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# The PLAIND DEALER

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WHOLE NO. 489.

## A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Two Subjects Which Invite Serious Consideration.

### HAS THE GOVERNMENT POWER.

A Week's Bloody Record of Southern Violence and Lawlessness.—Shall it Continue.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean:—There are two subjects touched upon by the President's letter of acceptance—more properly, two branches of the same subject—which it were well for every citizen to consider with the most serious care, since on the action of the Government of the United States in regard to them, in the near future, depend not only the peaceful extension of the principal of self-government which underlies our national existence, but also our peace and prosperity, and the influence of the American Republic upon the civilization of the world.

These questions are:

1. As to the right and duty of the general government to secure to every legally qualified voter the free and untrammelled exercise of the elective franchise in the selection of National officials and the determination of National policy.

2. As to the right and duty of the Government of the United States to protect the lives, liberties, rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, within the limits of the United States.

The people of the United States are just waking up to the fact that these are the most momentous questions with which the American Republic has been called upon to deal. It has been asked to decide some very important issues during the little more than a century of its existence. It has had to determine whether it would remain one nation or submit to be rent in twain. Whether a part of its population should be freemen or remain slaves. Whether American markets should be protected for the benefit of American workers. These are the most weighty issues of our political history, but each and all of them shrank into insignificance in comparison with the questions which today for the first time clearly and explicitly asks of the American citizen.

The determination of these questions are of more importance than integrity of territory, the freedom of a part of our population, or the opportunity of another part to amass wealth because the touch of the security, the liberty, the rights of all. What is embraced by these issues? Such questions as the following:

Shall the legally qualified voter be allowed to freely discuss questions of National policy?

Shall legally qualified voters be permitted to nominate and support such candidates as they prefer for National offices?

Shall legally qualified voters be permitted to vote for such candidates for National offices as they may choose, representing such National policy as they may prefer?

Shall such qualified voters of all parties and all shades of political belief be protected by the law in the free exercise of such rights in all the States of the Union, or shall they be protected in some States and not in others, or only be allowed such privilege where they are able and willing to assert it by force of arms? And if they do exercise such legally authorized right shall it be allowed to have any effect?

Shall the exercise of such right be regulated by law or by the will of a party, faction, or mob?

If persons choose to prevent such qualified electors from meeting to discuss political questions, from nominating candidates for National offices, or from voting for candidates of their choice, shall they be punished for such acts or invited and encouraged to repeat and continue them?

If the duly qualified elector is allowed to cast his ballot without interference or apprehension shall it be counted as cast, utterly disregarded, or counted on the other side?

If the officers holding the election see fit to disregard the will of the voter, throw out his ballot entirely, or count it for another, should they be exposed and punished or allowed to conceal and repeat the act as often as there may be opportunity?

If such things are not punished in one State ought they to be punished in another?

If Democrats are not punished for such acts committed against Republicans in the South ought Republicans to be punished for like acts toward Democrats at the North? If it is just and proper that Congressmen should be elected by intimidation and violence in Louisiana, why not by the same means in Illinois?

If it is a good thing to choose Congressmen by false returns in Alabama, why not by the same means in New York?

Continued on page six.

## A POPULAR CANDIDATE.

Something of Joseph F. Hambitzer, Our Next State Treasurer.

Joseph F. Hambitzer, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was born in Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin, December 13th, 1856, whence he removed with his parents, when three years old, to Grant County, Wisconsin. Both his parents were Germans. When three years old his mother died, and his father three years later married an English lady. At the age of 14, with \$2 in his pocket and a prospectus of the History of the French and Prussian War, young Hambitzer started out to make his way in the world. Being too young to make a successful book-agent, he purchased an alcohol lamp and a bundle of wire solder and defrayed his expenses by means of mending tin ware among the farmers and residents of small villages. In the fall of 1876, while at Milwaukee, he decided to go to the Copper Mining District of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

He concluded a bargain with the fireman on the steamer "Peerless" by which he earned his passage to Houghton by throwing wood to the fireman. Arriving at Houghton, alone and with no friends or relatives, with his tin solder outfit he earned enough money to carry him to Calumet where he met Thomas Wilcox, who was a brother of young Hambitzer's step-mother, who secured him a job as a trammie in the mine. After several months hard labor handling rock and copper by evening practice he became familiar with the use of the hammer and drill and later was given a contract



with a partner and became a full fledged miner. While at the mine he devoted his spare moments to study and later attending an examination secured a certificate which authorized him to teach. He secured one of the district schools in Franklin Township, where he taught for one year; after which he accepted the position of post office clerk in Hancock and was in two years later promoted to the position of assistant post master. He remained in the Post Office nine years, during which time by his kind disposition and courteous manners he endeared himself to all classes, especially the miners and laborers whom he always made a special effort to please and oblige. When Cleveland was elected Mr. Hambitzer feeling that his position was anything but permanent, resigned and accepted a position in the law office of Chandler, Grant and Gray, of Houghton, of which firm Justice Claudius B. Grant was then a member. Here he acted as stenographer, book-keeper and general utility man, remaining two years. When about ready for admission to the bar he was nominated for the office of Treasurer of Houghton County and elected by an overwhelming majority against Matthew Vanorden, who defeated the Republican candidate in the previous election. He was renominated by his party for the second term, and on informal ballot in the democratic convention received a majority of the votes and was endorsed. Before the end of his second term he was chosen Cashier of the Superior Savings Bank of Hancock, which position he now holds. At the Republican state convention, in a contest with five opponents he was nominated amid great enthusiasm on the first ballot. His contest was so fairly and honorably conducted that he won the admiration of even his opponents.

Mr. Hambitzer, at the age of 22, married Miss Emma Nichols, a Hancock girl, with whom he and two small daughters reside in Hancock.

Of him the Sault Ste Marie News says: "Joseph F. Hambitzer is a typical example of the young 'State Superior' self-made man, and there is not a German in the entire State of Michigan who will not think more of the Republican ticket with his name on it."

### The "Shell Game."

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 16.—Mr. John Howard, well known in this city in literary circles, was arrested at the New Albany Fair Grounds, Tuesday, for operating a "shell game." Robert Taylor, a white confederate, was also juggled. At the trial, Wednesday morning, Howard was fined \$34.50, in default of which he was committed to jail. Taylor pleaded not guilty, and was held over.

## THE SHOE PINCHES THEM.

Populist Candidates Finding Out Southern Election Methods.

### A STRANGE SIGHT IN ALABAMA.

A Free Ballot and a Fair Count Creates Enthusiasm in Birmingham.—How Will it End.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 15.—Birmingham was treated today to something new and highly significant in Alabama politics—the sight of a convention, wholly white, cheering to the echo the denunciation of frauds against the ballot and demanding with one voice the suppression and punishment of the crimes against the suffrage by which the dominant party in this State has so long maintained itself in power. This spirit of determined and angry protest against the election methods of the Democratic managers was, indeed, the keynote of the gathering at Lake View park today. Every speaker before the joint People's party and Jeffersonian convention found his audience in readiness and most explosive sympathy when he turned from the discussion of more distant and theoretical issues to the fraudulent practices which last month in the Governorship contest overcame the actual majority cast for Kolb and returned as elected his minority rival Jones. The climax was reached when Chairman Bowman, of the Jeffersonian party, after a long and

also chartered a summer hotel which overlooks the lake, and so are practically sequestered in the quiet suburb of Birmingham, where no one can disturb their labors and consultations.

The convention put in the field Presidential electors who are all unpledged, but supposed to be hostile to Cleveland, and if elected, to cast their ballots for either President Harrison or General Weaver.

As a rule Kolb men and men satisfactory to the Republicans were put on the electoral ticket.

The Congressional ticket, on the other hand, was given over largely to the People's party.

The platform adopted is commendably brief. The first plank reads simply: "We demand a free vote and a fair count." Others, almost as terse, demand greater consideration for the rights of the citizen.

After the business of the convention was over Captain Kolb entered into an elaborate exposure of the election frauds by which the Jones managers had counted him out in August. He had gathered enough evidence, he said, to show that he had obtained a total majority in the State over Jones of 40,000, and that of the white vote alone he had a majority of 25,000. Taking up the black belt counties in turn, he demonstrated that in Montgomery County, where only 4,000 votes were actually cast, he had an actual majority of 1,500. The return gave Jones a majority of 6,200. In Lowndes County, he had obtained about 2,000 majority by the sworn affidavits of voters and watchers. The official count, however, gave Jones 1,600 majority. This was converted into a majority for Jones of 6,100. In

## The Tariff Not a Tax.

THE POOR MAN'S SHIRT.

(FLANNEL—ALL WOOL.)

THIS SHIRT IF IMPORTED WOULD PAY 80¢ DUTY. THE FREE WOOL DEMOCROGUE SAYS THE PERSON BUYING IT PAYS THAT AMOUNT OF TARIFF TAX. BUT,



IT WAS PURCHASED AT THE REGULAR PRICE OF 69¢ ON GRAND STREET, NEW YORK, WHERE THE POOR OF THE CITY PRINCIPALLY TRADE. THAT IS 11¢ LESS THAN THE ALLEGED TAX.

The garment pictured above is made of soft, clean wool, good enough, warm enough and comfortable enough for any one. Probably nowhere else on earth can so good an article be bought for less money. If the Free-Tradeur doubts, let him come in and examine the shirt and the bill of the merchant who sold it. They are open to inspection in this office.—FROM AMERICAN ECONOMIST.

bitter arraignment of the organized Democracy, and an exposure of some of the more flagrant misdoings in the recent State election, called on the convention to pledge itself to prevent such frauds at the polls in the future.

"At the coming election for President and Representatives in Congress," said Mr. Bowman, "we will have some safeguards against election outrages. Under the law of the land we are entitled to have United States supervisors appointed, with as many deputies as may be needed, to watch the polls and the count. Heretofore too many of these officers have been Negroes—incapable, unintelligent and easily hoodwinked. I now ask all delegates here who are willing to serve as United States election officers to rise and be counted in." At this the 500 or 600 stalwart and determined looking delegates present rose in a body, amid great cheering and shouting, and the speaker added significantly: "I think now that we will have a fair election in November, or know the reason why."

The convention, being a joint one, held on an experimental plan and with no fixed ratio of representation between the two parties composing it, got to work slowly and little could be done today beyond effecting a preliminary organization. Committees on Credentials and on permanent organization were appointed, but neither succeeded in finishing a report, so that work of framing a platform and nominating electoral and Congressional tickets was postponed until tomorrow. Most of the day was given over, therefore, to political oratory, a minor share devoted to the issues raised in the campaign by the third party, and the major share to the common questions in which all present seemed to feel an undivided and superlative interest—the overthrow of the Democratic organization in the State, with the dishonest election methods by which it has always maintained its power. The sessions of the convention are held in a big frame Casino, on the border of a little lake on the southern edge of the city. The allied parties have

the city of Selma, with only 7,200 population, 2,642 votes were recorded for Jones, when less than 1,500 in all were actually cast. In Wilcox County, after waiting ten days, the official count made Jones a majority 4,300. Captain Kolb's testimony shows that he carried that county by over 1,000, and so it through a dozen more counties.

As the speaker made his statements he called upon delegates present to corroborate them, and from twenty to thirty poll-watchers gave their personal experiences with Jones' election bonanzas. Captain Kolb will publish in pamphlet form the great mass of testimony he has collected, covering even the returns from beats and precincts, and spread the book all over the State, so that the frauds of last August can be brought home to their perpetrators and a reputation of them in November averted if possible.

The convention has made a striking impression in this city by its two-day's work. "The Birmingham Age-Herald" the morning Democratic newspaper here, admits that the gathering, in numbers, earnestness and determination, was one of the most notable political conventions held in Alabama for many years. The delegates were all white men, farmers of character and respectability, who will give to the new movement a substantial footing. Candid Democrats admit that party success has never been so gravely threatened as now, and that only the most energetic and desperate measures can prevent disasters in November.

Captain Kolb was highly delighted with the outcome of the convention. "We will carry the State by 40,000," he said.

"But how about being counted out again?"

"Well, we will have the United States marshals and supervisors at the polls next time, and fraud will be much more difficult and more dangerous."

United States District Attorney Parsons, when asked what he thought of the ticket's chances, replied: "It has the best kind of a chance. I do not believe there are 2,000 Republicans in the State who will not fall in line and support it."

## IN DEMOCRACY'S DOMAIN

The Iniquitous Car System Angers Representative Men.

### MANY DELEGATES BADLY TREATED.

The Beauties of a State Which is Overwhelmingly Democratic.—No Justice There.

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 15.—The Republican State convention has been in session here for the past two days and a very lively session it was. They have not put a State ticket in the field because they felt it to be to the best interest of the party not to do so. There was a few members of the convention that were in favor of a State ticket being put before the voters, but in view of the present political complication now existing in this State it really seemed an unwise thing to do so. First, the Democratic party is divided, and has two tickets in the field, one by the regular machine, and one by the business men and those that take more interest in developing the resources of the State than they do in keeping a corrupt party in power which is retarding the progress of the State in every respect. Governor Hogg heads the machine nomination and George Clark heads the business men's nomination. These are both Democrats. One is in favor of progress and the other is in favor of retrograding. Hogg represents the rule and ruin idea which has already checked very greatly the progress of Texas, scared capital out of the State and turned back that which had started here, as well as made business men cautious and timid in enlarging their business. George Clark, so his adherents claim, represents progress and business confidence and his administration will re-establish confidence in all business concerns and induce capital to come to this State, and open up new industries and give laboring men work.

Morris Wright Cuney, the colored leader of the Republicans in Texas, that owns a large number of stores, as well as a white Southern mob does a poor, unprotected and defenceless colored man who wishes to "re-move." He has spent all of his life in the Lone Star State and "learned" something about politics, before he knew how to drive a Texas steer. He has carefully considered the situation in the State. He sees four tickets in the field all bidding for the votes of the people. Two Democrats fighting each other and pleading for all the votes in the ranks of their party. The People's party which consists of all the fools, soreheads and cranks from all the parties running a man name Nugent, who is telling all the voters that if Weaver is elected president all the farmers can borrow money from the government upon their farms to raise their crops with and every State will establish its own bank and every family that owns any old silver spoons, knives or forks can take them to the mint and make the government coin dimes, quarters and etc. for nothing, and money will be cheap. And the last and probably the biggest fool of the whole gang of would-be governors is Mr. Houston, of the "Pure Lily White" Republican, which clique says, that none but white men shall be admitted into their meetings.

This is a private clique of dis-appointed office-seekers who wanted the National administration to give them all the Federal offices in Texas. They are simply a joblot of white jackasses, in fact their position is so absurd and ridiculous that the Republican National committee was forced to acknowledge it as illegal and nonsensical. Mr. Cuney was then in favor of doing the very best thing he could for the State's prosperity and all he could do for his race and party. Knowing the ideas each candidate represented and wishing to elect two or more Con-gressmen he concluded the best thing to do in the pending contest was to support Clark and the National Republican ticket. He advocated before the convention, that in the present condition of affairs it was useless to nominate a full State ticket, because nothing awaited it but defeat, but the wisest thing to do was for the convention to recommend to the Republican voters that they cast their vote for George Clark for Governor and elect him, consequently the Republicans will then do the State a great service and thereby gain friends from the better element in the Democratic party who have become dissatisfied with the yoke of the Bourbon mossback Democracy.

To all intelligent far-seeing men this is the best course the Republicans could take. But Mr. Cuney did not advocate this as a "boss" of his party, but as an earnest right thinking, progressive Texan. The convention was not long about endorsing George Clark's candidacy by 579 to 179. There was some grumbling and several of the delegates wanted every voter turned

## WITH HONORS.

Brilliant and Successful Scholars Who Have Graduated from Our Colleges.

Yale College has given to the educational field of our race that brilliant and modest scholar Professor Edward Alexander Bouchet, who after graduating at the head of his class, from the famous Hopkins Grammar School of this city, entered Yale College graduating number six in the class of 1874 out of a class of one hundred and sixty members. Being elected to the position of an instructor in the Institute for Colored Youth, he honored that appointment by taking a two years' post-graduate course at Yale, receiving in 1876 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Prof. Bouchet's sixteen years of continual service as instructor of Natural Science in the Institute for Colored Youth at Philadelphia demonstrates the wisdom of those who were so fortunate as to secure such a ripe scholar and thorough gentleman.

John Wesley Manning, Esq., the principal of the Knoxville, Tenn., High School, is another distinguished son of Yale, who is an honor to his race. Like Prof. Bouchet, Principal Manning prepared at the Hopkins Grammar School, graduating from there in June, 1878, and entering Yale in the following September term, graduating with high honors in the class of '82. In Mr. Manning's nine years' work as instructor in Knoxville, he has won for himself a reputation as a scholar which has made him the equal of any instructor of his years in the entire state of Tennessee.

In the theological department Yale has given to us that brilliant, energetic sentiment, Rev. Albert Miller, whose devotion to his people's interests has caused him to guard and foster every undertaking put forth in their behalf, and by his unswerving devotion and loyalty has put his race in this city at least ten years in advance of where he found them. Building a handsome church, and consecrating it free of debt, when every obstacle was thrown in his way, by the jealous and distrustful; the securing of a colored policeman; the appointment of a colored official in the Connecticut House of Representatives; assisting poor struggling ambitious colored students at Yale, and the starting of an industrial school here for our many colored children, whose entrance into the factories at present in any considerable number is an impossibility, is a record which does honor to the institution which claims him as one of her honored sons.

Rev. George Christopher Booth, of Kansas City, Mo., is another man of Yale, and a bright and shining example of what our faithful and determined men can accomplish when putting their faith in their Creator and their energies to the test. Mr. Booth's work in the West has accomplished much for the educational and religious advancement of our people. A finished orator, a fine scholar and a courteous obliging christian gentleman, ever ready to lend a strong arm to his struggling brethren, whose noble efforts for advancement are directed to such an excellent councillor.

The success of Rev. Solomon Melvin Cole, of Charleston, S. C., Rev. Charles Hatfield Dickenson, of Providence, R. I., and the Rev. Joseph H. Artope, of the West Indies, is also a proof of the thorough work done by Yale in building up useful men among our race as teachers and theologians.

In the medical profession we have also made a fine showing. Dr. C. V. R. Creed, who graduated at Yale three years ago, is one of the best physicians and surgeons in the United States. He is as skillful as any of his white brothers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or any other city in this country. His practice has been for many years among the best people of city.

Dr. John E. W. Thompson is another Yale honor man. When President Cleveland appointed him U. S. Minister to Hayti every Yale man in New York cordially supported him for confirmation. Senator Everts had fought at every turn the nomination of James Campbell Matthews Esq., for Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, and defeated him, but when the nomination of Dr. Thompson came up he worked for the confirmation of the general doctor.

The careers of Doctors James W. Henderson of New York, T. Bayard Smith (deceased) of Wilmington, and George H. Jackson credit upon Yale. In the law department again she has sent forth such brilliant men as Edward Archer Randolph of Richmond, Va., Charles Thomas of Buffalo, N. Y., Warner Thornton McIlwain of Baltimore, Md., the winner in his class of the DeFord Prize medal, and James Robert Spurgeon of Marysville, Ky.

This year is witnessing an increase in our list of colored students in the academic course. Wigginton is now a full fledged senior; two colored students from Amherst and Williams are booked for the junior class; Bassett and Ferris are sophomores, and Boyer and one other will represent us in the freshman class. Boyer will be one of the best mathematicians in his class and is bound to be an honor man. In the scientific department we will have Miller (brother of our eminent divine), Hatfield and Fisher. In the art school we have Bonner; in the medical department, Patterson, Gordon, Brown, Proctor and two others; in the theological department Fatamah, Jovell and two others; and in the law department, two whose names I cannot as yet publish.—

Cor. Philadelphia Tribune.

Continued on page 6.

THE DANGER SIGNAL.

CLEVELAND TELLS WHAT IT SHOULD BE RAISED.

But the Republican Party is the Only One That Has the Wisdom and Patriotism to Make It—Words of Timely Warning.

One of the silliest scores ever raised during a campaign to delude the people is the present Democratic howl about the so-called "force bill." And yet the Democrats, since they have been driven from their free trade and "tariff reform" entrenchments by the weapons of protection and reciprocity, have been laying great stress upon the "force bill" howl, as a campaign argument. It is but another of the usual Democratic attempts to create prejudice against Republican principles. To understand how baseless is the Democratic outcry against force in elections, it is necessary only to read what the Republican party demands in its national platform. This is the plank, and the only plank, against which the Democratic howl about a "force bill" is directed:

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, his sovereign right, guaranteed by the constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

There is not the slightest hint here of force in elections or federal bayonets at the polls. That plank demands nothing more than the United States constitution guarantees to every citizen—nothing more than is requisite to the perpetuity of free popular government. Are constitutional rights such a bogey to the Democratic party?

Grover Cleveland himself has fully approved the principles embodied in the national Republican platform. On the 22nd day of February last, he lectured to the students of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, on the subject of "Sentiment in Our National Life." After discoursing a while on his theme, he said:

"I have thus far spoken of a people's sentiment as something which may exist and be effective under any form of government and in any national conviction. But the thought naturally follows, that if this sentiment may be so potent in countries ruled by a power originating outside of popular will, how vital must its existence and regulation be among our countrymen, who rule themselves and administer their own laws. In lands less free than ours, the control of the governed may be more easily maintained, if those who are set over them see fit to make concession to their sentiment; yet, with or without such concession, the strong hand of force may still support the power to govern. BUT SENTIMENT IS THE VERY LIFE BLOOD OF OUR NATION."

Having told his hearers how vital a thing this sentiment is, he proceeds to specify particularly of what it consists. He says:

"None of us can be ignorant of the ideas which constitute the sentiment underlying our national structure. We know they are—  
"A reverent belief in God,  
"A sincere recognition of the value and power of moral principle and those qualities of heart, which make a noble manhood,  
"Devotion to unreserved patriotism,  
"Love for man's equality,  
"Unquestioning trust in popular rule,  
"The exaction of civic virtue and honesty,  
"Faith in the saving qualities of universal education,  
"Protection of a free and unperverted expression of the popular will, and  
"An insistence upon a strict accountability of public officers as servants of the people."

"These are the elements of American sentiment; and all these should be found deeply imbedded in the minds and hearts of our countrymen."  
"When any one of them is displaced, the time has come when a danger signal should be raised."  
All the language quoted above is Cleveland's own and is as strong an endorsement of Republican doctrine as can be penned.

What is the Republican demand for a free and unrestricted ballot honestly counted and returned, but the "free and unperverted expression of the popular will," which Cleveland approves?

What is the Republican demand for laws to guarantee this sovereign right to every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, but a practical expression of "love for man's equality?"

What is the Republican demand but an evidence of "unquestioning trust in popular rule?"

The ardent wish of the Republican party is that such sentiments "should be found embedded in the minds and hearts of our countrymen."

The Republican party insists that these sentiments have been "displaced" and that "THE TIME HAS COME WHEN A DANGER SIGNAL SHOULD BE RAISED."

Cleveland is a good enough Republican to vote for Harrison and Reid.

Two of a Kind.  
The Confederates declared a protective tariff unconstitutional in their fundamental law as follows:  
"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties and excises for revenue only, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry."

The Democrats declare a protective tariff unconstitutional in their platform as follows:  
"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only."  
Confederacy and Democracy are two of a kind.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Dayton, O., Sept. 12.—Ed. Lucas, the Afro-American hostler, well known about town, who was shot by Jim Hedgepath, died this morning from the wound. The fight to which Lucas received his wound took place on Market street. Both men are Afro-Americans, and both have white wives, and it was over the woman that the fight commenced.  
Hedgepath fled, and has not been heard from since.

MATTON MATTERS.

Mattom, Ill., Sept. 19.—Mr. A. Claborn has moved to Washington, Ind.  
Mr. Willis Perry has made Indiana, polis his home. His wife left this week.  
Mr. F. S. Brooks went to the reunion at Washington, D. C.  
Rev. Collins, the new minister, preached at Davis chapel last Sunday.  
Our leading colored men in a local manner seem to not understand each other correctly in points of interest, to the general welfare of the race.

KALAMAZOO NOTES.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 18.—Conference is over and while the congregation and friends of Rev. Roberts and family are sorry to part with them they feel very fortunate in getting Rev. Watkins this year. The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ridgely will be buried Wednesday.  
Henry Stewart of Allegan, is the guest of Mrs. S. S. Wheatley.  
Mrs. Bertha Tillman will visit friends in Chicago.  
Miss Sarah Saunders is very ill.  
Messrs Lena Roberts and Minnie Shafer, of Lawrence, were the guests of Miss Effie Hedgebeth last week.  
Miss Mattie Johnson and Miss Lilie Wilborn, of Niles, visited their aunt, Mrs. A. T. Hedgebeth, last week.

NILES NOTES.

Niles, Mich., Sept. 19.—Elder Rotter has been assigned here, and preached yesterday morning and evening and was very much impressed with the church and people.  
Rev. Williamson, of Battle Creek, filled the pulpit of the Second Baptist church yesterday morning and evening.  
Miss Lulu Wood, of South Bend, is visiting in the city.  
Quite a number from here attended the fair at South Bend last week.  
Mrs. John Harrod who has been quite ill, is convalescing.  
Mrs. Green, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has been visiting her mother Mrs. Harrod, for three weeks, left for her home this morning.

YPSILANTI NOTES.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Sept. 12.—Bishop Turner was in the city, Thursday, and spoke to a large audience in the evening. The members of the church were dissatisfied with the action of the conference in removing the pastor, Rev. J. L. Davis, and protested so strongly to the bishop that he recalled the appointments and Rev. Davis will again preside over our church, where he has already done such good work.  
Robert Bass is very ill.  
Mrs. Lottie Eaton is sick.  
The Gospel meeting held at the A. M. E. church, Sunday evening, was well attended and will be continued indefinitely.  
Mrs. Mary Rogers, of Adrian, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. DeHazen.  
Mrs. Watts, of Elliot street, Detroit, is the guest of her uncle, J. Kersey.  
Miss Genevieve Thompson who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Blackwell, of Chicago, returned home Saturday.  
The wedding of Miss Ella Warren and Joseph Doughey, occurred at the church, Wednesday evening, and was a brilliant social event. The reception at the residence was large, well attended and the couple were recipients of many beautiful and useful presents.  
Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of South Lyons, were in the city Sunday.  
Rev. J. L. Davis is one of the most enlightened and loyal men the A. M. E. conference affords and for that reason Ypsilanti was anxious to retain him. He has been very successful here and now the church is in good working order.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Sept. 20.—

Endowment day was fully observed at the A. M. E. church, Sunday, the program, as arranged, being carried out and much interest manifested.  
The concert and festival given by the Good Samaritans in their new hall was a grand success. A choice literary and musical program was provided and the participants each performed his part with credit. The society have recently completed their new hall and now have one of the handsomest meeting places owned by Afro-Americans in the State.  
Mrs. Boyd, of Grand Rapids, is the guest of Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Cross street.  
Mrs. E. Leatherman, of Jackson, is in the city.  
Ypsilanti will at last have a new church. Rapid progress is being made towards that end and every one is pleased with the interest Rev. Davis is taking in the work.  
Mr. Storm, of Toledo, is in the city.  
Misses Estelle Ambrose, Miss Collins, Rosa McCoy and Genevieve Thompson, are among the ladies who ride the wheel.  
Miss Eva Gopper and M. A. Johnson, of Ann Arbor, were in the city Thursday.

A so-called Afro-American

Democratic club has been formed in the city, and held a meeting at Cleary's college Friday night. The attendance was composed entirely of white persons with the exception of the handful forming the club. The club was billed to make a parade at seven, but it was after eight when they appeared amid scoffs and jeers. Not one of the prominent men of the race belong to it.

PIQUA NOTES.

Piqua, O., Sept. 19.—Cyrene A. M. E. church held their quarterly meeting Sunday, Rev. W. H. Coleman, P. E., present.  
Miss Lillie Miller returned to Piqua Saturday evening.  
Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Stevenson, who visited their brother last week, have returned home.  
Mr. Augustus Collins, Mr. Ross Collins and Mrs. Huggard, were called to Lima last week by the death of their brother, Mr. John Collins.  
Mrs. Samuel Hill has a sister visiting here this week.  
Mr. Jesse Cole is back in his old place in the Collins House as head cook.

D. A. M.

Adrian, Mich., Sept. 18.—The fall term of school opened Monday last, gladdened the hearts of the children and with a sad thought to some whose school days are over for the school year, but just beginning the school of life.  
Many friends and subscribers of the Plaiddealer are on the sick list. Mr. William Gaskins still lingers with but little hope of his recovery.  
Mrs. Carrie Scott is sick with the prevailing disease, influenza.  
Mr. J. Taylor and J. V. Hill, are on the sick list.  
Mrs. Moxley who has been visiting Mrs. Sampson for several weeks, leaves soon for Duluth.  
Rev. H. E. Stewart, the new A. M. E. pastor, paid his hope he will have the hearty cooperation of his members.  
Mrs. Ellen Brown who received a pension recently has purchased a home.  
The young People's League give an entertainment, Sept. 14th.  
Mr. George Lewis has purchased a handsome carriage, and it is safe to say with his fine roadster, will compete with any turnout in the city.  
Messrs Robert Henry, Amos Hill, H. J. Foster, visited the fair at Toledo last week.  
Mr. William Hackley left the city the 12th stopping at Tecumseh, Kalamazoo and Chicago, before going to Denver for his future home.  
Miss Cora Chanter is on the sick list, also Mr. James Foster.  
Miss Ella Russell left for her home in Ohio, after a pleasant visit with her aunt, Mrs. Allen.  
Fred Gresham, of Fort Wayne, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. Mrs. A. Gresham.  
Miss Lucinda Campbell and William Bell, were married the 17th.  
Mrs. Loyd McDonald has returned from an extended visit with Detroit friends.  
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burton, leave today for a two weeks visit with Mrs. Burton's parents.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 12.—The Ladies League met in the lecture room of St. Mark's A. M. E. church, Sept. 5th. In the absence of Mrs. J. J. Miles, Mrs. Henry H. Blehn was chosen treasurer. On motion of Mrs. R. Bryant the president was authorized to appoint two members, for each meeting, to prepare papers, and Mrs. R. Bryant and Mrs. Jas. Johnson were selected for the next meeting which occurred Oct. 3.  
Thursday evening standing room was the program at the regular meeting of St. Mark's A. M. E. Literary society. A fine program was provided and the audience, including many strangers, thoroughly enjoyed it.  
Thos. W. Ellet enjoys the distinction of being the first Afro-American appointed on the police force. Mr. Ellet is a very fine young man, a credit to himself and race and a worthy example for other young men to follow.  
A filthly screed was sent from this city to the annual conference, to which the names of several of our best citizens was forged. Should the perpetrator be discovered he will be made to suffer severely.  
The second prize in the one mile handicap bicycle race, at the K. P. picnic was won by W. T. Watson.  
The Wisconsin Echo, our Afro-American paper, is progressing finely.  
Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 19.—The Republican campaign was opened in Milwaukee, Sept. 14. Hon. John C. Spooner making the opening speech. The show at the State exposition is one of the largest in the history of the organization.  
Richard B. Harrison, the eloquent, eloquent and reader, appeared at St. Mark's A. M. E. church, Sept. 15, to a large audience who showed an every way possible their appreciation of his very fine ability in this line.  
That the majority of our citizens still love and revere Rev. Williamson, and are willing to support his efforts was attested by the large number who greeted him on his return from conference.  
A large number of Grand Army men went from here to attend the annual gathering at Washington, among them being Hon. J. J. Miles.  
Daniel F. Coates, proprietor of the medical baths and massage treatment, at 460 Jefferson street, is meeting with success and finds his business rapidly increasing.  
A large number of strangers in the city.  
Mrs. A. Brown has returned from a visit to Waukesha, and is the guest of Mrs. W. Hawkins, 186 Mass. street.  
Sick list—Charles Edwards; Mrs. J. J. Miles, Allamoesa, Wis., is improving.  
Mrs. Geo. W. Blank does not improve. She has the sympathy of all friends.  
John Jackson left Friday for San Francisco, Cal.

15,000 People Present.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 18.—This was a gala day at the Lexington Colored Fair, there being 15,000 people in attendance. The racing was of an interesting character although no fast time was made.  
—Mr. Wm. Devine and Miss Mary Hawkins were recently married at Cleveland, Ohio.



OUR LODGE DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION OF OHIO.

- Grand Chancellor—Sam B. Hill, 389 Court street, Cincinnati, O.
- Grand Vice Chancellor—Jas. H. Weaver, Portsmouth, O.
- Grand Prelate—A. J. Means, Rendville, O.
- Grand Keeper of Records and Seal—George W. Hartsel, Dayton, O.
- Grand Master of Exchequer—Levi R. Moore, Ironton, O.
- Grand Inner Guard—Jas. E. Benson, Cleveland, O.
- Grand Outer Guard—Jesse M. Sears, Gloucester, O.
- Grand Lecturer—Sipez Morren, Xenia, O.
- Grand Marshal—J. T. Carr, Cincinnati, O.
- Supreme Representatives—A. J. Riggs Cincinnati, O.; J. R. Scurry, Springfield, O.
- Past Grand Chancellor—L. H. Wilson, Cincinnati, O.

GARNETT LODGE NO. 8 MEETS

every first and third Tuesday night in each month. H. M. Higgins, C. J. Henry Lewis, K. G. R. and S.

POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 1,

meets every second and fourth Tuesday night in each month. Louis Wharton, C. C.; A. J. Riggs, K. of R. and S.

EXCELSIOR DIVISION NO. 7,

meets every fourth Thursday night in each month. E. B. F. Johnson, Com.

WILSON DIVISION, NO. 2, MEETS

every third Thursday night in each month. Wm. Johnson, Com.

Character is the foundation upon which every man ought to try and build his being. The teaching of the scripture is: "Seek ye the kingdom of Heaven and all things will be added unto you." As this is the problem that solves our religious life, so is character the problem that solves our social being. Rev. Puller's text last Sunday at the services of the K. of P., in Covington, was "Speak not evil of that you know not of." These words have a deep meaning and the Knights of Pythias in the past can say that they have been spoken evil of by numbers of people that had not a faint idea of their benefits, but the character of the men that was at its head influenced a few more good men to come into the order and by their strength, endurance and watchfulness have so fortified the order in this State that it can stand the shots from the camp of any enemy.

Our order is chiefly composed of men of good character, is one of the greatest motive powers in the world in its noblest embodiment. It exemplifies human nature in its highest form for it exhibits a man just as he is. Men of genuine excellence in every station of life; men of industry, integrity, honesty of purpose, command the spontaneous homage of their fellow men, it is natural to be drawn to them, and to have confidence in them, and to imitate them because men of this class who have the interests of the order at heart will uphold the principles of the order at all times, wherever he may be. There are men in the order that always command admiration, but it is character that secures the most respect, the former is only the product of the brain, but the latter the heart and mark it in the long run it is the power of the heart that rules in life. All can not be leaders, there must be some to follow. We can not all be Supreme Chancellors, Grand Chancellors, etc. but must occupy a smaller position, but we are not less Pythians and each man must act well his part, honestly, and honorably. We must strive to make the order a success, must be honest, just and faithful in small things, in other words we must do our duty every day. The advice Burns' faith gave him when starting out in life, should be our motto.  
"He bade me act a manly part"  
"Though I had ne'er a farthing,  
For without an honest manly heart  
No man is worth regarding."

The ladies court has had quite a long rest during the summer months. They did not come out and attend their meeting as regular as they should have done. Now the weather is such that no excuse can be offered. We poor men have had to come and see in our lodge rooms when the thermometer registered its highest. While the dear ladies would be seated in an easy chair at home with your palm leaf fan, enjoying the luxuries of life. The ladies court is composed of too many good, thorough going women to allow any lethargic spirit to cross the door-ell of their lodge room. Let there be no wanton waste of time, but come out and attend your meetings, we think well of you and cannot get along without you, so next Tuesday night let there be a large number to greet Brother Fielding and he will be happy.

Covington Lodge, No. 6, K. of P.,

held services last Sunday afternoon, at Ninth street M. E. church. Garnett and Polar Star Lodges and Exchequer and Wilson Divisions had been invited. The two divisions, Nos. 2 and 7, under the efficient captaincy of Messrs W. H. and E. B. F. Johnson, made an excellent showing and their movements were loudly applauded along the line of march. The exercises at the church were as follows, and especially well rendered: Sermon, Rev. A. W. Puller; address, by Grand Chancellor, solo, by Prof. H. T. Jackson; remarks by Supreme Representative; duett, by Mrs. Tadlock and A. J. Riggs.

Weddings.

Mr. Israel Clements, of Lynn and Miss Anna Hicks of Boston, Mass., were united in marriage on the 8th, at the residence of the bride's parents.  
Mr. Mark E. Harris, of 131 Columbia St., and Miss Ella R. Rennie, of Allen St. (Cincinnati, Mass.), were united in marriage Wednesday night, Aug. 31st.

At Chicago, Sept. 14, at Bethel Church Miss Mary E. Butler and Mr. Jas. W. Mason of Denver were married.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Mr. John Lee left Tuesday for his home in Ashville, N. Carolina.  
Miss Susie Clark is able to be up and around the house again.  
Those who are attending the G. A. E. reunion at Washington, are: Messrs James T. Conney, Mose Janey, Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley, Mrs. A. Vactor, and Mrs. Joe McGruder.  
John Stokes returned home Tuesday, to visit his father, Mr. Stokes.  
Mrs. James Howard and family, left Tuesday to join her husband, at Lock Haven, O.  
Mr. Albert Horton won the pacen race with his colt, at Warren, last week. Good for Albert.  
The lecture and festival, given at the A. M. E. church, was largely attended, Monday evening.  
C. M. Nelson will soon leave for college.

DEFENDED HIS HOME

At Roxton, Va., about a fortnight ago Henry Saunders, a colored man, was attacked by White Caps. He had been previously warned and prepared himself accordingly, by having a double barreled shotgun loaded and a Smith and Wesson revolver.

A demand was made for him to open the door and come out. This he refused to do and the door was broken down. Some of his family must have thoughtlessly removed his shotgun, for when he reached for it he could not find it. He grasped his revolver and opened fire. A howl of pain went up and the White Caps rapidly retreated, leaving their comrade writhing in agony. They returned soon after, and Saunders, who had retreated up stairs, proceeded to get on the outside. He escaped to the bushes in the midst of a shower of missiles, but without serious injury.

The white man is said to be named Babcock, and is still in the neighborhood, being dangerously wounded. Saunders has not been seen since. But visits to his residence in the future will be few and far between. He served them right.  
Mr. J. F. Powilkes, who was visiting that section, brought us the information—Richmond Planet.

RACE WAR.

Bunkie, La., Sept. 5.—A race war has begun, which thus far has resulted in the killing of one white man and the hanging of two Afro-Americans who had made threats against the whites. The Afro-Americans who were lynched were Ed. Laurent and Gabriel Mogliore. Five men implicated in the hanging have been arrested.

FIVE ARRESTED.

Lake City, Fla., Sept. 4.—Sheriff J. A. Betha brought up from Fort White, a town about twenty-five miles from Gainesville, yesterday evening and lodged in jail here two white and three Negroes charged with complicity in an outrage perpetrated at Fort White, Thursday night, involving the cutting and shooting to death of one Negro and the burning of the house and effects of another.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Tallahassee Normal and Industrial College for colored youths, will furnish board in the dormitories of the institution at the low rate of \$7.00 per month. Prospective students all over the state should make every effort to be at the college promptly on October 3rd, the opening day, and all others who contemplate taking the advantages of the training afforded at this college should write at once to Prof. T. V. Gibbs, secretary of the Faculty, Tallahassee, Fla.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Florida Baptist Academy of Jacksonville, of which Rev. M. W. Gilbert, M. A. is president, will open its first session in October, 1892. This institution was founded, built and will be managed by educated Baptists of Florida.

Prof. Nathan B. Young, a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, and Principal during six years of one of the largest buildings connected with the Birmingham, Ala., city schools, has recently been appointed a teacher in the Tuskegee Institute and will enter upon his duties at the opening of the next school term, Sep. 5th. Prof. Young recently held the degree, A. M. conferred on him by Oberlin College, and is one of the finest scholars in the south. Mrs. Young, who is a lady of refinement and education, has been appointed matron for the young men at Tuskegee. These two additions give Tuskegee one of the strongest forces of teachers of any institution in the south.

MEANING OF VARIOUS COLORS.

White is the emblem of light, religious purity, innocence, faith, joy and life. In the judge it indicates integrity; in the sick, humility; in the woman, chastity.  
Red, the ruby, signifies fire, diving love and wisdom. The red color of the blood has its origin in the action of the heart, which corresponds to or symbolizes love. In a bad sense it corresponds to the infernal love of evil, hatred, etc.  
Blue, or the sapphire, expresses heaven, the firmament, truth from a celestial origin, constancy and fidelity.  
Yellow, or gold, is the symbol of the sun, of marriage and faithfulness. If a bad sense yellow signifies jealousy, inconsistency and deceit.  
Green, the emerald, is the color of spring, of hope, particularly of the hope of immortality and of victory, as the color of the laurel and palm.  
Violet, the amethyst, signifies love and truth, or passion and suffering.  
Purple and scarlet signify things good and true from a celestial origin. Black corresponds to despair, darkness, mourning, negation, wickedness and death.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

Pioneer Press.—Whittier is asleep, not dead. The slave, the soldier, the children and the nation never had a truer friend, nor the world a more pathetic poet; and we wonder that heaven ever welcomed a sweeter soul from this hemisphere.

THINKS TOO QUICKLY.

New York Age.—Some of our contemporaries think very rapidly. The Omaha Progress says, for instance: "The doctrine of free trade is advocated by the Democratic party is the only active relic of slavery we have in America."  
We have separate cars, separate schools, separate churches, separate cemeteries, separate convict camps separate code of laws and disfranchisement, just as we had them in the days before the war; so that instead of our having many active relics of slavery in America. Indeed the words are over-run with the "active relics" in slavery days and confront us at every turn.

Godfrey Choyanski.

New York, Sept. 17.—The Coney Island Athletic Club has signed Joe Choyanski, the Californian, to meet Godfrey, the Boston heavy-weight, for a purse of \$5,000, on Monday, October 31. Godfrey will probably sign Monday.

URBANA, OHIO.

Mrs. John Chavers, accompanied by her sister, Miss Carrie Gaitwood, are for a few weeks paying a visit to their mother, at Carlisle, Pa.  
We have two ladies who can mix mortar, and use it—  
Hoppy Charles Williams would like to know why Jasper did not attend the meeting of the Quaddok Club.  
Messrs Nelson and James, of Springfield, were in the city recently, the guest of Miss Julia Roberts, of 419 South Buckeye street.  
We were glad to receive the intelligence that Miss Edna Roberts, formerly of this city, but now of Cleveland, is improving, as she has been very ill.  
Miss Addie Gales has returned from Chicago, Ill., from a few weeks visit.  
Mr. James Coram took in the State Fair at Columbus last week.  
Rev. A. D. Palmer delivered his farewell sermon on last Sunday evening to a large audience. Rev. Everett preached in the afternoon. His discourse was very ably delivered. Rev. Palmer goes to conference with the best wishes of his congregation.  
Mrs. Mary Lizzie Carter has returned home from camp meetings, where she has been playing the organ.

There is to be a K. of P. society organized here within the near future. Grand Marshal Geo. O. Bowles, of Piqua, will see the boys up.  
Mr. James Cary Jr., is studying dentistry under Dr. Scott. We wish you success, Jimmie.  
Misses Curry and Stevens, of London were the guests of Miss Elvora Gales of Ward street.

CHILLICOTHE, CULLINGS.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Seeing no Chillicothe letter in your most able journal for some time, I will write a few lines. Your paper is issued by a great number, many inquiries are made for the Plaiddealer.  
Quite a number went to see the sick in Cincinnati last Monday, it being Labor day.  
Mrs. Strawder will leave the last of the week for Chicago by the way of Cincinnati. She will be the guest of Mrs. Barrett of Wade st.  
Miss Jeannette Gilmore entertained friends last week in honor of Mrs. Hart, of Cincinnati and Mrs. Strawder Gray, of Gnada.  
Miss Lizzie Johnson entertained a party of 25 of her friends Monday evening in honor of Mrs. M. A. Gray. All had an enjoyable time. Refreshments were served and with music rendered by different young ladies. Those present could not refrain having a good time.  
Miss Annie Hart left Tuesday for her home in Cincinnati.  
Mrs. Edward Carter will leave for her home in a few days.

Bay City, Mich., Sept. 20.—Last Sunday was endowment day, and quite a number gathered at the A. M. E. Sunday school, to hear the exercises of the day. The program was arranged by two of the teachers, Mrs. John Sims and Mrs. Frances Saunders, and was well carried out by the children. The prayer to heaven was given by little Alice Sims. The path to happiness, by Miss Mable Ward, both of these little ladies did so well it is hard to tell which did the best, but all the children did well, and the school's first endowment day was a financial success. In absence of the organist, Miss Christopher presided at the organ.  
Mrs. Gracie Lucas, died at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Troy, of West Bay City, Monday afternoon, Sept. 12th. Miss Lucas was a very promising young lady, was teacher and assistant superintendent of the Second Baptist Sunday school, and also took an active part in the young people's Epworth League.  
The death of Miss Lucas casts a great sadness over her many friends, and many went to take a last look at she lay in her last sleep. A pillow of beautiful flowers was beneath her head. Flowers adorned her fair young brow. Her coffin was covered with flowers from her many friends and associates. The body was taken to Flint for interment. Rev. Harding accompanied the weeping mother and friends.

PREJUDICE DISAPPEARING.

The Mirror.—Hart walking them away, Ellington wheeling them away and Jackson, Godfrey and Dixon are knocking them away. Behind them is an army of young colored men and women, in all parts of the country, who are fitting themselves for every sphere of usefulness where intelligence. If you don't believe it, look around you from the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Democratic Georgia Engineer Sun illustrates "what the force bill means" by two colored men, one with a revolver and the other with a shot gun, marching a white man up to the polls to vote him. This might be a funny in some other place than Columbus and capability count for anything.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Church Directory.

- Church, Mound and B... Morning services, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 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.

PERSONAL MENTION.

A. S. Hill spent Tuesday in... Mrs. Laura Brown arrived from... Miss Jennie Parker has returned...

Edward F. Home, of Chattanooga, Tenn., was in the city last Friday... Hon. A. J. Reggs spent last Thursday in Portsmouth...

HERE AND THERE.

On the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, in our city, one can see the most stupendous, bare-faced lie...

Walnut Hill Notes.

Miss Alice Farrow, of Nashville, Tenn., has joined the Jennie Jackson Concert company and is stopping at Mrs. A. J. DeHarts.

LOCKLAND-WYOMING.

Mrs. Millie Louis while visiting her mother and sister, left Wednesday for St. Louis, Mo., to visit her friends...

A Trip to Memphis.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 19.—A trip over the L. & N. to Memphis, Tenn., a distance of 500 miles is not a pleasant journey...

A Letter on the Cholera.

The cholera is at our door. The duty of the hour is to see that it does not gain entrance...

For Coal and Coke, Cigars and Tobacco, Laundry, all kinds of Printing, Houses and Rooms, and The Plaindealer at \$1.00 a year, W. S. TISDALE, 158 West Sixth Street 158

FOR PURE DRUGS At Reasonable Prices go to LINNEMAN'S DRUG STORE, Corner Park Avenue and Chapel Street. Next to A. M. E. Church. Fine Cigars and Tobacco a Specialty.

AMUSEMENTS. AT THE Grand Opera House Chas. Frohman's Stock Co. In their Greatest Success THE LOST PARADISE.

Colored Teacher's Agency. Supplies teachers for schools and secures positions for teachers anywhere in United States. Good Teachers in Demand

GRAND PICNIC AND OUTING AT Highland House, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, '92 Under the auspices of the T. M. A. Society. Prof. EASTON'S BAND

DR. FRANK JOHNSON, 255 John Street. OFFICE HOURS: 7 to 10 a.m. 2 to 4 p.m. 7 to 9 p.m. CINCINNATI, OHIO. Mollie Barnett Stenographer. 517 W. EIGHTH ST. CINCINNATI, O.

FIRE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE GOODRICH BROS., Walker Block 26 West First Street DETROIT, MICH. WANTED! Wanted! High School and Business College graduates and school teachers...

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An Inter-State Weekly Journal published simultaneously at Detroit, Mich., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

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FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, '98

It would be a pertinent question to ask those Afro-American Democrats or Independents, who ask so loudly, what has the Republican party done for you, did the Democratic party ever do anything but stand in the way of an equality of citizenship, or of any measure that tended to benefit the masses?

Afro-Americans of Michigan and Ohio want to hear orators of their own during the present campaign. If committeemen will put such orators on the stump on the same terms as white men are it will do a great deal towards making the people believe that equality of citizenship is still a prime factor in the principles of the party.

Come, come men of Kentucky how much time do you need to get enough dollars to fight your jim crow car. Your wealth is ill got, ten gain and to no purpose if you do not respond instantly in defense of their self respect and the honor of your wives and daughters. There are enough well to do men in Louisville alone to knock out a dozen such infamous measures.

There should be no possibility of a serious disintegration of the Afro-American vote through the efforts of one plank agitator so long as they are bound together in defense of their manhood and their citizenship. Rightly cemented in this common cause which springs from the highest and best conception of human existence, all the persuasive powers of the single tax theorist, the free silver advocate, the free trader, the prohibitionist, each in itself, or all combined cannot tear them asunder.

A few Southern papers are still having hysterics over the Dixon, Skelly fight. The idea of an Afro-American besting a white man is too much. These journals are advising the superior whites, whose prestige is menaced by this fight to rise in their might and vindicate their title to superiority by killing a few Afro-Americans on general principles. Every black man who looks cross-eyed now is guilty of "brutal insolence that is worthy of death." Such is the nature of the bourbon brood, now fighting the "Force bill."

The Plaindealer sincerely hopes that the bishops of the A. M. E. church enjoy the spectacle of the Christian Recorder in its role as an apologist for the wicked and undesirable members of the ministry. The Plaindealer confesses its amazement at the open defense of those men by the distinguished doctor of divinity, who is editor of that paper, and the Plaindealer begs to assure him, that if his seductive friends keep out of jail as long as we do, that they will remain out a great deal longer than the law really allows such people to be at large.

The Statesman should know the Plaindealer well enough to know that mention in these columns of the Constitutional Union of Color, and as of Denver, was an oversight, and that no intention was made toward putting any slight upon that organization. The Plaindealer is not engaged in the business of trying to misrepresent any organization of the race, whose good is the public weal. In passing a resolution to cooperate with the Afro-American League and other bodies of like nature, the Plaindealer regarded the desire for such cooperation as an acceptance of the ideas advanced by them.

Our esteemed friend, the Detroit Free Press, is worrying itself because the Republicans pay so much attention to the Afro-American just about election times. We beg to remind our esteemed friend that the Democracy is open to the same charge. The Afro-American voter of the South particularly object to being the object of such interested attentions as the Democrats pay them just about that time, when, as a Democratic Congressman once remarked, a pistol was fired off on the morning of election to let the colored voter know that such a thing was going on. We protest that such disinterested interest is entirely uncalled for and should be stopped.

The Democratic meeting in Detroit last week reminds one of Addison's stories of Henry and Yacoco. Henry was a member of a shipwrecked crew off the coast of America. He was saved from death by the pleadings of Yacoco, the daughter of the Indian chief, whom he afterward made his wife. She bore him a son and shortly afterward sailed with him for his home in all loving confidence. The boat touched at the West Indies and Henry sold his wife and child into slavery. He forgot the gratitude he owed the woman who saved his life and shut his conscience to the child who was bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh.

A little over a quarter of a century ago a similar scene was enacted in America. The most cruel and relentless war of modern times was being waged. Many of the boys in blue fell into hands of men more savage and cruel than the tribe who captured Henry. They were consigned to a living death in Andersonville and Libby prisons, while their captors infested rags with yellow fever and small pox to be sent North among their wives and children. Many of these brave fellows escaping from these hells found the only Yankees whom they could always trust to be black. It is consoling to know that few have sold their trusty black helpers back into the hands of the men who starved and shot them in Southern prisons. Yet on the stage the night of the Democratic meeting sat a one armed soldier who had recently spoken in favor of justice to all, and listened without protest to a ranting Kentucky Congressman who appealed to the Democracy of the North to save the South from the "infamous force bill." The simile goes farther. Thousands of the men and women whom this Congressman berated have the bluest blood in the South in their veins. Not content with enslaving their own children they now call upon the North to help brutalize them.

Isn't it a sad commentary upon the times when the distinguished editor of the Christian Recorder uses the columns of the paper which is the organ of the A. M. E. church in defense of men who are transgressors of both God's law and man's. Isn't it strange business for a man who wears the title of Doctor of Divinity to be in, even if that title was the result of favoritism rather than true merit. If endeavoring to stamp out the evils that exist in the church and elsewhere, which we know to exist, and which even the distinguished editor of the Recorder must know do exist, lands us in jail we are perfectly willing to go there. We doubt that the God-fearing fathers and mothers who have made the A. M. E. church will look with favor upon the Christian Recorder posing as the champion of men who are the despoilers of other men's homes. We doubt that that is the mission of a moral church and we will look forward with interest to the future course of the paper in its present hands. "Thou shalt not commit adultery" possibly is no longer a part of Mr. Johnson's creed. And if you do so under the garb of a minister of the gospel and you will be beyond reproach, is the logical conclusion drawn from what he says. The Plaindealer does not exist by the favor either of men who commit wrong or upon that of those who condone wrong, which is equal. It is published upon the theory and hope that the vast majority of people are anxious for the complete upkicking of a race, morally, physically and intellectually, and the Plaindealer is proud to say that its course is endorsed by the people. And if the time comes when the people don't so think the Plaindealer is willing to retire from the field of journalism and leave it to distinguished doctors of divinity who affect to believe that where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise.

It is hardly imaginable that there were on Long Island such a large number of so cruel people. Frenzied by the cholera scare they compel women and children to pass a night of the severest exposure and yet they their action in a most conspicuous, though cruel manner. Be it to the credit of the press generally that this barbarity has been roundly denounced. There are cruelties, however, being enacted in this enlightened land yearly, before which this one at Long Island pales. Men and women taken from their home and beaten to death, others burned at the stake still others died with bullets when in the custody of the law and in the courts of justice, but the public press has cajoled, denied, or suppressed these facts so long that the public conscience is seared and decrepit. No wonder such barbarities should crop out and become virulent when least expected. A civilized savage is the most cruel barbarian on the earth today.

The People's party are beginning to get a taste of the Southern method of electioneering and both the populist candidates unite in a half column protest against Bourbon lawlessness in their joint letter of acceptance. "Fair ballot and an honest count!" Why Brother Weaver don't you know that that is "bloody shirt" talk, the very essence of the "odious force bill!" Don't you know that honest elections means "Negro domination, Southern damnation, and corruption worse than death?" It is time that some Southern gentleman, "sah!" had taken you into a quiet backwoods spot and taught you at the muzzle of a Winchester that bayonets are not wanted around their juggled election booths.

Mr. Cleveland keeps up his reputation as a letter writer. He sympathized with down-trodden Ireland, the suffering Jews of Russia, Mrs. H. Clay King, the wife of a cold blooded murderer, and the bourbons who are threatened with "Negro domination." He has also expressed his deep interest in the Northern Afro-American who is not a Republican, but up to date hasn't said a word yet about Southern lawlessness, bulldozing and lynching, nor has he viewed with "deep regret" the humiliation our refined Afro-American ladies are subjected to by jim crow cars on Southern railroads. Suppose Mr. Johnson, of the Calcutta Light communicate with him on this subject. A favorable answer might be made an excuse for an Afro-American voting the Democratic ticket.

From the time that the Southern wing of the Democratic party obtained control of it, under the guise of constitutional limitation, or stretching it when necessary to carry their point, it has been a negative force in American history. Every measure before the war that imposed burdens on the freedom of American citizenship was advocated by it. It is responsible for the repeal of the Missouri compromise for the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, and by its contempt of the Union and its desire for holding human souls in bondage brought on the American rebellion. After the war it formed a united front against the extension of suffrage upon all laws that sought to make citizens of Afro-Americans, and has opposed all measures of finance and of tariff that were to the best interests of the American people. In the South today it is responsible for caste legislation. It holds power in all these States. It controls the bench and jury. Its mass ruins the virtue of thousands of Afro-American girls every year, deprives men of their possessions, and is annually responsible for the lives of thousands, and yet the judge and jury can not be formed that will deal out justice as effectively as it will when conditions are reversed. Northern Democrats are tools of these men, and hand in hand unite to oppose or advance any measure that is for or against an Afro-American. This is the great reason why there are so few Democrats among Afro-Americans, though there are a larger number in accord with its theories on the tariff and finance, and that the slights put upon them by some party leaders, who have violated their pledges will be overlooked this time and the party given another chance to redeem its pledges on education and citizenship to the people.

The Christian Herald of this city, which essays to teach the religion of Jesus Christ, pure and undefiled had had in its columns many things that would not fit the golden rule. In these of hypocrisy and cant there is no doubt that that the stuff palmed off as religion is popular if not right. Upon every page of church history, when truthfully told, is the story of man's pollution of it. In last week's issue of the Herald is this remarkable article:

If the correspondent of the Examiner is correct in his observations, a new menace threatens the South. Discouraging upon the recent Alabama elections, the writer says: "To one who looked upon the scene simply as a disinterested voter, and without being in the political whirl, there was a very sad feature, and one that has not been unexpected for years. I allude to the prominence given to the Negro. He was courted, cajoled, flattered. His importance as a political factor was strongly emphasized and he stood in the market place ready for purchase. The writer met a number on their way to the polls. When asked for whom they intended to vote, the reply was, 'I just gwine to look round.' 'Dunno yet how it's gwine to be; I ain't made up my mind.' Nothing was plainer than that Cuffee was up for the highest bid."

As a conservator of public morals it was right for the Herald to denounce the selling of votes. The man who barter his suffrage is not worthy of it. But how much higher in the scale of virtue are the men who become brokers in this sort of traffic? The Herald had no word against them while it leaves the impression that every Afro-American

in Alabama put his vote in the market. If Mr. Townbridge wishes to study this menace to good government let him stroll down by the river precincts in the city of Detroit, where the writer has seen white votes bought in lumps of five all day. At one election the writer took the names of nearly one hundred in one precinct.

## THE STUDY CHAIR.

The Publication Department is the oldest department in the A. M. E. church. It was organized in 1818 and is but two years younger than the church itself. It has the largest resources of any department of the church and should make the best showing, but for many years it has magnanimously followed all the rest. In the early life of this department from which the church has a right to expect so much and from which it gets so little, prescription naturally operated against it as against every other business venture of the Afro-American. We have a large mantle of charity for its early failures. It struggled in the midst of a most unfavorable environment. Everywhere it encountered a bitter race prejudice and all of its attendant evils. But we have a right to expect results from this department today in some measure proportionate to its opportunity. The church has courteously stood aloof for years and admired the foliage of this large plant, but now that the novelty has worn off she is asking for fruit. The department has been fortunate in the character of its interests. They are the following: Richard Allen, Joseph M. Carr, Geo. Hogarth, Augustus R. Green, W. T. Catto, J. P. Cambell, Elisha Weaver, Joshua Woodin, A. L. Stanford, W. H. Hunter, H. M. Turner, Theodore Gould and J. C. Embury. Most of these are men of sound integrity and of unimpeachable character. Yet with only a few exceptions they have left the department in a better condition than they found it.

Instead of a burden this department should be the church's best benefactor. The law governing this department says much of the duty of A. M. E. churchmen to it, but too little of its duty to them. It should be a source of revenue to the church. But this we cannot hope for until several changes are made in its management. Note a few of the business irregularities. The Christian Recorder is printed on Wednesday and should easily reach every subscriber in America by Friday morning. The fact is that a majority of the subscribers do not receive the paper until Saturday or Monday of the following week, and in numerous instances they not receive it at all. It is so common an occurrence for the subscribers of this paper to fail to receive it that they have become used to its irregularity and do not count on it. We know of ministers who have paid their subscription promptly at conference in advance who have not received a dozen copies of the paper in a year. This is a bad business and operates against the success of the paper and drives support from it. The Christian Recorder does not give a fair equivalent to its subscribers for value received. It is the highest priced weekly that comes to the Study Chair, but we must honestly confess that it is the poorest in actual merit. We will compliment an improvement, however, which we have been pleased to notice in the hands of the present editor. Yet there is still a large field which is unexplored. We called the attention of the editor recently to the dead matter which burdened the columns of the Recorder. Instead of receiving the splendid answer which is generally the lot of any one who presumes to criticize a General Officer in the A. M. E. church, we received a most courteous letter of thanks and are pleased to notice an improvement in this respect.

It was estimated in 1885 that in twenty-four years \$40,000 had been invested in the department. This estimate is much too low. But granting it to be correct, the department should have given the church much better results. The reason offered for its failure to do this we confess is a disadvantage but skillful business methods would have reduced this disadvantage to a minimum. The present manager said in 1885, "If one half of the money invested in the enterprise could have come to it at any time the department would be worth ten times its present value and its usefulness incalculable." The reasons given for its failure were: (1) "It has never had working capital." (2) "The headquarters of the department are unfavorably located." (3) "The departments racial proscryption. The remedies suggested were more business and better location."

We can appreciate the need of more business when we observe that the department lacked \$195.16 this year of paying its current expenses. We can hardly see the force of the logic of the argument against location when we observe the same management clinging so tenaciously to this objectionable location and endeavoring by a large outlay in a new publication building to perpetuate it. And this too in the face of the fact that we have a building, owned by the connection, centrally located, thoroughly equipped and able to accommodate all of our publication interests.

Now to go back of the present management. The present manager vouches for the accuracy of every item of his report of 1885. Yet it contains a large number of "probables" and these are probable estimates not on fractions of cents, but on hundreds of dollars. This is said with no malice, for we believe the church can boast of no grander man in point of integrity than the present manager. But we have not now a business principles under review. As one of a score of examples of inefficiency which we have in our possession. We have written the department for supplies and received the answer: "Rev. A. Dear Sir: Dr.— is out of the city. I do

not know whether we have them or not." Yours and etc.

This is a fair sample of some of the lax business methods. Shall we not presume that a man who is employed by this department and who is recognized as competent to attend to the business of the manager in his absence, will know what the department has in stock. Such men may be "good fellows," but they are not men of business capacity and the department should not be burdened and its interests hazarded by them.

The department has thousands of dollars worth of goods on its credit list on which it has no hope of collecting a dollar. It will find the remedy for this evil in a cash basis. The Sunday school Union is a fair example of the operation of a cash system among us. It has accomplished more financially in its brief history than the publication department has accomplished in its long life. Some were disposed to complain at first of the exacting methods of the manager of the Sunday school Union, but now all heartily approve them.

It was a suicidal policy of the management which destroyed the office of Book Steward. The department should have an agent in every conference and should as rapidly as possible establish depositories in the leading cities. Thousands of publications could be handled at a handsome commission profit.

The great A. M. E. church demands a Publication department commensurate with itself, which shall lead rather than follow its other connectional interests.

James M. Henderson.

## Gems from the President's Letter.

Our commercial rivals in Europe do not regard this reciprocity policy as a sham, but as a serious threat to a trade supremacy they have long enjoyed.

Our commercial rivals in Europe, if prudence did not restrain, would illuminate their depressed manufacturing cities over news that the United States had abandoned its system of protection and reciprocity.

Under courageous leadership the Democratic party has now practically decided that if given power it will enact a tariff law without any regard to its effect upon wages or the capital invested in our great industries.

The day of the prophet of calamity has been succeeded by that of the trade reporter.

The appeals of the free-trader to the workman are largely addressed to his prejudices and his passions, and not infrequently pronouncedly communistic.

If the injustice of employers tempt the workman to strike back, he should be very sure that his blow does not fall back upon his own head or upon his wife and children.

I rejoice that the sugar, rice, coal, ores, iron, fruits, cotton cloths and other products of the Southern people have not been left to the fate which the votes of their representatives would have brought upon them.

Dollars of unequal commercial value will not circulate together; the better dollar is withdrawn and becomes merchandise.

There is no security for the personal or political rights of any man in a community where any other man is deprived of his own personal or political rights.

The Democratic members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs did not believe, as some others seem to believe, that to be a Democrat one must take the foreign side of every international question, if a Republican Administration is conducting the American side.

A comrade in the column of the victorious parade in 1865, I am not less a comrade now.

Americans do not want, and should not receive, those who by reason of bad character or habits are not wanted at their homes.

When change of direction in business affairs is so radical as to bring the commercial turn-table into use, business changes involved are not readjustments, but reconstructions.

The safety of the Republic is in intelligent citizenship; and our interest in free public schools open to all children of suitable age is supreme.

The ears that do not listen with sympathy, and the hearts that do not respond with generosity to the appeals of Union soldiers and sailors, now veterans of time as well as of war, to whose appeal of service and suffering increasing years and infirmities give minor tones of sadness and pathos, are the ears and hearts of aliens and not of Americans.

## Politics in Georgia.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 18.—The joint debate between Black and Watson, the candidates for Congress, here last night, adjourned after midnight in disorder. A crowd of Democrats and third party men who left on a midnight Georgia Railroad train became engaged in a riot in one of the cars. A third party man accused the Democrats of being the cause of the riot at the meeting. A Democrat denounced the accusation as a lie and hostilities began. Pistols were quickly drawn and more than twenty shots were fired.

Two of Black's supporters, a white and an Afro-American, were wounded. Several Watsonites who started in the baggage car where their friends released them.

The wounded men will recover. One was shot through the shoulder and the other through the arm.

## The Young Orator.

Mr. Chas. S. Morris, the phenomenal young orator who is on the program with Mr. McKinley, Jr., J. Sloat Fassett and Jno. M. Thurston to speak at the great mass meeting at Buffalo, Thursday next, is the youngest orator on the National roster—being but 28 years of age. Mr. Morris is the New York representative of the Wisconsin Echo, and will be under the direction of the National Committee from the 20th inst. He will work in Wisconsin, Illinois and throughout New England.



Boston Courant.—George Dixon had again proven that, given a fair show, a colored man can equal a white.

Poor Sullivan! after all his talk bluster he is at last downed. We wonder if he is willing to meet Jackson? Boston's pugilistic honor is now held by a colored man. Geo. Dixon is the man.

## Chicago Free Speech.

The Negro is again to the front. George Dixon is now the champion featherweight of the world. He defeated Skelly at New Orleans last Tuesday in eight rounds.

To Peter Jackson: It is your imperative duty to kick James Corbett again and secure the championship of the world. John L. Sullivan, the brute who would not fight a "coon," has been "done for," and thousands of people who would not walk across the street to see a prize fight are glad of it.

Indianapolis World.—Dixon is the champion of the world in his class. Would it be too much for a Negro to wear the belt made for the "big one"? Peter has his eye on it, and in less than a year will have his body in it—the belt.

## The Amalgamated Association.

The colored men in the mill of Moore, head Bros., & Co., at Sharpsburg, who started to work a year ago, are again getting \$5.50 a ton. Since March last they have been working for \$5.00 a ton. They are now working on single turn, but in a week or two, as soon as other colored men from the Southern iron will arrive, the double turn will be started. On account of the impossibility of colored men getting work in any of the union mills there have never been more than 300 in the city; but since they are getting into the Carnegie mills, and with a chance of earning places in some of the other mills that have changed to non-union men are coming from the South. Parties of from 10 to 30 are arriving every day. A committee of colored puddlers called on the Shoemaker firm for work in their two puddling departments of 29 furnaces, for which 150 men are needed. The firm did not assure them of work, but they received an encouraging reply, and they are trying to get into the Millvale mill since that establishment has become non-union.

The success of the colored men in securing work in the old union mills fills them with a triumphant feeling against the association. They have been trying hard to get into the local mills since 1887. Early in that year they organized a sub-league in the old Pennsylvania Forge. On receiving the charter every man had to pay \$20, and 22 members were included. A short time after the men went to work while men in the finishing department objected to working in the same mill with colored men. The firm then called on the President of the lodge and told him if he could fill the mill with colored finishers, they would at once discharge all their old white hands, but in this the colored men were not successful; and the result was that in a few months the colored men who had gone to work were forced to leave. They then went to the Amalgamated Association and asked permission to enter other union mills; but this was refused; and as the men belonged to the organization they went to a number of mills, but were refused work out of fear of the old striking. The Keystone is the only union mill in the city where colored men are working altogether. There are about fifty there, eight are working at two puddling furnaces, the others are all working at the shears and as laborers in the mill.

## Mr. Curtis and the Mob.

Mr. Curtis' lecture on Slavery in Philadelphia just before the war, at a meeting which a mob tried to break up, is freshly described in a letter to "The Philadelphia Ledger" by Isaac H. Clothier, who, with another man, was instrumental in arranging for the lecture. In fact, Wendell Phillips' lecture a month before had also been secured by these young men; but the execution of John Brown about a fortnight before Mr. Curtis spoke had wrought the public up to a high pitch of excitement. Mob violence was threatened; but the Mayor promised 600 policemen and was present in person; and Mr. Curtis, being duly warned, determined to go ahead. There was a riot inside and outside after he began; but the police subdued it sufficiently for Mr. Curtis to continue and the sweet, gentle but courageous orator did continue to the very end of his discourse.

## Call for Republican Convention.

Detroit, Mich., Sep. 8.—To the Republican Clubs and Republicans generally of the State of Michigan:

The fifth annual convention of the Michigan League of Republican Clubs is hereby called to meet in Hartung Hall, in the City of Grand Rapids, on 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, September 27th, 1892.

In accordance with Article 5 of the constitution, each club will be entitled to three delegates in said convention, but each club shall cast but one vote.

The business of the convention will embrace reports of the State League officers, the election of officers, and such other matters as may properly come before the meeting.

All clubs, whether regularly enrolled in the League or not, are invited to participate in this convention, and participants generally are cordially asked to be present.

The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Justice to the Supreme Court and Secretary of State, to fill vacancies, will be held in Grand Rapids on the afternoon of the same day.

In the evening a league mass meeting will be held and will be addressed by selected Republicans of state and national reputation.

Reduced fares will probably be cured on all railroads.

John J. Patton, Jr., Sec'y.  
 Chas. E. Baxter, Secretary.

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers not receiving their papers should notify us at once. We desire every copy delivered promptly.

THE PLAIN DEALER always for sale at the following places:

- Arnold Lapp, 425 Hastings street.
John Williams, 81 Croghan road.
Mrs. Shook 411 Antoine street.
Mrs. Jones and Brewer, 229 Astor at Cook and Thomas, Brush street.



Mr. William Palmer is home again. Miss Cora Hawkins is visiting Buffalo friends.

Miss Louisa McLean is visiting friends in Owen Sound, Ont.

Charles and Edith Mirault returned from Toronto, last Monday.

James Johnson is porter for the City Ice Store on Woodward Ave.

The Misses Lillian Russel and Katie Gray are visiting friends in Ypsilanti.

Miss Lulu Owen left Monday for a two weeks' visit to Washington, D. C.

Dr. Robert Bolden, of Roanoke, Va., is in the city on a visit to his family.

Rev. John Daniels, of Cincinnati, O., spent a few days in the city the past week.

Peter Kinney is in Flint, Mich., doing the races, which are being held in that city.

Miss Edith Leonard of New York was the guest of Miss Julia Cousin the past week.

Mrs. M. J. Thompson left the city Tuesday for Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. David Webster and son of St. Clair, Mich., visited their many friends the past week.

Mr. Williams, a law student at Ann Arbor, is spending a few weeks in Prof. Straker's office.

Mrs. Pryor Wilson, of Amherstburg spent a few days the past week with Mrs. Stephens, Division St.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Clanton, of Adrian, were the guests of Mrs. M. J. Thompson, 335 Hastings St.

Mrs. Ed. Green passed through the city last Sunday evening, en route from Chatham to her home in Chicago.

Mrs. Charles Clanton has returned to her home in Adrian after a pleasant visit to Mrs. M. J. Thompson.

Rev. R. A. Innes, of Memphis, Tenn., spent Wednesday and Thursday, with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter Stowers.

The Ministering Children's League of St. Matthew's Church have resumed their weekly meetings for the coming season.

Mrs. Robert Holden and son, of Chatham, visited the city the past week, the guests of Mrs. Fannie Thomas Hastings St.

Professor D. A. Straker spoke to a large audience at Jackson, last Wednesday evening, ably handling the issues of the day.

Mrs. John Gray of Chicago will return home the last of this week. Mrs. Gray has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Warren, Division St.

Winfield Jackson left Monday for a visit to his mother in Philadelphia. Mr. Jackson will also visit East Orange, N. J., before returning home.

A Minuette Wedding will be given at the Baptist church, Wednesday evening next, to which the public are cordially invited.

A young girl, drunk and in the hands of the police, was the disgraceful spectacle presented to passers-by, near the corner of Brush and Macomb streets, Saturday afternoon.

Sylvester Smith is home from Grand Rapids, where he has been studying dentistry, under Dr. Snyder. He will now take a course in the Detroit Dental college.

Mrs. Gales and Mrs. M. Harbord and children of Chatham, Ont., returned home, Wednesday, after a pleasant visit to her sister-in-law, Mrs. K. Willette of Clinton street.

Rev. E. H. MacDonald read a paper before the Baptist meeting of Ministers on Monday. Mr. MacDonald's paper showed how God made use of oppressed nations to conquer their oppressors.

An old veteran named William Hill, aged 65, died at Wayne County Asylum yesterday morning. His body was brought to the city last night and will be buried by relatives living on Larned street.

The case of Devine Manley, charged with the larceny of property valued at \$135, was not proseed in the Recorder's Court Tuesday by Prosecuting Attorney Burroughs.

The tea given by Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Bradford, mentioned in our last issue, was given in honor of Messrs. C. T. White and W. L. Washington, of Bay City, and Rev. John A. Williams, of Omaha, Neb., instead of as we stated.

Rev. McDonald, who is about to depart for college, will occupy the pulpit at Second Baptist church next Sunday morning. In the evening the regular pastor, Rev. McBayne, will discharge his duties by special request from Romans VIII, 9.

John A. Johnson died at Emergency Hospital last Thursday night, from the effects of injuries received from a Jefferson avenue electric car, a couple of weeks ago. He was buried Sunday at Buxton, Ont. A wife and two children mourn his loss.

Rt. E. Gr. Commander Sir J. F. Riehardt of the Gr. Commandery of K. T. for the State of Michigan and province of Ontario, along with the necessary escort from Eureka Com. K. T. of Detroit and Prov. Com. No. 2, of Chatham, Ont., instituted and dedicated Palestine Commandery K. T. No. 11 in Windsor, Ont., on Thursday evening, the 22nd., starting them, as he believes, with the most promising prospects for a successful and profitable future.

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The services at Bethel A. M. E. church, Sunday morning, were conducted by Bishop H. M. Turner...



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WINDSOR NEWS. Windsor, Ont., Sept. 21.—Bishop Turner, of the A. M. E. conference, lectured at the A. M. E. church, Mercer street, Wednesday.

been in Colorado Springs, Col., for the past year, has returned home. Mrs. D. A. Moore and children, have returned home from visiting her sister in Colchester, Canada.

BRANTFORD, ONT. Brantford, Ont., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Jas. per Smith who has been dangerously ill for the past few weeks, is slowly convalescing.

Mr. Harry Logan attended the exposition in Toronto last week. Mrs. Highly Steel who has been spending the summer among friends, in the city, returned to her home in Toronto, on the 13th.

THE FAMOUS CANADIAN JUBILEE SINGERS, composed of the Carter family, of Hamilton, Ont., and Professor J. Lucas, of Frankfort, N. Y., as musical director, gave a series of concerts in Wickliffe hall, last week...

ATHENS, OHIO. Athens, O., Sept. 20.—Rev. Holm left on the 19th for Columbus. The Athens Sunday school elected Miss Cora Jones and Mr. Frank Hall, as delegates to the Sunday school convention...

Hand Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS. 150 dozen hand-embroidered Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, late designs, beautifully executed, imported to sell at 51c each, we offer them at 25 and 28 cents.

125 dozen very fine Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. Imported to sell from 75c to \$1.88 each, marked from 45c up to 94c each.

The above were closed out from the manufacturer at this immense sacrifice owing to a change in the business. A word to the wise is sufficient. We also have two lines of manufacturers' samples, many of them at half price. Prices ranging from 7c to \$1.12 each.

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Hand Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS. 150 dozen hand-embroidered Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, late designs, beautifully executed, imported to sell at 51c each, we offer them at 25 and 28 cents.

'WHAT'S IN A NAME?' SOME FIRMS CALL THEIR STORE— THE EXCELSIOR, THE FAMOUS, THE ENTERPRISE, THE PIONEER, OR THE SQUARE-DEALER. BUT THIS IS THE NAME THAT COMBINES ALL— EISMAY & MAY, YOUR SHOEMEN. At 85 Gratiot Ave. MAKE NOTE OF IT— AN ELEGANT NEW STOCK OF SUPERIOR QUALITY FOOTWEAR, FOR FALL, JUST RECEIVED. JAMES CORNELL. GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY. 196 Randolph Street, Lyceum Theatre Block. Lace Curtains and Prompt Work a Specialty. Goods Called For And Delivered Telephone 448.

Hand Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS. 150 dozen hand-embroidered Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, late designs, beautifully executed, imported to sell at 51c each, we offer them at 25 and 28 cents. 125 dozen very fine Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. Imported to sell from 75c to \$1.88 each, marked from 45c up to 94c each. The above were closed out from the manufacturer at this immense sacrifice owing to a change in the business. A word to the wise is sufficient. We also have two lines of manufacturers' samples, many of them at half price. Prices ranging from 7c to \$1.12 each. Our stock of regular goods in Embroideries and Handkerchiefs is now in, and as usual we have the choicest Novelties of the Season, Etc. TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO.

**A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.**  
Continued from page 1.

If it is right and proper that the Democrats of the South should disfranchise the Republicans of the South by force and fraud, why is it not equally proper for the Republicans of the North to disfranchise the Democrats of the North by the same means?

Or to bring the matter still closer home, if it is right and proper that the Southern Democrat should obtain power to which he is not legally entitled by force and fraud, why should not the Southern Republican seek to secure the power to which he is legally entitled by similar unlawful means?

Or to sum it all up in one comprehensive inquiry, if fraud and violence may properly control National elections at the South, why not at the North? If one class should be permitted to use the shotgun why should not the other use the torch? If mob rule is better than the law at the South, why is not anarchy preferable to order everywhere?

These are hard questions, yet they are questions that necessarily arise in the consideration of the great issue regarding the election of National officers and the determination of National policy. It is a question between admitted right and self-evident wrong; between justice and injustice; between violence and law; between order and anarchy. They are questions which every voter who casts a ballot this year must help decide, and which will continue to imperil the rights and threaten the prosperity of every citizen of the United States until they are finally determined.

But if these questions are serious when considered in relation to the general welfare, those arising upon the kindred issue are more so.

What is the power and duty of the government of the United States with regard to protection of the lives, persons, rights, liberties, and privileges of citizens of the United States within the limits of the United States?

Has the Government of the United States any right or power to protect the life of the American citizen on American soil?

Has it the power to protect his liberties?

Has it power to guarantee to him the free exercise of his legal privileges?

Has it power to punish those who take the lives, maim the persons, destroy the liberties, deny the rights of the citizen or forbid him the free exercise of legal privileges?

If it has such power, ought it to be exercised?

If it has such power and it ought to be exercised, why is not provision made for its enforcement?

These are terrible questions. The life and the rights of any citizen may at any moment depend on the answer made to them.

There is no question about the facts. The government of the United States does not protect the lives, secure the liberty or guarantee the free exercise of legal privilege to any American citizen, except:

- 1. Those resident in Territories of the United States or the District of Columbia.
- 2. To a limited degree, officers of the United States on duty in the several States.
- 3. As to certain property rights of the citizen.

Beyond these limits the government of the United States simply says to every State to every mob to every criminal, "These are my citizens. I require them to yield obedience, to support my power and maintain my revenues, but I give them no protection. You may beat, wound, kill, enslave, oppress them to your heart's content, and I will not interfere. You must not do those things by formal law, but as long as you do them without a statute or in defiance of the law you are all right. I shall not see it, nor punish it. My officers will all look the other way, for they are powerless!"

It is admitted by every publicist, every statesman, every lawyer—indeed by every sane man of reasonable intelligence throughout the world—that the only purpose for which any government exists, the only claim it has to support of those subjects to its power, is that it protects or professes to protect the lives, liberties, and legal privileges of its citizens and punishes those who infringe their rights. This is a universal truth. The government of the United States alone neglects and refuses to give either protection or redress for the violation of the rights of its citizens within its borders.

Is this because of lack of power? Not at all; the Constitution grants the power even to redundancy in at least three express and different forms. Why then is it? Because the Congress of the United States do not exercise the power vested in them. Why not? Because the people whose servants they are do not demand it of them.

It is because of this that the following statements, terrible as they may seem, are true:

Only four white persons have been punished for the murder of a colored citizen at the South in twenty-six years, though such killings have averaged more than one a day during that time.

No colored citizen's right or colored woman's honor has any legal protection or redress in one third the territory of the Union.

No colored citizen of the United States dare defend his person, his home, his daughter's virtue, or his own right against the violence, lust, or greed of a white man.

A mob may openly take the life of a citizen of the United States anywhere within the limits of any State of the Union without remedy or redress against the individuals who compose it or the State municipality which permits it.

This is the only Christian nation, except Russia, of which such infamy is predicated.

These statements are confirmed in all their horror by the daily record of unheeded slaughter of American citizens. The following is an extract from the public testimony on this subject during the first week in September:

In Attoyoles Parish, La., Edward Laurent, a prominent colored man, was riddled with bullets by a band of so-called "Regulators." Why? He was charged with having assisted his friend, Abel Sylvan, who a week before resisted a mob which broke into his house to take his life, to escape from their fury.

The Rev. Gabriel McGloire, a colored preacher, referred in his sermon to the killing of Laurent, speaking of him as a worthy citizen, and prayed that the time might come when law would rule and justice be done on earth to all men alike, whatever the color of their skins. Perhaps he thought this the equivalent of "thy kingdom come"; they will be done on earth. Perhaps he remembered the words of a colored bishop who recently made himself "solid" with the powers of darkness by thanking God in the columns of the Independent, that those band-ed murderers who kill colored citizens at will, were considerate enough to spare colored teachers and preachers. If so, his hope was vain, for the echoes of his prayer had hardly died away, when he was hauled out of his house and hanged. What a spectacle for the holy Sabbath evening in our "sweet land of liberty!"

If the bishop who countenanced and excused the murderers of the weak and poor of his race on trumped-up charges of crime, had been taken, and Gabriel McGloire, a man, like Christain who had the courage to denounce murder and pray God for deliverance, had been left, his race, the country and the world would have been the gainer by the difference between a man and a truckler.

Two days afterward at Paris, Texas, John Ransom, Jack Walker and Bill Armor, were found hanging to the limb of a tree, their legs tied, their eyes protruding and their tongues hanging out. They were murdered because they had remonstrated against the recent killing of a colored man in the neighborhood whose murderer was well known, but permitted to go unpunished. They had also protested

against and advised resistance to the whipping and beating of colored men and women by bands of "Regulators" who represented white American civilization, the Democratic party and the "Lily-White Republicans" of Texas. These five men were all martyrs to liberty, just as much so as Abraham Lincoln, and all fell victims to the same unholy thirst to keep the colored man the helpless victim of the white man's lust for power and greed to oppress the weak in the United States. Their murders are as safe from punishment as if their victims had been dogs instead of citizens of the United States.

There were four or five more killed in the same fashion by cowardly white mobs during the same week, one of whom was charged with having "attempted" rape.

It is not only natural and proper that a candidate for President of the United States should mention these things in his letter of acceptance, especially when we reflect that the party whose candidate he is had in its platform declared that its "mission will not be fulfilled" until every citizen shall be free to cast his ballot as he chooses and have it truly counted, and had also denounced "outrages on American citizens," at least when "perpetrated for political reason."

The President gives a fair share of attention to one of these evils and notes, in an almost apologetic manner, the other. He notices the recent Alabama election and dwells with some fervor on the inconsequence and incongruity of having National officials chosen by lawful majorities in one part of the country and lawless minorities in another. He reasserts the trite aphorism that lawlessness is an unprofitable thing in a community and does not promote any good cause. Because of this he urges that "the moral sense of the country should be aroused and brought to bear for the suppression of these offenses."

The National Citizens' Rights Association is most heartily in accord with the President in this respect, but it is a very sad thing to note that the Chief Executive of the great

Republic does not seem to feel that the government of the United States has any special interest in the lives or rights of its citizens, or any duty as a Nation to perform in securing them from invasion or affording redress for their violation.

It is not to be questioned that there is little hope of sensible progress in the direction of the protection of the citizen from either party in control of the National Government. With Democratic control progress is clearly impossible; but with Republican control serious retrogression is not presently probable. In case of any serious crisis arising because of the excesses which prevail throughout the South, it is of prime importance that the executive should be a man not devoid of regard for the rights of man, nor inclined wholly to ignore the obligations which citizenship imposes on the Nation. A Republican President even with a Republican Congress would not necessarily mean any positive advancement in the cure of these evils; a Democratic President with a Democratic House would make it practically certain that what has been done in Mississippi through the displacement of the majority would be permanently achieved throughout the South.

These facts make it all important that no effort should be spared to choose members of Congress who are clearly and unquestionably in favor of equal rights, absolute security, and freedom for all. The colored citizen who votes for a Congressional candidate of any party, who will not pledge himself to do what he can for the rights of citizenship and for free National elections, contributes just one vote to the permanent subordination and degradation of his race, and must expect and will deserve to lose the citizenship he has not the manhood enough to maintain. The white citizen who supports such a candidate becomes a party to the reestablishment of those forces which have introduced and perpetuated the evils from which our country has most sorely suffered.

Every voter who believes the rights and liberty of the citizen to be worth preserving, should demand of every candidate an assurance of devotion to liberty as clear and unmistakable as the response given by the Hon. Richard Yates to such

**IN DEMOCRACY'S DOMAIN.**  
Continued from page one.

"loose," evidently to be bought up by the highest bidder.

In going among the colored delegates to-day, I heard many bitter complaints in the manner in which they were treated by many of the railroads in coming to Fort Worth to attend the convention. I was walking along Main street when I met the Hon. R. A. Kerr, who is a very intelligent Afro-American and was a member of the 17th Legislature of this State. He lives in Bastrop. With him was G. W. Buchanan, of Bastrop, and Philip Scott, of Lockhart. "How are you gentlemen?" I remarked. "Very well in body," they replied, "but grieved in mind at our treatment in our native State at the hands of a public servant." "How treated?" I inquired. "Well from Taylor to Fort Worth, a distance of 150 miles, the train conductor made us change cars four times so as to give the white passengers good cars and put us in the bad ones. It is an outrage that in a civilized country a free man's liberties and rights are restricted to suit or please some other man on the mere grounds of color. The separate car law is a relic of barbarism, where in one instant a car has a sign 'for whites,' and in the next moment it has a sign, 'for Negroes.' 'I cannot see,' said Mr. Scott, 'how our people are going to endure so many insults, so many wrongs and uncalled for outrages and so much prosecuting without striking back, and that damn hard let come what may.' And with this my relator's eyes flashed his whole body trembled with indignation.

I rode over the Houston and Texas Central 300 miles with a large number of delegates coming to the convention, and by actual count there was 74 crowded into two small compartments, not large enough to hold fifty men. Then at every local station women, children and men would get on and be compelled to stand in the aisle. Every delegate was muttering and protesting against the infamous class law that restricts their liberty on a passenger train to one end of a car and absolutely prevents them from talking business with their white co-passengers while traveling. I was greatly amused at Mr. Crawford, a white banker, and a strong Republican of Cameron. He came in the "Nigger" car and commenced an important conversation with a brother delegate, who was colored. He took pains to stand in the aisle by the colored gentleman. He wished to vote for N. B. Moore for chairman of the State executive committee.

But in a few seconds the slave driver of free American citizens in the person of the conductor came up and said: "You must go in the other car, this car is for Negroes." "I only want to say a few words," replied Crawford. "Well," retorted the conductor "you cannot talk in this car, leave at once." Crawford left looking very sheepish. Shame on such an infamous and damnable law in a free country. No, I will take that back it is not a free country. The white man in his blind prejudice has been so hasty in enacting legislation against the rights of the colored man until he has commenced to restrict the rights of the white man. He that digs a pitfall for others sometimes falls in himself.

Mr. Bailey Sparks, of Houston, Texas, a delegate to the convention, said that he was ready to die for his rights. That the white people were not leaving a single thing undone they could do to deprive the colored man of life, liberty and happiness, and as we submitted to one wrong willing to commit another one far greater than the first. I talked to all the delegates on the train and every man was loud in protesting against the manner in which they were treated.

I am no prophet, I have no desire to be one, but I say without any reservation and I say it plain. I say it because it is a fact, I say it as a loyal citizen of this Republic, that if Congress does not wipe out at one stroke every law that has been passed by any Southern State based upon race or color that in ten years from now there will be one of the bloodiest manacles in the South the world has ever seen. All the class legislation is radically wrong. I do not think the framers of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution ever intended that there should be any law or laws passed against any race after its members become citizens. Now the Afro-American is either entitled to full and unrestricted liberty or he is not entitled to any at all. I do not believe that any State of the Union can legally pass laws as has been done in the South in the past six

teen years designating just how much Negro or African blood must run through my veins to enable the State to pass laws putting me in one end of a car or in a dark, filthy waiting room. Yes Congress had better wipe out, root and branch, every black law in every State of the Union. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient. The South has had one bitter experience as the outcome of its laws. It met a little Waterloo. If it continues to sin against God and outrage humanity it will bring on a second Waterloo, and the second will be worse than the first. I have faith in God's justice. The colored people appeal to him very often for relief. They as a race have unalterable faith in God, but they are learning to trust and have faith in a good Winchester rifle with 8 1/2, or 48 caliber bullets in it or a good 44 caliber Colt revolver with 6 shells in it to make the mob of midnight murders respect them.

M. W. Caldwell.

—All the Afro-American leaders in the Republican party of Alabama were at Birmingham the latter part of last week, and they stoutly protested against the white Republicans of State selling out to the People's party.

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SUITS to order from \$20 upward.

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**The Plaindealer.**

A JOURNAL OF TO-DAY.

THE PLAINDEALER PRESENTS AN APPEARANCE IN MAKE-UP AND TYPOGRAPHICAL EXCELLENCE THAT FEW, IF ANY, AFRO-AMERICAN JOURNALS IN THE COUNTRY CAN BOAST. THE WHOLE SHEET IS CLEAR-CUT, NEWSY, AND IS AT ONCE A PAPER OF WHICH THE RACE CAN FEEL PROUD.—FROM THE FLORIDA SENTINEL.

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The Best Work Guaranteed.  
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and Jeweler.

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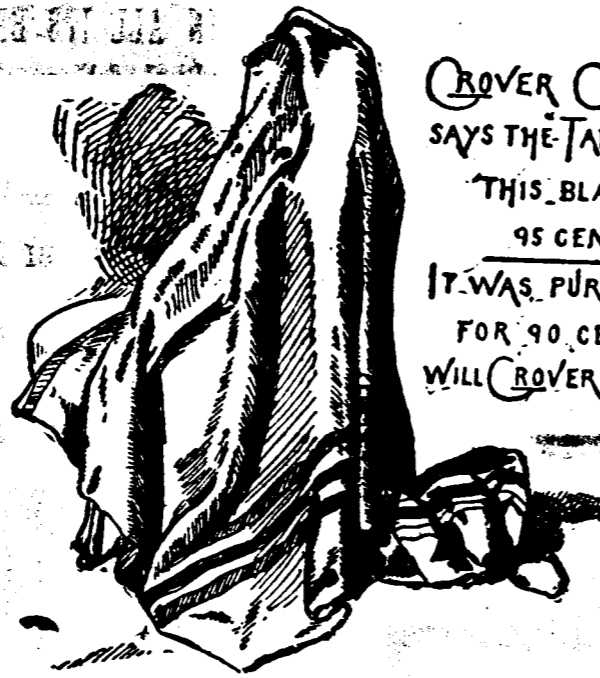
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**The Tariff Not a Tax.**

THE POOR MAN'S BLANKET.



COVER CLEVELAND SAYS THE TARIFF TAX ON THIS BLANKET IS 95 CENTS. IT WAS PURCHASED FOR 90 CENTS. WILL COVER EXPLAIN?

Thousands of working people sleep under blankets similar in quality to the one described above. While not of the finest material, it is a striking illustration of how cheaply the poor can obtain the wherewithal to keep them comfortable and warm, under the very nose of the Free-Trade demagogues who tell them they must freeze because of the McKinley Tariff.—From AMERICAN ECONOMIST.

against and advised resistance to the whipping and beating of colored men and women by bands of "Regulators" who represented white American civilization, the Democratic party and the "Lily-White Republicans" of Texas. These five men were all martyrs to liberty, just as much so as Abraham Lincoln, and all fell victims to the same unholy thirst to keep the colored man the helpless victim of the white man's lust for power and greed to oppress the weak in the United States. Their murders are as safe from punishment as if their victims had been dogs instead of citizens of the United States.

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It is not only natural and proper that a candidate for President of the United States should mention these things in his letter of acceptance, especially when we reflect that the party whose candidate he is had in its platform declared that its "mission will not be fulfilled" until every citizen shall be free to cast his ballot as he chooses and have it truly counted, and had also denounced "outrages on American citizens," at least when "perpetrated for political reason."

The President gives a fair share of attention to one of these evils and notes, in an almost apologetic manner, the other. He notices the recent Alabama election and dwells with some fervor on the inconsequence and incongruity of having National officials chosen by lawful majorities in one part of the country and lawless minorities in another. He reasserts the trite aphorism that lawlessness is an unprofitable thing in a community and does not promote any good cause. Because of this he urges that "the moral sense of the country should be aroused and brought to bear for the suppression of these offenses."

The National Citizens' Rights Association is most heartily in accord with the President in this respect, but it is a very sad thing to note that the Chief Executive of the great

an inquiry: "I will give my voice and influence for the protection of the man as well as of the coat he wears; of the laborer as well as of the product of his labor; of the citizen as well as the seal; and will not forget to insist upon the sacredness of free speech as well as the evils of free trade."

The members of the National Citizens Rights Association in Illinois will not forget a man so true and brave on the day of election.  
Albion W. Tourgee.  
Mayville, N. Y., Sept. 16, '92.

Afro-American Baptists.  
Savannah, Ga., Sept. 17.—The National Convention of the Colored Baptists of the United States has selected the following officers:

President, M. Vaughan, of Tennessee.  
First Vice President, Rev. J. Taylor, of South Carolina.  
Second Vice President, Rev. C. H. Parrish, of Kentucky.

Recording Secretary, Wm. H. Stewart, of Kentucky.  
Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Dart, of South Carolina.  
Assistant Secretary, P. H. Braxton, of Maryland.  
Treasurer, C. T. Walker, of Augusta, Ga.

Financial Secretary, A. T. Stewart, of Mississippi.  
Educational Secretary, A. A. Bowie, of Alabama.

An Uneven Exchange.  
Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15.—Dr. Smith, the Pension Examiner, on Sixth street, between Central ave. and John street, had two callers yesterday. The one was Hugh Derron, an Irishman, the other Will Hurley, an Afro-American. Hurley was examined first, and while he was in charge of the physician Derron took off his coat, vest and hat, neglecting to take twelve dollars out of his pockets. When Hurley was dismissed he put on Derron's clothes and departed. The deception was discovered when Derron found Hurley's outfit in place of his own. He reported the matter to Sergeant Hill and Detective Moses was put on the case. He found Hurley at his home, 107 West Court street. He admitted his guilt and was locked up on a charge of petit larceny.

# MICHIGAN FARMERS.

## WHAT THE MCKINLEY BILL HAS DONE FOR THEM.

The Democratic Campaign Howls of 1890  
Proved to Be Gross Falsehoods—  
Prophecies of Evil Taken in Their Own  
Snares.

During the state campaign of 1890 the farmers of Michigan were grossly deceived by the managers and the press of the Democratic party. The McKinley bill was passed too late for the people to learn its true provisions and comprehend its true purposes before election. The Democrats took a dishonest advantage of that fact, and filled their papers full of gross misrepresentations of its provisions, purposes and probable effects. Although the Republican press strove manfully to let the people know what the new law was, not a Democratic paper helped to disseminate the truth. The Democratic managers preferred to keep the people in the dark in order to deceive them the more readily.

After telling the farmers of Michigan that the prices of tin ware, clothing, woolen goods, dry goods, hats, shoes and in fact all the necessities of life would greatly advance, the Democrats capped the climax of their falsehoods by asserting that the McKinley bill did the farmer no good. Now let us see about it, drawing our facts from near home. Ponder well these facts:

The McKinley tariff act took effect October 6, 1890. All entries of importations under the old tariff act ceased at midnight, October 4, that being Saturday night. On the following Monday, eggs, which had before gone from the western counties of Ontario into Michigan free of duty, were subjected to a duty of five cents per dozen.

Up to this time the importation of eggs into Michigan had aggregated, in round numbers, the enormous quantity of 30,000 dozen per week, at an average price of 15 cents per dozen. The Canadian farmers were taking out of the home market of the Michigan farmer \$25,000 every year for eggs alone and giving nothing therefor in return.

This robbery of the Michigan farmer by the foreign producer practically stopped at midnight October 4, 1890. The imposition of a tariff of five cents per dozen did the business; and the sum of \$25,000 per annum, formerly paid the Canadian farmer, now went into the pockets of the Michigan farmers—against the protest, however, of the Democratic party.

Not is this all. According to the free trade theory the importation of a tariff on eggs of five cents per dozen should have raised the price of eggs to the consumer just five cents. It did nothing of the kind. October 4, the last day eggs were free, they were worth just what they had been for some time—14 cents per dozen. There was no material change in price to the consumer following the imposition of the tariff and no other change, except that they were purchased of Michigan instead of Canadian farmers.

But there is another fact which ought to puzzle the free trader and would do so if he cared anything about facts. While the price of eggs was not materially changed in the Detroit market, yet three thousand feet away in the Windsor market the price fell almost the full amount of the tariff, showing that on what few importations still remain, THE CANADIAN PAYS THE TAX.

These are not theories; they are cold, hard facts. And what is true of eggs is true of nearly all farm products, so far as Canadian importations are concerned, and especially of barley.

Prior to the McKinley act the United States was the principal market for Canada's surplus farm products. We also had a surplus of the same products. When Canada's surplus was added to ours, was it any wonder that prices were depressed and the tendency was downward?

Since the McKinley act was passed, Canada has had to hunt for other markets. But she encountered our reciprocity act at every step, and she has met with but little success. It is needless to add that her farmers are correspondingly distressed. But the pressure of her products has been taken off our own market and has left it free to our own farmers, very much to their advantage, because the expense of transportation to other markets is saved to them.

**Morse's Scarcrows.**  
Judge Morse's opinion of the old soldiers of Michigan is not a very flattering one. He thinks he can use the old heroes as scarecrows. This is what he said to a Grand Rapids Democrat reporter:

"I talked at a campfire last night and we had a splendid time. Tomorrow I go to Mason to another soldier's reunion, and return here tomorrow night. Then I go to Copemish, in Manistee county, and talk to the soldiers again. I find things looking very nice, and I think we can manage to scare them some before we get through with it.

If he thinks he can use the 'boys in blue' as scarecrows to keep Republicans out, he is much mistaken in the character of both soldiers and Republicans. The Republican party has no fear of the old soldiers.

**The Republican Creed.**  
"We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen. We believe that the development of home manufactures tends directly to promote the interest of agriculture by furnishing a home market for the products of the farm, and thus emancipating our farmers from the transportation charges which they must pay when their products seek distant markets."

—Benjamin Harrison.

The Free Press idolizes Judge Morse now, but when he and the other "boys in blue" went to the front that copperhead sheet threatened them with "fire in the rear." The Free Press hasn't changed but Morse has.

The Lansing Journal objects to John W. Rich because he has been an office-holder for 20 years. Judge Morse has been an office-holder for 21 years and is two political parties.

The question is not whether a soldier shall be the next governor, but whether a Democrat shall be. Judge Morse is running as a Democrat.

# IT STARTLED THEM.

## The People of Wyoming Spring a Disagreeable Surprise Upon their Neighbors.

Wyoming, Sept. 16.—The people of the aristocratic suburb of Wyoming, out on the C. H. and D. Railroad, were considerably agitated at present over a question of color that has presented itself in connection with the public schools of the village.

For several years past the children of the Afro-American settlement, some fifty in number, have been attending a school provided for them, and managed by Prof. Henry Fox and a lady assistant, at a cost to the village of \$1,500. By this plan the village school has been kept exclusively white, and no objections to the arrangement were ever heard from the Afro-Americans. The Wyoming school has become very popular, and many pupils from adjoining towns paid for tuition at that school, in preference to going to a mixed school at home. Monday morning, when the white schools opened for the year, eighteen colored children of various grades and families, marched to the school proper, and stood about waiting to be assigned quarters. They made no explanation and there was nothing for the teachers to do but give them desks, the law providing for separate schools having been repealed long ago.

When the white children went home at night and told of the occurrence many of the parents became very much aroused. The matter was the subject of general comment, and in many instances great indignation was expressed. They saw the height to which their school had been elevated by reason of its exclusiveness suddenly reduced to a level with the other village schools. Many of the families declared they would not submit to the matter, preferring to take their children out of school. Some of the pupils had orders yesterday morning to return home if the colored were allowed to stay. Mr. S. W. Wedder, one of the members of the Board of Education, expressed himself very forcibly last night, regretting the action of the colored people, but at the same time declaring that nothing could prevent all the colored children in the village from attending the white school if they felt so disposed. The colored school is in progress as usual. The prevailing opinion among the people of Wyoming is that there is something behind the action of the eighteen colored pupils yesterday, but what no one has yet been able to make out. There is some design back of it all, which only time will develop. The twin village of Lockland has a separate school for colored pupils also, though four colored children attend the white school. There has never been any objection raised to their presence in the school.

### YOUNGSTOWN NOTES.

Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 19.—The closing services at the A. M. E. church Sunday, were well attended. Rev. Lee preached his closing sermon. In the evening, Prof. J. E. Wood gave an illustrated sacred service, which met the commendation of all. The service was very impressive. Rev. Lee's report showed that the church had made great progress than for years. Raising for all purposes \$1,386.45. The membership has increased from 52 to 82. All are highly pleased with Rev. Lee's services and have petitioned the bishop for his return. He leaves today for conference, and takes with him the best wishes of all.

The Youngstown married ladies show their friends a grand time in the country. The Hen picnic at Mrs. Tom Johnston's, Forestville avenue, was a social success. About 40 married ladies were present, and after lunch, boot-ball, croquet, rope jumping, and other outdoor games were in order. Mrs. R. Scott, of Cleveland, and Mrs. J. Arnold, of Greenville, Pa., were their guests.

A number of the members of the Third Baptist church, called at the residence of their pastor, Rev. Shelf, and tendered him a surprise and donation party. Many useful articles were received, luncheon served and the guests returned to their homes, wishing Rev. and Mrs. Shelf many returns of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jackson have moved to 28 North Philips street.

Mr. Joseph Lincoln, who has been very sick, is recovering.

Mrs. William Robinson visited Mrs. C. A. Jackson, at her new home, last Sabbath evening.

### The Cholera Scare.

New York, Sept. 15.—There have been other cases of which the Board of Health has not made an official report. An Afro-American waiter, fresh from Newport, was seized with cholera morbus, so it was thought, in a First avenue boarding-house three days ago. A surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital refused to take him away in his ambulance and the health department's sick wagon was sent for. He died on the way to the Reception Hospital in East Sixteenth street.

### Another Fight.

Oxford, O., Sept. 15.—It has just been learned that a match for a prize fight has been made between Clyde Beatenbaugh, Afro-American, who is very handy with his fists and weighs 142 pounds, and Ed. Hoff, a young fellow working on a farm near here, weighing 146 pounds. Both men have been training hard, and will fight to a finish with five-ounce gloves for a purse of \$100. As near as can be ascertained the mill will take place across the Indiana line next Thursday night. The authorities here are on the lookout.

### Elect Officers.

Hampton, O., Sept. 17.—The Daughters of Jerusalem, whose Grand Council has been in session in this city for the past three days, concluded its work Thursday evening. The following officers were elected during the afternoon: G. P. R., Mrs. E. J. Moore, of Springfield; First Vice, Mrs. S. Haley of Buffalo, N. Y.; Second Vice, Mrs. A. Finley, of Dayton; Grand Deputy, Mrs. J. Wilson, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Stewards, Mrs. L. Martin, of Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. L. Terre, of this city; Secretary, Mrs. A. Crosswhite, of Springfield; Treasurer, Mrs. M. Dent, of Springfield; Princess of Jerusalem, Mrs. V. Sherman, of Dayton; Messenger, Mrs. E. J. Pickett, of Akron; O. S., Mrs. E. Johnson, of Springfield; Chaplain, Mrs. M. Henderson, of Toledo.

# THE CHAMPION CITY.

Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 21.—There never was a time in the history of Clark county's politics where so little interest is taken in a National campaign. We do not pretend to say that we have many among us who will vote against Harrison and Reid, but we do say there is not much enthusiasm among the rank and file of our so-called leaders.

Heretofore both in municipal, State and National contests you could see our citizens of all classes stand on the corners discussing the political situation, but seldom do you hear any one speaking about the election which is approaching so near. This indifference should not be shown on the National ticket. This indeed has struck me very forcibly and has caused me to ask many of our citizens why this indifference is shown and there answer is that quite a number of colored men had their standing applications before the present school board (which is Republican by a large majority), seeking places as janitors of some of our public schools. At the last meeting of the board several janitors were appointed and not one colored man was recognized. They appointed one colored man when the board was elected and promised us before the schools opened they would appoint one or two more, but the actions of this board at their last meeting showed conclusively they did not intend to give but one man a position as janitor, further more we have learned that quite a number of them are opposed to appointing colored men at all and they speak very free of the matter. Ten sanitary police have been appointed at \$2 per day, and not one colored man was considered. After the B. P. A. had been asked to appoint some colored man, and many other instances where colored men have been ignored by our so-called Republican friends, but are nothing but "Negro haters." We are tired of being "hood-winked" by this class of would-be Republicans. And we say to them, if they can stand it to ignore us as they are doing now, we will show them different in "the sweet bye and bye," for our day of reckoning is coming. If they can see enough in the German element to provide places for them, we claim the same recognition. We don't consider that a position as janitor is a very high calling, yet if we help these Republicans by our votes to get these offices we claim we should have equal proportions of the appointments they make. They need not expect for the colored voters to make any great effort in political demonstrations or even breaking their neck in voting for such men as they are, for it will be useless.

Miss Fannie C. Fitch has returned home from Bay View, Michigan, where she has been for the Summer.

Miss Amanda Finch is spending several weeks with friends in Cincinnati and Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. John Montgomery, of St. Paul, Minn., has taken charge of the Arcade as head waiter.

The Hon. Mr. Burley Fountain who is noted for his fine banquets, is preparing to deliver one of the greatest speeches of his life. Oh, you just wait and see.

All those who fail to get the Plainedealer please notify Mr. D. Will. The paper can always be found at Mr. Z. R. Jackson's barber shop on East High street.

Mrs. Sallie Bowman and Mrs. Butler, who were delegates to the Grand Council of Daughters of Jerusalem, have returned home and report having a good time.

Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Mr. Sumner Jackson left last Wednesday for Granville university.

Mrs. F. D. Hale and Miss Jessie Page, have returned home from a pleasant visit to Chatham and Detroit, they report having a grand time.

Mrs. Mamie Taylor, of Cleveland, who has been visiting Miss Effie and Hattie Allen, returned to her home on Wednesday last, after a pleasant visit.

Mrs. R. C. Hanson, Mrs. Mattie Onway and Mrs. A. B. Robinson, drove to Salem last Friday.

Mrs. Charles Bass has returned from a visit to Wilmington.

Great preparations are being made for our grand celebration, Sept. 22, which will be a grand time. We expect a large delegation from the neighboring towns.

Those who attended the grand council at Hamilton, the past week were: Mrs. L. J. Buttler, Mrs. Amelia Crosswhite, Mrs. A. J. Moore, Mrs. Mary Williams, Mrs. Rosa Stewart, Mrs. Mary Dent, Mrs. Bell Thomas, and several others.

Mrs. Thomas Bond, of Findlay, is in the city, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

Mrs. Cooley, of Gallipolis, is the guest of Mrs. William Huffman, of East Pattern street.

Mrs. Sadie Banks and daughter, have returned from a pleasant visit to New York.

The North Ohio annual conference convened at Piqua, on the 22. The session promises to be very interesting. The Plainedealer will continue all the news and appointments of the conference.

### An Elopement.

Findlay, O., Sept. 16.—Preston Plethora, an Afro-American, and Linnie Flickinger, a pretty white girl, left this city together Wednesday night under circumstances pointing to an elopement. Plethora has been employed at the Marvin as second cook, where the girl has filled a position in the dining room. The intimacy between the pair became so marked that the proprietors of the hotel gave the girl orders to leave, intending to retain the Afro-American. The latter, however, asked for his release Wednesday, and that evening the pair left on the same train. A telegram received here, addressed to Plethora, after the left, offered him a position at Galton, and also said a place would be open for a waitress. It is learned that the two were formerly employed in the same hotels at Meadville, Pa., and Wellsburg, W. Va. The girl is a plump, pretty brunette.

—At Boston, Mass., Mr. Richard Holmes and Miss Annie Wright were married Sept. 6, by Rev. Blackwell.

# PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

—J. Gordon Street, the editor of the Republican, had a very narrow escape from being instantly killed by a shot from a revolver in the hands of a man named Elijah B. Stewart, last Friday evening, the 9th inst. The scene of the shooting was 80 Fayette St., Boston, Mass. Stewart, thinking that he had killed Street, gave himself up and claimed that Street had first fired at him.

The case came up in the second session of the municipal criminal court on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst. Street was honorably acquitted of the charge brought against him, to wit: "an assault with a loaded pistol." He had for his counsel Hon. Edwin G. Walker, who made an able plea for his client. Stewart was sent to the Grand Jury, his bonds being \$1000. The case will come up the first Monday in October.

—Mr. H. S. Cummings has appointed W. M. Mills a student at the Art School of Maryland Institute. This is the second Afro-American appointed to a white school. "Blow" winds blow!"

—Says the New York Age: The work of the Afro-Americans upon the cable roads which are being built here has been so satisfactory that the contractors have also engaged them to work upon the electric roads to Fort McHenry and Ferry Bar. The novelty of their employment has worn off and large crowds of white spectators no longer stand and gaze upon them with surprise. If the railroad companies would take up the work where the contractors have left off and give them employment as grip men and motor men, it would be like "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

—A Chattanooga Afro-American desired to get rid of his wife. When asked what was her offence, said that she ate so much that he could not stand it. She weighed 500 pounds, he said, and in seven years had borne him eleven children, all with appetites like her own. A neighbor, who was with him, asserted that he saw the woman unassisted, at one meal, dispose of three pounds of meat, a peck of beans, six pounds of corn bread, one-half peck of onions and two quarts of buttermilk.

—The Fourth Grand Annual Demonstration of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of New England was held at the Odd Fellows hall on Tremont St. Thursday evening Sept. 15, 1892, in honor of the Bay State Lodge 814, and Boston Lodge 2418. There was a very fine parade in the afternoon in which there were about 400 in line. A convention was held at the Odd Fellows hall at the West End. The ball in the evening was a grand success and very largely attended. There was a very large number of strangers present who seemed to enjoy themselves very much.

An Afro-American traveler need have no fear of being crowded in his seat by a white person South of Washington, D. C.

—The colored men of Wilmington, Del. have a fine wheel club. Hand some prizes are given for best time, etc. Five members of the club recently went from Wilmington to Philadelphia on their wheels, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and made it in an hour and a half.

—Mr. Dempsey Butler, an old resident of Camden, N. Y., is reputed to be the wealthiest colored man in the City. Mr. Butler has retired from business and is now enjoying the benefits of his labor.

—A Foundrymen's union has been organized among the colored Iron Workers of Louisville, Ky.

—Henry Allen, of Hannibal, Mo., has invented an apparatus for lighting private residences with electricity.

—Hon. John P. Green is meeting with splendid success campaigning in northern Missouri.

—There is an Afro-American family named Hightower in every large city in the state of Kansas with the exception of Leavenworth.

—The Virginia Industrial Mercantile Building and Loan Association's Fair held at the Exposition building at Richmond was quite a success. During the Fair the Hon. Fred Douglass delivered an address on the race problem.

—Champion George Dixon has been sparring at the Howard Athenaeum during the past week. He was given an extraordinary reception on Monday evening at the theatre. Before the sparring began an enormous horse-shoe on a pedestal, bearing the words "World's Champion," was passed over the footlights, being a gift from his Boston friends.

—Dr. M. O. Ricketts of Omaha, Neb., wants to go to the State legislature.

—The first bales of cotton sent out from Columbus, Gloster and Port Gibson, Miss., were raised by Afro-American farmers, viz. Israel Winston, Lewis McCraney and George Williams.

In the suit of Mr. Wm. Jackson, an energetic young man of Forest City, Ga., against the Belt Electric Road for \$5,000 damages, the close-eyed wise men awarded him a verdict of \$800.

### Six at Once.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16.—The wife of Charles Billings, a poor, illiterate mountaineer, living in Ashe County, N. C., twenty eight miles from the nearest railroad station, has just given birth to six children, all boys. They weigh from four and a half to nine pounds each, and all are alive.

Mrs. Billings is of medium stature and thirty-one years old. She has four other children, but they were all born singly.

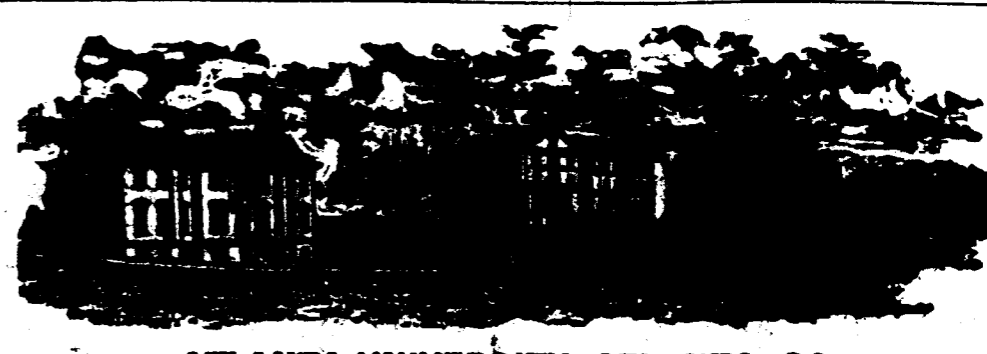
Billings depends on game, fish, etc. for a living, but since the arrival of the sextet he has been accepting congratulations and donations extended by rural hospitality.

### Business.

—Mrs. Rachel Jones has opened a millinery store at Pittsburg, Pa.

—George W. Holmes of Pittsburg has a large contract for supplying stone to the Carnegie.

—Messrs. Alfred and Henry McOrtle, two very enterprising young men of Salisbury, N. C., have opened a grocery store on Main street.



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### WANT THE SCHOOL ABOLISHED.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The citizens of Brooklyn residing in the district of Public Schools No. 68 (colored) and No. 83 held a mass-meeting, Monday night, in the A. M. E. Church, Dean street and Schenectady avenue. The object of the meeting was to protest against the action of Principal Perkins, of School No. 83, in refusing to admit those children who had attended colored school No. 68. These resolutions were adopted and ordered to be forwarded to the Board of Education:

Whereas, At a regular meeting of the Board of Education of the city of Brooklyn it was

Resolved, That a school building be erected on the corner of Bergen street and Schenectady avenue for the education of all children in that school district; and

Whereas, the said Board of Education, in accordance with the aforesaid resolution, has erected Public School No. 83 for the accommodation and reception of children residing in the aforesaid district; and

Whereas, there does exist another school in said district, known as Public School No. 68 (colored), which is a surplusage and unnecessary to the requirements of aforesaid district, as the said school No. 83 is ample for the accommodation of all the children in said district; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the residents in said district, taxpayers, directly and indirectly, in mass-meeting assembled, petition the honorable Board of Education to abolish school No. 68, and that the principal of Public School No. 83 be directed to admit as pupils all children in said district as shall apply.

**JOINED THE MAJORITY.**  
—Mr. Wm. Payne died at Chicago, Sept. 8. He was a prominent Pythian.

—Mr. Thos. Boston died at Sandusky, O., Sept. 8, aged 82 years.

—Mrs. Wm. J. Stevens died at her residence in Birmingham, Ala., last week. Mrs. Stevens was the wife of the Afro-American leader of the Republican party in Alabama.

—Mrs. Annie E. Middlecamp died at Martinsburg, W. Va., last week, Wednesday, aged 84 years.

—At Winston, N. C., Aug. 31, Mr. M. Seary died. He was over 70 years of age.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Street died at Sharon, Penn., Sept. 3rd, aged 102 years.

—George H. Innes, a well known orator and educator, died at McAllisterville, Pa., Sept. 1st. At the time of his death he was editor of the Harpersburg Times, and State Commissioner of the Colored State Fair, which is to be held in October.

**The Virginia Fair.**  
The managers of the first colored agricultural and industrial fair are busy making preparations at the Driving Park, near Alexandria, for the comfort and convenience of the great crowd of visitors expected at the fair, which will open on September 22 and continue till the 30th. The secretary, Magnus L. Robinson, is in receipt of information from many countries which will send fine exhibits in the industrial line. There will be also a fine display of live stock.

The great street parade will be a marked feature of the fair. It is designed to show the various trades of the colored people of Northern Virginia, and will also include the visiting military companies invited from Washington and elsewhere.

President Harrison has been urgently invited to visit the fair.

Ex-Senator E. K. Bruce, Rev. Dr. Roberts, recorder general's office of Washington, D. C., and Bishop C. R. Harris, of North Carolina, have accepted invitations to address the fair.

Magnus L. Robinson, the secretary, who is the oldest colored editor in Virginia, will have ample accommodations for the members of the press.

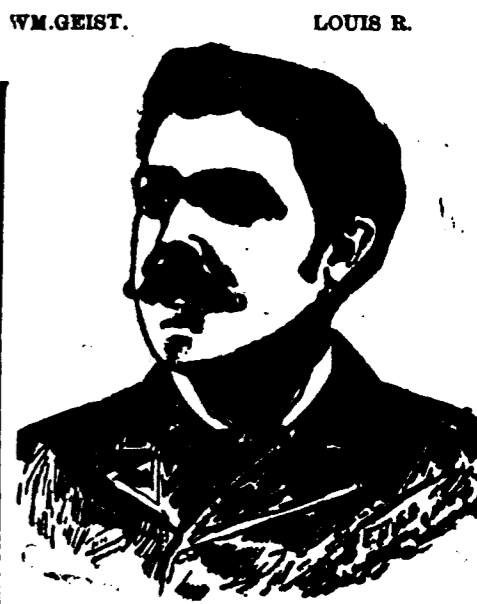
Among the amusements will be football racing, tournaments, baseball matches, horseracing and a baby show.

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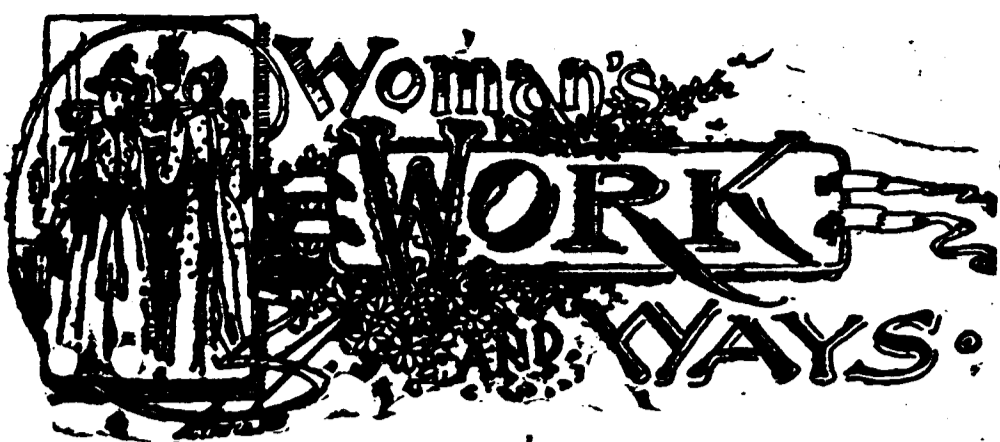
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Miss Mattie Walker has been made assessor of Mackinac, Wis.

Miss Edna Anderson of Cleveland has been given a regular school.

Margaret L. Knight is the inventor of the machine that makes square-bottomed paper bags.

Mrs. Francis E. W. Harper's novel, "Lola," is in the hands of the printer and will be out about Oct. 1.

Miss Marguerite E. Williams, of Harrisburg, has passed an examination for substitute teacher in the common school of that place, and has received her certificate.

Through the efforts of an executive committee among Afro-Americans at St. Paul Miss Mattie Lucas has secured a place as typewriter and stenographer for Meunheimer Bros., a dry goods firm. Miss Lulu Griswold has a like position at the Boston Clothing House of the same city.

Miss Emma Reynolds, sister of Rev. Geo. Reynolds, formerly of Chicago, graduated from Provident Hospital as a trained nurse recently, and will enter the Woman's Medical College of the Northwestern University, in this city, on the twentieth of this month. Miss Reynolds will have the distinction of being the first student of color to enter this college.

Miss Inogene Howard.

No woman member of the State Board of Managers of the World's Fair is more interested in her special work than Miss Inogene Howard. She is the representative of the colored race, and is anxious that their progress and best work shall be shown at the fair.

Miss Howard believes that the exhibits of the colored people will favorably compete with the other exhibits, though, as she says, she is aware that generations of intellectuality and artistic surroundings, wealth and opportunities for culture, must produce a different product from generations deprived of all these advantages. On this account she does not expect many exhibits from Afro-Americans, but what she sends to the fair is to be of the highest degree of excellence and may be accepted only on account of its merit.

During the summer Miss Howard has been corresponding with active and influential women in Buffalo, New York, Brooklyn and Saratoga, who have promised to seek out the woman wage-earners in their cities and wherever possible have them prepare exhibits of their work for the Columbian exposition. Lists are being prepared of the different pursuits engaged in by the colored women, also lists of the colored organizations, benevolent and charitable, conducted by them, and lists of the literary women of the race.

Important statistics are being prepared with regard to education by and for colored women. In fact, Miss Howard is trying to carry out all the lines of work indicated by the woman managers among her people.

Already Miss Howard knows of a young woman artist, a descendant of an African king, who has had three beautiful paintings at the recent exhibit at Buffalo. One of these she will ask her to send to the World's fair. A Brooklyn woman has just finished a sample of ecclesiastical embroidery and a piece of Spanish drawn work which will be sent to the fair.

Miss Howard first attended the Wells Grammar school in Boston, was graduated from there at fourteen, then became a pupil at the Normal school. After finishing the three years course she came to New York and became a teacher in Grammar school 81, where she has remained for twenty years.

Miss Howard so systematized her work that she found time to attend the university of New York and last June received the degree of Master of Pedagogy, while each Saturday would find her at the Normal college gaining instruction from the department of Methods. In connection with the World's fair Miss Howard is on the committee of education.

A Para Belle.

One thing that strikes the stranger at Para, Brazil, is the peculiar appearance of the people as compared with those he has seen in other parts of the country. The regularly descended Portuguese and Africans, of course do not differ greatly from their brethren and sisters in other parts; but they are few here, while the Indian race predominates. In Para, as in no other city, the aboriginals of Brazil may be seen, both in pure blood and in every possible degree of admixture with whites and blacks in every strata of society. They occupy the highest government positions, own the grandest mansions and finest estates, and figure as capitalists and servants, priests and politicians, soldiers, sailors, professional men, street peddlers, belled and beaur. The most beautiful woman in the city, wife of a nabob who rides in an emblazoned carriage, is said to be 'alf and 'alf, negro and Indian blood. Formerly ladies used to pay their visits and go to church in a hammock, the two ends being carried by men servants who swung the precious burden between them; but now coaches and carriages are common.

Fannie B. Ward.



A daughter of a resident of Norwich, Conn., was turned black by a bolt of lightning on Friday.

George Arnold, who lives near Middletown, Conn., was crazed on Thursday by a clap of thunder.

Two farmers in Harper County, Kansas, chased a lightning-rod peddler three miles with pitchforks.

The latest "true story" is that a bolt of lightning drew all the nails from a man's shoes in a Connecticut town without hurting him.

A resident of Saginaw, Mich., was half a block away from where lightning struck. The shock knocked him senseless and blinded one eye.

In Denver recently during a thunder storm Gustaf Myers, an infidel, stood on a street corner with several friends commenting upon the electric currents. Looking skyward he exclaimed: "There is no God! This fear is all folly." Hardly had he uttered the last word when a bolt of lightning struck him upon the head, and a few moments later he was carried home dead.

Oscar Moore, a colored boy of six, living in Boston, possesses a marvelous memory. He can repeat the names of the presidents of the United States from Washington to Harrison, giving dates and places of birth, as readily as a politician can read them. Poetry he commits to memory on the first reading to him, the stanzas however long and numerous.

There is a great wonder in Arcadia, La., of a little colored boy, aged four years and seven months, who can read English, Latin and Greek without having been taught. He reads any part of the Bible.

Daughters of Jerusalem.

Hamilton, O., Sept. 16.—The Grand Council of the Daughters of Jerusalem is now in session in this city. This is the twenty-third annual meeting of this secret organization, and delegates from Michigan, Ohio and Indiana are present, taking an active part in the deliberations. Fully fifty delegates are in attendance. The officers are as follows: Grand Princess Royal, Mrs. E. J. Moore, Springfield; First Vice, Mrs. H. Buffalo, N. Y.; Second Vice, Mrs. A. Findley, Dayton; Grand Deputy, Mrs. J. Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; First Steward, Mrs. L. Martin, Detroit; Second Steward, Mrs. L. Terry, Hamilton; P. of J. Mrs. V. Sherman, Dayton; Grand Treasurer, Mrs. M. Dent, Springfield; Grand Secretary, Mrs. A. Crosswhite, Springfield; Grand Messenger, Mrs. M. J. Pickett, Akron; O. S. S., Mrs. E. Johnson, Springfield; Chaplain, Mrs. N. Henderson, Toledo. Names With Little Meaning.

Milk of lime has no milk. Oil of vitriol is not an oil. Quicksilver is pure mercury. Soda water contains no soda. Sulphuric ether contains no sulphur. Wormseed is unexpanded flower buds. Copperas is an iron salt and contains no copper. Berberiae is usually made from hydrastis canadensis. German silver contains no silver and black lead contains no lead. Sugar of lead has nothing to do with sugar, nor has cream of tartar anything to do with cream. Oxygen means the "acid generator," but hydrogen is really the essential element, and many acids contain no oxygen. Salts of lemon has nothing to do with a lemon, but is a salt of the extremely poisonous oxalic acid.

Too Many Diamonds.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 14.—Frank Rainer, a Pullman porter on the Pennsylvania road, was arrested to-day for attempting to pawn a diamond valued at \$150. A Chicago lady reported the loss of several valuable diamonds to the conductor. Search was made, but the gems could not be discovered. Later, Rainer tried to pawn a diamond and was arrested. A number of pawn tickets from a Chicago pawn shop were found in his possession. He was locked up for a hearing.

—A young man by the name of Nestor Benson, son of the late Geo. W. Benson of Lynn, Mass., was taken suddenly insane last Saturday, and was sent to Danvers Asylum.

### THE HAIR.

Although usually awakening at the cock's crow she feared over-sleeping herself; hence she never went to bed that night.

"Will you not come with me?" said she to her husband.

"Why, wife? Our boy is a brave fellow, but it is not worth the time to walk twenty miles when the harvest is not gleaned, and the weather is threatening."

The excess of labor and many privations had benumbed the heart of this father, who did not think that, having given a son to the world twenty-one years before, was worth the sacrifice of a day's work. Such whims as that must be left to women. "Without counting the loss of time, Spouse, it is foolish for you to undertake such a journey," he added.

The order of march and counter-march might lead to a bivouac at Belva, and, this being the case, Spouse would see her son again—her blue-eyed boy; her dear Daniel, whom she had not set eyes on since he entered his regiment. Two badly crumpled and dirty sheets of paper had given her the news, and therein the boy begged his mother to do as much for him; it was all the word she had had from him in eighteen months. Father and mother lived in a miserable stone cottage, small tillers of the soil, under a hard landlord, bending under a heavy load, that they carried bravely, thanks to the health and docility of a flock of children, stout and merry-hearted, in spite of frequent fastings, and a diet for the most part of baked beans and pure water they had embraced and they had loved.

A neighbor who was passing had informed the mother that the troops were about sixteen miles away from their cottage, and had remarked: "It would be no use for you to go there. How could you recognize your son in such a crowd of men?" Not recognize her son! She laughed.

"Now, absence, for the poor, is night; a night that nothing comes to clear, for the unfortunate can not use the thousands of methods employed by the rich. They had told the mother that her son would be returned to her, but when, why, how? The State is a blind force, immutable, fatal and the State still held her child. One day Ruffio, the peddler, had appeared, loaded down with packages of needles, thread, ribbons and laces. "I have told your son," said he, "that a tramp of twenty miles or more is too much for your old legs, but he has only insisted, repeating again and again, 'Tell my mother to come to me.' My mission is ended now; you can arrange the matter as you please." The mother, who was stringing beads, listening quietly to the peddler, never raising her tender smile. "As I remarked," continued the peddler, "I will not give you any advice, for military movements vary so often, and nothing is more common than to see Generals change their plan of campaign."

"How did you find my boy?" queried the mother.

"A little thin," was the reply, and she looked at him with an eye of keen inquiry, as he added: "When inwardly the mother was troubled, thinking that even sick, Nellio, or Daniel never complained to her. It was after this conversation that Spouse renounced her sleep and walked around, finally, plaiting straw in order to keep awake while her husband and children slept soundly. In the middle of July, the nights are short, when the moon is full, there is really no night; at 4 o'clock in the morning, leaving for her family its breakfast of hard bread and weak coffee, she walked out of her house. The very light of the new born day, the ever changing shades of early dawn, changed the aspect of this sterile, stony country, so that it took on the most poetic vibrations.

Nellio's mother was only thirty-eight years old, but she looked double that age; hard work and fatigue had almost destroyed her former beauty. Her hair was gray, her skin deeply wrinkled, but her features had the purity of an antique medallion. You could see that she had once been very handsome; this was all that remained of her. Her beauty was dried up, her teeth gone, her once dimpled cheeks creased with the marks of time. Torrid summers, icy winters, storms, the winds of autumn and springtime had played with the complexion of this poor woman like they would with a dead leaf.

She had weeded, sowed, cleared, trimmed, carried wood and water in the implacable silence and solitude, becoming drowsy even as the elements. She knew that the sea was in the West and the plains of Tuscany at the East. She knew that men and women could eat and drink among the hills and springs of that country. That was all charged with this knowledge and a crust of bread she had started on her journey, not without hanging her prunely-knife to her belt, however, for careful at all times and under all circumstances, she intended to cut the long grass along the road, and carry it back on her return upon her shoulders.

In order to save her beautiful brown dress with its yellow waist, she had covered it with a large, laced, blue cotton apron. Bareheaded, with sleeves rolled back to the elbows, she held in her hands her shoes, which she did not intend to put on until just before reaching the camp. She also carried presents for her son, a loaf of wheat bread and a goat cheese, to which she would have added wine, if wine in that country had not been monopolized by the divine service. It being only used in saying mass. Braced by the sea breeze, which creased by her dreamful steps. She mused only while walking of the childhood of her little Daniel or her Nellio. Her mind went back to when, as a tiny thing in swaddling clothes, he hung at her breast; later, with stumbling steps, he escaped from her arms; another time he fell from a tree, and sprained his ankle, shed bitter tears on the neck of his mamma. Afterward came his first communion. How her eyes sparkled, and

although thin and delicate under his shirt of linen and silk (it was his mother's most beautiful dress cut into pieces for the occasion), he appeared to her beautiful as a Jesus, his chestnut hair crowned by a golden halo that was cast across the chapel windows. Besides, he was like herself, chaste, docile, devoted to the younger children. But the State had intervened, and nothing remained for the unhappy mother but to cast herself before God and pray for her boy.

Twenty-two years of labor and care, and now it was all finished. But now she was going to see him again, and happiness overwhelmed her. Could she not perceive every second under this torrid sun that it would be exquisite! Was he not adorable, her dear baby boy? Had he not called for her to meet him? If there was a camp, he should eat his home-made bread and goat's cheese. She would press him in her arms. "Tell my mother to come to Belva." That was the magic formula, thanks to which the rough pebbles seemed a soft carpet and the blazing sun only pleasant. Suddenly she walked upon rocks; it was slate covered by paltry tufts of weeds. In working ledges at this place the men had destroyed the soil, the supply had been exhausted, and only the gaping holes remained in the earth. Up to this point nothing had occurred to disturb the implacable monotony of the route, save that from time to time a flock of goats were met browsing on the scant herbage, and the passing of a dilapidated church; but now an old man perched upon the back of a mule, surrounded by numerous sacks, suddenly appeared. The occasion was too good not to express the joy that was choking her.

"I am going down to see my son; that's why you see me. He will pass Belva with his regiment, and has sent for me!"

"Ah," said the old man in reply; "that is a beautiful pleasure, and I felicitate you. I was once a soldier. Good-day, my dear woman, may you keep well and have your anticipated joy."

Now the clicking of the mule's shoes faded away in the distance, and she now heard only the sliding of the horned frog over the hot rocks, the hissing of the tarantula, and the pebbles, with the monotonous droning of the numberless insects of earth and air. What inference was that! Her soul enchanted was borne along on her weary body; soon Nellio, her boy, would be with her.

It was a proud day—the old man had said that, for a mother to know that her son was a healthy young soldier. To be the mother of a soldier! It was to her at once a royalty and a martyrdom. Finally—far—very far away, she discovered the row of pine trees that bordered Belva. For an instant she thought that after all the peddler was right, and that military orders regarding the march might have been changed across her mind; it was only for an instant, however, for she resumed her walk. In two hours' time she had reached the pine grove, but little shade after her long tramp and full of prickly cones.

According to a shepherd whom she met the troops were even then engaged in military maneuvers near Belva. Indeed, she could see their white cloth helmets, their cannon and horses going and coming, while the glitter of their arms shone among their many tents.

She knelt there on the grass and gave thanks to God, then springing to her feet passed rapidly down the steep descent that led to the ravine. At last she had arrived at the end of her long journey. "I am Nellio's mother," said she accosting the first group she met. "Will you lead me to him?" Emotion muffled her voice, and her wrinkled fingers grasped the strings of her apron, while her head was dizzy with a sudden vertigo; she was frightened by the noise and confusion of the camp. She commenced to feel that she could never find her son in such a multitude of men, mocked by some, sent hither and thither by others, she hastened her footsteps among the stacks and stacks of arms, and finally ran in to a regiment of artillery. Enormous horses, unharnessed and neighing, powder wagons and groups of men marking the excitement of the camp life around her. A soldier more kind-hearted and polite than the others, told her where she should find her son. He was three batteries and a regiment of cavalry ahead of her. He said he knew her son by name and that she surely would find him. After a prayer to the Virgin for her goodness, reanimated by the thought that she was so near her dear boy, she rose from her poor tired knees and resumed her walk, laughing in the face of the sentinel who eagerly scanned her too protruding pockets.

"It is only a home-made loaf and a goat milk cheese that I am taking to my son, she said."

Now she arrived at the camp, where the young soldiers were going and coming, carrying water, wood and soap. Suddenly a group of officers attracted her attention. They were under a pine tree, and looked serious. They spoke in low tones, and acted in a mysterious manner. She walked towards them, her face now purple; the veins of her forehead seemed ready to burst. She noted the group of soldiers who stood over their comrades lying on their backs under the shade of a chestnut. Then her heart failed her. "Who are these men?" she demanded. "Are they ill?" and a soldier answered, "No my good woman, they are dead. A march of thirty miles under this hot sun. What do you think of that?" The mother of Nellio knelt. She raised one after the other of the cloaks that covered the bodies. It was thus after thirty miles of walking, that she saw her boy—her baby yet Nellio.

Among the contestants in the Amateur band contest at the Exposition at Minneapolis was the Harris Military Band of Duluth, composed of Afro-Americans. They drew the first place in the parade for which they got \$50, but came out a little behind in the contest for prizes. They were the best unformed band present.

## THE FAIR.

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Now ready in all its beauty the choicest selections of Ladies' Fall Hats (plain and trimmed) are now shown by us. In Ostrich and Fancy Feathers we exhibit a variety unequalled in Detroit. Prices positively the lowest.

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Money loaned on all goods of value.

### OASUALTIES.

The wreck at West Cambridge, Saturday, Sept. 10, was very bad. The victims killed are four colored and five white.

Mrs. Mary E. Williams of Cleveland fell downstairs and received severe injuries.

C. F. Thomas, a Pullman car porter was slightly injured in the wreck on the Illinois Central at Woodlawn Tuesday last week.

The entire family of John Thomas, an Afro-American laborer of Glendale, Ohio, came near being cremated at 11 o'clock last night. He, with his wife and four children, occupied a small three-room cottage on Washington av., adjoining Mt. Zion Baptist Church, and at the hour named was awakened by a stilling heat and smoke, and found the entire interior of the house a mass of flames. He tried to call his wife and children, but could make no sound, and though weakened by inhaling the hot smoke, he managed to drag them to the outside. The bed coverings of the three largest children was a solid blaze when he came to the rescue. The little tots had all drawn their feet and limbs up to their chins wild yet fast asleep, in their efforts to retreat from the heat. Because of two loaded revolvers in the house no one dared enter to save anything, and all was a total loss. Thomas owned the house, and places his loss at \$500; insured for \$200 in the Northern. He thinks the night lamp exploded, whereupon the burning oil ran all over the floor, igniting everything. The church narrowly escaped destruction, being damaged to quite an extent. The stricken family was cared for by Cousin Silman Thomas Corcoran.

An Afro-American was shot and killed in the eighth alley near Twenty-fourth street, Birmingham, Sunday night, Sept. 4, while trying to part his son and another whom he was in an altercation with. All were arrested.

At Metropolis, Ill., Mrs. August Stickerman, the wife of a wealthy and prominent business man, got stuck on Peter Haven, an Afro-American bus driver, and now Mr. Stickerman has no wife.

Quite a number of colored pupils entered the high school at Pittsburg this year more than in any previous year.

George W. Murray was nominated in the 7th South Carolina District for Congress. He is an Afro-American of brains and means.

Col. W. A. Pledger, an Afro-American, has been appointed emigration agent at the port of Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Milton Sterrett, formerly a waiter on the boats plying between Galveston and Houston, before and during the war, is now worth \$400,000.

John M. Williams has been nominated by Republicans at Denver, Col., for the legislature.

A noticeable feature of the Labor Day parade at Boston was the parade of colored faces within the ranks of previous years.

Marysville, Ky., Sept. 12.—Charles Harris, a worthy colored man, and formerly a school teacher here, has been appointed a copyist in one of the departments at Washington at a salary of \$800.

Three men in France competed to see who could drink the most water. One swallowed twelve quarts, the second nine and the third seven. All died from the effects.

Colored men are now running a 29th and 33rd St. mills of the same establishment. So much for the strikes. Many the Lord send no more strikes and more Negroes to take the places of the malcontents.

P. C. Smith, of East Liverpool, fell from a stone wall in front of his residence, breaking his collar bone, ribs and otherwise injuring himself.

James McCulla, a colored man, aged 19 years, while attempting to learn how to swim in the New Basin at the vez st., New Orleans, was drowned.

On Friday, Sept. 2, a colored woman by the name of Eliza Wood was sleeping on the N. & W. Railroad track at Basic City, Va., and was killed by a passenger train.

Charles Austin of Lafayette, La., met with a very serious accident Friday, Sept. 2, which may prove fatal. He was mowing grass with a lawnmower in the front of one of the houses when the mower suddenly struck a stone, striking him a severe blow below the abdomen.

Mrs. Charles H. Allen of a painful accident last week by being thrown from a wagon, whereby her right collar bone was broken and she received several bruises about the head and body.

Charged with Forgery.

Kenton, O., September 14.—Elmer Smith, a Jockey, well known in that part of the State, was arrested yesterday on a warrant gotten out for him by parties in Van Wert County. The Sheriff of that county came this morning and took him back to Van Wert, where he was charged with forgery. Smith has been doing business with some dealer in Van Wert, and forged a order amounting to fifty-five dollars.