of love. Knight being married could not marry the woman he sought to entice to his side. Perhaps some day, when "War Horse" has a daughter to grow up and sees her exposed to the evil influences of unprincipled, vicious hypocrites, he will from policy at least take the side of virtue and of right. Go ahead and clear Mr. Knight, we have no personal feeling either way. It is the principle that wins our support and not the man.

Certain clergymen in and about Philadelphia, have already slandered the unfortunate woman. For Plutarch's part, from the bottom of his heart he pities the poor woman whose life has been blighted. If she were indiscreet, shame upon the villains in clerical robes who failed to chide, but rather betrayed her weakness. In a brothel of New York is the daughter of a clergyman, who after having been well educated and tenderly reared has been led to disgrace and ruin by her father's friend, a brother minister. Nor is this instance solitary as every old preacher knows. If the Iowa conference doubts our assertions about Knight, they need but ask the older minister of the conference for his record. He is an old bird and has been often accused, though never caged, but once. As to our advice to Bishop Wayman we well recognize that it is needless so far as he is concerned, but we give it publicity for the public benefit. Bishop Wayman is a man of God, honorable, upright, universally esteemed, and deeply venerated. As far as we know his record is clear of evil and resplendent with good. He has come back from the gates of death and well know that his time is too short to trifle with compromises and daily with such weaklings as "Deputy." We say "Deputy" advisedly, for "War Horse" betrayed himself when he broke forth as a "prohibition crank" and a "Bishop hater."

But few men have more reason to thank God for the leniency of Bishops than has the minister skulking himself "War Horse." How would it have fared with him in Indiana had he been harshly dealt with? But we do not propose to accuse War Horse of anything but spiteful meanness toward those who have befriended him and of taking a compromising position with regard to attempted wrong that is very inconsistent for an uncompromising "prohib." As to "Veritas" we are not responsible for his utterances nor identified with his sentiments. We are inclined to think "War Horse" is right in indicating that the "good and eloquent" John M. Henderson has very successfully championed the defence of numbers of ministers accused of wrong doing. That he has sometimes defended men who were guilty was true, yet none of these were ever proven so to be, that we know of. That fact goes to show that skillful advocates may oftentimes defeat the ends of justice and let unrepentant sinners "go free."

But we have just been soundly rated for accusing Henderson of being rashly zealous in attacking and exposing evil doers. Plutarch is inclined to reconcile these apparently inconsistent facts by believing that Henderson hates sin, but has tender feelings for the sinner.

As to Rankins, his gentle, manly denial of guilt sounds well and goes a great way to indicate that he at least realizes how wicked it would be to write such letters. We are inclined to believe that he may be innocent of criminal intent and guilty of non-criminal, but very improper flirtation. The truth should be ascertained by an honest investigation in his case, unlike Knight, he has not confessed. As to what "War Horse" said about his former bishop, we simply say, it does not appear to be true as meant. Bishop Brown does not crush men who try to do right, he believes in restoring and saving rather than cutting off and destroying and hence it is true that among the bishops as well as among the most useful and best men of the A. M. E. church are some whose lives were rescued from evil and made noble by Bishop Brown. With but two exceptions "Plutarch" is able to declare his belief that the bishops of the A. M. E. church are grand, good men. In thus praising the bishops we do not deny that they are fallible and in some cases weak enough to be tyrannical. There is one bishop who permits himself to be used by powerful friends to punish their enemies and who in a most unprincipled manner plays with the destinies of those unfortunate enough to be under him, but as his punishment is already on the way we need not meddle. To what the good editor of the Christian Record, ever has to say about us, we reply in few words. We will be tender with him. He is a young man who has been denied the good and helpful influence of opportunity and environment. He looks at things just as any one growing up under similar conditions would. He means well and does first rate considering. Contact with new characters and new ideas will make him alight in the end. Just now, he leans toward those who deem it a proof of loyalty to defend the ministry from all unfavorable criticism. He is not yet heroic, to choose truth and right in preference to popular opinion. He condemns us for showing up evil men and then last week makes complimentary mention of the Rev. Dr. Sherwood, leader of "Orphan Boy's Band." Because of the favorable notice given Sherwood in the "Recorder," he will get into the confidence of other ministers just as he did in the case of Dr. Jennifer. In that case he proved to be a thorn. According to the accounts of "Rambler" and "Theodore Jones" in the Chicago Conservator he was several times arrested at the instigation of the "Humane Society," and at last fled under the cloud of a charge of having ruined a Sabbath school girl. But according to his doctrine, Editor Johnson, hides such little sins and recommends the scoundrel to the confidence of the churches. According to our opinion such an editor is not safe nor sound, yet such things make popularity.

The good Editor Johnson is mad because we exposed his little scheme for getting a "degree." He says our articles which tell of clerical villainy are unfit to be read, yet he recommends a fleeing rascal to the confidence of christian ministers and seeks to open to him the door of christian homes. Alright, we simply do and write what appears up right to us, we may be wrong, but don't see it yet.

Go on, my hearty lads, cover sin, gratify spite, disregard the wishes of the people, trample upon God's law and men's rights, but the long, long lane has a turn.

Plutarch.

That Troublesome Line

Washington, Ind., August 19.—Mrs. Charner Hawkins, wife of the wealthiest Afro-American of Daviess county, and Mrs. Alf Burgess, a prominent colored woman of Petersburg, have filed damage suits in the Martin Circuit court against the proprietors of Indiana Springs, a famous health resort, located twenty-five miles northeast of this city.

A few days ago these colored women went to the Springs to remain a few weeks, Mrs. Burgess being an invalid. They were given rooms in the hotel, and, having unpacked their trunks and made their toilets were descending to the dining room, when they were stopped by the hotel man and politely informed that he could not entertain them, owing to the bitter opposition of his white guests.

He offered to send them to another spring hotel, where he thought they would be entertained, but the ladies feared that they would meet with the same treatment accorded them at Indiana Springs, and packed their baggage and returned home, after finding lodging at the little railroad station near the springs. The colored people, as well as many whites, are highly incensed over the treatment of these women, who are educated and refined ladies, and their damage suits will be pressed to the extreme at the next session of the Martin Circuit court.

A Popular Man.

Covington, Ky., Aug. 17.—Mr. W. A. Gaines, the gauger and well known colored leader of this city, has been unanimously elected Grand Master of the United Brothers of Friendship for Kentucky. Mr. Gaines has been one of the best workers and organizers in the order, and his election is a well-deserved.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

The Latest Democratic Scheme to Disfranchise Voters,

HOW THE FRAUD IS WORKED.

Some Examples of the Outrageous Proscription Under a Law to Perpetuate White Supremacy.

About two years ago Mississippi adopted a new Constitution, the purpose of which was to limit suffrage and to prevent Negroes from voting. Among the conditions was an ability to read the Constitution or understand the Constitution when read. It will be seen that this was a shrewd device to shut out all Negroes who could not read or who could read only imperfectly, and to admit all white people. For a white man can of course understand the Constitution when read to him, while a Negro cannot.

The working of this new Constitution now begins to be seen in the registration of voters that is taking place. The Republican party will have no sort of chance in the State. The vote of the State has divided from 200,000 to less than 100,000, and yet Mississippi will retain the same representation as before in Congress and in the electoral college. A citizen can thus have double the representative power that he had before, since more than half of the citizens are disfranchised. It will be remembered that Mississippi is one of the three States in which the number of colored inhabitants exceeds the number of white.

We give some examples. In Lauderdale county the white population is 14,000 and the Negro 17,000. Under the new Constitution 16,222 whites have registered and only 152 colored have been allowed to register. The whites, it will be seen, are all registered and but one in eighteen of the Negroes. In Lowndes county the population is 27,000, of whom more than 20,000 are Negroes, and yet only 15 Negroes are registered. In Warren county there is a population of 33,000 of which 25,000 are colored and 8,000 white. The white votes are all registered and only 149 Negroes. And so it is through the whole list. According to returns from 65 counties the registration stands 63,814 whites and 7,289 colored, with only ten counties to hear from. The entire registration of the State will be less than 100,000. In a State which has a majority of Negroes the number of Negro voters on the registry list is but about one-ninth of that of the whites. The Negroes are successfully disfranchised.

But it will be said that these Negroes do not know how to read and therefore ought not to vote. There is not the slightest doubt that thousands of these disfranchised Negroes can read; and if, in order to prevent them from voting, it is necessary that they shall not learn how to read, the people of Mississippi, it is not uncharitable to say, will see to it that they do not gain the necessary education. As the New Orleans Crusader says:

"Of course, while the Democrats hold the string to the purse of public education, the Negroes will never learn how to read so as to qualify for voting under the new Constitution, in sufficient number to endanger white supremacy," that is, to win victories at the polls for Republicanism. And what is true of Mississippi is true of other States also, with the exception of a difference of method. The course now, however, is to substitute for open violence and fraud the Mississippi plan, which has practically adopted it and others are to follow."

A provision that no one shall vote who cannot read is a provision to limit education and not to encourage it. Restricting the ballot always restricts education; extending the ballot extends education. The ballot educates.—The Independent.

Will End In 1893

Dr. E. James, the colored prophet and wonderful sight seer of Des Moines, predicts the greatest revolutionary war ever known and from that fire will be kindled and a water famine. The men, women and children will be lynched, the domestic cat will have a disease that will be contracted by people and they will die faster than with the yellow fever in the South, and before the end of '93 there will be no one living.

THE PARTY'S PLATFORM.

Ringier Words Uttered by President Harrison

"We took the ship of state when there was treachery at the helm, when there was mutiny on deck, when the ship was among the rocks, and we put loyalty at the helm; we brought the deck into order and subjection. We have brought the ship into the wide and open sea of prosperity, and is it to be suggested that the party that has accomplished these magnificent achievements cannot sail and manage the good ship in the frequented roadways of ordinary commerce."—Benjamin Harrison.

"Kings sometimes bestow decorations upon those whom they desire to honor, but that man is most highly decorated who has the affectionate regard of his neighbors and friends."—Benjamin Harrison.

"I feel that in this campaign upon which I am entering and which will undoubtedly cause careful scrutiny, perhaps unkind and even malicious assaults, all that related to my not conspicuous but loyal services with you in the army I may confidently leave, with my honor, in the hands of the surviving members of the Seventieth Indiana, whatever their political faith may be."—Benjamin Harrison, 1888.

"I recall no scenes more pathetic than that which I have often seen about our camp fires. An aged man, a fugitive from slavery, had found freedom in our camp. After a day of hard work, when taps had sounded and lights in the tents were out, I have seen him with the spelling book that the chaplain had given him, laying upon upon the ground, taxing his old eyes, and pointing with his hardened fingers to the letters of the alphabet, as he endeavored to open to his clouded brain the avenues of information and light."—Benjamin Harrison.

"The Republican party has walked in the light of the Declaration of Independence. It has lifted the charts of patriotism upon the foundation laid at Bunker Hill. It has made the more perfect union secure by making all men free. Washington and Lincoln, Yorktown and Appomattox, the declaration of Independence, and the Proclamation of Emancipation are naturally and worthily associated in our thoughts to-day."—Benjamin Harrison.

"I came among you with heritage, I trust of a good name such as all of you enjoy. It was the only inheritance that has been transmitted in our family. I think you recollect, and perhaps it was that as much as anything else that drew your choice in 1840 to the Whig candidate for the presidency, that he came out of Virginia to the West with no fortune, but the sword he bore, and unsheathed it here in the defence of our frontier homes. He transmitted little to his descendants, but the respect he had won from his fellow-citizens. It seems to be the settled habit in our family to leave nothing else to our children."—Benjamin Harrison.

"My friends I am a thorough believer in the American test of character; the rule must be applied to a man's own life when his statue is taken. He will not build high who does not build for himself. I believe also in the American opportunity which puts the starry sky above every boy's head, and sets his foot upon a ladder which he may climb until his strength gives out."—Benjamin Harrison.

Honest Elections

Senator Hoar on honest elections. On the issue of honest elections, Senator Hoar writes the following: The attitude of the Democracy toward our colored fellow-citizens is practically that which it has always maintained. To the Democratic party, North or South alike, the Negro is but a dog, clothed with no political rights that a white man is bound to respect, although perhaps the bone of some small office may be flung to him if he can be made useful in some closely contested Northern constituency. In this attitude, the Southern Democrat, the old Democrat of the North and the new allies whom they attempt by the gratification of personal ambitions, are alike agreed. The purpose of all of them to deny to the colored man his constitutional right, and to win power by the destruction of the party of our National elections, is disclosed by their outcry against what they call the "Force bill," a simple proposition to give an appeal to the courts of the United States, subject to the final power of the House itself in any contested question of the election of National Representatives, a method pursued with the most complete success in England and Canada. For every other right under the National Constitution there is a remedy under National laws. Why should the dearest and most precious right of all, be an exception, and be left to the mercy of the ruffians who gather about the polls in South Carolina and Mississippi? Our New England enthusiasts, who have allied themselves with the Democrats to realize their cherished dream of Free Trade, cannot escape the terrible responsibility of their position. They can hope to accomplish their desire only at the sacrifice of the right and dignity of American citizenship itself.

Riot In Indiana

Goshen, Ind., Aug. 19.—A miniature riot occurred on the Wabash railway extension this morning, caused by one of the foremen striking an Afro-American on the head. The employees, brought in by the car load from the South, rushed to his aid and revolvers, clubs and stone hammers were freely used, two Afro-Americans being dangerously wounded. A large body of colored men appeared in town, today and swore out warrants against the contractors, charging them with all kinds of crime.

"The swell of summer's ocean"—the yachtman.

The barber gets his money in part payments, usually.

FROM MANY STATES.

News Items of Interest Gathered by Wide-awake Reporters

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

ATHENS, OHIO.

Athens, O., August 16.—Rev. G. W. Curry, accompanied by the Athens Jubilee Singers, left here on the 12th for the purpose of holding a camp-meeting at Enterprise. Rev. Curry will return sometime during this week to make preparation for the camp at Buckeye Park next Sunday. The Athens and Nelsonville Bass Ball Clubs came together at Athens last Saturday. After contending for several hours, Charles West, an Afro-American, made the only score for Athens. The Athens club consists mostly of whites.

Miss Mary Boone and Charles Daniel joined in matrimony last Thursday night, at Zion Baptist church. Mr. Editor, Dear Sir: I submit this short article to you for publication, if space is left.

In regard to the immoral treatment received by Senator John P. Green and Prof. Grandison at a hotel in Cincinnati. It is a very painful fact to think that our most distinguished men have to receive this kind of treatment in a civilized country, especially in the state of Ohio, where the civil rights laws have been passed. But I am sorry to state that men of our own color encourage the whites in this. It is a common occurrence to go into a first-class colored barber shop, in the state of Ohio, West Va., and many other places and be refused or you will be placed behind the door before you can be waited on. Their reason for such lunatic actions is, that it injures their trade to treat their brethren with respect. It is a serious mistake, for we have E. C. Berry for an example. Mr. Berry does not refuse to serve a colored gent, for that would be doing wrong, and he thinks that white nor black would patronize him if he does unjustly. We find that he has always been successful in this doing right. There is not a man in Athens more respected. Not until we can afford men throughout the country like Mr. Berry, education to the colored man to cooperate and serve justice from the same standpoint, shall we be able to demand justice. We must respect each other. The only way to educate our people up to this standpoint is to encourage them to take some colored man's paper. And I have observed that the Plaiudealer is the very paper to effect this reformation. A word to those who are taking this paper, one that deals plain with every question. If you wish to establish the rights of our people, you must encourage them to read the Plaiudealer.

COVINGTON, KY.

Covington News, August 21.—Miss Julia Allen is visiting Miss Coleman, friends and relatives in Cynthiana, Ky. Rev. Hammond is visiting his family in Louisville, Ky. We were glad to see Mr. Robt. S. Rice, the only colored man, doing a large grocery and confectionary business in Osteenburg. He employs white and colored help. Everything seems to work well, and we can only encourage him to push forward with a steady eye to success. One of Covington's greatest colored men in every capacity is Mr. Jacob Rice. This gentleman, though a free-born Afro-American, was deprived in early childhood of the benefits of an education, but as is always noticeable and remarkable with our race, he persevered to gain whatever he has by self, and to-day ranges as one of the first lumber men in the city. He has always been of some help to struggling Afro-Americans, and continues to assist them in those pursuits which are for the upbuilding of the race. Never has he refused an appeal and probably his liberality is due the success he now reaps. Rev. Dodds is carrying on a camp-meeting in Osteenburg. Apparently the ground was crowded with all people, and they were pleased with the African Zulu chief, Mata Mon Zoro, and his New York company who entertained the audience.

The people in Covington, from reports are sadly misled by subscriptions or persons soliciting subscriptions for an unborn paper, which cause has been of great disadvantage to our representatives and reporters. On many occasions prominent and respectable families have paid monthly, quarterly, half yearly, and yearly subscriptions and the paper has yet to come. Now we warn the public against such frauds and unless agents show some fide warrant of their capacity, such false assumers should be hurled from portals. Of late the city has been ablaze anent a dissembler under the guise of a Zulu, bearing the title of Tip O Tip, whom the Post described as a scurviest thief, robber, and assassin. And now appears the real Zulu chief, Mata Mon Zoro, who spots Tip O Tip as an Arabian, assuming the nationality of an African. The accounts of Tip O Tip have thwarted the success of Count Mata Mon Zoro as a lecturer, and who says that were he to meet him again on his route, he would smack him so that he would feel and know the Zulu's power.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Springfield, Ohio, August 15.—The Bicycle Club met at the usual place on above date and proceeded to organize. T. W. Burton, M.D., was elected president, Lillie Anderson, secretary. First in order was a name for the club. Various names were suggested and, after some discussion, the name decided upon was "Champion Cycle Club." Next question discussed was badges. It was decided that they should be old gold background with black letters. This was referred to the chairman, T. W. Burton. It was moved and seconded that a copy of minutes be sent to the Plaiudealer. Carried. Club then adjourned. Lillie Anderson, secretary; Joanna Brown, James Richardson, Albert Adams.

NEW RICHMOND, OHIO.

New Richmond, O.—Mr. and Mrs. Jake Thomas, and Mrs. Colonel Talley, all of Cincinnati, spent Sunday here, the guests of the Misses Nancy and Kate White.

Mr. Alonso Jackson and Mr. George Alexander have returned from Denver, Col., where they had a delightful time.

Mr. Lee Burrell is home this week with his family.

Miss Louetta Houston returned home Sunday from an extended visit among friends and relatives in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Misses Clara Wilson and Ella Clatt are spending a few days in Cincinnati this week.

Mr. Wm. Nelson, of Cincinnati, is circulating among friends here this week.

Mrs. Benjamin C. Nelson returned Sunday from a short visit in Cincinnati.

Mrs. George Alexander, who has been quite ill the past week, is convalescing.

Henry Fox, son of Mrs. Julia Fox, who has been sick with lock-jaw, is improving slowly.

Miss Alice Caxton left, Thursday, for Maysville, Ky.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson sympathize with them in their bereavement in the loss of their young son, Earnest, which occurred Monday evening, Aug. 15. Funeral from the house.

A literary entertainment will be given by the young ladies for the benefit of the Second Baptist church of this place, Wednesday evening, Aug. 23. All are invited to attend.

U. MARSHALL, MICH.

Marshall, Aug. 20.—Dear Sir: Prof. Nicholson of Battle Creek, came here and posted his bills for a show, Aug. 15 but failed to show up. The janitor had the hall lit up but the troop did not appear.

Miss A. Dewar has gone west on a visit.

John Taylor, who has been sick at Hot Springs for the past three or four years, will be brought to this city if he can stand the journey.

Mrs. John Allen, of Kalamazoo, is very sick at her son's, in Marshall.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Youngstown, O., August 23.—Rev. Johnson, of Des Moines, Iowa, was the guest of Mrs. P. Tolliver.

Mr. Ike Armstrong and wife were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Victor last week.

C. H. Duvall, of the Union Baptist church, is holding a very successful camp meeting in Niles, Ohio.

Mrs. K. J. Hall has returned to her home in Pitts, Pa. She has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Duvall.

Mr. Fred returned home from Chicago, Sunday, very well pleased with his trip.

The treat that was given by the A. M. E. church to the scholars Thursday evening was largely attended.

Messrs. Wm. Currie, Albert Wetlow, Wip Clark and Oliver Williams returned home from a ten days camp with the Logan Rifles, Wednesday.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

Chillicothe, Ohio, August 22.—Miss Grace Anderson, of Springfield, spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Joe Dell, of High street.

Mrs. Ed. Carter, nee Miss Artie Gray of Cincinnati, formerly of this place, is visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Annie Hart and Miss Nettie Gilmore spent a few days in the country, the past week.

Miss Emily Method, of Virginia, was the guest of Mrs. H. Gray, of High st. She left Saturday for Clarksburg.

Miss Jerusha Gatliff returned home Thursday after a pleasant visit to Portsmouth.

Mrs. Strauder Gray spent a few days in the country with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Carrie Hogan. Mrs. Gray will go to Chicago soon.

Mrs. Nannie Grey purchased a lot of Mrs. Millie Roberts and will erect a brick cottage in the near future.

Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Hackley are quite ill. Their many friends hope for their speedy recovery.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Toledo, Ohio, August 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Canon are at home, 708 Indiana Ave., to their friends, whither they have gone to housekeeping in their new home.

Mr. Wilmot Johnson, of Detroit, was in the city recently, a guest of J. Madison Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Clem Paige attended the Conclave in Columbus, and went thence to Springfield to the Masonic banquet. They were accompanied home by their daughter, Mrs. Minnie Paige Stewart.

Mr. Briggs, of Detroit, returned to his home after a sojourn of one week in the city.

Miss Bertha Allen, of Findlay, O., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Archey Allen, relatives and friends.

Miss Mary Davis, of Paris, K. Y., was in the city but has now returned home. She was the guest of her uncle Simon Williams.

Mrs. Jones and little daughter, of Pittsburg, Pa., is visiting Mrs. Joe Moore.

The surprise party to the strangers, given by Mrs. Chester Richmond, was an enjoyable affair; the box of bonbons, given as a prize to the one coming nearest putting together the dissected donkey, was carried off by Mrs. A. Allen.

The choir of the 3rd Baptist church assisted at a Sunday school institute at Essexville, on Friday. This choir is gaining a considerable reputation being appreciated by both colored and white. Mrs. A. Allen and Miss Mary Davis rendered a beautiful duet, Miss Bertha Allen assisted with her beautiful alto voice.

Mr. C. B. Allen, who has been rusticated at Chataqua Lake, passed through the city this week en route to his home in Findlay.

Mrs. Palmer and daughter, Mrs. Miller, of Detroit, are the guests of Mrs. Al King.

Miss Ida Moxley, who has been ill with typhoid fever, died Sunday evening.

Mrs. Geo. Rumley gave a tea to the strangers, Monday evening. A lawn fete will be held at Mrs. A. Allens, Friday evening. E. A.

TORONTO, ONT.

Toronto, Ont., August 24.—The Ladies aid society will hold their annual picnic to Victoria Park, Thursday, August 25.

Rev. Mr. Hanum, of Washington, D. C., preached in Queen St. Baptist church Sunday evening.

Mrs. T. Carey and Miss Collins, of Detroit, Mich., are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Hubbard.

Miss Maud Lansing, of Kingston, Ont., is visiting Miss Alice Jackson.

Miss Hattie King is visiting in Stratford and London.

Mr. John Anderson left last night for Montreal, where he will reside.

Mr. A. Thomas returned from Scotland last week, where he has been studying for the past year.

Miss Carrie King has returned from Hamilton.

Mrs. Harper and daughter, of Detroit, have returned, after a short visit in Toronto and Hamilton.

Miss Lottie Sands, of Chicago, is visiting in Toronto.

Mrs. Frank Simpson left yesterday for Niagara Falls.

Mr. Henry King will leave soon for an extended visit in Detroit and Cleveland.

Prof. Straker, of Detroit, was in Toronto last week.

Miss Fitzbutler, of Louisville, Ky., visited Mrs. Lewis, 140 Duke st., last week.

Mrs. L. H. Johnson, of Detroit, and Mrs. Howard, of Hamilton, are visiting Mrs. Dr. Abbott, of 119 Davling Ave.

Mr. John Jackson, Jr., who left Toronto lately to work in Detroit, says there is no place like home and he will be there before long.

Mrs. Hughes, of Ingersol, Ont., is visiting her son James, 116 Richmond.

The Toronto Social Club will meet next Monday evening at 26 Cameron street. All members are expected to be present. I. H. Lewis, pres.; A. King, treas.

PIQUA, OHIO.

Piqua, O., August 24.—Piqua was visited by a fire that was very destructive in its course. It consumed the Opera House, the post office being in that building.

The anniversary of the Park Ave. Baptist church was largely attended, many strangers being present from Dayton, Troy, and Ludlow Falls.

Among the strangers were Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Rev. Jackson, Mr. Troy and Mrs. Gilson, Mrs. Cox and a number of others from Troy, O. The church was nicely decorated with plants. The anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. Jackson. The collection for the day was \$58.77.

Mrs. Huggard was called to Lima by the sickness of her brother, also Mr. A. Collins. D. A. M.

MATTOON, ILL.

Mattoon, Ill., Aug. 25.—Mr. Wiley was in Kansas City Mo. with the K. P. this week.

Mr. Archey is in Mattoon again, at Mr. Powell's shop.

Mr. Williams family came from Charleston, Sunday, to Mrs. Huffman's funeral.

Rev. Wilson gave out cards for a prize watch, to be given to the largest solicitation for the Baptist church the 8th of Sept.

Mrs. Fannie Huffman died here, Friday evening at 10 p. m. She is said to have been about 110 years old. She was born in Lynchburg, Va., and came here from Tennessee since the war. She had been a member of the Baptist church for 60 years, and has a great many friends, both white and colored, to bear witness to her Christian virtues, and who gave vent to their feelings under the funeral discourse of Rev. J. Stephenson. Her two sons, Orange and Alexander, have looked after her for years. They all showed that Old Virginia touch of kinship in death.

IRONTON, Ohio.

Ironton, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Rev. J. M. Gilmore held quarterly conference at Quinn chapel A. M. E. church Saturday and quarterly meeting Sunday.

Mrs. Charlotte Dickerson left Monday for her home at Portsmouth, Ohio.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson, died Thursday and was buried Friday.

Mrs. Cranshaw, of Portsmouth, O., who has been visiting Mrs. Cochran, returned home Monday.

The Ironton ball team played the Huntington's at the latter city, score 13 to 9, in favor of the Huntington's.

The Addison's left Tuesday for Charleston, where they played the Charleston's during the fair.

The lawn fete at Mrs. McConells, at Russell's, Ky., was well attended. The Mason gave a moonlight excursion to Huntington, W. Va., Thursday night.

Mrs. Minnie Kibby left Tuesday for Charleston, W. Va., to attend the fair.

The boys of this city have organized a drum corps with Charles A. Miller leader.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Miss May Wheeler and sister, of Delaware, O., were the guests of their uncle, Mr. John Butler, of Mead street, last week.

Miss Corn Medley, of Chillicothe, is the guest of Miss P. Farrow, of Dale avenue.

Mr. Ennis Hawkins and B. Burns, spent last Sabbath with friends in Xenia.

The lawn fete given at Mrs. E. T. Sherman's last Thursday, by the Christian Endeavor Society, of the Zion Baptist church, was largely attended and was a grand success.

Rev. Jackson, of the Zion Baptist church, preached the annual sermon of the Piqua Baptist church last Sabbath.

Mrs. and Mrs. E. T. Sherman, spent last Sabbath in Piqua, the guests of Miss Bertha Moss.

Humphrey Taylor, the small son of Mr. V. Taylor, of the Boulevard, is quite ill.

THE CHAMPION CITY.

Springfield, O., Aug. 21.—At the weekly session of the Ivy Leaf Club, on Friday evening Aug. 19, it was decided by the club to give a musical and literary concert in the near future; and a resolution was passed to endeavor to make it one of the finest of the season.

The program will consist of solos, duets, chorus work, declamations and orations.

The officers of the club now are: pres., Robert Allan; vice-pres., Grace Anderson; secy., Josie Nelson; assist. secy., Clara Linden; tres., Mamie Jackson; Usher, Edward Gant; critics, Pinkie Smith and John Jackson.

Mr. C. Sumner Jackson, a graduate from the Springfield High School, will leave for Dennison University about Sept. 14th.

Miss Gurtha Denny will complete her education this coming year at the Springfield High School.

Miss Pinkie Smith will also complete her education this coming year at Xenia, Ohio.

The greater number of the members of the club being students are preparing to pursue their education at the various institutions in and about the city.

The club concert will be given, if possible, before the departure of the students.

Since the organization of the Ivy Leaf club two other clubs have organized; and we feel proud of the example set by us.

A reception was given in honor of Miss Mattie Allan, on Tuesday evening at her residence, on Euclid Ave. An elegant repast was served to those present, being Miss Diana Hackley, Eva and Lucy Gazaway, Harris, Miss Amanda, Flora, Mr. Allen, Miss Arnett of Wilberforce, Miss Minnie Elbert of Indianapolis, Mr. Will Rollin, P. C. Anderson, Will Huffman, H. W. Hargrave of Wilberforce University, William Gazaway, and many others. A good time was enjoyed by all.

At the residence of Mrs. James Nelson, on Wednesday evening, a party was given in honor of Miss Hill and Miss England of Birmingham, Ala. A pleasant time was spent by all who were there. Miss England and Miss Hill left for their homes on Saturday, after a pleasant visit in our city.

Mr. C. W. Eillmore attended the convalescent at Xenia last week.

Miss Gertrude Denny visited London last week.

Mrs. E. D. Hale, Miss Jessie Page, Miss Lizz Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dent left Tuesday for Detroit, to be gone several days.

Mrs. Rev. Ransom and Mrs. William Connor of Washington, D. C., who is the guest of Mrs. Rev. Ransom, were the guests of Miss Mollie Harris, of Xenia last week.

Miss Mamie F. Jackson will leave for Kentucky next Friday, to be gone all winter. Miss Mamie will be missed.

Miss Minnie Elbert of Indianapolis is the guest of Miss Lucy Gazaway.

Mrs. Nellie Thomas, who has been the guest of Mrs. William Robinson, has left for her home in Toledo, after having had a pleasant visit. She also attended the Galtwood and Gilbert wedding in Urbana, Thursday the 18th.

Miss Grace Anderson has returned home, after a pleasant visit in Chillicothe.

Miss Earnest Fountain, who has been on a visit to the Misses Bertha and Blanche Dent, left for her home in Parkburg, W. Va. on Saturday.

Miss Allie Bass, Elvira Gregory and Abbie Harvey attended the convalescent at Xenia, last week. They were the guests of Miss Mollie Kirk.

Miss Emma Fox, a school teacher of Chatham, Canada, who has been the guest of Mrs. C. A. Givian, left for her home on Tuesday, after a pleasant visit. Miss Fox is well liked by all who meet her.

Miss Clatty Pleasants, of Mansfield, O., who has been visiting Mrs. C. D. Rudd, left for her home last week.

Miss Carrie Porter, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Miss Lucy Gazaway.

Mrs. Barker and daughter, and Miss Evans, of Mansfield, O., left for their homes on Monday morning, after a pleasant visit, the guests of Mrs. Montgomery of Cedar St.

Quite a number attended the banquet at Xenia, Thursday night.

Miss Humphy of Cleveland is the guest of Miss Esza Jackson.

Mr. Will Scott and Mr. Chas. Marshall of Cleveland passed through here en route to Xenia, to attend the convalescent which was held there last week.

Mr. Robert Allen spent Sunday in London, the guest of Mr. William No-was.

Quite a number attended the camp-meeting at Yellow Springs, Sunday.

Two colored physicians have recently located in our city and are receiving a flattering patronage. They are Drs. Burton and White.

Mr. Thomas Scott, of Xenia, was in our city on Sunday.

URBANA, OHIO.

Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Ida Dun-can has been laid up with sciatic rheumatism.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Ross, of Pa., attended the Gilbert Galtwood Toledo, and R. F. Ellis, of Pittsburg, wedding. The former united the happy couple, and the latter was groomsmen.

Mrs. Caroline Barber is visiting friends in Delaware.

A number of strangers were in the city, attending the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Duke Alexander, of Hamilton, are the guests of the latter's mother.

Mr. Rueben Chavers has gone to New York city to join Stetson's Uncle Tom Cabin company. He being the world's basso singer, will be in quartet, and his executions on the baritone, are out of sight. He will be in the band also.

The Glibber-Galtwood wedding went off very nice. The happy couple left for Pittsburg, Pa., with good wishes of a host of friends.

Mr. John Farmer had his thumb split on a buzz saw, in a saw mill. Mrs. Peter Everett is on the sick list.

The grand rally at the Second Baptist church was a success, both spiritually and financially. Their pastor, Rev. Everett delivered two able sermons in the morning and evening. Rev. A. D. Palmer, of St. Paul's A. M. E. church, discourse in the afternoon, was also interesting. Collection \$24.

Johnson Jubilee singers were here this week. Messrs Chavers and Wilkerson, took in Sells Bro's circus at Springfield, Tuesday.

MILWAUKEE NEWS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 22.—The state republican convention met in this city Aug. 17. It is quite probable that never before in the history of politics in Wisconsin has there been such a deep interest manifested as was apparent around republican headquarters at the Plankinton. Perfect unanimity existed in the convention as to the first and second place, and by acclamation Ex-Senator John C. Spooner, of St. Croix, and John C. Koch, of Milwaukee, were nominated respectively for governor and lieutenant. One of the manifest wires in the platform was the denunciation of the gerrymander as an outrage upon the people. Before the motion adopting the report of the committee, was put, Wm. T. Green, the only Afro-American delegate, and the first representative of Wisconsin and the fourth ward of Milwaukee, was recognized by the chair and asked that a resolution which he inserted in the platform. The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, became the last plank in the platform, and it denounced Southern outrages, and called for a civil rights bill in Milwaukee.

At a hit and resolution was greeted with loud cheers. The Afro-Americans of the state can not shower too much praise on Mr. Green for his manly course.

The banquet program at the St. Mark's A. M. E. church, August 18, was well carried out. Never before since the dedication was there such a crowd in the church brimful of enthusiasm. The following was the program: Part 1, opening chorus, members of Cream City Lodge, No. 1, K. of C. recitation, Miss P. Williams; piano solo, Miss E. Bell; recitation, Master James Johnson; piano solo, Miss L. Hughes. Part 2, recitation, Miss Grace Davis; address on Unity, Presiding Elder Knight of Chicago; club singing, little Grace Care; recitation, Mr. Blackwell.

This looks like a dark secret to me. There was a call meeting at the hall of the K. of P. Saturday night. Mr. Chas. Bland was chosen chairman and Mr. S. H. Scurry, secretary. Fifty-two men were present. Mr. Jones and Rev. George Brown made the call, stating the object. The first thing done was the endorsement of the work of W. T. Green in the convention. It having been rumored that the Chief of police promised to appoint seven Afro-Americans, if selected, sixteen names were enrolled and a committee of three appointed to select five more to make a total of twenty-one. Committee, Rev. Geo. Brown, O. Howell, and Wm. Tate. What do they mean? The import and action of such a meeting looks like a dark secret. You will all be watched.

Miss Julia Hall, of Chicago, was not in Milwaukee last week, as announced.

Miss Section, of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. G. Wheeler.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Aug. 23.—The picnic given at Whitcomb was largely attended. Rev. J. L. Davis, E. A. Merchant and J. L. Beard were the chief speakers.

Rev. J. L. Davis preached to a large and attentive audience Sunday morning.

Every one is excited over the coming conference.

Misses Maggie Johnson and Josie Thomas were in the city Sunday.

Mr. Robinson left Thursday for his home in Chicago.

The funeral of little James Hayes took place last Wednesday. Rev. J. L. Davis attended.

Hattie Cross will spend a few days in Adrian, the guest of Mrs. May Rogers.

Little Alice DeHazen plays the mandolin nicely.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Parker, a fine boy.

The wedding of Miss Ella Warren to Mr. Jos. Duger is announced.

Subscribe for the Plaiudealer, and do not borrow your neighbor's, only \$1.00 per year.

The Light Seekers met with Mrs. Annie DeHazen last Wednesday.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Minerva Ackiss has returned from the sanitarium at Battle Creek and is slowly recovering, after a very painful operation. Her daughter, Mrs. H. Hawkins, of Chicago, is in attendance at her sick bed.

The A. M. E. Sunday school had a very pleasant picnic at Long Lake, last Thursday.

Miss Alta Stafford entertained a few friends Friday evening in honor of her sister Stella Byrd. Dancing was the feature of the evening. Miss Byrd returned home Saturday.

Miss Althea Roberts has returned home after a very pleasant visit with her aunt, Mrs. A. T. Hedgheath.

Mr. Bert Kinley, of Chicago, is the guest of Wilber Burton.

Mrs. Oscar Richards has remodeled her house and put in all the modern conveniences. When finished her residence will compare favorably with any in town.

The Misses Ward will make their home with their aunt, Mrs. J. Bolden.

On last Monday evening Mrs. Peters who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Brown, at the stock farm, was very pleasantly surprised by a large company of young people from town.

On Friday evening Miss Mollie Coats gave a six o'clock dinner in honor of Bert Kinley.

On Monday evening, 21, Mrs. John Thomas will give a party in honor of Mrs. Sarah Harris, of Battle Creek, who is the guest of Mrs. Thomas.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. J. T. Smith will give a drive whist party.

Mrs. H. H. Tillman has returned from Lake after an extended visit.

Miss Bessie Wheatley and Mrs. Helen Jarvis have been rusticated at Long Lake a few days.

Miss Ella Clay is home from Chicago on a short visit.

Mr. William Jackson has been dangerously ill but is out of danger now. Mr. Will

CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT

W. S. TISDALE - MANAGER.
SAM. B. HILL - EDITOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Church Directory.

Calo Baptist Church, Second and R 1 Second Streets. Morning services, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Monday night. Willing Workers, Tuesday night.

rown Chapel, Park Avenue and Chapel, Walnut Hill. Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30. Evening service, 7:30. Rev. Charles Bundy, Pastor. Joseph L. Jones, Superintendent Sunday school.

Allen Temple, A. M. E. Church, Sixth and Broadway. J. W. Gasaway, Pastor. General prayer meeting, 6 a. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m. Teaching, 11 a. m., and 8:30 p. m. Y. M. C. A. meeting, 3:30 p. m. Class meetings, Sunday, 1 p. m. and Tuesdays 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. Fuller, Pastor. Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 a. m. General prayer meeting, Wednesday, p. m. Literary society Monday, 8 p. m.

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

DO YOU WANT

The Plaindealer continued to your address? We have carried quite a number of subscribers, whose subscriptions have long since expired. We can do so no longer. If you desire to continue to receive the Plaindealer, and are in arrears, you must remit at once. This is the last copy of the Plaindealer which will be sent to subscribers who are not paid up.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Willing Workers have a very interesting program prepared for next Thursday evening, August 30th, at Union Baptist church. The following program will be rendered: Why we are Baptists; Rev. H. D. Prowd; Singing; Throw out the life line; reading, Mrs. McWilliams; recitation, Miss Ella Nelson; singing, solo, Miss Rosa Johnson; duet, Misses Mattie Harris and Julia Harris; instrumental solo, Goldie Leavelle; solo, Miss Mary Tillman; essay, Miss Katie Harris; recitation, Miss Beattie Pryor.

Miss Annie B. Callaway will leave in a few days for her old home in Charleston, W. Va.

Miss T. B. Baltimore will leave for Old Point Comfort and Washington, D. C., Thursday evening.

Professor Wm. Mayo, principal of the Frankfort public schools, is circulating among his many friends.

Miss Florence Taylor, of Oliver street, leaves next Sunday to take charge of her school in Moransburgh, Ky.

Miss Mattie Lee, one of Louisville's charming young ladies, was visiting in the city last week.

Mr. L. H. Wilson spent Sunday in Dayton, O.

Mr. Henry Underwood and his Sunday School class spent quite a pleasant day at the Zoo last Tuesday. The invited guests were Miss Sarah Walker and Miss Lena Taylor, of Frankfort, Ky.

Miss Mary Goodloe, a charming young lady of Perry St., left Sunday for Richmond, Ky., where she will remain two weeks, visiting friends.

Mrs. E. P. Johnson, of Louisville, Ky., is in the city, the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. W. Johnson, of Gano St.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Copeland, of Barr St., arrived home Sunday, after a pleasant visit to Blue Lick Springs, Ky.

The monthly Sunday School mass meeting of Precinct A. will hold their regular meeting, Sunday, Aug. 28th, at Zion Baptist Church. Rev. H. D. Prowd, D. D. will address the meeting. The election of officers will take place. All are invited to be present.

Miss Maxwell, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her friend, Miss Daisy Sims, of College Hill.

Mrs. J. W. Johnson, of 74 Gano St., will remain in Kansas city the next two weeks visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Dr. Clifford Hickman is entertaining Miss Florence P. Cooper, of Memphis, Tenn.

Va. was here the past week in the interest of the Colored Fair, to be held at Richmond on Sept. 13th, 14th and 15th. The fare for the round trip will be \$13.

Mrs. Wm. Shjela, of E. Eighth St., left last Monday to visit friends in Ripley, O.

Prof. of Atlanta, Ga., was in the city last Monday, en route to Chicago.

Miss Lizzie Clark returned home, Sunday, from Xenia, O., accompanied by the charming Miss Eva Nichols.

Mr. George Jackson left Monday, to join his family at Atlantic City.

Golden Leaf Club picnic took place at the Lookout House, last Thursday night. Quite a large crowd was present.

Rev. Lawrence and wife, of Parkersburg, W. Va., passed through the city, Saturday, en route to Dayton, O. While in the city they were the guests of Mrs. Jackson, 74 Longworth St.

Mrs. Virginia Ramsey, mother of Miss Elvora Ramsey, the manicure and chiropodist of W. Fourth St., will spend a few weeks visiting friends in College Hill.

Prof. C. G. Harris and wife of Mayaville, Ky., spent a few days in the city the past week, the guest of Mrs. Dr. Carey.

Mr. Charlie Williams, Philadelphia, is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap, of 23 Myrtle Ave., entertained a few friends last Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Sarah Walker and Miss Lena Taylor, of Frankfort, Ky. Dancing and other amusements were followed by a sumptuous collation. The following were among those in attendance: Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Troy, Mr. and Mrs. Ford Stith, Dr. Consuelo Stewart, of Youngstown, O., Miss Adina White, Dr. Ida Gray, Mamie Plumb, Jennie Porter, Alice Easton, Jessie Slater and Fannie Dunlap, Messrs. Fremont Anderson, Harry Ward, Ernest Troy, Ed. Minnis, Dr. Frank Johnson, Willie Porter and Andrew Davis.

Miss Mollie Franklin, Miss Lucille Washington and Miss Florence P. Cooper, of Memphis, Tenn., accompanied by Mrs. Dr. Clifford, will leave today for a ten days' trip to Philadelphia, Washington, D. C. and other points of interest.

Mr. James Carroll will spend his vacation in Millford, O.

Miss Letitia Alexander left last Thursday morning to visit relatives in Columbus, O.

Mrs. Jesse Fossett of Laurel St. is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Isabelle Hammond and daughter of Troy, O.

Mrs. Dr. Williams, of New Orleans, is expected in the city next week, the guest of Mrs. Dr. Carey.

Mr. Willie Irvin, the agent of the American Catholic Tribune, left Thursday to visit his mother in Frankfort, Ky.

The 55th annual session of the State Grand Temple and Tabernacle of the International Order of Twelve for Kentucky and its jurisdiction was held last Tuesday at Greer's Hall in Covington, Ky.

L. Wharton has been appointed District Deputy, Grand Chancellor of the State of Ohio, by the Grand Chancellor, S. B. Hill, of the K. of P. and as special District Deputy of the Uniform Rank by the Brigadier General S. T. Sneed, of the State of Ohio.

Dr. Riley, of Huntsville, Ala., after a pleasant visit of two weeks, returned home last Monday.

Mr. Fountain Lewis, Sr., left Saturday evening for Magnetic Springs.

The installation of Rev. H. D. Prowd as pastor of Union Baptist church, on the 17th inst., was an impressive affair, and was participated in by all the leading Baptist clergymen of the city. Rev. A. W. Fuller preached the sermon, which was a fine piece of pulpit oratory. Rev. P. R. Ferguson welcomed the pastor elect, and Rev. H. D. Harris presented the Bible. Rev. John Morris delivered the charge to the church; after which refreshments were served in the basement of the church. The singing of the choir was very good; and Mrs. Annie Mack's solo, "One sweetly solemn thought," and a trio, "Father, lead me," by Mrs. Mack, Miss and Mr. Thomas Jones, deserve special mention, because of their excellent rendition.

The meeting of the Young People's Alliance at Zion Baptist Church, last Monday night, was the finest ever held by the society, and was attended by an audience which packed the church. An program had been prepared which was carried out to the letter. Miss Lulu Reynolds, of Nashville and Miss Lucille Washington, of Memphis, were the instrumentalists; and both young ladies carried the house by storm with their excellent playing. Miss Washington also played a duet with Mr. Fred Burch which was well received. Miss Mollie Franklin, also of Memphis, a young lady with a rare contralto voice, sang White's "Thinking" in a manner which brought down the house. Dr. Frank Johnson delivered a masterly lecture on "The Phenomena of Life"; after which Miss Leona Travis, Cincinnati's favorite songstress, sang "Bobolink" and for an encore, "Jamie." It is safe to say that her year's silence has not in the least impaired her voice, for it rang out in all its old time sweetness and purity.

Miss Magnolia Thomas, of Covington, Ky., is visiting Miss Lizzie Hummins and friends in Winchester, Ky.

Mr. Harry Ward will spend the next two weeks visiting friends in Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Mr. A. Jackson, Henry Branch and C. M. Goode have been selected by the Brotherhood Society of the Corinthian Baptist Church of Avondale to conduct an excursion on Friday, September 16th to Lexington, Ky., to attend the Colored Fair. Persons desiring a nice trip and pleasure ride will do well to secure tickets for this train over the Kentucky Central.

HERE AND THERE.

The Republicans of Hamilton county, are now fully prepared for the "fall" campaign. A very excellent ticket being put before the people, and one which will certainly suit the entire Republican contingent.

In re-announcing those two worthy and hard working Republicans, Bellamy Storer and John A. Caldwell, the convention certainly did the proper thing. We predict for both of those worthy gentlemen a rousing, big majority in November.

While we might have followed the well established custom of giving a worthy official a second term and renominated our present sheriff Val. Henri—yet we are very much pleased with the nominee, Robert Archibald, esq. in fact he has been our first choice all the time and we are glad that he was nominated, knowing that his election is already an assured fact. We can advise all colored men to vote for our next sheriff, Robert Archibald, for he is a man that knows no one by his color and we will receive fair treatment at his hands.

For county auditor, no better selection could have been made than that of Geo. Deckerbach, we have had the pleasure of being connected in the same office with "Decky" "old boy" and we know him. We take pleasure in seeing each colored man in the county to put in a plunger for Deckerbach in November, and in return we are confident that he will remember our people in a substantial manner.

Whitelaw Reid, the Republican candidate for vice-president seems to be creating quite a furore in the wild and woolly West, by his campaign speeches. He seems to have so apt and bright way of putting things that we predict for him a very arduous campaign, as his services will be called for throughout the North and West.

Speaking of the organization of a stock company in our city for mercantile transactions, we believe, that with the limited capital we can command, that the proper thing for us to start is a grocery. We would not like to see just one grocery started, but think the proper thing to be the establishment of say three groceries, one to be located in the central part of the city, one on Walnut Hills and one in Cumminsville. We know that a grocery properly managed will be a success and will pay a good, big dividend.

Our people eat more and better food than any other class of people, and as a rule are just as good at paying for what they get, as any other class of people. Of all businesses proposed we favor the grocery and we favor having one grand central grocery, with at least two branch houses or possibly more.

The hot summer months have almost passed into oblivion and one may now see the active little boys and girls, who have been enjoying themselves, as only young children can, ransacking the closets and attics in a vain search for last year's books and slate, getting ready to enter upon another year of hard and earnest study in the public school.

They all know that on the 2nd Monday in September, they will have to get in line once more and take their places in the school room, there to worry their brains over what seems to them useless "isms" etc.

Walnut Hill Notes.

Misses Ida and Blanche Liverpool, went to Dayton, Ohio, on a short visit last week.

Rev. Geo. McWilliams and family, are visitors at several points this summer. Mr. Williams is at Columbus, with one son. Will McWilliams is at Epworth Heights. Mother and baby are at Richmond, Ky.

Mrs. Thomas Goode is improving rapidly from her late illness.

In naming the teachers of Brown chapel Sunday school last week, the name of Mrs. Mattie Whitlow was omitted. The omission was by no means intentional.

Mrs. Lucy Daniels, Miss Ella Miller and Mrs. Fannie Miller, went to Richmond, Ky., last Sunday.

Miss Pinkie Hughes will soon depart for Chicago, where she has a position in the world's fair.

The officers elected at Brown chapel missionary society last Sunday are as follows: President, Mr. J. H. Smith; vice-president, P. M. Hardin; secretary, Miss Minnie Armstrong; treasurer, Mrs. Eliza Armstrong.

Miss L. E. Armstrong assumed charge of Brown chapel Sunday school last Sunday morning, the position lately held by Mr. J. L. Jones, who declined renomination at last election. Mr. Jones action in refusing to continue as superintendent is regretted by his many friends and the Sunday school board of officers.

Miss Minnie Armstrong accidentally burned her hand last week and while her injuries were not serious, they were quite painful.

School will open the second Monday in September.

Brown chapel Sunday school will have an evening social on September 8th.

Mrs. Mattie Whitlow and Miss Minnie Armstrong, will open their private school at 69 Foraker avenue, September 5th.

We were in error last week in stating that Miss Kate Carroll would teach at Burlington. She will probably teach at Gunpader, for which school she is an applicant.

Miss Dora Buckner will leave next week for her school at Sparta, Ky.

At Brown chapel missionary meeting last Sunday, Mrs. Lucy Utz and Miss Rebecca Earley, sang solos. Professor A. J. DeHart delivered the address.

Mrs. Sarah Taylor does not improve very rapidly.

Rev. H. H. Harris, of Bethel church is growing quite popular. The young people attend his church in large numbers.

Mrs. Harry G. Ward will leave Thursday morning for Niagara Falls and Detroit.

Quite a number of our young men are the owners of bicycles and should form a wheel club. Many pleasant days could be spent together and much seen and learned.

After a month stay at Indianapolis, Ind., will arrive home on Monday next week.

About Oneself,

Our letter this week will commence with the Muscular System, which we may call the ropes and pulleys of the human body. There are about 268 muscles needed to make up this system; and while their action has the same end in view, each one has an independent action peculiar to itself.

Muscles may be divided into two distinct classes, viz. Voluntary and involuntary. By a voluntary muscle we mean one which may be controlled by the will. By an involuntary, one which acts without our knowledge, or at least, one which has an automatic action. A striking example of the latter class may be seen in the heart, which commences its work when the door of life is unlocked and continues its tireless task until the dew of death shall cool our brow. Examples of the former are found in the muscles of locomotion, speech and any physical action we may make. Why one muscle should be under control and another not is obvious; for if it was not so arranged, we could not keep up the circulation of the blood or be able to oxygenate the same while we slept.

Furthermore, our minds are so occupied with external things while we are awake, hence life would become extinct. Following this division a little farther, we find that the structure is very different also. The fibers which go to make up voluntary muscles are striated or striped, while smooth fibers and nucleated cells form involuntary muscles. Now the question arises, how are these muscles or ropes made to act, and how are they made to be subservient to the will of man. Here is where the physiologist opens his storehouse of knowledge and explains the "modus operandi." Now the former idea which we advanced, of the relation of one part of the economy to the other, comes in to add one link to the chain of life. The nerves seem to play the most important part in this matter of muscular movement. I do not care to discuss the nervous system at this time. But to understand the phenomena of contraction and relaxation of muscular fiber we must say a few words in regard to it. Nerves are of two varieties, viz. sensory and motor, or in other words, afferent and efferent. To more fully understand this matter, we will take an illustration common to us all. Say you see a book on the table, and you wish to pick it up, certain things are necessary before you can do it. First there must be an impulse conveyed to the brain, which will tell us there is a book, also which one, if there be more than one. Now this impulse is void of muscular motion. But now something happens. The sensory impulse reaches the brain, which acts as a switch-board and turns the sensory into a motor impulse which travels back to the muscles of the lower extremities, and in consequence we take a step forward, raise our hand, and pick up the book. Well, so much for that. But say we touch our hand against a hot stove in the dark, what then? You say we cannot see the stove, nor do we know it is hot until we touch it. You are right. But wait and I will tell you about another kind of muscular movement, called Reflex-action, which action implies the transference of a sensory to a motor impulse, without our will or knowledge.

This idea of reflex-action certainly serves as a good purpose; for many times it causes us to escape danger or injuries which would prove fatal to us. Another very important fact relative to the motion and movement of muscles is their form and environment. Most all the muscles of the body have a distinct form. They are separated by a thin membrane, which completely envelops the structure, allowing thereby each muscle to have an independent action of its own. This can be very nicely shown on the cadaver; and I would advise any who can, to avail themselves of the opportunity to go through a dissecting room of some medical college. The muscles end in broad, flat, tendonous cords, which bind them to the bones. They are three words which are apt to become mixed up as to meaning. These are tendon, ligament and leaders. Now the latter uses these three words interchangeably; but the fact remains that they all have a different meaning, or at least, the first two; for the word leaders has no anatomical meaning, and is only used to describe tendonous ligaments are bands of elastic tissue, which are used to bind the bones, one to the other; while tendons are the extremities of muscles. The blood supply of muscle is very rich; for their action of muscular tissue is alkaline, which is kept up by alkaline blood. When the blood becomes charged with any acid (say lactic acid) the consequence will be gout or rheumatism, characterized by muscular pains. So also, when we use a muscle for some time, the reaction becomes acid; hence we say, my arm, or leg, as the case may be, is tired; and if we do not give the member rest a cramp will follow. A certain amount of exercise is necessary. The long disuse of any muscle, as in a case of paralysis, will cause the paralytic limb to become soft and flabby. Here is where the new idea of Massage Treatment comes in. For by the different forms, as effleurage, friction, petrissage, and tapotement, the muscle gets the action which paralysis denies it. In concluding my letter on the muscular system I will give few points to be remembered. It is best to exercise daily in the open air. We should not exert ourselves too much, but moderately as brisk walking, a short run, or some out-door game, will suffice to give the required amount. Last, but not least, do not "cool off" when very warm, by sitting on the damp ground, as neuralgia may be liable to follow. Exercise immediately before or after eating should also be avoided; but about this we will say more hereafter. Now a few words in regard to the covering of muscles and I will have done this letter. Muscle covers the bone, skin covers muscle. The amount of skin investing the body of an average-size man is 20 feet, and varies in thickness from one eighth to one hundredth of

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A UNION CHAPEL MEETING. There will be held at Myer's Beautiful Grove, situated midway between Cincinnati and Lebanon, on the C. L. and N. R. R., a Union Camp meeting, Two Sabbaths, Aug. 21st and 28th. 2 choirs—The Best of Singing. Everybody cordially invited to attend. The train will leave Cincinnati Depot, Court and Gilbert Avenue, 8 A. M., and Lebanon 8 A. M. Committee—A. C. Murphy, S. H. Waters, J. M. Brown and Charles McKnight. Fare for Round trip 35 cents. The meeting will be conducted by Rev. Bell, of Tampa, Florida, assisted by Rev. Peter Vinegar of Kentucky, Rev. Calphar, Rev. Baxter, of Kentucky, and Rev. Wm. Allen, of Lebanon, Rev. Bridges and Rev. Coleman.

an inch. The skin is the external covering of the body, and is made upon three layers, viz. epidermis, cutis and rete-mucosum. The rete-mucosum is the layer of the skin which gives it color. The pigment, or coloring matter, is deposited in the rete-mucosum in little cells, or pockets, and this pigment, and this alone, gives color to the skin. When you hear all this talk about different kinds of blood in different nationalities of people you set it down as not the truth. The blood of the blackest African and the fairest blonde that Fifth Avenue can boast, under the same circumstances, would show the same chemical test. So, Blue veinism is a thing only in theory and not a practical fact. The skin serves us in many ways. It is a protective covering, an organ for tactile sensibility and for the elimination of excrementitious matters. An entire letter might be written of the skin, for it is a very important part of our make-up, and a part the ladies possess very often by the use of injurious powders and paints which tend, as they say, "to take the shine off their skin." I suspect I will write a letter before this series is through to the ladies alone. But now I will conclude this letter by mentioning a few of the appendages of the skin. The hair is the first I will mention. The root is embedded in the hair follicle, which is situated in the skin, the shaft of the hair extending above. The color of the hair depends on the pigment, as in the case of the skin. In old age this becomes deficient and gray hair results. The nails are also a skin appendage. The sebaceous glands are oil producers which keep the skin soft and pliable. Last I will mention the sudoriferous or sweat glands. These glands are very numerous, as many as 3,528 to the square inch. Each gland, which is about one seventy-fifth of an inch in diameter, is surrounded by a plexus of blood vessels. More might be said about the skin; but this is all we have room for at present. Next week we will talk about the circulatory system.

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

Obeyed Orders Martinsburg, W. Va., August 19.—A sensational tragedy occurred today, the result of an Afro-American's too literal translation of his instructions. G. F. Evans, the owner of a fine lawn and residence near where the circus tent of the Harris Nickel-plate Combination had been pitched, stationed an Afro-American named Viney near the lawn, and gave him instructions to shoot down the first person who attempted to walk across his premises.

The Afro-American faithfully obeyed the order, for when an attaché of the circus, a white man, name not given, started to make a short cut across the lawn, Viney deliberately fired and shot him dead. The other employes of the circus, learning why Viney did this deed sought out Evans and throwing a rope around his neck, started to lynch him. Harris their employer, finally prevented them from hanging him, and both Evans and Viney are now in jail.

In rear of each of the three groups of buildings is an open space or "back yard." Here were found small reservations for the catchment of water, which was at the time of my visit dripping freely from the porous rock. Opening into these courts were small, dry store-rooms, where, preserved by a covering of earth and ashes, were found semi-carbonized corn-cobs, as well as bean-pods and bits of mesal plant. A few stone axes were visible and a small assortment of arrowheads. The marks of rush mats could be seen in the hardened clay, and the presence of whorl or weaving stones indicated a knowledge of cloth.

A hotel charge is a "force bill" if the landlord has possession of your baggage.

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NOT TO BE HOOD-WINKED.

The Plainealer is glad to see that the Democratic press of Michigan and kindred States have removed the mask of hypocrisy and are giving vent to their spleen and hatred of the Negro in plain and unmistakable terms. Following the lines laid down by the political mountebank of the New York Sun they have inaugurated a campaign of vilification and slander which promises to be unparalleled in its recklessness and wanton indecency. No unrepentant rebel in the South could conjure up epithets more cruel or inhuman, more incendiary in their advocacy of rule by murder and persecution than the Free Press has manufactured for campaign purposes. Clearly they can have no hopes for any accessions from the ranks of the Afro-American this year. What they seem very anxious to have is a white man's party and every self respecting Negro will see that their wish is truly gratified.

Two years ago they nominated and elected a copper-head for Governor of Michigan, whose hatred of the union soldier was so strong that he used the powers of his great office to insult the preservers of National unity. It would have been right in line to renominate Winans as the cap-sheaf of their anti-Negro onslaught instead of sacrificing a man whose Democracy has never got deep enough to rob him of all sense of truth and justice. It is ridiculous enough to rob him of all to make a one-armed veteran a cat's paw to draw to their aid men whom they inwardly despise and whom they have called paupers and beggars. But it is the intemperance of gall for them to expect, as one of the bosses intimated, that the Afro-American's respect for Judge Morse would lead them to stultify themselves into giving any aid or comfort to a single nominee of that party in this campaign. Dishonest and unreliable and vicious, as the Free Press has thought fit to call them, the Negroes have some powers of discrimination. His eyes are very wide open and he knows perfectly well how to handle a wolf in sheep's clothing.

If the Democratic party thinks it can slander and abuse the Afro-Americans of the South, and then corral any of their voters in the North by putting up a decoy a man whose chief qualities are in his anti-Democracy—it is away off its base.

The unpleasant feature of the Methodist law of itinerancy may be experienced by the Afro-Americans of Detroit this year. The Rev. John M. Henderson closes the second term of his successful ministry at the Bethel church and his second year of residence in this community. From the very moment of his coming until the present he entered into the spirit of the work laid out before him and has attacked the problems of his pastorate with a force and zeal which has received the fullest commendation of those who are in the position to measure the extent of his labors. An earnest student, a sound thinker, a broad and liberal minded man, upright, honest and hopeful of the future, he has attracted the confidence of the young men and women upon whom the future of the church must depend. His conception of the duties and mission of the Christian church in relation to Afro-American progress has been singularly free from secular narrowness. Such a man in such a community as this and at such a time is worth much more than can be hastily estimated, and the Plainealer would be very remiss in its duty if it did not refer in behalf of the host of friends both inside and outside of the church, with much regret to the possibility of his removal from the city. It is the duty of a pastor to await the orders of his bishop and it will be a pleasure indeed if the bishop for the good of the church will permit Mr. Henderson to spend another useful year in Detroit.

In view of the cry of "Negro domination" raised by the greatly scared Democratic press it is amusing, to say the least, that in the State of Michigan the Democratic party should have turned down a man who aptly represented all that Democracy is, one who was by all precedents entitled to a renomination to take one who they think is apt to be strong with the Afro-American voters of that State. It hardly seems possible that they cannot see the absurdity of their own po-

sition. The Plainealer can however assure them that, but few Afro-American will be hoodwinked by such flimsy pretensions of friendship.

WE SHOULD PROTEST.

The Boston Republican has a strong article in its last issue on the selection of Breckenridge of Kentucky as speaker at the opening of the world's fair. It says very truly that Mr. Breckenridge has no recommendation save eloquence that entitles him to such an honor. The section which he represents has forfeited any consideration it may have had for such recognition by the exhibition of its sectional feeling in the discussion of the world's fair appropriation bill. Besides it would be no credit to this land of the free to choose a man to welcome all nations and peoples to its shores who holds his position before the nation by virtue of fraud, intimidation and murder. The Republican sanctions the good suggestion of the Cleveland Gazette to make an appeal to the nations against mob violence. The Plainealer would suggest that this idea be extended to include a strong protest against Breckenridge, should it become apparent that he is to be the orator of the occasion. That a circular be prepared at once stating his unfitness and the reasons for it and that these circulars be sent to every European paper. We should let every fair minded man who hears Breckenridge, know who he is and by what means he attained his greatness.

The Evening News, with its bourgeois yearling Isham, on its editorial staff, is the best example of a bourgeois sheet now published in the North. If there be an Afro-American in Michigan who has had the slightest idea of voting the Democratic ticket, or for any nomination on the ticket, let him get the News of August 22nd, and the lying slush it contains about the Afro-American as a citizen and a voter.

The Tennessee State troops did not halt on the matter of what to do with one lone Afro-American, who, it was claimed sympathized with the riotous miners. No parleying, no arresting, he was riddled with bullets while the treacherous crew who betrayed the confidence of General Anderson under a flag of truce, are to be given a fair trial according to the laws of the State.

It has been predicted that God would hear and answer the prayers of May 31st. If the Plainealer is able to see the divine hand in the affairs of men, those prayers are being answered now. They are answered in the bourbon spirit in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, where each faction is crying for a free and fair vote. They are being answered in the violent labor troubles that have spread all over the North with no Afro-American as a disturber of the peace or a destroyer of private property. It is opening the eyes of capitalists to the fact that the very men they have excluded from their mills and shops at the requests of the prejudice of their white employees are the peaceable laborers to whom they are now forced to turn in their hour of need. Afro-Americans have been invited to Homestead, where once they were excluded. In the light of recent events, the text "vengeance is mine saith the Lord, and I will repay," has an added meaning. The hand of Providence was not clearly seen in turbulent times that preceded the rebellion. It was clear enough when the scourge broke with such dire effects upon the land. As strange things have happened during the past two weeks and unless these be an unexpected change stranger events are in store ere this trouble is over.

Every Afro-American may expect to find his house flooded with Democratic literature during the campaign. They have that sort of a mania about every four years. It suddenly dawns upon them during a national campaign of the great love they have for the colored brother, and what they might do for him in the North if he would but fall down and worship their party. In the South they cheat us of our rights with the Winchester, while in the North they attempt to coddle us out of them by a little sweet talk just before election.

AGAIN THE COLOR LINE.

Again this question of civil rights comes to the front. This time the scene is at a summer resort at Indiana, as will be found elsewhere on the Plainealer. The people subject to the discrimination were two women of the race, quite, refined and intelligent, and who have decided to appeal to the courts of law in that State for a redress of their grievances. The spirit they show in standing up for the privileges of manhood and womanhood is one that finds commendation from the Plainealer, and it only regrets that more of our public men have not the determination and the will to issue a protest, and appeal to law when they are discriminated against. For the Hon. Frederick

Douglass, the Plainealer entertain the most sincere admiration, but why, as an inter state passenger, he should submit to the jim crow cars in our Southern States is more than we can fathom. If the reports be true, circulated in our racial journals that he was compelled to ride in the jim crow cars. He may have ample and sufficient reason for not carrying the indignity to the courts, but it certainly seems as if his admiration by the people would have strongly increased had he made the fight against these infamous class laws. The principle that would have been contended for was left to others, and people not near so well known to fame, but earnest in their opposition to these laws, and strong in the rights as they had the light to see it, organized the Citizens committee at New Orleans, and secured a verdict in the lower courts of the State of Louisiana, which verdict was only in accord with the one rendered by the State Supreme court of Louisiana in the case brought by that State against a conductor of the Pullman Palace Car company. If a Southern court, with its biased prejudices against race, can see and render an opinion that the law conflicts with the inter state commerce laws, the principle of these laws must be valueless, and the law itself a dead letter. And not alone the Citizens committee, but an organization in Minnesota organized for a like purpose and has a suit pending in the United States courts of Tennessee, while M. W. Caldwell, a Plainealer representative, has one pending against a Southern railroad in the courts at New York. The injustice of the law, to the Plainealer's mind, would have been made more apparent, had Mr. Douglass made the contest, to the American people, and the sentiment against it would have grown larger among them, because so prominent an American had been discriminated against and made the fight against it.

Then again there is that case of Hon. John M. Green, member of the State Senate of Ohio, mentioned by the Plainealer on its issue of two weeks ago. He was present at Cincinnati under extraordinary circumstances. He had introduced and had passed through the Ohio legislature, laws of value to the laboring classes, and was at Cincinnati then on their invitation to make an address to them. His contest would have drawn to him the sympathy and moral support of this class of the people all through the State of Ohio, and this support would have influenced judge and jury to award the greatest possible damages for such a violation of a statute of the State. The case of W. H. Coston was a more direct violation of the civil rights statute of Ohio, but Senator Green could have brought the greatest influence to bear. Mr. Coston was not then able to push his suit and dropped it. Here was the opportunity of the Afro-American local leagues and other race organizations. Sixteen local Afro-American leagues were represented at Columbus two years ago, and their action could have settled this question in lower Ohio.

If all the reports of the violation of civil rights acts be true it would near that those among the race who are regarded as the most prominent, and are in a better condition to bring a contest to the courts, are the least disposed to fight for the rights of citizens, while the contest for civil rights is left to be fought by some hitherto unknown public spirited race man or woman who feels deeply the stigma put upon them and resent it. Others beside the Plainealer have noted this fact and the lethargy of organizations of the race created for such specific cases and very frequently the questions are asked; are those of the race who have gained prominence through it, fully alive to the duty they owe to the people? What is the use of creating more race organizations when those already organized are remiss in their duty, or what guarantee have we that the new organizations will be more alive than the old?

The Christian Recorder either wholly misunderstands the purpose of the Plainealer in giving space to Plutarch, and its editor is woefully lacking in intelligence, or he is blind to the fault that exist in the church. However, the Plainealer will not take a lesson from a man who allows himself to be boomed for honors in his own paper that he is not prepared for by education. The Plainealer has never permitted its editors to be boomed in its own columns. That isn't what the Plainealer is published for.

Some of the people who criticize Plutarch and the Plainealer for giving space to an article that reflects discredit on certain ministers at the general conference, forget that in the said article mention is made of the fact that the information was gleaned from a Philadelphia paper whose editor professed to have seen the letters that have caused so much talk.

RECENT LABOR TROUBLES.

There is a great deal of social unrest amongst the masses of the people, and this is evidenced by their action in several States where the governor of each has had to mobilize the State troops to secure the protection of life and property. In each case the striking masses have indulged in force and in three, pitched battles have occurred with loss of life and destruction of property. In Idaho the force of the State were unable to cope with the striking miners an appeal to aid was made to the President of the United States and even yet these troops are kept in readiness to keep down open rebellion and an appeal to lawlessness. At Homestead almost daily conflict are had between the strikers and the non union men employed in the works there, and the State militia is kept in continual readiness for fear of an outbreak. Had the militia, however, been all ordered from the place the scenes of the opening days of the strike when a pitched battle was waged between the strikers and Pinkerton guards would have been repeated so violent and angered have they become. Their great unrest, the attempted assassination of Frick, the slumbering fires that only one indiscreet act may cause to burst forth into flame still render it imperative to keep the militia on guard.

At Buffalo little over a week ago the switchmen on the Erie road went out, and out of sympathy the strike rapidly spread to other roads and all freight for the East and West at that point was temporarily blocked. The untempered zeal of some cause them to not only threaten, but resort to acts of destruction, and on Sunday the 14th a fire occurred in the yard of the Erie railway that destroyed a number of cars. The authorities in the State more prompt than the demagogue governor of Pennsylvania immediately called out the militia to guard the property at all points to where the strike had extended. Not all of the State militia was called out, but all are in readiness for the moment that any untoward act shall occur to proceed at once to the scene of action. The backbone of the strike however, appears to be broken for railway officials have succeeded in moving the trains going East and West. The presence of the State militia has greatly aided them. At one time it was expected that the firemen and locomotive engineers would take a hand in the strike. In this case at Buffalo as at Homestead, the organizations that struck has discriminated against the Afro-American, and just as long as such organizations discriminate against Afro-Americans and protest against their being given an equal chance to labor, the Plainealer has no sympathy for their demands, and condemns their methods. It can also be expected that men who are so blind to the demands of others for justice, are not apt to be discreet when their own affairs are concerned and that lawlessness and other overt acts are committed by them because they are selfish and narrow. Lawlessness in a strike is a crime, a great blunder, and more than an offense against society, and can only terminate in the defeat of the strikers. Strike after strike has been lost by just such methods, but it can hardly be expected that men of prejudiced minds, like those at Homestead and Buffalo can profit by the past. They need first to reform themselves before they try to reform others.

In the spirit that actuated the men in the intensity of conflict and in loss of life the disturbances in Tennessee more nearly approach the bloody strike riots of Pittsburg in 1877, than any strife between labor and capital since that time. There the warnings against the convict lease system have been going on for some time, and a little over one year ago they first took definite shape and movement against the stockades. Then great excitement prevailed in the districts and some of the State militia was ordered to the scene of disturbance. Since then the air has been full of threatened advances on the part of the miners until it culminated in the attack on the stockades, the freeing of convicts, the stoppage of trains, and sending of guards and convicts to Knoxville or Chattanooga. Then followed the mobilization of State troops, the appeal to the Federal government for arms and the pitched battles between the miners and the militia. The convict lease system of the State, which is one of the worst of the several Southern States that provide such a system is responsible for this outbreak and as the Plainealer has repeatedly said it operates more directly against Afro-Americans than any one else since for the slightest misdemeanors, they are condemned and sentenced to the convict camp, where life is a hell, and because of this the Plainealer is not surprised that Afro-Americans could be found who sympathized with the miners, although some went to the front at the time of the greatest excite-

ment to aid in putting down the insurrection.

All these disturbances indicate a social unrest on the part of the people that would seem to indicate a desire on their part for better conditions. With lawless desires curbed and justice made the corner stone of their complaints and in their attitude to themselves and other alike situated great good might be attained, but until the mass learn these things it will be impossible to arrive at anything like a Utopia. Apropos of Utopia Bellamy in "Look-sometimes thinks of the great unrest disturbances or conflicts between labor and capital that were to commence during the latter part of this century, and when the Plainealer sometimes think of the great unrest and continued agitation on the part of the masses it finds itself questioning whether this man in striking for something novel in the world of literature was not gifted with the spirit of prophecy.

The New York World is trying to raise a large sum of money for campaign purposes in the West, and it contributes all signs fall, the South usually counted as solid for the Democracy, will create a great demand for money for like purposes. The People's party is making great inroads upon the Democratic vote in that section, and several of the States are in a mighty uncertain condition.

The tariff reform of the Democracy would mean if by any unforeseen calamity it should get control of the government, some changes in the tariff that would raise a higher revenue to keep pace with their extravagance in government. In fact they would be trying to tax the people to death, just as they claim the Republican party is trying to do now.

THE STUDY CHAIR.

Church obligation should not be estimated according to the size of one's family, but according to the size of one's pocket.

The position which a man occupies often cramps his better judgment and wakens him false to his honest convictions.

The scriptures were given us to aid the light of nature. They supply the knowledge which neither the world without nor inner conscience could furnish.

The rapid growth of communistic sentiment in this country is a large danger signal. We need not be alarmed to fear the rapid increase of the foreign element whose habits of life and thought are out of harmony with the government's laws and established usage.

The Christian church are simply Campbellites. Alexander Campbell, of Virginia, was the founder of this sect and its doctrine is a reflection of his belief. He was formerly a Baptist minister and his church does not differ from the Baptist church in fundamentals.

The newspaper man should be a student of other things than current articles in newspapers. A simple reading of exchanges will never make him strong in his profession. He should have at his command the ripest and freshest thought on the leading branches of learning.

Afro-American churchmen should refuse to go pinto side-shows under white supervision. If they must have separate churches they should insist on managing them.

A secret of the success of the Roman Catholic church is her recognition of the latent force in the young. In every way she impresses upon the minds and hearts of her children a love for their church. While she employs this method and Protestants are so little concerned about the religious training of their children, she will be a formidable opponent with the chances largely in favor of her success.

The Afro-Americans of Saginaw, Mich., are wide awake politically. They poll but 160 votes, but have a mail carrier, a clerkship in Washington, and the city health officer.

Oberlin has led the American colleges in the recognition of the equal rights of the races and sexes. It has been open to all races and both sexes indiscriminately since its foundation in 1833. This college began upon the equitable basis that many older schools are just beginning to discover.

For the largest success in life, a cultured mind must be supplemented by common sense, industry, economy and perseverance.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of union in the Christian church. This sentiment is not limited to any distinct branch, but is general. The church could accomplish much more if all of its forces were united, much energy is wasted in the divided state of our churches. There should be a bond of unity between all christian believers.

Every citizen should be a student of political science. He should know the principles on which good government rests.

James M. Henderson.

Lime, Ohio, August 19.—George Harvey, a young colored man of twenty-two years, who lives in Chicago, committed suicide here, yesterday by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver.

Mrs. Eliza Brown died Aug. 14th, at Charlottesville, Va. Aged 85 years.



Birmingham Wide Awake:—Have you got a child? If you have strive to teach him or her some kind of a trade. The demand is getting greater each day for colored men and women.

Star of Zion:—Strikes are occurring as often as lynchings, and dire results follow both. Loss of life and property mark the path of the strikers, and they are becoming as lawless as the mobocrats of Tennessee and other Southern States.

Richmond Planet:—Two white men have been arrested in Richmond and vicinity, charged with raping their own daughters, and yet they talk to us about Negro depravity and Caucasian virtues.

Hittsburg Mirror:—Strikes are becoming too frequent and too disastrous, both as to loss of life and destruction of property. The strike at Buffalo, N. Y., followed so close, upon that at Homestead clearly demonstrates that too much delay is required before the law can be applied. What is needed is that legislation which will impose a heavy penalty on any individual or organization that illegally interferes with the property rights of individuals or corporations.

American Baptist:—The Statesman of Denver, Col., is in error in stating that our Mr. Steward opposed the Constitutional Union at a meeting of newspaper representatives at Memphis last winter. He simply objected to endorsing it instead of the Afro-American League, which had been organized. The objects of both organizations are identical and he is in entire harmony with the effort to maintain the rights of every citizen under the law, and will support either organization in securing that end.

The Weekly Watchman:—Some of our white exchanges have been relenting in their abuse of the Negro since the August election, because many of our people sold out to the Democrats in Knox and Hamilton counties. Now if our white friends who have had more than two hundred and fifty years of culture will resort to such a demoralizing method, as buying and selling votes, what may they expect of a race of people who for two hundred years was subjected to the most degrading type of slavery ever known to the world? The Negro who sells his vote, after all is not far behind his white neighbor who buys it.

Chicago Conservator:—A movement is on foot to organize an Emigration society in the North, offered by prominent and worthy colored men, whose aim will be to see that colored people from the South are enabled to reach fertile and valuable lands in the far West. While thousands of the race are leading the South only a few have definite or well-chosen plans. A society that would help to make this migration intelligent and successful, would be of great benefit to the race.

New York Age:—Will Editor William H. Johnson of the Albany Culticum Light place his best hand on the spot where his heart ought to be and tell us how many Afro-American votes he really thinks Mr. Grover Cleveland will get in New York State.

Petersburg Herald:—The solid South will soon be a thing of the past. The young men of the states are coming to the front, breaking away from old ideas and turning their faces away from the sentiment which still clings to the "plantation and great house of antebellum days," to the rising sun of progress and liberty. Their motto is "let the dead past bury the dead." Their battle cry is civil and political equality to all men.

The young Afro-Americans who have merged into manhood and citizenship since the war stand on an ever expanding horizon. Watching the breaking of the morning with outstretched hands ready and willing to help seal the book of the past and step to the music of the Spheres as it heralds the coming of the new era upon Southern soil.

Huntsville Gazette:—Republicans of Alabama will never consent to a withdrawal of the Harrison and Reid electoral ticket in this State, as has been proposed in certain quarters.

They propose to vote the National Republican ticket. All concerned will take due notice.

—We are surprised at some of our Negro journals of Democratic persuasion publishing the false statement, 100 Negro delegates attended at National Democratic convention at Chicago, when they never had one delegate. Col. S. L. Marsh was an alternate, and he was insulted by one of the delegates from Mississippi who said: "Can't you Iowa fellows get enough white men to go to our conventions without taking this Nigger."

Pioneer Press:—"Plutarch," the doughty correspondent of "the Plainealer," is keeping up his fight against ministerial hypocrites and frauds.

Commercial Gazette:—Should colored voters generally in the South followed the example in Alabama and make a break for the Bourbons the solid Democratic front in that section will not be long in making a break also.

The Tonguelet:—Mothers and fathers, what are you now in order that they may be independent after awhile? Are you causing them to learn useful trades? They are going to public school and some off to college, oh yes. That is all right, so far as it goes. But it is quite wrong to educate the head at the expense of the hands, and may we add the heart? Useful trades will do more for us as a race than college training, however sublime.

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
 Subscribers not receiving THE PLAINDEALER regularly should notify us at once. We desire every copy delivered promptly.
 THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at the following places:
 Aaron Lapp, 406 Hastings street.
 John Williams, 51 Croghan street.
 Mrs. Shook, 441 Annotia street.
 Jones and Brewer, 327 Annotia street.
 Cook and Thomas, Brush street.

Mere Mention

Miss Sarah Warsaw will entertain friends in honor of her guest, Miss Murre, this evening.
 Mrs. Wm. Morris, of Philadelphia, who has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Brown, has returned home.
 Mrs. Wm. F. Black, of Hancock, visited the city during the past week.
 Mrs. Richey and son, of Houghton, are in the city.
 Prof. Straker has returned home from a visit to Toronto.
 Prof. O. M. Wood, of St. Louis, and formerly one of Detroit's most popular boys in the city renewing acquaintances. He is the guest of Wm. H. Anderson, 50 Division St.
 Miss A. Garrett, of Sandusky, Ohio, is the guest of Miss Jessie Beasley, of Biopelle street.
 Miss E. Chandler, of Chatham, Ont., is the guest of Wm. Johnson, of Alfred street.
 Robert Beasley and Wm. Galey, left last Thursday for Chicago, Ill.
 John Burton, of Chatham, who was visiting friends in the city, returned home Saturday.
 Mrs. Eliza Cole is visiting in Cleveland, Ohio.
 Miss Grace Sampson, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. M. E. Moore, left for home Tuesday.
 The gipsy cantata, conducted by Mrs. Muggie Porter Cole, at Second Baptist church, August 11th, netted \$43.
 Miss Ward, of Ann Arbor, has been the guest of Mrs. W. H. McGregory, for the past three weeks. She will take her departure Monday afternoon.
 Rev. N. F. McBayne, pastor of Second Baptist church will preach next Sunday at the Third Baptist church Toledo, Ohio. His pulpit will be occupied by one of the local preachers.
 Mr. Titus Alexander, of Wilberforce, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. Arthur Palmer, of Wilkins street.
 Mrs. Minerva Mack, of Xenia, Ohio, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Charles Clemens, of Hastings street.
 Miss Mary Griffin spent a few days the past week with friends in Colchester.
 Mrs. J. T. Hobbs, of Nashville, Tenn., has returned home, after having spent a pleasant time in the city as the guest of Madame Duncan, of Antoine street.
 Madame Duncan paid a short visit to her son, at St. Clair, Mich., the past week.
 Mrs. Gertrude Green-Williams and Mrs. H. O. Knight, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Adley, of 149 Madison avenue, for three or four days the coming week.
 Rev. Arthur Chandler preached at Bethel Church last Sunday morning.
 The Rev. John M. Henderson delivered a special sermon to the Good Christian society last Sunday afternoon.
 A very pleasant party was given by the Messrs. Shewcraft at their residence on Beaubien St. last Tuesday evening to friends and visiting guests, in honor of Miss Birney, of Des Moines, Iowa and Mr. Conrad, of Richmond, Ind. Among the guests were the Misses Fitzbutler and Murre, of Louisville, Misses Jones and Arthur, of Chicago, Miss De Garret, of Montgomery, Ala., and Miss Lulu Blackburn of Cleveland.
 Mrs. George Hill has gone to Ypsilanti to visit her relatives.
 A party of picnicers went down to Des Moines, Ia. Thursday.
 Mr. Conrad, of Richmond, Ind., who has been the guest of Mr. Richard Shewcraft, left for home last Wednesday.
 Mrs. Birney, of Des Moines, Iowa, after a pleasant visit left for home Thursday evening.
 Miss Belle Jones, of Chicago, after a week's visit returned home Wednesday evening.
 The Meykild Social Club gave a thoroughly enjoyable moonlight excursion last Monday evening on the Steamer Sappho. The music was furnished by Finney and refreshments were served by the Willing Workers society.

BAY CITY, MICH.

Mrs. Nathan Vestal is very sick, her recovery is considered doubtful.
 Mr. Geo. Tales, of Warren street, is building a new residence which, when completed, will be a fine addition to the street.
 Mrs. Johnson and niece, of Jackson, are visiting in the city, the guests of the former's son, Mr. Joseph Johnson.
 Mr. and Mrs. James Sena returned last week from Canada, where they made a pleasant visit to relatives.
 Mr. James McGruder is confined to his home by illness.
 Mr. Geo. Marshall will leave Saturday to visit his parents in Oxford, Ohio. He will be absent about two weeks.
 Miss Mary Bassett, of Coldwater, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Clara Bassett.
 Several from our city will attend the association at South Bend this week.
 Rev. Hill will preach his last sermon next Sunday before attending the annual conference. We expect that he will be returned to Battle Creek another conference year.
 Mr. James Buckner attended the convalescence in Canada last week.

Glances Here and There

One of the chief workers of the 19th century is its creation of the "busy man," that restless, indefatigable unappeasable bundle of quivering flesh, whose brain is honey-combed with schemes and whose fingers itch for ever-changing action. In all the history preserved for man since the animals went up two by two to seek refuge from the deluge until now, nothing appears in any of it to base the foundation for the busy man's existence. After Alexander by a series of more or less brilliant campaigns and a couple of lucky strokes captured a few nations he sighed for more worlds to conquer. Alexander was clearly not a busy man. They never sigh. What Alexander should have done was to have hustled around and found some more. There were plenty in the outlying districts. Caesar was another man who had some reputation for getting there— but for the chances he had he was pretty tame. Take for instance the option he had on "All Gaul," which he only subdivided in three parts. Julius was something of a chump. Then there were those Phoenician traders, good fellows in their way, but with no business foresight. The idea of carrying spices and gold and wears up and down the Mediterranean and losing about half of it without any insurance! No wonder Tyre and Sodom went to pieces. Then look at the way "Bony" was turned down. Clearly his own fault. Just at the stage of the game when he should have kept his eye on the gun, he was probably posing for a portrait. These are all big fellows whom every body can talk glibly about, besides the thousands of others which the literary folk scatter here and there in their writings to impress their readers with their erudition. But it is a job lot any way you take them. There they were, right on the basement floor and let all the elegant opportunities of the rapid transit period slip their fingers. How long the world should have wagged in that slipshod fashion if the "busy man" hadn't been born can't be put into reliable census statistics, but folks who come into their leasehold of life during the latter days of this century may thank the individual star which controls their destiny. When Othello got on his tantrums and fell out with everybody including his wife, Emilia shouted out about one woe treading upon another heels so fast they followed, but that is the only conspicuous instance of rapid transit in the way-back times extant and Shakespeare's credit isn't any too good. The "busy man's" era has come and if Chicago can have her way he'll stay for some time.
 The Gleaner would like to see a novelty club formed whose object would be to furnish something new for all the base and satiated people he has met of late. The Gleaner has passed a plain every day existence and has always been simple enough to be easily amused or interested by the common every day affairs of mankind. He hasn't exactly been "pleased with a rattle and ticked with a straw," but he has found no difficulty in making the best of what comes in his way, and has thought it his good fortune to receive much more than he has given. It is clearly not the proper caper now to be so easily satisfied. It is plain to see that everybody is cultivating the lackadaisical air of one who has "seen everything" and to whom one day is but reviewing the past one's sad monotony. Several times in the enthusiastic depths of his simplicity the Gleaner has confessed a real glow of pleasurable emotion only to excite the commiseration of his associates who only yawn in reply. Some days ago he went to a picnic. Now a picnic is of time-honored antiquity and the program was stereotyped when that process was first discovered. It has never been changed. The Gleaner had a good time and made no bones in saying so. He discovered his mistake. The proper caper says, that plain lunches are chestnuts, that conversation parties are flat, that concerts are stale, that churches are unprofitable, that newspapers have nothing in them, that fairs are tame, that shows are no good, that books are uninteresting and everything else which the Gleaner utilized to keep the wrinkles out of his face is pronounced strictly out of date. The Gleaner doesn't guarantee to the novelty club a successful outcome. Their responsibility would be stupendous and their ingenuity severely taxed. But it would be more humane than to kill the croakers all off and these are the only alternatives if the world is to plow along in its accustomed pathway.
OF LOCAL INTEREST.
 In a previous issue of the Plaindealer place was given to a communication from a prominent and energetic citizen urging the nomination of Lawyer R. C. Barnes, of Detroit to a place upon the county ticket. That communication received our earnest co-operation. This week is published another communication and while the Plaindealer does not endorse the tone of it, it is in hearty accord with its object. So long as the Democratic party South is so cruelly unjust to the race we represent, we cannot in the North lend them the least aid or comfort, but it is sincerely to be desired that the Afro-American voters, here as elsewhere will in a manly way urge upon the Republican party the absolute necessity of honorable dealings with all of its members.
 Lawyer Barnes is well equipped for either place for which he has been mentioned, and the Plaindealer cordially endorses him for the circuit court commissionership, and pledges to him in advance its support in his behalf.

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Opens Tuesday, Aug. 23. Closes Friday, Sept. 2.

4th ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE. PREMIUM LIST and FULL INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED. D. M. FERRY, President. T. F. B. BOTHAM, Secretary.

It is to be hoped that those who are really in earnest about the condition of the race and anxious that our youths will be able to secure employment more in comfort with their abilities, and who likewise would like to see the Afro-American secure more complete political recognition will not allow the grass to grow under their feet, but now while their desires are young, and their thoughts fresh, will at once undertake to formulate some plan of organization. There is nothing more dangerous to a people than a fancied security, or contentment with their lot for they then fall into a rut that is difficult to overcome. There is life only in activity, and all around us in the natural and physical world are evidences that confirm it. The present time is auspicious for the success of such a movement. Trade will again be active in about one month from now and between now and then with proper diligence and earnestness it may be possible to secure one or more positions that hitherto seemed impossible of attainment. One of the great agencies to be used in the settlement of the race question is that of money, and it is noticeable, that however objectionable an Afro-American may be to some as an employe or social equal, but little or no objection is made to selling him goods and receiving his money, and that all merchants are just as anxious for his trade and pander to it, as any other class of citizens. Our trade too, is large, in volume it far exceeds those of the whites of the same classes, and is worth having. There are several stores on Woodward avenue, that receives a large share of this patronage and for it give nothing in return, in the way of employment, advertising or patronage of any kind. This is not as it should be. The idea that the local Afro-American league desired to carry out was as follows. Make a general canvass among Afro-Americans, and get them to agree to patronize only such houses, that show a disposition to give some return for the benefits they receive. Then appoint a committee to wait on the various merchants and try if a concentration of trade will not induce some to give clerkships to our young men and women, or that the lack of patronage they have been receiving will not force others to do the same thing. As was stated by the Plaindealer last week, this plan has met with some success in other cities.
 Trade will now soon be active. The present time is a favorable one to commence in, and the Plaindealer would like to see the plan carried out in both Detroit and Cincinnati. Get a hustle on.
 It certainly does look as if the disagreement between the Citizens railway and the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, will operate to keep the horse car going for some time to come in Detroit. Rapid transit still looks far off, and even the little 7 by 10 cities in Michigan are scoffing at the idea that still keeps the horse as the motor for the street car in the metropolis of the State.
 The city of Detroit owes it to Mayor Pingree and the Board of Public works, that better pavements are being laid in Detroit now for the same money than formerly. Ten per cent and a disposition to run affairs as we please, are factors that have disappeared from the common council since it has been under Republican rule.
 At no time in the history of Detroit has the Afro-American had as many clerkships in the city hall at one time than now. There is one in the receiver of taxes, one in the board of assessors, one in the board of public works, and one in the Register of Deeds office. Besides these, there is one assistant engineer and several janitors. Take our proportion to the number of inhabitants in Detroit and it will be found that of the clerkships we have our full proportion, and also our full proportion of laborers. If we have not of the last named it is our own fault, and is due to the fact that so far as the board of public works and the water board is concerned applications are not made for work.
 Wouldn't it be a good idea to have a military company in Detroit. The Democrats have nominated their very strongest man for Governor of Michigan. Judge Morse is the present chief justice, and an old Republican. Personally he may be all right, in fact he is, if his opinion in the Ferguson vs. Gies, case can be taken as an indication, but he travels in the wrong crowd, and the good such a man may do is destroyed by

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The Patti of her race.—Chicago Inter Ocean.
 The Peerless Mezzo-Soprano.—New York Sun.
 A Mezzo-Soprano of wonderful range.—San Francisco Examiner.
 A sparkling diamond in the golden realm of song.—San Jose (California) Mercury.
 Worthy to rank among the great singers of the world.—Portland Oregonian.
 Has sung her way into hundreds of thousands of hearts.—Philadelphia Sentinel.
 Her progress through the country has been one continuous triumph.—Denver Rocky Mountain News.
 All her numbers were sung without effort—as the birds sing.—Mobile (Ala.) Register.
 A voice of great range and of remarkable depth and purity.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.
 The sweetest voice that ever charmed a Virginia audience.—Lynchburg (Va.) Advance.
 Her articulation is so perfect her renditions seem like recitations set to music.—Kansas City Dispatch.
 A highly cultivated mezzo-soprano, of great sweetness, power and compass, and of dramatic quality.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.
 No other singer has ever drawn such audiences in New Orleans so many (seventeen) successive nights.—New Orleans Standard.
 The indescribable pathos of her voice in dramatic and pathetic selections wrought a wondrous effect.—The Colonist (Victoria, British Columbia).
 She scored a complete success as a vocalist of high ability, and fully justified the favorable criticisms of the Eastern press.—San Francisco Examiner.
 Her voice showed a compass of three octaves, from the purest clear-cut soprano, sweet and full, to the rich round notes of the baritone register.—Pittsburgh (Pa.) Commercial Gazette.

She electrified the vast audience, 12,000 people, at the (Mormon) Tabernacle service on Sunday by her marvelous rendition of the 27th Psalm.—Deseret Evening News (Salt Lake, Utah).
 She wore a crown, heavily jeweled, and diamonds flashed upon her hands and from her ears. Her singing at once established her claim of being in the front rank of star artists, and there is a greater fortune than that already accumulated in store for her.—Providence (R. I.) Dispatch.
 She sings without affectation, and has an absolute command of her voice from the highest to the lowest register. Her execution is firm, her notes correct, and her enunciation perfect. She was a surprise to every one present, and established a reputation that will guarantee her full houses at her future engagements on the Pacific coast.—San Francisco Call.
 Her voice is rich in the qualities most valuable to a singer. The range is wonderful. It is clear and resonant, exceedingly flexible and pure; her articulation is perfect, and she sings with a freedom of effort seen rarely, except in the most famous singers. The tones of her voice are powerful and thrilling. It is rather dramatic than emotional. Her renditions last night covered an extraordinary versatility and range.—Nashville (Tenn.) American.
 She wore her jeweled diadem with a self-poise and humility that a princess might have envied, and convinced the critics with her first selection, the "Huntsman's horn," as the sonorous amplitude of her rare voice resounded like a silver bugle cheering the hounds to pursuit of game, that she possessed an organ magnificent in respect of sound, and in the use of which there is little the European masters will find to correct. In response to an encore, she gave a selection from "Il Trovatore" in baritone, showing the extraordinary range of her voice, and producing a melody like the low tones of a pipe organ under a master's touch.—San Diego (California) Sun.

TICKETS 50 CENTS. CHILDREN 25 CENTS.
 Awards of 20, 10 and 5, to three persons reporting highest amounts above \$50, \$30, \$20. Tickets and circulars can now be had of Rev. J. M. Henderson, Pastor 165 Watson street and at close of all church services.

WORLD FAIR NOTES.

A creole kitchen, with native cooks and waiters, and dishes prepared in creole style, will be a striking adjunct to the exhibit which Louisiana will make at the World's fair.

In the Minnesota building at the World's fair will be exhibited the old printing press upon which the first newspaper printed in the State—the Minnesota Pioneer—was run off in 1849.

The miners' association of Nevada county, California, is arranging to have a small stamp mill in full operation at the World's fair as part of its mineral display.

The Essex institute and museum of Salem, Mass., is stored with treasures in the shape of models of naval architecture and valuable paintings of noted vessels and yachts, ocean duels, marine views, and various articles of historic interest. The curator of the institute is planning to prepare for exhibition at the World's fair water-color or pasted paintings of originals of Salem vessels from 1765 down to the present time; also photographs from the academy and institute of such articles in their collections as would be of interest, having them enlarged to such size as may be found suitable.

An effort is being made to secure for exhibition in the Horticultural department of the World's fair a specimen of giant cactus from the desert region of southeast California. This cactus grows at times to the height of seventy feet. A specimen when boxed ready for shipment will weigh eight tons, and it will require an expenditure of something like \$2,500 to deliver it in good condition in Chicago.

A model of ocean currents is to be exhibited at the World's fair which will possess great practical value. This model, which is a huge scientific tank, is made to represent the surface of the earth spread out on an area of about 30 feet square, the ocean and seas being shown by actual water. Small streams of water are ejected through pipes under the model so that the whole body of water moves exactly as the ocean currents move. The direction of the currents is shown distinctly by a white powder on the surface of the water. Near the model will be placed a large map giving the fullest details of the force, volume and direction of the various ocean currents.

In the Missouri building at the World's fair will be displayed a huge map of the State, 2 1/2 feet wide and 12 feet long, showing the counties, and statistics as to the amount and value of the product of each for 1891.

Ten almond trees in full bearing will be transplanted in the exposition grounds at Chicago from San Joaquin county, California. They will be furnished by P. B. Armstrong, president of the Armstrong Fruit and Nut company, which owns an orchard of 1,015 acres—one of the largest in the world. Mr. Armstrong will also make a display of peaches, no one of which will be less than a foot in circumference.

Over Michigan's building at the World's fair will float a large American flag, made of Belding silk, by the women of Ionia county, that State.

There is to be in the California building at the World's fair a woman's reception room, to which every county in the State is expected to contribute some article of furniture, art or virtue. The women of Alameda county have decided to furnish for this room and donate a life-size portrait of Miss Emma Marwedel, who first introduced the Froebel system of education on the Pacific slope. The framing will be of California woods, made and carved by local talent. Miss Marwedel is now a resident of Berkeley, and well advanced in years.

It is the intention of the Colorado World's fair managers to distribute to visitors to the Colorado building some souvenir which may be a valued reminder of the State. Several novel and unique designs have been mentioned, but it is the aim to present to the thousands something purely characteristic of Colorado. One design meeting with unusual favor has the State flower, the blue columbine, mounted on a convenient sized card, together with a fern or spray of green leaves. The wonderful beauty of the Colorado wild flowers is world renowned, and every visitor would be pleased with such a souvenir. Added to this will probably be a small specimen of mineral quartz, topaz, or stone from some historic spot such as Pike's peak.

Professor W. N. Hallman, agent for the committee on education of the Indiana World's fair board, is making an effort to have the newspapers of Indiana make a strong showing at the fair. He will endeavor to show the numerical growth of Indiana journalism from its inception, and has sent out circulars to every newspaper in the State, asking co-operation. He desires to collect a tabulated list of all the dailies, weeklies and special publications, besides copies of each paper to place on file for the benefit of the visitors to the World's fair. It will be his aim to show the quality of Indiana's papers and to give a short history of some of the oldest and most prominent dailies and weeklies.

The women of Texas are raising money with which to place statues of Houston and Austin and busts of Bowie, Crockett, Travis and Fannin—all celebrated Texas historical characters—in the State building at the World's fair.

A. Pamandy, a Hungarian, will send for exhibition at the World's fair, a collection of exceedingly novel paintings, which will, doubtless, attract much attention. There are twenty-five of the pictures and all are miniatures almost to the microscopic degree. One of them representing the landing of Columbus, with seventeen human figures in it, is about the size of a nail of the little finger. Another is a portrait of Emperor Francis Joseph and is of the size of the head of a match. The work on these pictures is said to be exquisite.

At the Theatrical and Musical exhibition in Vienna great applause and popularity were won by the "Schrammeln" quartette of singers and whist-

lers in a presentation entitled "Old Vienna." It is announced that the quartette has been engaged to repeat its attraction at the World's fair at Chicago.

Ohio's Building.

The building is colonial in style, size 100 by 100 feet, and is by McLaughlin, architect, of Cincinnati, selected by the State Association of Architects.

The material is wood, covered with "stucco," a fire-proof composition resembling stone. In all furniture and decorations, Ohio production will be employed, each room being furnished by an Ohio city. There will be a reception hall, commissioner's room, ladies public and private parlors, gentlemen's public and private parlors, smoking room, reading room, assembly room, postoffice, railroad ticket office, information room, press room, check room with safes, and a room for the Ohio Propaganda company. The building is just northeast of the art building. In front will be the Ohio monument, to cost \$25,000. The building will cost \$30,000, aside from contributions which will make its value about \$50,000.

The only exhibits in the building will be the official exhibits of the State. The building will be dedicated, with the main buildings, Oct. 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1892, and will then remain open till the close of exhibition. A member of the State board will be present at all times.

The President's Reception.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—(Special).—President Harrison will probably be in Chicago three days instead of two, as at first contemplated during the World's fair dedicatory exercises. Tuesday the committee on arrangements sent the president a dispatch formally inviting him to be present, and suggesting that he reach Chicago, if possible, October 19, as a reception in his honor on that evening preceding the two days for dedicatory exercises was being arranged for. The president yesterday sent a reply from Loon Lake to General Nelson A. Miles, thanking the committee for the proposition, "I will make every effort to be in Chicago on the evening of October 19," was the conclusion of the president's dispatch. It is expected that the reception will be at the Auditorium. Ex-President Cleveland and Hayes have been invited, and it is thought both will be present, as will also all the Governors of the States and Territories, representatives of foreign governments, and distinguished army and naval officers, as well as Senators and Congressmen. October 20 there will be a civic parade, the route of which has not yet been determined. The reviewing stand will be along the Adams or Dearborn street, entrances to the postoffice. The route will be West and North, but will be so arranged as not to interfere with traffic. In the evening there will be a private entertainment and reception. On October 21 guests will be escorted to Jackson park and through the exposition grounds. The dedicatory exercises will take place in the manufacturers and liberal arts buildings; each evening there will be fireworks. General Miles has selected the building at the fair grounds in which the regular troops will be quartered.

The Seven Bibles.

Chicago Herald.—The seven Bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mohammedans, the Tri Pitikes of the Buddhist, the five Kings of the Chinese, the three Vedas of the Hindus, the Zendavesta of the Persians, the Eddas of the Scandinavians, and the Bible of the Christians. The Eddas is the most recent and cannot really be called more than a semi-sacred work. It was given to the world some time during the fourteenth century of our era. The Koran is the next most ancient, dating from about the seventh century, A. D. It is composed of sublime thoughts from both the old and new testaments, with frequent almost literal quotations from the Talmud. The Buddhist Tri Pitikes were composed in the sixth century before Christ. Its teachings are pure and sublime, its aspirations lofty in the extreme. The word "king," as used in connection with the sacred work of the Chinese, simply means "web of cloth." From this it is presumed that they were originally written on fine rolls of cloth.

The Vedas are the most ancient works in the language of the Hindus, but they do not, according to the best commentaries, antedate the twelfth century before the opening of the Christian era. The Zendavesta of the Persians contains the sayings of Zoroaster, who lived and worked in the twelfth century, B. C.

Virginia for Harrison.

Washington, August 16.—Editor Dunning of the Alliance National organ, expressed the opinion to-day that the public generally was greatly mixed in estimating the strength of the People's party movement. In some places where the public seem to think we are going to do a great deal we may not show great strength. What we will do in other quarters will be a surprise. Now, take Virginia. The Democrats are not counting on our doing much there, but I am perfectly confident that the State lies between Harrison and Weaver. I think Cleveland is sure to lose the electoral vote. We are completely organized in sixty-seven counties in the State, and I think we have a fair chance to carry it for Weaver. We are organized fairly well in West Virginia, but I think the Republicans can carry the State if they are always careful.

Asked for Protection.

Richmond, Ind. Aug. 17.—Julia Robinson, a soldier's orphan, has asked the authorities for protection from Rev. Benjamin Smith, her uncle and guardian. She says he draws her pension, and has been molesting and recently assaulted her. She had kept quiet as he had threatened to kill her if she exposed him. Smith is pastor of the colored Baptist church here.

A VARIETY OF TAINGS

PRE-COLUMBIAN CIVILIZATION.

From the National Tribune.—Among the many attractions offered by Arizona to the tourist and to the scientist none excels in the interest excited by the remains of its pre-Columbian civilization. Under the searching spade of the archaeologist shapeless mounds have been developed as temples, fortresses and public habitations, the work of a people evidently well advanced in the natural sciences.

The cliff dwellings are in the hollow of a great lime ledge. Underfoot is the porphyry shelf, about 30 feet broad, breaking off abruptly in a 200 foot precipice, at the bottom of which runs the brook.

The structures are found in a somewhat dismantled condition. The enemy or the vandal had been at work in the distant past and every habitation showed the signs of fire. The roofs of nearly all were gone, though the mud-covered upper floors were generally intact. There are three groups of houses in all, comprising about 200 rooms. The houses, two and three stories in height, were squarely built of flat stones joined with mortar, each wall being about twelve inches in thickness. The rooms were all about 10 feet square, with very low ceilings. They were entered by means of numerous small doorways, a number of which had been roughly closed with stone at some later time. The floors are of baked clay. The upper floors and roof are supported by means of red cypress, rough hewn at the ends as though by means of slate or obsidian tools. These small logs are curiously encircled at intervals of a foot with grapevine rings tightly tied in regular modern square knots. These rings served no visible purpose. Over the beams are coarse rushes of cypress splinters, and then clay. There is a vast quantity of cypress in these houses, a remarkable circumstance, as the wood can now be obtained no nearer than 60 miles away. This red cypress, too, it should be observed, is said by those informed to be found nowhere else on the American continent.

STOLEN SWEETS 'DEAR.

Stolen kisses may be sweet, but they are rather dear at the present market price at Valparaiso. Senor Talca, of that town, kissed a lady without asking permission while walking in the plaza. The lady appealed to the law and the gay Talca offered imprisonment for sixty days. In an evil moment he also appealed and was kept in jail for 200 days, while his appeal was being considered. The result of that consideration was the addition of thirty days more to the original sentence.—London Globe.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.

Among some ancient manuscripts sent to the Roman Senate by Publius Lentulus, a Roman officer in Judea, during the time of Christ, was a description of Christ. Although it is told so simply and naturally that it impresses one with its truth, yet it is an exceedingly beautiful description. "There lives at this time in Judea a man of singular character, whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him as a prophet, but his followers adore him as the immediate off-spring of God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtues as to be able to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every sort of disease with a word or touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped, his aspect amiable and reverend. "His hair falls in those beautiful shades which no united colors can match, dropping in graceful curls below the ears, agreeing touching the shoulders and parting on the crown like the hair of dress of a sect called the Nazarenes. "His forehead is smooth and his cheeks without a spot. His nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry. His beard is thick and suited to the hair of his head, reaching to a little below the chin, where it parts in a fork. His eyes are bright, clear, and serene. He rebukes with majesty and counsels with persuasive language; his whole address, whether in word or deed, being grave and strictly characteristic of one so exalted a being. No man has ever seen him laugh, but all Judea have frequently beheld him weep. "When he pleads his tears are so persuasive that the multitudes are unable to restrain their mingling with his. He is very modest, temperate, and wise. Whatever this phenomenon may be in the end, he now seems to be a man of strange beauty and divine perfection, in every way surpassing the children of man."

STRANGE AND ENORMOUS.

Lafayette, Ga., Aug. 7.—People living on the line of the Chickamauga river are somewhat excited over a number of strange and enormous frogs that infest the neighborhood. These frogs—for they greatly resemble frogs—from the Mississippi swamp in A. D. 1886, and put in the Chickamauga river near this place. They are said to be of enormous size when grown. These being very small when brought, are just now beginning to show what they can do. They are doing some mischief now. One has been catching chickens and is thought to have been driven to the mountains for refuge during the high waters, and while on his way back to the river, being very hungry, he caught a chicken to appease his hunger until it reached the river, where it could get fish, as they live principally upon fish. When driven away by high tide and starved for a few days they will attack a person.

They are said to be good food for man, but have never been tried yet, as they are very hard to capture, but the man had to go to the house for his gun and the frog made one

leap and was out of reach of a fair shot, after devouring quite a number of chickens.

The Lafayette Messenger reports that M. M. Burrows, Mr. Manley and his son William, were out in the bottoms a few days later and discovered something living near the river bank, which they thought to be a large bran sack filled with something—thought it had probably floated from the mill above, and on going up for inspection found it to be one of those frogs. They, seeing the danger they were in, immediately made an attempt to get away. Mr. Manley being an old man directed his course to an old empty cotton-house which was near for refuge. Just as he was entering the house the frog seized his coat tail, leaving him almost breathless and nothing but the shoulders and sleeves of his coat. A few minutes later Monroe came near the house where Mr. Manley had taken refuge, and seeing the frog tussling with the fragments of the coat, said to himself, "Has the frog torn Mr. Manley to pieces, and now is it in its mad career tearing to pieces

GIGANTIC SAVAGES.

—Turner, the naturalist, declared that he once saw upon the coast of Brazil a race of gigantic savages, one of whom was twelve feet in height. M. Thevet, of France, in his description of America, published in Paris in 1575, asserted that he saw and measured the skeletons of a South American which was eleven feet two inches in length. The Chinese are said to claim that in the last century there were men in their country who measured fifteen feet in height. Josephus mentions the case of a Jew who was ten feet two inches in height. Pliny tells of an Arabian giant, Gabara, nine feet nine inches tall, the tallest man in the days of Claudius. John Middleton, born in Hale, in Lancashire, in the time of James I., was eight feet three inches in height; his hand was seventeen inches long and eight and a half inches broad, says Dr. Pratt in his "History of Staffordshire." The Irish giant, Murphy, contemporary with O'Brien, was eight feet ten inches. A skeleton in the museum of Trinity college, Dublin, is eight feet six inches in height, and that of Charles Byrne, in the museum of the college of Surgeons, London, is eight feet four inches. The tallest living man is Chang-tu-Sing, the Chinese giant. His height is seven feet three inches.

A SURGICAL TRIUMPH.

From Chicago Conservator.—Provident hospital is making for itself a fine reputation among the hospitals of the city. These institutions are great blessings to hosts of sufferers, who without their assistance would suffer untold hardships and many lose their lives only through want of necessary treatment. An instance in this line came to light last week. A patient at Provident hospital had a trouble which had baffled the skill of the best physicians. He was finally taken to Provident to have his case studied and acted upon. Dr. Williams diagnosed the case and held that with skillful handling and good care, the patient ought to recover. The friends of the patient were anxious to have the work done, and the day was fixed. The operation taxed the skill of all who had it in charge and the subsequent care of the patient has been all that could be desired. Dr. Williams had charge of the operation and the success does him great credit.

The Inter Ocean reported the matter fully and made the following complimentary notice. An exceedingly delicate surgical operation—laparotomy—was successfully performed at the Provident hospital yesterday morning.

Within the last year appendicitis has attracted more than usual attention on account of the many sudden deaths from this disease among prominent people throughout the country. It was appendicitis that threatened the life of Lyman J. Gage while in New York, and it is said that Emmons Blaine died from an unusually severe attack of this insidious disease.

Through the courtesy of the superintendent of the Provident hospital a reporter for the Inter Ocean was admitted to the operating room and permitted to witness the operation. The patient was a boy 12 years old, had been suddenly attacked at work with pains in the lower part of the abdomen, chills, and fever, accompanied by a loss of appetite. The case was diagnosed to be appendicitis, that is, some foreign matter had collected in the vermiform appendix, which is a blind pouch running from the large intestine on the right side. It was permitted to remain abscess would ensue, and the patient die in horrible agony. The patient lay on the operating table under the influence of chloroform. At the foot of the table stood several nurses, in their neat uniforms, ready to assist the operator, and keenly intent upon improving the opportunity of knowing something of delicate abdominal surgery. Miss Weaver, of the training school, cared for the instruments in their antiseptic bath. Half a dozen surgeons stood at diverse points of advantage, eagerly watching every move of the operator's lancet. A slight incision was made in the right groin and half an hour later the patient was moved back to his room.

The utmost silence prevailed during the operation, save when the operator said "clean sponge," or paused in his work long enough to call attention to peculiar form of the disease. The physicians present were: Drs. W. Fuller, Daniel T. Nelson, Curtis, Hall, Barr and Marshall. After the operation Dr. Williams said: "That these cases will do well if operated upon early is proven by the fact that 90 per cent of them recover. The operation is extremely delicate, and has only been successfully performed in the past few years. It's another triumph for surgery."

—Birmingham has five colored mail carriers, and eleven whites.

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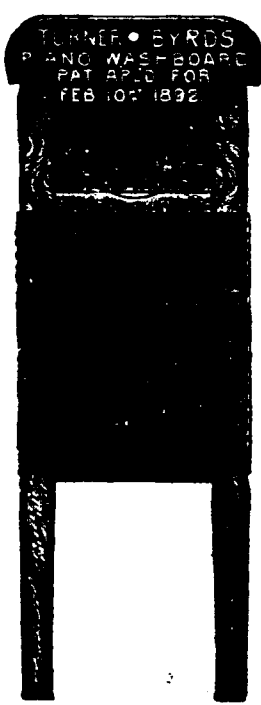
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A Big Mass Meeting.
New York, Aug. 20.—The colored and Red campaign club of Flushing, Long Island, has appointed a committee to make arrangements for a mass-meeting, which it is proposed to hold in the Free library building, in 4th street, that village. It is also proposed to have the large grounds surrounding the building brilliantly illuminated, so that an open air meeting can be held at the same time. The committee has communicated with the Rev. Dr. Deming, and he has conditionally consented to speak. It is expected that over 500 colored voters will be in attendance. Previous to the meeting there is to be a torchlight procession of uniformed clubs, in which the Republican club of Flushing will probably take part.

A Stolen Ring.
New York, Aug. 19.—David Doshier, a colored lad, of No. 115 West Twenty-seventh street, was arrested yesterday at Coney Island, charged with the theft of a gold ring from the Simpson, of No. 325, Clinton place, Brooklyn. Doshier was sentenced to twenty-nine days in jail.

Later in the day, while the van was being loaded with prisoners, he broke away and ran across the lot to the Sea Beach Palace, doubled back of that building and fled across the railroad track to the rear of Police's firework inclosure. Policeman Mort Morris was right behind him and when Coney Island creek was reached the Afro-American jumped in and swam to the opposite shore. Morris ran across the draw-bridge and caught Doshier as he was floundering in the mud. He was taken back and sentenced to three months.

Two Persons Killed.
Baltimore, Md., August 20.—Two persons were killed and twenty injured by an accident on the Annapolis and Baltimore Short line railroad this evening. A door fell from a fruit car on the train and caused the derailment of the passenger coach in the rear. The coach tipped over, and with its thirty occupants rolled down the embankment thirty feet. The passengers were badly shaken up, cut and bruised, the injuries of two or three of whom it is expected, will prove fatal. Standing on the embankment where the accident occurred were a colored man and woman. The car in rolling over crushed them to death.

A Noted Man Dead.
New Orleans, La., August 22.—Intelligence has been received in this city of the death of Dr. Colvis, the prominent colored physician, at his home in Paris. Joseph Colvis was born in New Orleans in 1831. At the age of eight years he left for France, with his relatives, and was placed in the Lycee Bonaparte. He was a bright pupil, and on leaving college received the degrees of B. A. and B. S. being subsequently admitted as Resident Surgeon at the St. Louis hospital, from which he emerged four years later and took his degree as M. D. fully equipped for active practice. He soon won prominence in the profession, and his practice was one of the richest. He was repeatedly decorated by the French Government for public service rendered in the line of his profession during the Franco-Prussian war, and a few years ago was awarded the cross of the Legion of Honor. To the last he retained his American citizenship, which contributed much to his advancement, which, nevertheless, was rapid. He was a brother-in-law of Major Francis E. Pemas, who was an officer of the Louisiana National Guard, organized by General Butler during the war.

The Press Meeting.
The following letter has been received from the secretary of the National Afro-American Press association which will explain itself:
Hon. John Mitchell,
Dear Sir:
Our arrangements are about perfected. Our meeting will be held in the council chamber of Philadelphia, September 27th and 28th as per your order.
We hope a goodly attendance and a royal time.
Yours Truly,
Josie D. Heard,
724 S. 19th street.

An Afro-American Town.
All of the property both in the village and outskirts of Neyland, Tenn., is owned by colored people. There are several large cotton plantations owned and managed by colored men. There are 2,925 acres of land owned by colored people, of which 2,822 acres is under cultivation in cotton, sugar cane, corn and different grain. A colored man named Porter Daws owned a gin and mill, but lost it by fire, but he is building a better one. There are three stores all run by colored men. The postmaster, B. F. Brown, the school board and all the city officials are colored; the population is about 600. The Mirror.

A Smart Youngster.
The youngest sawyer on record is to be found at steam saw mill of J. F. Montgomery three miles from Harriman, Tenn. He may be seen almost any day.
The five-year old son of Lee Montgomery will saw a log as rapidly as most sawyers, i. e., feed and guide the carriage, working the butterfly valve and holding the carriage in good position while the log is being turned and the sawyer working blocks. The name of this diminutive sawyer is Perry Simon Montgomery.

Five Children Burned.
Griffin, Ga., Aug. 18.—Five Afro-American children were burned to death here last night. They were left alone while the family went to church.
The earth sometimes appears to be decidedly flat to the mortal who is too poor to go around it. Somebody is bound to slip up on that banana war in Honduras. Very few men are as attentive to their wives as they are to their whiskers.

Campaign song.
We belong to the G. O. P.,
We will down your Grover C.,
And his second, Adlai E.
Just as soon as soon can be:
For we're in the light to win,
And you bet we've got the tin;
We will put our Benj. in,
We did it once and will agin';
Chorus: Ta ra ra, boom de ay,
(Eight times.)

We are square against Free Trade;
What we use, we want home-made,
And we'll give our party's aid
To workmen of every grade;
In the field or at the fire,
Husband, brother, lover, sire,
These the words that all inspire;
The worker's worthy of his hire,
Chorus: Ta ra ra, boom de ay, etc.

We are ready, night and day,
For our Democratic prey,
We have come, and come to stay,
Just because we're built that way,
Honest money is our call;
Equal rights for great and small;
Bread and meat and pie for all,
By these things we stand or fall,
Chorus: Ta ra ra, boom de ay, etc.

Benjamin is tried and true;
Friend of all the boys in blue;
In the war he fought straight through,
Now he knows just what to do.
We are anxious for the fight,
In our armor strong and bright;
We can't be left for we are right,
And we'll beat 'em out of sight,
Chorus: Ta ra ra, boom de ay, etc.

In Sierra Leone.
The Boston Republican.—The colony of Sierra Leone was founded in 1787 by British philanthropists as an asylum for captured slaves. It was purchased from the natives of the soil as an experiment for the training of such natives as would come under the protection of England. Its first settlers were Negroes from Nova Scotia who amid various sufferings and hardships which almost resulted in their extermination, struggled to lay down for the present and coming generation the principles of true manhood. There were many in the early settlement of the colony who denied any attempt to teach the natives through the agency of expatriated Negroes. This attempt at colonization has borne its fruits as the flourishing condition of the colony shows. The population is 70,000. The capital is Free Town with a population of 30,000, and has the finest harbour and is a coaling station for Her Britannic Majesty's ships of war that cruise along the West and South Atlantic coasts.

The colony is ruled by a Governor, the direct representative of the Queen, assisted by a legislative and an Executive council. The various departments of the government are held mostly by the natives. The army is composed of Negroes with European generals who are transferred every five years to the West Indies, and vice versa.

The legal profession which numbers eight is wholly native and the medical with the exception of one is also native.

The grammar and high schools are under native management. In these schools advanced English, science, mathematics, classical and modern languages are taught. They would rank with the ordinary American college. There is only one college which is connected with the English university, it is under the auspices of the church Missionary Society. There are several religious organizations worked mainly by natives with a Bishop or general superintendent who is a European.

The merchants are principally natives. There are some foreign firms from England, France, Germany and America in which the heads are Europeans and the clerks are mostly natives. Several of the native merchants are men of sound business principles who have amassed much wealth. The chief trade of the country is rice, ginger, palm oil, india rubber, kola nut, beniseed, ivory, gold, ground nut and leather. The harbour of Free Town is visited weekly by vessels and steamships from England, France and Germany. There are submarine cablegrams connecting Sierra Leone with these countries. The French have constructed railroads in their colony of Goree and they are now being laid in the Congo. It takes from 12 to 14 days between Sierra Leone and Liverpool. The well to do natives often send their sons and daughters to England, France and Germany to complete their education. In the medical and legal professions the native youths are graduates of the English universities. On the whole, the colony is progressing. The natives are rising rapidly in wealth and intelligence and are demonstrating by their success the capability of the Negro when he has the chance to display it and when his manhood is unfettered. Even the poor man in Sierra Leone is manly and proud. He is in his native land, and the foreigner is bound to respect him. There is on the whole a good feeling existing between the natives and the foreigner. The well educated and polished white man is welcome to the homes of the native, and enjoys his hospitality and society so long as he conducts himself as a gentleman. Courtesies and civilities are exchanged agreeably by both parties with hardly any friction.

The whites regard Sierra Leone as the England of the White Coast. The sanitation of the country has been gradually improved by government inspection. Attempts are being made to connect the colony with the interior by a system of railroads. Should this be successful, the trade of the interior would increase its revenue considerably, and interior tribes would be accessible to civilization.

"You look thin and pale," observed the family physician. "You have been playing too close attention to business. Try a month or two at a watering place."
"Close attention to business may have made me a little thin," said the Board of Trade man testily, "but it has fattened my pocketbook enormously."
"A month or two at a watering place will cure that, too," rejoined the doctor.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

—Afro-Americans in Tennessee—responded to the call for arms and marched to the scene of conflict at the mining camp and participated in the battles waged there last week.
—In Dickson county, Tenn., the editor of the Nashville American, was burned in effigy because he denounced mobocracy in an open article.
—Edward Cody, colored, aged 18, who ran away from his home in Arlington, Tenn., was run over and killed by a train Friday Aug. 19.
—Mr. Tally was recently killed at Cairo, Ill., while crossing the railroad track in the I. C. R. R. yard. He left a large family.

—George Moss, a colored newsboy who lives near the corner of Twelfth street and Troost avenue, Kansas City, was struck by a cable car at the corner of Eight and Cherry streets Sunday, Aug. 14, while trying to sell papers. His skull was injured. He was taken to the Central police station by Police Surgeon Iuen and thence to the city hospital, where an operation was performed.

—Unity City, Mich. A midsummer religious revival has just been instituted at the Union City M. E. church by two Afro-American evangelists.
—Ann Arbor, Mich. Rev. Enos L. Seruggis, of the Second Baptist church has tendered his resignation and will assume charge of an educational institution in Missouri.

—Isaac Murphy has never been ruled off a track and his reputation for honesty is equal to that of any jockey in America.
—It is stated that the whole South does not contain an industrial home of any considerable size for poor colored children. One is projected at Orangeburg, S. C.

—An Afro-American who lives near Morgantown, N. C., has a curiosity in the shape of a duckling which has "four perfectly formed legs and feet."

—E. B. Thomas is a photographer at Lorain, Ohio.

—Dr. J. A. Porter is a dentist at Birmingham, Ala.

—In the late election at Alabama, one Afro-American was elected justice of the peace, one made constable, and one at Decatur, to be a member of the board of Aldermen.

—The Lookout Valley fair, to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., this week, promises to be a grand display of the industry and advancement of the colored people of East Tennessee.

—Col. Ingersoll in the North American Review; On the 2nd day of November, 1779 there was introduced into the assembly of Pennsylvania an act for the abolition of slavery. The preamble was written by Thomas Paine. To him belongs the honor and glory of having written the first proclamation of emancipation in America—Paine the first, Lincoln the last.

—St. Joseph, Mo., has three Afro-American letter carriers.

—G. F. Franklin, Omaha, Neb., has gone into the real estate business.

—J. W. Mitchell has opened a produce and grocery store on Laurate street, Baltimore, Md.

AND SO THEY MARRIED.
At Newburgh, N. Y., Miss Henrietta Johnson was recently married to Mr. Richard Newkirk, of Rossville, N. Y.

At Zanesville, Ohio, Miss Dora White and Mr. William Smallwood, recently married.

At New Orleans, Aug. 10, Miss Virginia O. Banks and Mr. Richard A. Brown, joined hands and heart.

At Topeka, Kans. Aug. 10, Miss Alice Dupree was married to Mr. Preston Davis.

At Omaha, Neb., Aug. 17, Miss Mary E. Hays, of Newton, Neb., and Mr. J. A. Bell, of Freeman, Neb., were united in matrimony.

At Chicago, Ill. Aug. 16, Miss Mattie Holton and Mr. Frank Johnson, were married.

A Harve* of Deaths.
Mrs. John Mowery died at Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17.
The sudden death by heart disease of Mr. William Spradling produced a decided shock at Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Caroline Simmons died very suddenly at Louisville, Ky., recently.

Mr. Richard Jiles, one of New Haven, Conn., prominent and respected citizens, died two weeks ago. Aged 78 years.

At Petersburg, Va. Mrs. Cora Crumpler, departed this life, Aug. 11th. At the same place, Aug. 17, Mr. Reuben Smith died suddenly while at his employment.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
Battle Creek, August 22.—The masquerade festival given last week by the A. M. E. church was well attended and a decided success, proceeds being \$17. The program was well rendered, Rev. Hill read a paper on the duty of young people to society which was well received.

Mr. Earnest Chase met with a severe accident Monday evening while walking on the C. & G. T. railroad. He was struck by engine No. 19 and picked up unconscious. The extent of his injuries is not known at present but it is hoped to be not serious. Mr. Chase is a promising young man and his many friends hope to see him out again in a few days.

That Alabama Election.
Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 17.—The Kolb executive committee and the People's party executive committee held a joint session here to-day. They worked together in perfect harmony, and wound up by issuing a joint call for a joint convention to put out candidates for Congress and presidential electors. The fusion convention is to meet in Birmingham, Sept. 15. General Weaver, candidate for president, is announced to make a speech.
Leading Republicans say Republicans will take down their electoral ticket.

Philadelphia Tribune.—Considerable antagonism is extant, against the return of Senator Quay, to the Senate. The colored brother now desires to do something to defeat Col. Quay, because of his attitude against all measures tending toward the colored man's elevation. Has Col. Quay grown too big to be cut down.
Chicago Free Speech.—Education and wealth will not solve the race problem in the South. The Negro must seek other quarters if he wishes to enjoy his rights as a freeman and a citizen.

Brooklyn Eagle.—It is a colored girl in Richmond this time who was burned to death by stepping on a parlor match. Any man who will invent a nonodorous match which will not explode, can retire from business on an independent fortune a few years after he puts his product on the market.

Cleveland Gazette.—The "Jim Crow" car laws of southern States will not affect inter-state passengers even though the latter are Afro-Americans. As a state measure it is "perniciously" effective, we are sorry to say.

AN AOT

To apportion anew the representatives among the several counties and districts of this State:

Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact: That the House of Representatives shall hereafter be composed of one hundred members, electable to every twenty thousand and nine hundred and thirty-eight persons, including civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe. In each organized county, and one representative of each county having a fraction more than a moiety of said ratio, and not included therein, until the one hundred representatives are assigned; that is to say: within the county of Wayne, twelve (12); Kent, five (5); Saginaw, four (4); Bay, three (3); St. Clair, three (3); Lenawee, one (1); Jackson, two (2); Calhoun, two (2); Washtenaw, two (2); Berrien, two (2); Oakland, two (2); Muskegon, two (2); Marquette, two (2); Genesee, two (2); Kalamazoo, two (2); Allegan, two (2); Ingham, two (2); Houghton, two (2); Ottawa, two (2); Montcalm, two (2); Ionia, two (2); Sanilac, two (2); Tuscola, two (2); Monroe, two (2); Eaton, two (2); Macomb, two (2); Shiawassee, one (1); Lapeer, one (1); Clinton, one (1); Macomb, two (2); Shiawassee, one (1); Hillsdale, one (1); Van Buren, one (1); Lapeer, one (1); Gratiot, one (1); Huron, one (1); Clinton, one (1); St. Joseph, one (1); Branch, one (1); Manistee, one (1); Barry, one (1); Cass, one (1); Newaygo, one (1); Livingston, one (1); Isabella, one (1); Mecosta, one (1); Oceana, one (1).

The counties of Midland, Gladwin, and Arenac shall constitute a representative district and shall be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Midland.

The counties of Wexford, Missaukee and Clare shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Wexford.

The counties of Osceola and Lake shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Osceola.

The counties of Grand Traverse, Leelanaw and Benzie shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Grand Traverse.

The counties of Antrim, Charlevoix and Kalkaska shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Antrim.

The counties of Iosco, Alcona, Roscommon and Ogemaw shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Iosco.

The counties of Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Oscoda and Crawford, shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Alpena.

The counties of Cheboygan, Emmet and Presque Isle and Manitowish shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Cheboygan.

The counties of Chippewa, Mackinac and Luce shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Chippewa.

The counties of Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Delta.

The counties of Dickinson, Iron and Baraga shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Dickinson.

The counties of Gogebic, Ontonagon, Keweenaw and Isle Royal shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Gogebic.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved August 6th, 1892.
For the appointment of Senators to the State Legislature.

Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact, That this State shall be and is hereby divided into thirty-two Senate Districts, each district to be entitled to one Senator, which said district shall be constituted as follows, viz:

First District—The Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth wards in the city of Detroit, and the townships of Grosse Pointe, Hamtramck, Greenfield, Redfield, Livonia and Plymouth in the county of Wayne.

Second District—The First, Second, Third, Fifth and Seventh wards of the city of Detroit.



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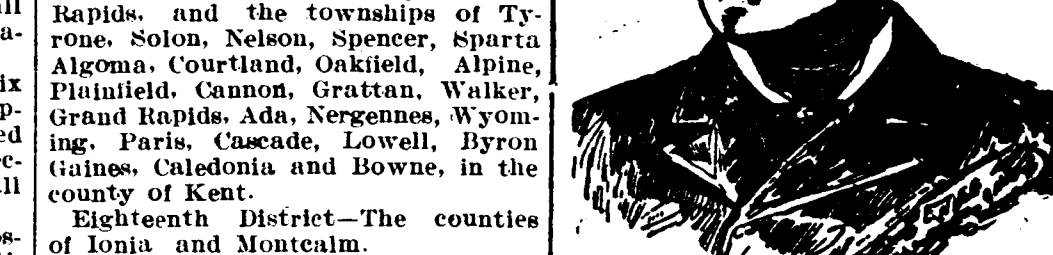
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Third District—The Fourth, Eighth and Tenth wards of the city of Detroit.
Fourth District—The Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth wards of the city of Detroit, and the townships of Canton, Nankin, Dearborn, Springwells, Van Buren, Korbun, Taylor, Ecorse, Sumpter, Huron, Brownstown and Mongaugon and the city of Wyandotte, in the county of Wayne.
Fifth District—The counties of Lenawee and Monroe.
Sixth District—The counties of St. Joseph, Branch and Hillsdale.
Seventh District—The counties of Eight District—The counties of Allegan and Van Buren.
Ninth District—The counties of Kalamazoo and Calhoun.
Tenth District—The counties of Jackson and Washtenaw.
Eleventh District—The county of St. Clair.
Twelfth District—The counties of Oakland and Macomb.
Thirteenth District—The counties of Livingston and Genesee.
Fourteenth District—The counties of Shiawassee and Ingham.
Fifteenth District—The counties of Barry and Eaton.
Sixteenth District—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth wards of the city of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent.
Seventeenth District—The Tenth and Eleventh wards of the city of Grand Rapids, and the townships of Tyrone, Solon, Nelson, Spencer, Sparta, Algoma, Courtland, Oakfield, Alpine, Plainfield, Cannon, Grattan, Walker, Grand Rapids, Ada, Nergennes, Wyoming, Paris, Cascade, Lowell, Byron, Gaines, Caledonia and Bowne, in the county of Kent.
Eighteenth District—The counties of Ionia and Montcalm.
Nineteenth District—The counties of Clinton and Gratiot.
Twentieth District—The counties of Huron and Sanilac.
Twenty-first District—The counties of Tuscola and Lapeer.
Twenty-second District—The county of Saginaw.
Twenty-third District—The counties of Muskegon and Ottawa.
Twenty-fourth District—The counties of Bay, Arenac and Midland.
Twenty-fifth District—The counties of Osceola, Newaygo, Mecosta and Isabella.
Twenty-sixth District—The counties of Manistee, Mason, Lake and Oceana.
Twenty-seventh District—The counties of Benzie, Wexford, Grand Traverse, Leelanaw, Kalkaska, Antrim and Charlevoix.
Twenty-eighth District—The counties of Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Ogemaw, Iosco, Clare and Gladwin.
Twenty-ninth District—The counties of Otsego, Montmorency, Alpena, Presque Isle, Cheboygan, Emmet and Manitowish.
Thirtieth District—The counties of Mackinac, Chippewa, Luce, Schoolcraft, Delta and Menominee.
Thirty-first District—The counties of Marquette, Alger, Dickinson, and Iron.
Thirty-second District—The counties of Houghton, Baraga, Keweenaw, Gogebic, Ontonagon and Isle Royal.
Section 2. The election returns of each county forming one Senate district shall be made to the county clerk's office of said county. The election returns of each Senate district composed of more than one county shall be made to the county clerk's office in such Senate district containing the largest number of inhabitants, according to the census of one thousand eight hundred and ninety. The election returns of each Senate district composed of a portion of a county shall be made to the county clerk's office of such county.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.
Approved August 6th, A. D. 1892.

Somebody has written a book to show how to reduce the gas bill. A good way is to give up the iron steps to Clara and George.

The announcement of prices for three-year-olds seems like a bitter partiality when so many grown folks have none.



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Miss Mary B. Toles, a recent graduate of the Indianapolis high school, has been appointed one of the microscopic examiners of the Indiana branch of the Government Bureau of Animal Industry. Her salary is \$600 per year.

Mrs. French Sheldon has under recommendation of the Massachusetts Lady managers, applied for space in the woman's building in order to exhibit the trophies of her African explorations. Mrs. French Sheldon, it will be remembered, is the lady who, under authority of the Sultan of Zanzibar, made the journey from Morubassa, on the East coast of Africa, to Mount Killimandjaro, nearly a thousand miles into the interior, visited many hitherto unknown portions of the dark continent. She was accompanied only by a caravan of coast Negroes, about 120 men and women altogether, and returned without the loss of a single individual. Through her accomplishments Mrs. Sheldon has become known in Europe as the "Woman Stanley," through the appellation given her by the East coast tribes, among whom she lived. She gathered a great number of trophies which will be exhibited in Chicago. Most of them were given her, as she says, "because I was a woman, and for that reason I achieved what might have been forbidden a loyal subject of monarchies."

Upon her return home Mrs. French Sheldon was presented by the Royal Geographical Society with a medal in recognition of the feat she accomplished in circumnavigating Lake Chola, a body of water the natives greatly fear, and call "Devil's Water." Previous to that time no white man's boat had ever before sailed the waters of the unknown lake, and Mrs. French Sheldon's feat is looked upon as little short of marvelous. Her exhibit will form one of the most interesting portions of the woman's building.

Loyalty in the home circle is not as often considered as it ought to be; it should be held as part of the ethics of family honor never to speak slightly of any member of the household to outsiders. The old and somewhat vulgar proverb, "Wash all your soiled linen at home," contains the gist of an obvious truth. Parents should impress this family loyalty upon their children, and teach them that it means dignity and strength and happiness to be the guardians of their own hearth, as it were, the staunch defenders of the honor of the family.

Parents, too, should be loyal to their children if they expect the latter to be loyal to them. Every now and again we see a family where the men all become more or less prominent in their various walks in life, and in almost every case there will be found among them a very strong sentiment of what the world calls "clannishness," but what might be better designated as faithfulness. Even from a worldly point of view, young people would do well to remember that whatever keeps the family together in faithful allegiance adds to the position and influence and consideration of each member individually.

Miss Elizabeth A. Garland, who has been residing in Petersburg, Va., since her graduation from the Missionary school in Chicago, has accepted a position as Missionary teacher in Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C.



Pastry and layer cake should be eaten with a fork.

The old fashioned castor has no other use at present, but to be treasured as an heirloom. Oil and vinegar are now put on the table in handsome glass bottles and pepper and mustard on dainty silver or china pots.

For women who cannot wear the lisle thread stocking, and there are many who can't, the silk plaited hose is recommended. It is cheaper than the pure silk, but has its gloss and wears well.

With all white costumes it is good form to wear a primrose yellow waist ribbon caught at one side with a large rosette and formed of many loops of ribbon.

The Eton jacket which is fast coming into popularity, are dainty and useful adjuncts for a muslin or thin silk evening toilette.

If your skin has a dull, dead feeling, throw a few drops of gin, whiskey or eau de cologne in water and thoroughly bathe your face with it.

For street wear, the tailor made dress is still in favor, the skirt is still too long at the back, but some slight change for the better is to be observed in this respect. And to my regard I must add there is a suspicion of drapery to relieve what some regard as the too plain effect of the dress. The bodice of these gowns are usually tight fitting with vests of different styles, sometimes quite plain and sometimes made of silk and quite full.

For house dresses greater liberty is taken with the bodice, ribbon, lace, and chiffon being used to ornament it. Sleeves are large, but not high, the style being left to the fancy of the wearer who needs only to be careful that they shall not seem stiff.

All sorts of light woolen materials are to be seen for this season's fall wear. No wardrobe is complete without a black dress. If for the street it should be of some woolen stuff, silk except surah or India silk is not used for out of door wear, but for the house black silk is always elegant.

Bonnets are still small, a little too small to be becoming, as they are frequently put on the top of the head like a plate, but they are for general wear preferable to the very large ones, which are only becoming to very young people or women with picturesque faces.

A Big Excursion.
The Tonguelet—Could 1,800 white people come to San Antonio from more than a hundred places in this State and be more orderly, well-behaved and law-abiding than did the 1,800 Negroes whom the Southern Pacific and Arkansas Pass roads brought to this city last Wednesday and Thursday? They came, not rioty and causing william to follow in their wake as some, no doubt, expected, but, to their credit be said, they came as honorable excursionists to a great city, and left the same. The city is thousands of dollars better off by their visit. A number of high-toned white people could well imitate our colored excursionists. What is this, but an unmistakable sign of race progress?

Southern Hatred.
New Orleans, La., August 16.—Chief Counsel W. C. Grivot, of New Orleans, of the League of American Wheelmen some days ago wrote a letter to Mr. H. E. Raymond, of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Racing board, protesting against the introduction of Negro members into the League, and saying that if such was the case the Louisiana division and every one in the South would withdraw from the League. In a reply received today, Mr. Raymond says that if the question narrows down to a selection between the Negro and the Southern members the former will be unceremoniously bounced. There are only about six Negroes connected with the League.

After Oscar Wild.
Dayton, O., August 15.—"Professor" Isaiah Brooks, the aesthetic colored man who has imitated Oscar Wilde, Harry Wall and other dandies, died here this afternoon at the hospital, after a lingering illness. "Professor" Brooks was sixty-five years old, but it was only last summer that he appeared on the streets with white pantaloons and white vest, a flashy coat and black silk hat, golden slippers, a large bouquet pinned across his breast, a gaudy silk handkerchief hanging from his pocket, while he carried a flashy umbrella of black and yellow in one hand and walked with a gold-headed cane in the other. Some such attire as this was worn by the "Professor" every afternoon when the weather would permit.

Has Abandoned.
Wooster, O., August 16.—The colored camp-meeting in progress here the past ten days was supposed to have been for the benefit of a colored church building now in course of erection and was therefore very liberally patronized. The receipts were in the neighborhood of \$1,000. It now transpires that it was a money making scheme of two colored citizens, and the Rev. Daniel G. More, of New Castle, Pa., has absconded with all the funds. His partner, Frank Darnell, appeared before Mayor Yost and charged the Rev. More with being guilty of fraud in the affairs of a partnership and alleging that he was to receive half the proceeds, a warrant was issued, and the officers are after him.

The Dixon Fight.
New Orleans, Aug. 19.—President Noel received official information today that the remaining \$4,000 of the stakes in the Dixon-Skelly fight had been posted in New York with Mr. W. G. Wickinson, the sporting editor of the World, by a friend of the backer of the little bantamweight.

The fight between these little men is assuming the second place in the coming contests in the matter of importance. When Myer was matched with McAuliffe, and the prospect of settling the long-disputed question of superiority between them seemed at hand at last, the interest in the light-weight battle was almost equal to the then proposed Fitzsimmons-O'Brien battle, but since the colored fighter, Dixon, has been matched, his fight with Skelly has been the subject of the greatest interest next to the Sullivan-Corbett match. The Southern people have long wanted to see Dixon, not only because he is known to be the greatest wonder in his class, but to give him a chance to get out of his head the absurd ideas that he has been represented to have about Southern injustice to colored fighters.

A Southern Threat.
From the Sheridan (Ark.) Headlight:—The Southern white man who goes back on his party and his race this year will not live long enough to get over it. Mark the prediction.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.
Continued from first page.

can, and it seemed almost impossible to induce the leaders of the Republican party to rise above the groove of party consideration. They sought to protect the ballot in order that the Republican party might win greater strength. They would protect the citizen, not because he was a citizen, but because he was a Republican.

This was but natural and just. A party should maintain the legal rights of its followers. It was when the Republican party refused and neglected to do so that it aroused the suspicion and distrust of the people. They said it sought not justice but power, and as soon as it secured this was indifferent to what it had pretended to regard with such irrepressible horror. Passing this point it must be admitted that many Republican leaders do not realize even now that the "Southern Question" has changed while they have slept; that it is no longer a question of electoral votes or Republican Congressmen, but a question of the rights of the citizen and the safety of the Republic—a question whether popular government shall be perpetuated on the American continent. We have seen how defiance of law has spread throughout the North because of the immunity which has attended the bloody and infamous overthrow of constituted authority at the South. Never in the world's history has there been anything to give encouragement to the law-defying spirit of anarchy at all comparable with the immunity from punishment attending the atrocities of the Ku Klux Klan and its correlative organizations. The suppression of the rights of the citizen of the South is but one of the results of this unprecedented crime. The Nation refused to punish or repress because the murderers were white and their victims mostly colored. It refused to consider the rights of the citizen as demanding redress, but enacted laws which took cognizance of crimes "perpetrated for political purposes" only.

This was undoubtedly due in a great measure to the fact that the real purpose of the later amendment to the Constitution was, and yet is, but dimly understood by the leaders and law-makers of the party. This is not strange. It is hard for one whose ideas of the government of the United States were shaped by the subtle controversies in regard to State sovereignty and Federal limitations under the Constitution of 1789, to realize at once the fact that National citizenship has assumed a new form and character and imposed specific burdens and obligations on the Nation which were impossible under the old regime. It requires some time to enable one to understand that the General Government is no longer clothed with a mere negative power for the protection of its citizens in the various States against unconstitutional legislation, but is authorized by charter of the people to do whatever is needful to afford legal protection to the rights, and adequate redress for the wrongs of its citizens wherever they may be.

In short it is a difficult matter for one who has been taught that the Federal Union is merely a pivot rock, whose security depends on a careful adjustment of its equilibrium, to realize that as the result of a great struggle for its overthrow, it lost its unstable character, and was placed on a pedestal so broad and firm that no lack of steadiness on the part of any of its members can ever set it oscillating on the brink of destruction again. What cement is to masonry, the fourteenth amendment is to the Union. Looking at the potency of its provisions one realizes the truth of the lines:

It may be the fathers had bulled in vain.
Had the blood of the sons not cemented again.

The time which has since elapsed has taken from the first assertion of National power to protect the right of the citizen and secure the purity and truth of the verdict of the polls, the flavor of undue partisan zeal. It has done more than that. It has stripped the cowl of pious pretence from the whole Southern Negro, and left bare the two great fundamental impulses of the Southern Democracy, to wit: The determination to deprive the colored citizen of opportunity as a man to keep him subservient and dependent as a laborer and to use his numbers, disregarding his will, to secure power in the National Government as a factor of representation.

Besides that, the two pet pleas which the South has urged for indulgence so long, have grown amazingly thin in the time which has elapsed since they were first put forward and accepted as excuse for the murders and atrocities of the Ku Klux and the Rifle Clubs. It is too late to make the world believe that civilization can only be maintained by a resort to barbarism; that law can only be sustained by lawlessness, and that the throne of God depends for stability on the robust support of the devil.

The world has had time, too, to grow tired of the smirking complaints of the Southern Bourbon about "Northern hate" and "bitterness." The Southern man, as a slavocrat, threatening dissolution of the Union unless all his demands were granted, was one of the most picturesque figures in history. The riotous manner in which he cracked his whip, while the cringing time-servers of the North bowed beneath his lash and licked the dust from his boots, will always constitute one of the grandest instances of the moral power of self-assertive authority which the world's history can furnish. As a rebel, the Southern man appealed so strongly to the world's sense of the romantic that it came near forgetting that the only right for which he fought was a right (?) to oppress without let or hindrance.

As a conquered foe, those who were large enough to follow the

example of Lee, and maintain a dignified silence in defeat, gained rather than lost thereby in the world's esteem. But those who sought to gain by assassination and fraud what they had failed to win in open conflict, not only destroyed the fame won in battle, but have cast a doubt not to be removed, upon the motives of those who fought. It is, as a professional whiner, however, that the Southern man shows to least advantage, and unfortunately it is this attitude that this overweening desire for political domination has impelled him most frequently to assume. When, immediately on the close of the war, he began to work the role of penitent "for what there was in it," and tearfully complained of the "hate" and "prejudice" of the North, because it would not accept his professions at par nor believe that the bloodshed and woe of the great conflict resulted solely from his reverence for the Constitution and patriotic devotion to the interests of the American people, although one very well knew that no such thing as malice toward the Southern people ever existed at the North, but only antipathy to secession and slavery. It seemed easier to let him whine on than attempt to combat his self-deception. But now, after so many years of uninterupted violation of law and disregard of right, the Southern man who prates of "hate" and snivels about the "resentments engendered by war," puts himself in the position of the dead-beat who re-hearses with deaf ears the distressing story of his woes and calls down all the blessings of heaven upon the donor of a dime which means to him another drink. No one believes his story nor pays any heed to his manufactured pathos, but gives him the dose he asks rather than take the trouble to controvert his story. The Southern man as a sniveler is something more than contemptible, because he makes the kindness he implores the mask for barbarism and oppression which stains the donor's fame as well as his own.

This fact is becoming so evident that the organs of the Democracy begin to realize that it will not do to "press the button" and turn on the full head of Southern self-pity during this campaign. The fight on the principle of the election bill must be made with something more solid than crocodile tears. A new epoch has dawned. It is not now the Negro who stands a naked petitioner for grace, but the citizen who demands what is his own—that the rights already recognized by law as are the rights of others, and by the same power that protected the slaveholder's right to pursue and retake his property regardless of State law or mob resistance. This claim must be met, not with maudlin means for trust and confidence and generous faith, but with plens buttressed on apparent justice, or having their roots in the Constitution.

It is for this reason that a forward step has been taken by one of the leading advocates of Democratic dogma, who, to avoid the force of the plain common-sense statement that, in a Republic where power is exercised by representatives, the whole people must have the power to regulate the election of all the representatives—in other words, that the Nation must have the power to supervise National elections, openly declares that "there is no such thing as a National election in the United States and can not be under the Constitution."

This is a declaration which brings to the surface an important question, or rather a group of important questions, such as, What are National elections? What is necessary to constitute an election National? How and to what extent are National elections subject to National control? Thus far the Bystander has confined himself to the consideration of the National power to supervise elections because "the right to vote" has attached to certain citizens of the United States, and it is the highest function of government to secure to every citizen the peaceful enjoyment of all his rights. It has been already shown that under the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution the power and duty of Congress to provide "appropriate legislation" for the security of the citizen's rights is indisputable and is limited only by the need for such action.

Hereafter the Bystander will devote some attention to the power and obligation of the general government to supervise elections because they are matters of prime import to the National life. Next week he will take up this new phase of modern "nullification" and endeavor to answer the question, "Is there such a thing as a National election?"

Albion W. Tourgee.
Mayville, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1892.

The Featherweights.
New Orleans, La., Aug. 22.—Of the three fighters of the September sextette, who are to figure before the New Orleans public, next to the "only" John L., the one at present attracting the most attention is the Afro-American, Dixon. Since the day last week when five hundred curious people welcomed him at the depot of the Quenn and Crescent road, he has been the subject of much conversation in this city and the adjoining towns on the Mississippi coast. The people of his own race have already formed an ardent admiration for him, and he has received the attention of the best and most representative colored men of this city, some of whom are prominent in political circles. It is safe to assert that every Afro-American who can raise a dollar and find a bet will put his money on the little colored fighter from the North. The white people are agreeably surprised at Dixon, too, and are treating him with due consideration. The "tales" he has heard of the injustice that would be meted out to him if he ever came South, are no doubt as true as the impression that had been formed in the minds of white people here of Dixon's arrogance and ideas of social

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equality. He has found that the citizens of the South will treat him kindly and give him as fair a show as if he were white, and the citizens on the other hand have found, instead of the self-inflated colored personage they expected to find, that Dixon is a very modest, unassuming Afro-American, who knows his place, and does not seek to presume in any manner. He conducted himself while in this city in the most gentlemanly manner, and thereby made many well wishers. His perfect physique and general good condition was noted by all, and the stock of Skelly has not been on much of a boom since, for, while nine-tenths or more of the white people would rather see the plucky little amateur win Dixon's wonderful record and his condition appeal strongly to their judgment in the matter of bets.

Dixon, with his trainer, Mr. O'Rourke, and Jack Havlin, is at Biloxi in training. He was in fine condition, and almost at weight when he was here, and is now doing hard work to perfect his form. Dixon is very tractable, and the only trouble about training him, so Jack Havlin says, is to prevent him working too hard. He is the cynosure of all eyes over at the little city on the coast, and is visited daily by half of the population. Mr. O'Rourke does a great deal of work himself with Dixon, and is proud of the admiration being shown his "protege" down South. He says he never had any idea that Dixon would receive anything but the fairest kind of treatment here, which he says is proved by the fact that he had brought Dixon to New Orleans to fight. He has heard all manner of stories about what would happen if he ever brought his colored fighter South, and he is glad now that he has done so, if nothing else, to convince the people who warned him, that Dixon can get as square a deal here as anywhere else. Mr. O'Rourke thinks also that it is a good thing for the club for when Dixon goes North and tells of the justice he received in the Olympic Club, that Jackson can be induced to come. He hopes to secure Jackson anyhow, as Dixon's second in the ring.

It is amusing to note the look of quiet confidence on the faces of O'Rourke, Havlin and Dixon when they speak of the coming fight with Skelly. They do little boasting, but none of them hesitate to say that Dixon will win. It is evident that the trio think Dixon has one of the easiest fights of his life on hand. Dixon is an inch and a half or more shorter than Skelly, both in height

and reach, but he apparently thinks nothing of that advantage. Skelly has also the advantage of having seen Dixon in several knock-out boxing exhibitions, and has, of course, been able to see enough of the fighting characteristics of his man to give him some advantage there, but still the Dixon men do not lose one iota of their confidence. On the principle of "nothing succeeds like success," they probably think that Dixon can't lose. Mr. O'Rourke was the master of the world in his class, and was willing to go matching him for the next five or ten years on the strength of that opinion.

Royal Arch Mason.
Xenia, O., August 17.—The Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, organized of the State of Ohio, closed here today, with the installation of Grand officers.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: A. R. G. Guy, G. H. P.; W. T. Boyd, G. H. P.; Wm. Andy, G. K. J. H. N. G. W.; George Fields, G. L. N. G. W.; Henry Griffin, G. L. N. G. W.; Alex. Morris, D. D. G. H. P.; Henry Moore, D. D. G. H. P.; John A. Gibson, D. D. G. H. P.

At the meeting of the Royal Arch Master Masons at 10 o'clock, the committee on credentials reported the following officers: J. A. Brown, G. M.; C. E. Nichols, D. G. M.; W. H. Lucas, G. W.; Henry Griffin, G. W.; G. W. N. Newman, G. P. W.; Buckner, G. S.; W. T. Boyd, G. S.; S. W. Clark, G. O.; Rev. T. H. Jackson, G. S.; John Wilborn, G. M.; R. G. Guy, G. S. B.; Charles J. Hall, G. S. D.; W. N. Allen, G. S. D.; C. A. Cottrill, G. S. S.; Geo. N. Gen, G. J. S.; D. J. Galloway, G. S. D. Daniel Bronfide, T.

Standing committees were appointed on returns of Charter Lodges, Finance, Jurisprudence, Grand Master's Address, Dispositions and Foreign Correspondence.

Alex. Morris was appointed official reporter. The report of Grand Master Brown contained many points of interest.

left, Saturday, to visit her mother and

The Plaindealer continued to receive a number of subscribers, whose descriptions have long since expired. We can do no longer. If you desire to continue to receive the Plaindealer, and are in arrears, you must remit at once. This is the last copy of the Plaindealer which will be sent to subscribers who are not paid up.