

The Plaindealer.

An Inter-State Weekly Journal.

VOLUME X. NO. 21.

DETROIT, MICH. OCTOBER 7, 1892 --WITH SUPPLEMENT.

WHOLE NO. 490.

A COMMUNITY OF FRAUD

Such is the National Democratic Party South.

REV. JOHN J. SMALLWOOD SPEAKS

The Distinguished Orator to the Afro-American Voters of the Country.—Why They Can't be Democrats.

To the Editor of the Plaindealer:—In discussing the political condition of the Southern States, I shall confine myself to the elections held during the last four and six years, so that gentlemen of susceptibilities, who have only living issues may be fully accommodated!

That the Democratic party of the South is bound together in a community of fraud is a fact that has passed through the chrysalis of denial to become the perfect form of an acknowledged truth.

Honorable Henry Watterson, a leading Democrat, in an article published in the Forum, on the "History of sectional agitation," says, "It would be entitled to no respect or credit if I say, or pretend that we could even a full vote polled, or a fair count of the vast overflow of the Negro votes in States where there is a Negro majority, or that in the course of things there can be."

This most confession is mainly and repeatedly compared with those stupid falsehoods of an ancient and feudal order, which comes to us from all of the South, to the effect that there is a fair count of the votes in the South, but that the Negroes having seen the error of their way, have joined the Democratic party!

Mr. Watterson's statement of the suppression of the Negro votes is entirely borne out by the facts at the disposal of the National Democratic Party. In the Congressional districts of South Carolina, a State once overwhelmed by a Republican majority, the Democrats cast a total of 27,496 votes, and elected the six members of Congress, while scattering opposition was just 95, all told. The Negro voters in these six districts numbered 85,958, and it is evident from the smallness of the Democratic vote polled, that they have not as yet joined the "Reform Party."

In the Seventh Congressional district of Indiana, the total vote cast at the election in 1886 was over 46,000. These 46,000 votes suffice to elect but one Democratic Congressman, and not very much of a Congressman at that, from Indiana, whilst in South Carolina, where the majority of the Democratic vote is rendered by the potent personality of the voter, less than three-fifths of that number returned six Congressmen. I ask, is this fraud or no?

In the Seventh Congressional district of Carolina, where the total white vote is to the Negro vote, as 7,895 is to 45,898, the Republicans have been accustomed to elect a Congressman. But in 1886, Hon. Robert Small, who pays taxes on \$250,000 of taxable property, in the State of South Carolina, well educated, a general in the Union army, commissioned by President Lincoln, was counted out by the Democratic party, for his Democratic opponent, Mr. Elliott nor Mr. M. Tillman, never were honestly elected to Congress from South Carolina.

The Democratic vote coming with, say 1,200 of the total white vote, and the Republican vote falling 25,000 votes behind the total Negro vote, Gen. Small contested the election, but the Democratic house of Representatives seated; of course the Democrat, who was never elected.

The Congressional delegation from South Carolina is now without a single exception, solidly Democratic and "Union" regiments in Warsaw. The Legislature is also, almost in the same harmonious unanimity. It stood in 1888, 87 and 89, 153 Democrats and 6 Republicans, although not very many years ago, the Republicans elected their governor by a majority ranging from 30,000, to 45,000.

The late Democratic incumbent, John T. Richardson, held the office by virtue of an unopposed election, there being but forty scattering votes against him, the Republicans being absent when attempting to vote.

I admit that the tendency of all these figures is enough to drive your readers into the "hysterics of section," and "agitation." Especially, as they see the reflection that next November, every Republican candidate for Governor, Congress or State legislation will be swindled out of his votes in South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi, nay, Virginia.

The Republican party in these States is extinct by bloodshed, and the Democrats in Maryland, here in my own State, the Democrats killed twenty Negroes and six white men in order to create a feeling of hostility and fear, against which they took this State for their target zone. In 1883, indeed, the Democrats, secure of the future, scarcely took the trouble to go to the polls, as their votes will be twice counted, whether they go to the polls, and deposit their ballots, or stay at home.

A political paralysis has seized up-

on the people. (They are under the despotism of a Democratic machine, in every Southern State) that rivals the Alexandrian regime of Russia.

A certain kind of political equality exists throughout the South, and southwest, but it is the equality of servility and not of Republican institutions. Any despotism, be it of one man or of many, is a curse to all sections, and States of our Union; it emasculates the subject, and inevitably breeds all manner of evils.

The political situation in South Carolina, and Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia and Georgia is pitiful and alarming, and must excite the anxious solicitude of all patriotic men. But the Republican party is not responsible for Democratic robbery and political plunder.

Now Mr. Editor let us step down into the great State of Georgia, from whence came Mr. Grady, with his "New South." General Gordon, of Georgia, now United States Senator who was charged with being a member of the Ku Klux, denied any connection with that murderous Klan, but admitted that he had "belonged to a private White Man's organization," which was formed among the citizens for the protection of their homes, and their families, against the "bad men" who had gone among them after our civil war. He repeated the old worn out allegation that the Negro men had become a "menace" to the peace and safety of the Southern white women and children of the county. Giving him the benefit of his denial, may we not legitimately infer something as to the object of that association, from the fact that some years later in 1886, General Gordon, who was running for Governor of Georgia, was not only triumphantly elected, but the independent vote of the preceding election of 50,000, and the entire Negro Republican vote was totally wiped out. General Gordon received 101,159 votes against 875 scattering. Was this the result due to the General's persuasive oratory? To say the least, it is an extraordinary political condition of things, that exists in the Southern "White Man's party." In the same election the Democrats gained all ten members of Congress, by a total vote of 25,525. In six districts there was no opposition, and in three the Republican vote ranged anywhere from eleven to fifty-five in a single Congressional district in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, more votes were cast to elect one Congressman than all Georgia cast to elect ten Congressmen and a Governor.

The Fourth Congressional districts of Minnesota, cast twice as many votes as the ten districts of Georgia, namely, 65,844. The legislature of Georgia, in the summer of 1886, at the advice of Governor Gordon, passed the "Glean bill," a measure for bidding the education of white and Negro children in the same school, with "Chain-gang" penalty, at the discretion of the courts, attacking professors, and teachers, and all others who might violate the law. This infamous measure raised a storm of denunciation in the North. I believe it now lies upon the table of the State Senate. The mind of the average Democrat in Georgia, seems to run to "Chain-gangs," as by inherited instinct. Let us remember it now and forever that the Negro voters chosen in 1886, stood 189 Democrats and 30 "opposition," you will also observe that Republicans can not get elected when called by their name.

Let us review the history of the Democratic party in Maryland; for the past six years, and see if the "American Negro" finds anything very inviting in that party, under Ex-President Cleveland's administration. Maryland, you will remember, is a State that has been Democratic from time immemorial. We find the Democrats to be veriest tyros in political chicanery. The gerrymander in Maryland is a master piece of political knavery. The Congressional districts are so managed that Baltimore, which is kept heavily Democratic, by means which I shall describe, lies in three of them, and the fourth laps over into Baltimore county. One district extends from the extreme Southern end of the Western peninsula, eighty miles North, so as to touch southwestern borders of Baltimore city. Should you as a Democrat in Maryland, now it was that in 1886, the Republican party in that State elected but one Congressman, (Hon. Lewis E. McComas) out of the six, and eight members of the legislature, out of a total number of one hundred and nine, although casting 42 per cent of the entire votes. He will in all probability tell you in the words of Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, that it is "none of your business," or he might direct your attention to the surplus in the United States treasury during Cleveland's administration, or he may tell you that this is the "White Man's country." If you are still dissatisfied and pursue your own investigations, you will find the key of the situation, in the election of Senator Gorman, to the United States Senate.

Senator Gorman, is the head of the "White Man's party," and "Democratic Ring," in Maryland. A more disreputable set of men perhaps never did disgrace the politics of this State.

Continued on page 6.

DOWNING HAS ENOUGH.

Democratic Toleration of Southern Inhumanity Changes Him.

HE IS FOR HARRISON AND REID.

Straight-forward Reasons Why Editor Downing Can No Longer be a Democrat and Remain Honest.

Henry F. Downing, the Editor of "The Messenger," the paper published in the interest of the colored men of Brooklyn and elsewhere, who was an official under President Cleveland, is out in a letter declaring his intention to oppose the election of Mr. Cleveland. The letter is addressed to the chairman of the Literary Bureau of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Downing has been a life-long Democrat and has worked assiduously for years for the success of the Democratic party. His letter is as follows:

Brooklyn, Sept. 27, '92.

Josiah M. Quincy, chairman of the Literary Bureau.

National Democratic Committee, 139 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Herewith please find fifty dollars (\$50). This money you gave me on account of the National Democratic Committee, to be expended by me in sending through the mail a number of circular letters

for their occurrence. On the contrary, I firmly believe that, given the opportunity, the Democratic party would hasten to put itself on record as being anxious to put a period to these unlawful happenings. Expecting to see an expression of this kind made, I attended the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, in June, and there, appearing before the National Democratic Committee Resolutions, solicited them, making my appeal in the most earnest fashion, to insert a plank in the National Democratic platform to the effect that the Democratic party was pledged to the bringing to an end Southern cruelties. This honorable committee refused to insert this plank, the reason given being that in all probability it would give offence to the Southern wing of the Democratic party.

I did not become discouraged, however, even after this rebuff. I had such confidence in Mr. Cleveland that I imagined that he, greater than his party, would, if elected, be as powerful as he would be willing, to interfere for the protection of Southern blacks.

Since the opening of the campaign I have watched the movements of the Democratic leaders with intelligent anxiety. When Charles A. Dana began his Negro domination crusade, I became indignant. I looked upon his effort as a high-handed, unscrupulous endeavor to deprive my people of their rights given to them by the Constitution of the country of which they are citizens. I called Chairman Harry's attention to the fact that Mr. Dana's attitude was unfortunate in that it would pre-

THE F. J. LOUDIN SHOE.

An Excellent Tribute to the Worth of an Afro-American.

MR. LOUDIN IN A NEW ROLE

The Afro-American as a Manufacturer—Bavenna the Home of a New Enterprise.

Ravenna, Ohio, Oct. 4.—(Special correspondence of the Plaindealer):—In this little city, of Northern Ohio, with its population of 4,500, of which about 100 are Afro-Americans, there is found an enterprise whose influence going abroad can not help but have its influence on the Afro-American throughout the country.

For many years Ravenna has been the home of Mr. F. J. Loudin. Here he takes his rest when the concert season is over, and prepares his company for the ensuing season. Here he has built a residence that in the excellence of its appointments, in its finish and general appearance compares with any residence in the city. Besides using this place as his central point in the management of his company of Fisk Jubilee singers, Mr. Loudin has entered into the very business life of its citizens and has been and will be prominent in causing its growth as a busy little manufacturing city.

There was recently organized in Ravenna, a shoe manufacturing company of which Mr. Loudin is the largest stockholder, and a member of the board of directors. The board wished to make him either the president or the treasurer of the company, but owing to his absence from the city the greater part of the year he declined, because he did not think he could give to the position the time and care such a new enterprise demanded.

The company was first organized as the United Shoe Company, but by a vote of the stockholders, the name was changed to the F. J. Loudin Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Ravenna, Ohio, and the shoe made by the company is to be called the F. J. Loudin shoe. This is an excellent tribute to his sterling worth that Mr. Loudin thus receives at the hands of his fellow citizens, and is all the more remarkable as he is the only Afro-American stockholder in the company.

The factory, which is not quite finished, is 125 feet long by 40 feet wide, with two wings 20 by 30 feet. It is built of brick, is three stories high and will have a turning out capacity of 3,000 pairs of shoes per day.

At the present intention of the board of directors is to dedicate the building about the 26th of this month, providing that the two car loads of machinery can be put in position, and in running trim by that time. Mr. Loudin's company will sing and there will be speech making, etc.

As this is the first manufactory of any considerable size named after an Afro-American, the product of which will be placed on sale in all parts of the country, Mr. Loudin is imbued with the laudable desire of having present at the opening, some of the leading men of the race. John C. Green, of Cleveland, has signified his intention to be present.

Mr. Loudin has already secured employment for one Afro-American, and he will, if he prove capable, after a few months' experience, be able to receive good pay for his services.

As it is the intention of the company to put on the start a first class shoe upon the market, skilled workmen of the highest grade must be employed, other Afro-Americans will be engaged and given an opportunity to learn the business.

The Afro-Americans throughout the country ought to patronize this institution, and buy the F. J. Loudin shoe, providing as Mr. Loudin puts it, "as good and as cheap as any other of the same grade in the market." When the output of the factory is placed on the market, the Plaindealer will be advised, and its readers ought to ask their merchants for that particular shoe.

A. H. W.

Baptists in Session.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—The colored Baptists General Association of the Western States are holding a week's session in this city. Today was given to the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society and Auxiliary of the General Association. Addresses were made by Mrs. C. R. McDowell, of Independence, Mo., Mrs. T. S. Smith, of Keokuk, Ia., and others. Mrs. M. J. Jackson, of Jacksonville, Ill., read a paper on "Secret Sins in high places."

The Unfortunate Watkins.

College Corner, Ohio, Sept. 27.—While out squirrel hunting, this afternoon, Joe Watkins, colored, aged about twenty-one years, shot himself through the left hand, with a thirty-two caliber revolver. At almost the same hour a message came to Joe stating that his brother Frank while retreating from Middletown, O., had fallen off a passenger train at Ham.pton, and broken his left arm, besides sustaining several bruises about his body.

THE TWO HARRISONS.

The Right Harrison an American of Americans.

There are two Benjamin Harrisons in this canvass—the imaginary Benjamin Harrison of the Democratic editors and the real one—says the Hartford Courant. The former, as most of our readers are aware, is a cold-blooded, narrow-minded Puritan of the nineteenth century—hating the South implacably and eager to subvert the constitution and surround the polls with Federal bayonets in order to oppress and humiliate, her, and incidentally to benefit his own political party.

The other Benjamin Harrison—the real one—is a very different person. He is an American of the Americans, in character, mind and life. He has done the country some service in war and peace. He has given his proofs as a patriot, and also as a statesman. He has that intimate knowledge of the constitution usually (though not always) found in veteran lawyers who are also public men. There isn't the slightest trace of the usurper in his make-up, and his alleged hatred of the South, exists only in the imagination of partisan traducers.

It was this real Benjamin Harrison who told the cheering crowd at Romeoke last year, that he had a great affection for Virginia as the State of his fathers; who said at Knoxville that it was his wish, and the great Republican North's wish, "that the streams of prosperity in the South may run bank full," who said at Memphis, "I have taken and can always take the hand of a brave confederate soldier with confidence and respect" who said at Galveston, in speaking of the coming revival of American commerce: "The vision I have, all the thoughts I have of this matter, embrace all the States and all my countrymen." It was this Benjamin Harrison of real life who addressed a throng of Tennesseans last year in terms like these:

What is it that has stirred the public of this great region, that has kindled these furnace fires, that has converted these retired and isolated farms upon which you and your ancestors dwelt into centers of trade and mechanical pursuits, bringing a market close to the door of the farmer and bringing prosperity into every home? It is that we have no line of division between the States; it is that these impulses of freedom and enterprise, once limited in their operation, are now common in all the States. We have a common heritage. The Confederate soldier has a full, honorable, and ungrudging participation in all the benefits of a great and just government. I do not doubt to-day that these would be among the readiest of our population to follow the old flag if it should be assailed from any quarter.

That's the kind of narrow-minded, cold-blooded, sectional, and "Southern" President Harrison is.

Is there any more substance of truth in the campaign description of him as a man ready to violate the Constitution and trample the rights of the States under foot in the interest of the Republican party? In his letter of acceptance, as in his quarantine proclamation, we find the real Benjamin Harrison scrupulously respectful of State rights and of the constitutional limitations of Federal authority.

He desires, as all Republicans and many Democrats desire, to see our elections freed from fraud and violence; to see the ballots of qualified voters everywhere freely cast and honestly counted. He has thought for some time, and still thinks, that Congress might well create a non-partisan commission—perhaps appointed by the supreme court—to consider the whole subject as far as Federal elections are concerned, and report upon it. But he says:

The power of the States over the question of the qualification of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrage. These new political movements in the States, and the recent decisions of some of the State courts against unfair apportionment laws, encourage the hope that the arbitrary and partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be corrected by the States, the laws made equal and non-partisan, and the elections free and honest. The Republican party would rejoice at such a solution, as a healthy and patriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections.

That's the kind of broad and Negro domination fanatic the Republican president is.

In fact the real Benjamin Harrison as distinguished from the bogey invented for campaign use by the Democrats, is a pretty good sort of man to vote for.

Dixon's Perforated Postcard.

New York, Sept. 27.—(Special.)—George Dixon, the champion featherweight, to-day deposited \$1,000 forfeit with the New York World to fight Griffin, the winner of the Griffin-Lynch battle Monday night, the men to weigh in at 118 pounds, at 3 o'clock on the day of the fight.

The Tariff Not a Tax.

THE WORKINGMAN'S SMOKE.



"You see," says the Free-Trade "professor," "everytime the working-man wants to have a smoke and buys a box of cigars like this he has to pay exactly \$3.09 extra for the benefit of the Tariff barons." Yet this very box of cigars was purchased at retail for \$1.50, just \$1.59 less than the Free-Trade "professor's" "tax." Strange, isn't it?—FROM AMERICAN ECONOMIST.

which it was hoped would be effective in the way of bringing money into the Democratic campaign fund. I return this money because I have decided to support the Republican National ticket.

I have concluded to give my support in the direction indicated only after much hesitation. Never before have I aided to elect a Republican presidential candidate. On the contrary, I have at all times endeavored to make myself particularly active in the way of assisting to defeat the political aspirations of all Republicans. I assume my present position somewhat unwillingly, for, as I am to the policy of protection, I believe that the Democratic party by the carrying out of principles as announced in Mr. Cleveland's tariff message of 1888 would be able to benefit the country. The fact that Negroes were in a sense non-persona grata in the Democratic party has had but little influence with me. I imagined that only a few years would pass before my people would be treated by the Democratic party with the same justice and consideration as other people are treated. The liberal policy of Mr. Cleveland's administration, so far as Negroes were concerned, strengthened this belief. The disposition shown by the Northern Democracy to recognize the Afro-American voter furnished a quantity which was calculated to encourage me into thinking, that party needs would be effective to cause the Southern wing of the Democratic party to see the expediency of cultivating friendly political relations with Afro-Americans.

With these hopes acting as an incentive, I have with voice and pen endeavored to make my people see as I saw. In the face of every discouraging event I continued to hope. Senator Gordon's efforts to have my people expatriated grieved me. Yet I still hoped. The Mississippi disenchanted act astounded me. Yet I still hoped. Senator Morgan's public utterance that the "Niggers in his State (Alabama) had but few privileges, nor would the Democratic whites permit them more," alarmed me. Yet I still hoped. Frequent lynchings, burning at stakes, and other inhuman crimes committed against black men and women are matters of common report. They occurred in communities dominated by the Democratic party; yet I was not disposed to blame that party

vent any self-respecting Negro from supporting the Democratic National ticket. Mr. Harry said that he saw the truth of my statement and he admitted that it would be difficult to secure Negro support for the Democratic presidential candidates, while preaching Negro domination doctrine, yet there was nothing that could be done, because Mr. Dana was independent of any influence the National Committee could bring to bear.

Mr. Harry expressing himself in this manner, I was led to believe that Mr. Dana's remarks in opposition to my people were as objectionable to the Democratic National Committee as they were to Democratic Negroes. Therefore, you will not wonder that I was much astonished when I became aware that the National Democratic Committee had invited Mr. Dana to write a pamphlet dealing with the force bill and Negro domination, so that it might be used as a campaign document.

Without entering into a discussion of the question of Negro domination, it is enough for me to state that this unfortunate quantity being made an issue by the Democratic party (notice Mr. Stevenson's speeches), the invitation from the National Committee to Mr. Dana to write the pamphlet above referred to, and the later utterances of Mr. Cleveland, it becomes impossible for a conscientious Negro, without being false to himself and people to support the National Democratic ticket.

Having come to this conclusion, I consider it my duty to return to you the money before mentioned. Regretting that the loyalty which I owe to my people forces me to oppose Mr. Cleveland's election, I remain,

Henry F. Downing.

His Work Lives On.

Salem, Mass. Sept. 30.—The will of John G. Whitaker has been filed for probate. To his widow, Mrs. L. W. Packard, wife of Samuel T. Packard, of Portland, Me., he gives his homestead in Amesbury, valued at \$15,000 and to her and other relatives he gives the sum of \$45,000 in money.

The residue of the estate is divided among relatives and the Normal and Agricultural Institute for colored and Indian children, at Hampton, Va., among other institutions is not forgotten.

Read the Plaindealer. Only \$1.00

ALL FOR RICH NOW.

REPLY TO THE DEMOCRATIC CIRCULAR LETTER.

The Attempt to Use an Old Document for a Purpose Never Intended Has Failed. Its Sentiments Vigorously Repudiated by Many Old Veterans.

In 1864, John H. Palmer, of Lapeer County, formerly a Republican, but now a Democrat, wrote a circular letter and procured the signatures of eighty-three ex-soldiers, protesting against the action of John T. Rich because he recommended the appointment of John Abbott instead of Stewart Gorton for postmaster at the City of Lapeer.

H. L. Strong, 1st Mich. Cavalry. J. B. Decker, 18th N. Y. Cavalry. Stephen Henry, 4th Mich. Infantry. Geo. B. Crain, 20th N. Y. Cavalry. J. Houghton, Capt. 142d N. Y. Infantry. C. V. Austin, 22d Mich. Infantry. James Briggs, 23d Mich. Infantry. W. A. Smith, 5th Mich. Infantry. E. A. White, U. S. A. George Elliott, 1st Mich. Cavalry. Edwin A. Weston, 4th Mich. Cavalry. Darius Cooley, 4th Mich. Infantry. Leonard S. Fitch, 8th Mich. Cavalry. Warner Butts, 1st Mich. Cavalry. F. L. Handerson, 1st Mich. Cavalry. G. B. Farquharson, 99th Ohio V. I. Silas N. Bradshaw, 7th Mich. Infantry. Henry H. Smith, 10th Mich. Infantry. John B. Seider, 88th Ind. Vol. Infantry. H. D. Smith, 10th Mich. Infantry. Royal H. Weston, 1st Eng. & Mech. Geo. E. Holman, 7th Mich. Infantry. Geo. Hill, 22d Mich. Infantry. E. B. Matteson, 10th Mich. Infantry. Sylvester Hudson, 91st N. Y. Infantry.

The P. of I. in Politics. The following open letter to the editor of the Harbor Springs Republican explains itself.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Will you be so kind as to give space in your paper for a few facts and thoughts on the above caption. Last November P. of I. S. Partridge, great president of P. of I. of the state of Michigan, was through Northern Emmet county organizing subordinate associations of P. of I. and in his address at school house No. 4, Friendship township, dwelt strongly on the non-partisan and non-sectarian feature of the association, and read with great emphasis the last clause of article 1 of the constitution.

The Patrons' Guide' of Sept. 1st, comes to me literally loaded with politics, with insane ravings, false assumptions, etc. And this is the official organ of the order that was to improve us mentally, morally and socially. I am amazed, dumb founded, to find our official organ getting down and throwing dirt; which might be expected in a political paper in a heated campaign.

President of Emmet County Association.

Morse Slightly Mixed. Judge Morse is getting as badly mixed in his political beliefs as Attorney-General Niles Judge Morse said at Detroit.

Protection will certainly require the continuance of the tariff. And the present Democratic platform declares the protective tariff unconstitutional.

Powerful's Position. In a recent interview with Chauncey F. Black, president of the Pennsylvania State League of Democratic clubs, General Master Workman Powderly of the Cleveland Labor said in reference to Cleveland's position:

Owing to the desire of English master cotton spinners to reduce wage workers on 10,000,000 spindles may strike.

Read the Plaindealer.

THE CHAMPION CITY.

Springfield Items and Locals of Interest—The Colored Man Should Vote the National Republican Ticket.

Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 4.—If there ever was a time in the history of National campaigns, where a demand is made upon the colored voters to be united—it is this present campaign. There is one reason why every colored voter should be interested, and that is the Democrats' attack on the "Force Bill."

We hear the cry of our brother in the South, saying to the colored voters of the North, to "stand by the grand old Republican party," for their political salvation depends upon the election of a Republican congress, Harrison and Reid. No colored voter of Clark county can afford to stand aside and say that he will take no part in this campaign.

Second District Sunday School Institute, to be held with the Second Baptist School, of this city, on Saturday and Sunday, October 22 and 23, 1892, under the auspices of the Western Union Sunday School Convention.

PROGRAM— Saturday evening—7:30 o'clock. Song and prayer. Welcome address, C. D. Swayne, Superintendent. Response, E. T. Sherman, of Dayton. Reading minutes; song; business report; closing; Sunday morning—9:30 o'clock.

How can we secure a better representation of schools in our Institute? D. Moss, Piqua, O. What relation should ministers bear to the Institute? D. A. Phillips, Mechanicsburg, O. What constitutes a church? Mrs. L. Bray, Troy, O. Sermon at 11 o'clock a. m. Rev. Peter Williams, Shady afternoon—2:30 o'clock. Song and prayer; readings; etc.

Officers—W. N. Allen, president, Urbana, O. E. T. Sherman, vice-president, Dayton, O. Nellie Martin, secretary, Springfield, O. N. A. Lewis, treasurer, Urbana, O.

There was a grand serenade by the Alma Cornet band, at the residence of Mrs. Sarah E. Bowman. It was in honor of Miss Cora Day, who leaves for an extended trip to Indianapolis.

Miss Maggie Munford, of this city, accompanied by Miss E. Damon, left for an extended visit to Toledo, O. They will be the guests of Mrs. Fairfax.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonso Gregory, have arrived home from Columbus, where they have been for sometime.

Mr. Sam. Spears, of Wisconsin, has been in the city the past two weeks, visiting his sister, Mrs. M. R. Hall. He left for his home Monday.

Mrs. Mella Jackson, of Leesburg, O., is visiting her parents at 66 E. Liberty street.

Mr. Wm. Dickson, of Avondale, was called to the bedside of his mother, in this city.

FRANKFORT, KY., NEWS.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 3.—Prof. W. H. Mayo, John H. Jackson, A. W. Blackburn and the writer attended the fair at Lexington.

Mr. Henry Underwood, of Cincinnati, O., is visiting one of Ohio's fairest damsels in Frankfort.

The St. John's A. M. E. church is progressing nicely. When completed it will surpass any of the sacred edifices belonging to the race in the city.

Miss Mattie Anderson, principal of the Female Academy, has opened her school and is doing excellent work.

Grand Rapids Gleanings. Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 2. Mrs. A. B. Cole and son Aaron left, last Thursday, to visit relatives in Ohio.

Excelsior Division No. 7. Excelsior Division No. 7, meets every fourth Thursday night in each month. E. B. F. Johnson, Com.

Wilson Division No. 2. Wilson Division No. 2, meets every third Thursday night in each month. Wm. Johnson, Com.

Lansing Locals. Lansing, Oct. 4. Rev. J. C. Washington preached the pulpit here, Sunday, and preached a very able and interesting sermon.

Flint Facts. Flint, Mich., Oct. 4. Rev. Mr. Masterson and wife from Windsor are here with us. They have the hearts of the people.

Battle Creek Affairs. Battle Creek, Oct. 3. A meeting of the working men was called this Monday evening to form some plans to rebuild the Union School Furniture Works.

Ironton Items. Ironton, O., Oct. 4, '92. Among the excursionists to Dayton, O., Thursday last, were Messrs. Thomas Bryant, James Polley, Edward Crumley and Mack Black.

OUR LODGE DIRECTORY.

Officers of the Grand Lodge Jurisdiction of Ohio. Grand Chancellor—Sam B. Hill, 839 Court street, Cincinnati, O.

Grand Inner Guard—Jos. M. Sears, Gloucester, O. Grand Outer Guard—Sagee Morren, Xenia, O.

Grand Lecturer—J. T. F. Carr, Cincinnati, O. Grand Marshal—George S. Bowles, Piqua, O.

Supreme Representatives—A. J. Riggs, Cincinnati, O.; J. R. Scoury, 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. C.; Harry Lewis, K. of R. and S.

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OUR LODGE DIRECTORY.

Officers of the Grand Lodge Jurisdiction of Ohio. Grand Chancellor—Sam B. Hill, 839 Court street, Cincinnati, O.

Grand Inner Guard—Jos. M. Sears, Gloucester, O. Grand Outer Guard—Sagee Morren, Xenia, O.

Grand Lecturer—J. T. F. Carr, Cincinnati, O. Grand Marshal—George S. Bowles, Piqua, O.

Supreme Representatives—A. J. Riggs, Cincinnati, O.; J. R. Scoury, 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. C.; Harry Lewis, K. of R. and S.

Excelsior Division No. 7. Excelsior Division No. 7, meets every fourth Thursday night in each month. E. B. F. Johnson, Com.

Wilson Division No. 2. Wilson Division No. 2, meets every third Thursday night in each month. Wm. Johnson, Com.

Lansing Locals. Lansing, Oct. 4. Rev. J. C. Washington preached the pulpit here, Sunday, and preached a very able and interesting sermon.

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TARIFF FIGURES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT DETROIT COMPARED.

The Effects of the McKinley Tariff Law Illustrated—Canadian Farm Products No Longer Compete With Those of Michigan—Home Markets Preserved.

The following table of imports through the port of Detroit, during the year ending June 30, 1890, shows the ruinous competition of Canadian farmers with those of Michigan.

The following tables show how this competition was cut off by the McKinley tariff law, which raised the duty on eggs to 5 cents, barley 30 cents, potatoes 25 cents, horses 30 percent and 300 butter 6 cents and beans 40 cents.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1891. Eggs, 429,932 doz. Barley, 408,965 bu. Potatoes, 22,310 bu.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892. Eggs, 171,074 doz. Barley, 129,507 bu. Potatoes, 36,434 bu.

Here is an interesting table for the contemplation of the Michigan voter, taken from the records of the port of Detroit for the same fiscal years.

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS. 1891. 1892. Dutiable, \$1,029,953 \$1,434,842 Free, 1,225,478 1,353,341

Per cent of free 43.8 49.0 50.2 The Democrats claimed in the campaign of 1890 that the McKinley bill would ruin business, but there was no appreciable decrease in the business done at the port of Detroit the first year and a great increase the second year.

Again, the Democrats claimed that the McKinley bill increased the tariff all along the line, when in fact no increases were made except when necessary to protect American interests and sweeping decreases were made elsewhere.

The Democrats averred in 1890 that the McKinley bill would kill the American export trade, for foreign nations would not trade with us unless we let their products in free.

Table with columns: Horses, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Salted Beef, Butter, Lard, Pork, Tallow. Rows show values for 1891 and 1892.

The above are farm and dairy products. Surely the Michigan farmer cannot be persuaded by Democratic campaign falsehoods to turn his back upon the McKinley tariff law.

Democratic Extravagance. The actual figures, in the matter of state expenditures, interest the taxpayers more than Democratic campaign statements about economy.

Table with columns: Asylums, Boarding houses, Prisons and reformatory, Miscellaneous, Expenses of state government, Salaries, Taxes. Rows show values for 1891 and 1892.

If the Democratic disbursements are running up like that, the people will well to get rid of that party as soon as the law allows.

Russian finances are in a bad condition. Sing Sing, N. Y., people want the city's name changed.

The Chicago university has already matriculated two colored students. The French forces in Dahomey have about 7,000 ship builders along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Cincinnati furniture workers to the number of 1,500 are on strike for shorter hours. Three persons were killed and several injured by the blowing down of several houses in Brooklyn.

John Sager, of Warren, Pa., claims to have discovered a process for tanning copper to the hardness of steel. Emperor William has presented his mother with the grounds and castle of Kronberg, a picturesque ruin on a hill facing her new palace.

Seven dead and three injured men the result of a disastrous railway wreck which occurred at New Hampton, Ia. The accident was caused by a fast freight train running into a construction train.

Read the Plaindealer.

CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT

BAM. B. HILL - EDITOR.
- AND MANAGER. -

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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For Secretary of State,
SAMUEL M. TAYLOR,
Of Champaign.
For Supreme Judges,
WILLIAM T. SPEAR,
Of Warren,
JACOB F. BURKETT,
Of Findlay.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
JOSHUA B. ALLEN.
For Member Board of public works,
E. L. LYBARGER,
Of Coshocton.

Hamilton county Repub. ticket.
For Judge of Circuit Court, First Judicial District,
JOSEPH COX.
For Congress—First District,
BELLAMY STOREY.
For Congress—Second District,
JOHN A. CALDWELL.
For Auditor,
GEORGE O. DECKABACH.
For Sheriff,
ROBERT M. ARCHIBALD.
For Coroner,
WILLIAM F. GASS.
For County Commissioner,
HENRY KORB.
For Surveyor,
BENJAMIN W. HARRISON.
For Director of the County Infirmary,
PHILIP HEISEL.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. George Doyle and niece, Miss Mollie Delaney, of Hazelwood, were visiting in the city, the past week.
—Mr. James Parham, of New Albany, Ind., is the guest of his brother, Mr. Hartwell Parham, of Walnut Hills.
—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Winn, will leave the last of the week, for Chicago, Ill.
—Wednesday, Oct. 19th, is the date of the Hardy and Whalen marriage.
—Miss Amanda Finch, a pleasant young lady, of Springfield, O., will leave this week for Detroit, Mich. During her stay in the city, she will be the guest of Mrs. Daniel Thomas, of W. Court street.
—Mr. Lewis W. Thomas, after spending several months at Sweet Springs, Va., returned to the city last Friday evening.
—Mr. Morris Alexander spent Sunday in New Richmond, O.
—Mrs. L. D. Easton gave a very witty tea to a few friends Tuesday evening, in honor of Mrs. John Hancock and daughter, and Mrs. Carl and daughter, of Chicago, Ill.
—Mr. Daniel Webster left for his home in Lexington, Ky., last week.
—Miss Jennie Jackson and Mrs. Emma Bundy, of Batavia, O., were visiting in the city the past week.
—The engagement is announced of Mrs. Annie Thomas, of St. Clair street, and Mr. Daniel Webster, of Lexington, Ky.
—Mrs. Addie Gibson Clay, of Avondale gave an elegant dinner on last Thursday, in honor of Mrs. Hancock and daughter and Mrs. Cornelia Carl and daughter, of Chicago, Ill.
—Miss Anna Hart, of 382 Court street, entertained a number of her friends last Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Amanda Finch, Miss Hattie Higginbotham, of Springfield, O., and Miss Connie Hancock, of Chicago, Ill. The feature of the evening was dancing, which pleasure was indulged in till a late hour. A large number of guests were present and a pleasant evening was spent in social conversation and games. Refreshments were served. The guests present were: Mrs. Ella Finch, of Chicago; Mrs. Etta Campbell, Edith Troy, Artemisia Johnson, Mamie Dessauer, Laura Troy, Nora Gross, Anna Johnson, Zenobia Cox, Alma Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Shorter; Messrs John Ridd, Charles Bushong, Ed. Roots, Elmer Cox, A. Dixon, Clarence Gray, Willie Davis, Blackstone, Rankins and Ollie Hatfield.
—Miss Ida Merritt left Monday for Middleton, O., to spend a few weeks.
—Mr. Henry Moore and his son, Oscar Moore, are in the city. Little Blind Oscar Moore will appear at a concert next week at one of the churches.
—Mr. J. Nickens will give a panorama next Friday, Oct. 14th, at Union Baptist church.
—Miss Amanda Finch was tendered a very neat surprise last Monday, by her many friends.
—Mr. Robert Payne has returned to the city after spending several weeks in St. Louis, Mo.
—Miss Jennie V. Parham and Miss Minnie Thomas, will leave next week for Chicago, to attend the dedication of the World's fair buildings.
—Misses Lida Evans, of Venice and Ida E. Lewis, of Fergus street, are attending the State Normal school at Terre Haute, Indiana.
—Rev. Allen Allensworth, formerly pastor of Union Baptist church, was in the city Sabbath among his many friends. Rev. Allensworth is chaplain of the U. S. army.
—Stephen Waters, of Lebanon, O., is in the city this week, attending U. S. court.
—Miss Fannie Alexander, of Oberlin, O., is spending a few days with her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Alexander, of Central avenue.
—Senator John P. Green and wife, of Cleveland, were in the city, Saturday and Sunday, the guests of Hon. and Mrs. Geo. H. Jackson.

—Miss Maud Rolston, a popular young lady of Chicago, Ill., is spending a few days in the city, the guests of Mrs. Ida Harding, of 201 Oliver street.
—Col. Frank White and George W. Banks, of Portsmouth, spent a few days in the city this week circulating among their many friends.
—Miss Anna James, of Xenia, O., is visiting her friend Miss Anna Price, of Covington.
—Col. James Lewis, accompanied by his wife and daughter, spent a few days in the city last week on their return from Washington, D. C. While here they were the guests of Hon. and Mrs. Wm. Copeland.
—Mrs. John Smith of Freeman ave. is visiting relatives in New Richmond, Ohio.
—Mr. John H. Clay and his estimable wife, of Lexington, Ky., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Seavelle a few days last week.
—Mrs. Jennie Bell, of Portsmouth, who has been the guest of her relative, Mrs. Evans of Freeman ave., for a few weeks, returned home last week.
—Editor Dan A. Rudd returned last Tuesday from Philadelphia, where he attended the National Colored Press Association which convened there last week.
—The Young People's Christian Alliance of Zion Baptist Church and Allen Temple Literary Society will hold a joint debate at Allen Temple next Monday evening. The subject for discussion is "Shall the Government own and conduct the Railroads and Telegraphs?"
—Cyrenus A. Grandison and R. D. G. Troy will represent the Young People's Alliance and will discuss the negative side; while Allen Henson and W. F. Anderson will represent Allen Temple literary society and argue the affirmative.

Walnut Hill Notes.

—Mr. Wm. Darns who has been mentioned among the sick in our column, died last week and was buried from his residence on Foraker avenue.
—Mrs. John Darnell and Mrs. Lillie Kinney, have returned from their trip to Xenia.
—Miss Lizie Reeder made a flying trip to the Hill last Friday, returning to her school at Florence, Ky., on Sunday last.
—Miss Hattie Starks, of South Dakota, is visiting friends on the Hill.
—Miss Sallie Pryor has returned from quite an extensive trip throughout the State.
—Miss Lida Hogan is on the sick list.
—Mr. Thomas J. Owen has moved to the Hill and is now living at No. 82 Chapel street.
—A fine twelve pound boy arrived last week in the household of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Depugh, of Sevoey street, Avondale.
—Mr. Lightfoot and wife returned from Chicago, last Monday.
—Mr. Ware has returned from a trip to Nashville, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. He is very much pleased with his visit to Atlanta.
—Large audiences at church concerts have become a rarity. But a fair audience attended Brown chapel last Thursday evening. The rendition of "Jamie," by Mrs. Susie Higgins, received deserved applause.
—There are few persons who have everything they want. There are some, who doubtless would take the "earth" could they do so with no sacrifice to themselves, and at the same time impress upon others, especially strangers their idea of their own importance. Especially are we liable to disappointment when our wants take the shape of a desire to govern a public audience as regards order. To secure good order at a public gathering, there is little probability of success by assuming the attitude of the "overseer" of years ago, especially when we are held in about the same estimation by the public as was that individual by the slave under his charge.

AN OPEN LETTER.

The presentation of the portrait of Mr. Crawford to the Crawford's Old Men's Home of College Hill was the occasion of our paying the Home a visit. We were much surprised, and agreeably so, at the beauty of the surroundings. Situated as it is on a beautiful hill, which for health and loveliness of scenery cannot be surpassed, this institution should make the colored people of Cincinnati feel proud indeed. The only thing which has had a tendency to keep the Home in obscurity is the quietness with which its affairs have been kept from the public. Now we do not wish to find fault with the management, but we think that the \$100 admission fee keeps out many old colored men who are worthy and who should find in this place a home. But when it is possible for the applicant to pay an admission fee, why, so let it be. But in our opinion a home should be given gratis to any deserving old colored men who may apply. We were informed that the land surrounding the Home is very poor and unfit for agricultural purposes. But such we found to be not the case. In our opinion a market garden would yield splendid profits every year. As the Home has been gifted with a nice endowment it should not be made a pauper institution out of respect to the donor. Let not the management be given to men with big salaries; and the attempt should be made to make it a self-sustaining concern.

AN OPEN LETTER.

It is said that money is the lever that moves the world, but I am firm in the belief that education is equally as powerful. Following along this line I think that an organization of a literary character should be formed in Mound St. church. What is the advantage of education to our young men and women if it is to lay dormant. Scattered abroad today all over our country are men and women, who in childhood have sat within the walls of Galves High school and have gone out to make their mark in the world. Of these scholars Cincinnati should be proud. In the language of the past there are yet a few remaining to remind of the past. Now what shall we do with them? As a tool that is not used will rust so will the unused intellect. We have as pastor of Mound St. church a man, who beyond question is a man of superior educational qualities, and one who would be of great advantage as a

leader in any educational movement. Now do not let us let so important an opportunity go by us unnoticed. The material is in the church let us use it and build a literary structure. Young men! Young women! Think about this. Act, while you may. A hand to the wise is sufficient.

Do You Know?

—That Harry C. Smith, of the Cleveland Gazette, has been making frequent trips to Ravenna, O., where he has found a jewel?
—That Mayor Mosby is the most unpopular official in the city, of Cincinnati?
—That the attentions of P. A. Rankins to a popular West-end lady have led some persons to think that he is on the road to matrimony?
—That Dr. Frank W. Johnson has evinced great surgical ability in the last few cases operated upon?
—That W. M. Porter, the undertaker, will soon operate a branch establishment at Lexington, Ky?
—That Earnest Troy is rather constant in his attentions to a charming young widow, of Myrtle avenue, Walnut Hills?
—That the growth and prosperity of Pythianism is rather phenomenal in the State of Ohio?
—That the Afro-Americans in the Second, Sixth, Sixteenth and Twentieth wards will carefully guard the interest of Superintendent Morgan, in the election of members of the board of education?
—That Rev. H. D. Proud, pastor of Union Baptist church, is one of the most brilliant pulpit orators that have occupied the rostrum at this church in years?
—That the Plaindealer is the cheapest and best Afro-American journal in Cincinnati, and contains all the news for one dollar?
—That Garnett Building and Loan company is the best place to save your money, perfectly safe and operated under the laws of Ohio?
—George O'Bannon thinks of studying for the ministry?
—That Henry W. Forte may be seen gazing anxiously into the display in the windows of some of our largest furniture stores?
—That Hon. George H. Jackson has in process of preparation, a Civil Rights bill (that will stand the test) which he will introduce into the House of Representatives at its next session?
—That the Ruffin Club is the oldest and strongest political organization in Cincinnati and that it always makes the best appearance in public parades?

MATTOON ITEMS.

Mattoon, Ill., Oct. 2.—Mr. F. S. Brooks is home from Washington.
—Mr. H. Watson reads so much that his eyes are falling.
—Rev. Collins will move his family as soon as the parsonage is ready. His brother-in-law, Messrs. Scotts, are at Powell's and Brooks shops.
—Mr. Jacob Manuel is on the first chair in Mr. W. E. Alston's equal rights shop.
—Mr. H. Williams is prospecting in Chicago.
—A social will be given by the stewards, at Mrs. Brooks, Thursday night.

PIQUA NOTES.

Piqua, Ohio, Oct. 2.—On Monday evening, Sept. 26th, Mr. Ed. Holland, and Mr. Wm. N. Johnson, gave a grand reception in honor of Miss Sadie Allen, Miss Allie Bass, and Miss Abbie Harvey, of Springfield, who were the guests of Miss Mamie Johnson, at 1040 Broadway street. At 9 o'clock the guests began to assemble, and at 9:30 they were all present, fifty in number. The beautiful double parlors were prettily decorated with ferns and flowers. The ladies' costumes were unusually fine. Those from a distance were, Miss Lida Lett, Miss Sadie Moore of Richmond, Miss Florence Bush and Miss Clemens, of Greenville. Miss Ogeotell Sharp and Mrs. Caggins, of Richmond, Ind., Mrs. J. Williams, of Troy, Miss L. Jennings, of Urbana, Rev. C. P. White and wife, of Dayton, Rev. Ransom, of Springfield, Rev. Tice, of Yellow Springs, Rev. Uthe-grove, of Eaton, Mr. Parren, of Grove City, and Mr. Brown, of Urbana. An orchestra furnished excellent music during the evening. Refreshments were served at 11:30, and at 1 o'clock the guests retired to their homes, expressing themselves as having enjoyed the greatest social event of the season.
Piqua, Ohio, Oct. 3.—Conference has adjourned and all have departed to their homes. It is said that this conference has been more interesting than any other.
After an hour was spent in an old fashioned penance meeting Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, conference adjourned. The appointments are as follows: Cleveland District, W. H. Coleman, P. E., Cleveland station, Ira Collins, Toledo, John W. Asbery, Sandusky, L. W. White Findlay, John H. Mason, Lima, G. W. Maxwell, Troy, J. D. Singleton, Piqua, N. M. Mitchel, Stubeenville, F. W. Anderson, Youngstown, B. H. Lee, Mount Vernon, John Dickerson, Newark, J. M. Ross, Van Wert, M. M. Ponton, Delphos, Alfred March, Kinton, Jesse Henderson, Martin Ferry, C. P. Herrington, Canton, John Wilks, East Liverpool, W. J. Artis, Newark, J. M. Stewart, Cadiz, C. S. Gee, Springfield District, John W. Gasaway, Springfield, G. Ransom, Urbana, A. Palmer, Dayton, C. D. White, Oxford, J. W. Lomis, Hamilton, H. W. Tony, Leokland, D. W. Butler, Lebanon, P. A. Alston, Bellfontaine, W. F. Maxwell, Yellow Springs, T. S. Tice, London, C. H. Coleman, Middleston, James Montgomery, Springfield, M. E. Davis, Harveysburg, A. Morton, Delaware, John P. Hamilton, Eaton, H. H. Uthe-grove, Belleaire, W. D. Mitchel, Sidney, Alexander Mason, St. Clairville, R. Mortimer, Marion, Joseph Stevens, North Louisville, M. N. Culphor, Smithville, R. B. P. Wright.
Mrs. Augustus Collins with Mrs. R. Collins, gave a reception in honor of Miss Mattie Sane, of Richmond. Those from a distance were, Miss M. Marin, of Lima, Miss Bass, Miss Harvey, Miss Sadie Allen, of Springfield, O., all express themselves as highly pleased with the occasion.
Miss Maria, of Lima was the guest of Miss Bertha Moss.

ROSES AND POLITICS.

A PEEP INTO THE WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

The Work Being Done—Good Speakers, Good Literature and Good Sentiments for the Masses—Woman in Politics Secures a Success Already.

A sunny room with a big bay window from which one looks out over towers and spires; the pink roses on the walls half hidden by gracefully draped flags and silken banners displaying the faces of the Republican candidates for president and vice president; palms and violets before cabinet photographs of Dudley and Allison; a crucifix twined with the stars and stripes; a worn Bible and a tin plate card receiver on the desk littered with pamphlets, letters and newspaper clippings. Such is the extraordinary jumble of religious and political features at the headquarters of the Woman's Republican Association of the United States.

Ribbons and roses in politics at last! Here we have them. Ribbons tied in the dainty rattos on chairs and fluttering in roseate knots on the soft, white gown of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the association. Roses on the walls, on the tables and mantel and on the breast of this gentle woman, whose face glows with the seal of the Puritan and from whose honest gray eyes looks the spirit of Bunker Hill.

For Mrs. Foster is both a zealot and a fighter. She is of the stuff of which martyrs are made, combined with a godly proportion of the old Adam.

"College Boys and Women."
It pleases the Democratic newspapers these days to refer contemptuously to the re-enforcements of "college boys and women," which Republicans are welcoming to their ranks. Well, college boys have votes, and women can make ballots if they can't wield them.

What is the Woman's Republican association doing?
Talking, writing, agitating and publishing pamphlets containing good, sound Republican doctrines; trying to unite the social and educational influence of Republican women and to enlighten "the shopping women on the McKinley bill," for the latter have been repeatedly informed by the Democratic press that Mr. McKinley is not only responsible for the awful devastation of pearl buttons and tin plates, but for the riot, strikes, bloodshed, the battle, murder and sudden death in this country, as well as the price of butter.

Mrs. Foster's literary efforts.
Mrs. Foster, who is an eloquent and convincing speaker, will stump New York for Harrison and Reid. At the present moment she is attending to the publication and dissemination of a series of political pamphlets. The first has already been issued, and is called "Objects and Methods." The next will be "The American Renaissance." Then will follow "The Immigration Question," "Republican Contentions and Supreme Court Decisions," written by Mrs. Foster, whose legal training eminently fits her to establish the fact that every essential principle contended for by the Republican party has been finally sustained by the supreme judiciary.

Another interesting pamphlet, "Our Finances," is written by a woman—Mrs. Margaret S. Burke, of Washington, a specialist in politics and finance. This lady is more intimately acquainted with financial questions, and especially the practical side of the tariff question, than any other woman in the country. She is as familiar with the vaults of the treasury department as an employee. Her paper will be a complete refutation of the fallacies of the People's party theories. Mrs. Burke is the author of a book now being published in chapters in the Chicago Inter Ocean entitled "The Story of Hercules," being a history of the financial policy of the Republican party. Scenes at Women's Republican Headquarters.

Whereas at the national Republican headquarters there is much confusion and masculine hubbub, at the women's headquarters business is conducted with gentle deliberation and a mild feminine flutter. Mrs. Foster's aids are pretty, refined, educated women. No one seems unsexed; no one has as yet acquired the brazen exterior popularly supposed to accompany an interest in politics. During the three hours I spent at headquarters I did not see one woman who by the mildest stretch of imagination would answer the description of a feminine "wire puller" or "ward heeler" or shrieking sister even.

There was a graceful, yellow haired girl in a biscuit colored tailor frock, Miss Romeyn Shaw, of Binghamton, who will travel with Mrs. Foster; there was Mrs. Flora Orington, of Iowa, with wonderful soft little white curls framing a face of great spirituality and sweetness, and there was Mrs. E. E. Howard, of Boston, a handsome woman with snowy hair and sad, serious, dark eyes, who wears the silver cross upon the bosom of her stern black gown.
The rooms are constantly filled with an ever changing crowd of interested women seeking information and tracts. Of course Mrs. Foster is the most prominent figure. She is a fascinating conversationalist and speaks with enthusiasm of the coming campaign.

Congress Commended the President.
What the president wanted from congress and what he got was a cordial acknowledgment of the justice of his position that the discrimination against Americans on the Welland canal was a violation of our treaty rights, an acknowledgment which involved approval of the use of all legitimate means of reprisal at the command of the executive.—New York Sun.

A vote with the "People's party" is a vote to put Democrats in control of the house, senate and presidency. The Democratic leaders are hoping to catch Republican voters with that kind of bait.

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TOLEDO ITEMS.

Toledo, O., Oct. 4.—Mr. John H. Wadkins and wife, Mr. George Remley and wife, Mr. John Brown and wife, Mr. Albert Johnson and wife, Rev. M. A. Dyer and Mrs. Henry Jackson, all who attended the Grand Army encampment at Washington, have returned much pleased with their trip.
We are informed that Mr. Walter Scott Thomas, one prominent in politics in this state and who secured a good position under the present administration, has left Washington and is now in Ohio bolting the republican ticket.
It is announced that Rev. J. W. Asberg will fill the pulpit at Warren chapel, this city, for the next year.
Rev. O. P. Ross, who has been with us for the past four years, has accepted we learn, an appointment at Vicksburg. Mr. Ross was popular with the citizens of Toledo, who regret to lose him not only on account of his spiritual but also his political influence.

The G. U. O. of O. F., of this city, will not send delegates to represent them at the B. M. C. which, which meets at Washington, D. C. the 4th, 5th, and 6th, of this month.
Mr. John W. Slaughter, of Link St., is spending a few days visiting friends at Lexington, Ky., his former home.
Mrs. Charles and daughter, of London, Ont., passed through the city, Friday, to visit friends in Kentucky. She called on Miss M. Craig, while waiting for train.

Mr. J. W. Twyman, formerly employed on the L. S. & W. S. dining cars, and who left the city last spring, returned last week and accepted service at the Boody House.

Mr. Thomas Randall, who has been employed on the New York Central, has returned to the city and secured a situation on the Wabash, running between this and Kansas City.

News reached this city of the death of Mr. J. McMurray at Ashland, Wis., last week. Mr. McMurray has a large number of friends in this city, who will be pained by his death.

Mr. C. H. Davis has returned from Denver, Col., after spending the summer there, and is thinking of publishing a newspaper in the interest of the race. The headquarters of the paper are to be in this city.

Mr. John Darby of St. Clair st. will give a party to the young people on Thursday evening, in honor of her guest.

It is reported that Mr. John Brown of this city enjoys the distinction of being the only colored officer commanding a white company in the great Grand Army parade at Washington.

The ex-soldiers and sailors of the Fifth and Twenty-seventh colored regiments, met in session at Columbus, O., Friday the 29th. J. S. Tyler, J. T. Ward, Julia Hunter, Capt. Ned Brown, James Tolliver, Joseph Masie, were the leading spirits of the affair.

Mr. S. A. Carter is on an extended trip in Missouri.

Those who saw the beautiful Queen Esther, the grand cantata played at the Third Baptist church, Tuesday and Friday evening, under the management of Mr. A. King and Mr. Burt Ward, assisted by Miss Laura Jones and Miss Etta Vena, pronounce it the best attempt yet made to render this play among our Citizens in Toledo. All those who took part deserve special mention. They were Mr. J. D. Lewis, Mr. Albert Woods, Mr. James Venable, Mr. John Jones, Mr. Clarence Vena, Miss Mary E. Mrs. Archie Allen, all rendered valuable assistance, of which the church wish to extend its thanks to them and the public for its success as well. An invitation has been extended to all those who took part in the play, to render it at an early date, in one of the white churches. The audience was largely composed of the white friends at the Third Baptist and they too were well pleased and complimented all who took part for the perfect manner in which they performed their part.

J. A. C.
ATHENS AFFAIRS
Athens, Ohio, Oct. 4.—Miss L. Madray who has been attending a business college in Delaware, has returned home.
Mr. and Mrs. Goff, of Washington, D. C. were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall, last week.
Mr. Henry Miller has repaired and enlarged his house.
Mr. William Price is building a new house with two stores and a convenient hall.

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THE PLAINDEALER.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1902.

Gen. Weaver, the candidate of the People's party for president, has been rottenegged and otherwise abused in Georgia, and other Southern States. The Southern press has almost unanimously applauded these abuses against the right of free speech and free thought. These things should convince the members of this party of the futility of any effort on their part to alone break down the bourbon spirit of the South, and of the folly of their claims in carrying the Southern States. It should show to those members who formerly were Republicans that their proper place is still within the ranks of the Republican party, to unite with it in one grand effort to overcome old obstacles against free speech and free thought. These abuses should convince the people of the North, that what has been contemptuously called "haunting the bloody shirt," is a truth due to a condition, and that their support in the present campaign should be given to the party that is pledged to secure a free American citizenship, to protect the American home, American labor and American enterprises.

The Plaindealer has never been able to understand why men, who believe that certain principles, or rather theories should be embodied in the government plan of the Republic, should feel it incumbent upon themselves to try to form a new party to disseminate these principles, particularly when the party they go out of is in harmony with their own views on the fundamental principles of a Republic. It is just as easy to sow what are called the advanced ideas of government, such as government control of public highways, telegraph lines, government loans, the increase of circulation, etc., in the party they belong to, as by seeking to create new organization. It is no excuse to claim that the old parties are in control of monopolies, and that there is no difference in their platform of principles, for such assertions are absolutely false. The Republican and Democratic party represent two different modes of thought. The Democratic party stands to-day as the representative of all that is destructive to the American home and American citizenship, has constantly opposed all efforts that have tended to protect American institutions, while the Republican party has stood for progress, and the dignity of American citizenship. It may be true that certain leaders have crept in who are not in harmony with the principles of the party, but is just as easy to retire such men and place in command those in harmony with true Republican principles, and advanced ideas as it is to formulate new parties and give prominence to a set of men whose ambitious appetites appear inexhaustible.

The rank and file of the Republican party is made up of the very best elements of the American people, of the most patriotic, the most progressive, and susceptible to advanced ideas, and it is certainly folly to say that these constituent parts can not be as easily aroused to cast off false leaders, to check monopoly and insert new planks in their party platform, and carry these ideas into the government, as it is to form a new party for the purpose.

Southern Indiana has always been noted for its intense prejudice against the Afro-American, but an incident at Jeffersonville, last week capped the climax, when the white G. A. R. posts refused to invite the Afro-American post to parade with them. Of all men, the Union soldiers, in the late war ought to be the last to show any exhibition of such contemptible feeling. The Afro-American veteran, from a social standpoint may not be the equal of those discriminating against him, but he was, and is none the less patriotic, and on the occasion which has called forth the parade is as deserving of as much consideration as any white man that ever walked on this Western hemisphere. All future history will point in glowing colors to the part taken by the Afro-American in the rebellion, of his fervent patriotism, and brave deeds of valor, and how at the last moment he sprang gallantly into the breach to save the country that for so many years had held him and his in servitude. In his life in the republic are themes

for the historian's greatest effort, and the poet's noblest thought. Perhaps some of these same white men more than once were led through the enemies lines by him, bivouacked on the same field, charged on the same breastworks, met the same enemy and fell wounded on the same battlefield, and shared a common victory and a common defeat. In those hours of common danger and common privations no discrimination was made then as to who led them out of danger, or who helped to gain a victory, and it is all the more contemptible now that these men in the "piping times of peace" should forget their old comrades upon the field of battle.

John L. Sullivan is not content with the whipping given him by Corbett at New Orleans, and wants to try conclusions with him again. He now brings up a baby story about being drugged to account for his late defeat, that made him see double, etc. In the event of the two ever coming together again, the Plaindealer would like to see Corbett do up this discriminating ex-champion in the most approving style.

The Republican National committee would do well to put some Northern Afro-American upon their roster of speakers, and send them out through the North and West.

The new Wisconsin gerrymander has been declared void, and the State legislature called again to meet to pass an equitable apportionment bill.

Milwaukee has another civil rights suit on its hands. The Plaindealer well remembers the just decision rendered by Judge Johnson in a decision two years ago, in a suit of this kind, and opines that the defendant in this new case will be compelled to pay damages and costs.

Afro-Americans in Michigan are not going to be fooled by the pretensions of the Democratic party in the State, and their support will be given to John T. Rich for governor. The ephemeral campaign sheet is beginning to appear and is preparing to do its usual damage to Afro-American legitimate journalism.

For a number of years, notwithstanding the brutal attitude of the South, both in its laws and its customs toward the Afro-American, the cry has been made by Democrats that he should divide his vote. So constant and persistent have they been in their promises of what could be gained by, such a course that a few Afro-Americans have tried the experiment. Although Republicans at heart they have advocated Democratic doctrine hoping against fate, that the promised reforms would be forthcoming. A few years ago Editor Martinet, of New Orleans, sought to palliate Southern intolerance and placate Southern bulldozers by becoming a Democrat. Others followed his example, but what did they accomplish. The elections came on for '88 and in spite of the pleadings of Mr. Martinet, for his people, dozens were brutally murdered without cause and hundreds whipped unmercifully to satiate an inordinate and barbarous desire for blood. Martinet was compelled to leave the party in humiliation and disgust. Now comes Mr. Downing, who has weathered Democratic principles up to the present campaign. He, too, has plead in vain for one word from Northern Democratic leaders and candidates against Southern lawlessness. He too, has failed and leaves the party without accomplishing one jot or tittle of good for his race among Democrats. Cleveland's letter of acceptance is no doubt the straw that shows Mr. Downing the "fool's errand" he had been upon. As was pointed out by the Plaindealer, it conduced with all classes and conditions of men save the Afro-American whom his party murders and maltreats South.

There never was a time when an Afro-American could be a Democrat from principle and it is now clearly demonstrated that he cannot be a Democrat for policy.

The justice of the Supreme court of Tennessee is also running as a candidate for Governor in that State, and has shown by a recent speech how the politician can degenerate. Sworn by all that is sacred to administer the laws with justice and impartiality, he declares on the stump, "It is a question of going to the ballot box now or the cart-ridge box after election." Here is a bright and shining example of a man occupying the highest place in the courts of justice in Tennessee, and a candidate for the highest executive office, counseling murder and secession. For he says: "In 1861, I believed secession right, in 1891, I am convinced of it." He is a sample of the men who are having fits every time the so-called force bill is mentioned.

The discontend in Minnesota, over what was regarded as the displacement of Lawyer McGehee, from the electoral has been removed.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

President, BENJAMIN HARRISON.
Vice-President, WHITELEW REID.

The trend of our young men and women of to-day is so largely set in directions that are frivolous that the thoughtful men of the race have become alarmed. From almost every quarter the cry is going forth against the follies that is sapping the energy and manhood of the present generation. One of the most fruitful toils the proposed "International Negro Conference" should thoughtfully consider, is how the minds of coming men and women can be directed toward more serious thought with good homes, increased opportunities and the best advantages for self preparation. The race is producing too many loafers or men whose highest conception of the requirements of life seems to be to eke out a listless, unprofitable life. The proportion of earnest capable men imbued with the importance of individual effort and accomplishment, is too small. Something should be done, but what and how is now the question.

There has never been a doubt, since the presidential nomination that Harrison would not be the next president. The outlook in the State of Michigan now seems very bright for a large majority for the entire ticket. From the nominations made in Wayne county, it seems the Democracy of the State are going to try and vindicate the squaw buck legislators who did so much blundering last year. No honest man can endorse the last legislature of this State, for when not scheming to pass laws for party purposes, it was passing bills which must be repealed. There has never been a body of men in Lansing, who resorted so often to such unscrupulous means for party advantage. Two of these squaw bucks are nominated in Wayne county that their former experience may help the more dextrously to carry out the newly conceived gerrymanders of the party. The good sense of the people will be the providence that will deliver us from another squaw buck legislature.

Among the National exhibits at the World's fair, is to be a complete history and exhibit of all the American patents. Although few as compared with the whole number, the patents issued to Afro-Americans would show a wonderful range of skill and ingenuity, such as the more incredulous whites would not readily believe. The Plaindealer therefore, suggests that these exhibits be set apart to mark the growing genius of the race. Singularly enough all the good things done by the Afro-American is swallowed up in the general statistics of the land, while the evil is always tabulated in separate statistics. It should not be so this time.

The South Not Solid.

"The spectacle of Alabama going Republican will be one of the features of the prototypical display after the ballots are cast next month," said Hon. John R. Lynch, the eloquent colored Congressman from Mississippi, who is in Detroit, Saturday, after delivering two of his vote-getting speeches out in the State. "You see, the State has always been Republican. It has never been a question of votes; only one of getting them counted. The People's party is doing us good indirectly, in that it hopes to be strong enough to insist upon a fair count. The Democrats may well turn their attention to the South. Its days of solidity are gone," and Mr. Lynch started on an explanation why. He goes from Michigan to Minnesota to do work for the National committee. He spoke at Ypsilanti last night.

Hon. John T. Rich, Fred A. Merchant, a young colored orator, of Ypsilanti, and Hon. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, addressed the Republicans of Ypsilanti, last night.

A lodge of colored Masons is to be organized at Saginaw.

IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

Joseph Hall and Son, are leading grocers and feed dealers at Camden, N. J.

The Reid Photographing company, of New Haven, is a first class enterprise and it turns out photographic work equal to any in that city.

The Loudin Boot and Shoe manufacturing company's large three-story brick building is nearing completion and will be dedicated in about sixty days, when many prominent members of the race are expected. Mr. Loudin owns a quarter interest in the company, being the largest stockholder, is the only Afro-American of the company and is also a director of the company. The Loudin shoe will soon be on the market and there should be a great demand for it. The Afro-Americans of this community are an energetic portion of Ravenna's population, as the above indicates, and are all highly respected.

Mr. Charles Paine the noted tenor singer, has gone in partnership with Mr. Samuel Carter, in the laundry business, at Boston, Mass.

The only place in Iowa where a dollar owned by an Afro-American is not worth 100 cents is in Ottumwa.

Wm. Johnson is a student in the school of Technology, in Boston. Mr. Johnson is from Newport, R. I.

Professor Charles Turner, a classmate in Biology, in that institute, recently was appointed as

PLEDGER AND GEORGIA.

The Proposed Fusion of the Populists and Republicans in that State.

Washington, Oct. 4, '92.—Special to the Plaindealer.—Pledger, the Georgia Afro-American politician, was here today on his way to New York, where he goes to receive his speaking assignments from the Republican National Committee for the campaign. Pledger had a long interview with Secretary Foster this afternoon with reference to Georgia. Foster is running the political end of the Harrison Administration, and Pledger's talk with him no doubt bore largely upon the proposed fusion of the third party the Republican Electoral ticket.

"I think Mr. Northen will be re-elected Governor," said Pledger, "by 40,000 majority. He ought to be re-elected from the standpoint of race, as the colored men in Georgia have fared better under his administration than under any government since they were freed. Peck, the third party candidate, has no claims upon the good will of the colored men, and I do not think he will get many votes from them. In the Congressional election I think, however," Pledger continued, "the colored men will support the third party candidate, since Colonel Buck issued his circular. It will help the Republican party nationally speaking, to defeat as many of the Democratic Congressional candidates as possible, and not interfere with the Negro locally in Georgia." About the National ticket in Georgia, Pledger refused to say much, but he intimated that a great surprise was in store for the Democrats which might result in the loss of the State to Cleveland. It is now well understood that the Republican National Committee has engineered a deal with the third party leaders in Georgia, which will result within the next ten days in the withdrawal of both the third party and Republican Electoral tickets and the substitution of a fusion ticket made up of five third party men and five Republicans. In this way the Harrison managers expect to capture five Electoral votes in Georgia, if the State can be carried by the fusion ticket. The third party men have been induced to make this deal through two considerations. Primarily it will strengthen their Electoral ticket by rallying the black vote in Georgia to their standard, and in the second place it will give them a wauck at the Republican corruption fund in New York. In addition to this the Republican National Committee has agreed to crowd the polling places with Deputy U. S. Marshals upon the application of the third party men and the Negroes to Supervisors, in accordance with the law permitting such appointments without limit as to number, where citizens under oath ask for them to prevent bloodshed and riot. The conspiracy is well planned, and the Republican managers believe it will be successful. It will practically mean bayonets at the polls in Georgia, November 8. When the old cry of bayonets at the polls is raised it is evidence that the Democrats are anxious, as has been said in my dispatches, Deputy Marshals are stationed only upon petition of citizens, and the petitions in every instance are signed by men who have never voted a Republican ticket, and who are not Republicans, and have not even been associated with the third party. This simply and entirely is the "conspiracy" spoken of.

Sensible Fred Douglass

In a long letter to Zion's Herald the Hon. Fred Douglass, the great colored orator, discusses "The Negro in the Present Presidential Campaign." Considering the proposition of dividing the Negro vote between the two great political parties, Mr. Douglass says that it is based on the error that the two parties are equally worthy of the co-operation and support of the colored voters. But granting the proposition to be sound in this respect, Mr. Douglass holds very properly that such a division in the North would not be wise or fair or honorable. "Constituted as they are at the North," observes the writer, "the Democratic party is in numbers about equal to the Republican party; therefore, to take one-half of the colored vote from the Republican party and transfer it to the Democratic party would give the Democratic party an immediate and unfair advantage over the Republican

Going to Africa.

Nashville, Sept. 26.—Some days ago Prince Momolu, who was attending school here, was called to rule over the Vey nation in Africa, his father, King Momolu, having been killed in war. Last night the prince delivered a lecture here and said he didn't care about going back to the Vey nation alone, as the people there were uncivilized, and lived on herbs and roots. He was astonished when five persons offered their services to go back with him to teach religion and otherwise civilize the people. The party will leave at once.

Go Prepared.

The colored people who are contemplating Oklahoma as their future home must come with sufficient money to take care of themselves and families until they raise a crop or get into business for which they are adapted. We here again admonish our people to be on their guard and not be seduced into the idea that the general government is going to take care of you after you get here, or that they can or will assist you in the matter of paying your railroad fare. We especially invite people of our race who have some means to come; we warn those who have nothing, that this being a new country, peopled by strangers, with no steady employment, and everybody hushbanding what little cash and effects he or she may have until conditions change, that they will surely suffer by the change. So come prepared to care for yourself and family by all means, and you will make no mistake; if you come penniless you must expect to rough it, as you ought to do.—Langston City Herald.

CURRENT COMMENT

Langston City Herald.—Emigration is one of the solutions of the race problem. There are too many colored people in the South, and the sooner a number of them get out the better it will be for all parties concerned. Come to Oklahoma.

New York Age.—Henry F. Downing, title editor of the Brooklyn Message, is out in a well written letter cutting loose from the Democratic party and opposing the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland.

Chicago Inter Ocean.—Henry F. Downing, the colored man who has for years been trying to induce the Negroes of New York to go into the Democratic party, has found that his work was not appreciated. Mr. Cleveland made him a Consul during his administration, and Democrats have helped him personally, but they have given no help to the Negro race. The attempt to change the Democratic campaign from free trade to "no Negro domination" made it impossible for Mr. Downing to longer support Cleveland, and his paper, the Message, published in Brooklyn, has come out for Harrison. It is difficult for a colored man to be a good Democrat so long as the South controls that party and makes it one that denies the Negro's rights as a citizen.

Chicago Free Speech.—Remove a few thousand colored people out of the South and it will be a big point in helping to solve the race problem.

New York Recorder.—Henry F. Downing, of Brooklyn, is one of the leading colored editors in the country. He publishes in our sister city the Message, a journal devoted to the advancement of his race, and thus far has never voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Cleveland made him a Consul, and no colored man in the country possessed in a greater degree the confidence of the leaders who sway the councils of Democracy. It was his intention to vote and work for Mr. Cleveland in this campaign, but the vindictive spirit man, fleeted toward the colored people North as well as South, has driven Mr. Downing to the repudiation of Democracy. In a letter to Mr. Josiah Quincy, he says: "It becomes impossible for a conscientious Negro without being false to himself and people, to support the National Democratic ticket."

There is no place politically in the Democratic ranks for the black man. It fought to fasten the manacles of slavery on him forever, and in the old slave States, it is now depriving him of the rights conferred upon him by the amendments to the Constitution. No colored man in this State—and there are many thousands of them—should vote for Grover Cleveland.

Tennessee Buffians.

Jackson City, Tenn., Oct. 1.—The band of masked ruffians which long terrorized Sevier county, hlogging men and women, with or without pretext, is now tormenting the people of Coeke county. Several families there have lately been warned to leave the country under pain of death. The band broke into an Afro-American's house a few nights ago, shot his wife in cold blood, and told him that would be his fate unless he quit the country. The late, reported exploit of the miscreants was at the home of an old woman who lived alone. They battered down a door, smashed the beds, tore the bed-clothing into rags, piled the wreckage in a heap, poured over it a lot of jelly and preserved fruit they found in a pantry and drove the aged woman from the house. Citizens are laying plans to catch the gang and have a whole sale lynching.

The Shadow of Death.

—Geo. Steward died at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 22. Aged 70 years.

—The funeral of Mrs. G. W. Bowdre took place from her late home, Jefferson, Ohio, Sunday, Sept. 25th. She died Friday, Sept. 23, in her 68th year. She had been sick with heart trouble for some months, but death came suddenly while she was sitting in her chair. She leaves a husband, three sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind wife and mother.—Jefferson, Gazette.

—Mrs. Susan Mitchell, an estimable colored woman, of 523 South Perry street, Dayton, Ohio, fell dead while sitting at the table Wednesday night Sept. 23. Physicians say that Mrs. Mitchell died of heart disease.

—Mrs. Fanny McDowell, of Louisville, Ky., dropped dead in the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of that city, Sunday, Sept. 23.

Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 1.—Aunt Mary Taylor, an old colored woman, died here yesterday. She claimed to have been a well grown girl at the close of the revolutionary war, and if her story was true was considerably more than 100 years old. She was born a slave and remained a slave until proclaimed free by President Lincoln.

The Transgressor's Road.

—Thursday morning, Sept. 29th, Jacob Holloway had opened his store, at Middletown, Ohio, two Afro-Americans entered and announced that they wished to buy some clothes. While the proprietor was busily engaged showing his goods to one of them, the other walked out, taking a suit of clothes, while the other got away with some socks, suspenders and other small articles. Officer Anderson and Constable Naughton caught the fellows between Middletown and Heno, brought them back and locked them in the Broadway station house. They gave the names as George Mitchell and Chas. Robinson, and claim that they belong at Springfield.

—James Scott was hanged at Brandon, Miss., for the murder of his wife.

A VARIETY OF THINGS

A CURIOSITY.

Xenia, O., has a colored character named Ben Powell, who is a four-foot dwarf about 55 years old. He shines stoves and does odd jobs about tin stores. Ben's chief claim for fame is the fact that he has been the father of 21 children by one wife, and none of them came in pairs—all singly—and all since 1885.

What is more remarkable, his wife, who is somewhat taller than he, has 24 children altogether, having been three times a mother before she married the short, but vigorous Benjamin. They came from Harrison Co., Ky., where both were slaves. Sixteen of Ben's progeny have died, however, and are scattered in different graveyards around Xenia, so that he himself cannot locate them all, nor yet recall the mellifluous names with which they have been christened.—K. Y. Advertiser.

AMERICA'S NAME.

In these quadricentennial days, it is worth while to recall the fact that the continent now named America has gone at one time or another by a great many names. The notion that Columbus held of finding a Westward passage of India by way of the Atlantic is recorded in the names New India and India Occidental, found upon old maps as indicating the land discovered by Columbus. America Mexicana was an old name of North America, as America Peruviana was of South America. Then Brazil was for a time the name applied to the Southern continent. Finally, the origin of the name America has been gravely disputed, though the weight of testimony leaves practically no doubt that it comes from the Christian name of Amerigo Vesputici. Some early authorities, however, gravely contended that the name came from the Peruvian word Amuru, meaning the sacred symbol of the cross, made of a serpent and a stick, and the suffix, meaning country. Thus derived means the land of the holy animal.

A RATTLESNAKE GIRDLE.

Philadelphia Press.—While summering at a hotel on the Blue Mountain, near Reading, a gallant youth who resides on South Broad street, this city, betought him of a clever plan to prove to his fiancée his undying devotion. In the six weeks on the mountain he killed with his own hand nine huge rattlesnakes. The rattles, numbering 213, were carefully plucked from the tails of the venomous reptiles and all the snakes were bravely skinned. The skins were taken to a furrier in Reading and a section of each was cut out and pieced into a brilliant girdle. The edges of the girdle, top and bottom, were trimmed with the rattles after the fashion of jet beads. This astonishing trophy was then presented by the gallant youth to his sweet-heart down town.

IT WAS TRULY STARTLING.

—Once in awhile there appears a newspaper paragraph which compels a man to rub his eyes and pinch himself to make sure that he is awake. The most recent of the kind tells us that the late heir apparent of the king of Vey, and African potentate whose country, which joins Liberia, has become entitled to the throne through the death of his father. The young man received the news at Nashville, Tenn., where he has been attending college for two years! It is no new thing for Egyptian princes to be educated in Europe, but Egypt has for twenty centuries been as much European as African. To think that Vey, though a little country consisting principally of mountains, forests and savages, is to have a king who has been a college student in the United States, and has seen thousands of American citizens of African descent in possession of political rights, good homes, store clothes and plug hats, is truly startling. The world does move, and evidently there is suddenly to be a new American "sphere of influence" in the dark continent. John Habberton.

CASUALTIES

—While trying to board a Main street cable car at Kansas City, James Winn lost his balance and fell, his right foot caught under the wheel and was mashed, it had to be amputated.

—Rev. J. H. Whittaker, pastor of Fair Haven, N. J., met with a serious accident in Philadelphia, being run down by a horse and wagon, and is now in the hospital of that place.

Wedded Felicity.

—For many weeks past Philadelphia society has been on tip toe looking forward to the rumored nuptials of Mr. Andrew F. Hill and Miss L. C. Dunbar.

On Thursday, Sept. 22th, at high noon, the event took place in the presence of the near relatives of both families and a few invited friends, at the residence of Rev. J. B. Reeves, 1511 Lombard street. After the ceremony the bride and groom departed on a short wedding tour; when they return they will reside at 902 Lombard street.—Philadelphia Tribune.

—At Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 22th, Miss Laura Wilson to Dr. W. H. Fields, of Cairo, Ill.

—Bill Baxter, the English feather weight, professes anxiety for a meeting with George Dixon, and claims to have \$5,000 to bet that he can defeat the Afro-American champion. He wants to fight at 118 pounds, weigh eight hours before fighting.

—Epider Ike Weir was strangled in the face at Boston recently by the colored man named John Dixon. The men were discussing the Dixon-Skelly fight and got into a row.

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

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John Williams, 31 Croghan road.
Mrs. Shook 441 Antoine street.
Jones and Brewer, 309 Antoine at Cook and Thomas, Brush street.

Mere Mention

Miss Susie Wortham visited Chatham this week.

Mrs. James Richards has returned to her home in Chatham.

Mr. Daniel Cole has been ill during the past week with malaria.

Mrs. Robert Thomas is visiting in Chatham and Dresden, Ont.

Miss Cora Hawkins has returned home from a visit to Buffalo.

Geo. Smith, of Chicago, is in the city, visiting his many friends.

Tom Randall, of Toledo, spent a few days in the city the past week.

Mrs. Albert Deming is expected to return to the city from Chicago soon.

Miss Ellen Johnson, of Dixboro, is the guest of Miss Perkins, of Dana street.

Mrs. Wm. Kersey paid a flying visit to Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti last Sunday.

Miss Julia Johnson will leave the first of next week for a visit to Chicago.

Mrs. Jessie Montgomery, of Tecumseh, was in the city Tuesday, enroute from Dresden.

Miss Josie Scott, who spent the past summer at Chatham, Ont., is among Detroit friends again.

Mr. W. A. Bell, of Dayton, O., has returned home after spending a very pleasant week visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Blakemore, of Brewster street, have returned home after a delightful visit to Saginaw.

Miss Cota Johnson has been confined to her home during the past few weeks with an attack of malaria.

Benjamin Webb has returned home from Carsonville, Mich., where he has been working the past three weeks.

Mr. Branch Johnson has severed his connection with the Great Western railroad and is once more in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lee, of Antietam street, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a fine young son.

Miss Emily Harper, who graduated from the High School last June left last Friday for the University at Ann Arbor.

Miss Minnie Mitchell, of Columbus, Ohio, is expected in the city Saturday to take a position with Mr. E. P. Harper.

Miss Hattie Weeks and Miss Perkins returned home last Monday after visiting their sick aunt, Mrs. Johnson, of Dixboro.

Mrs. M. E. McCoy has returned from a pleasant visit to Washington, while there she was the guest of Mrs. Walter Clark.

Mrs. Smith, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Smith of Guelph, Ont., have been visiting friends in the city the past week.

The Ready Workers society will please meet Sunday afternoon, immediately after Sunday School in the parlors of Bethel Church.

Mr. William Taylor, of Cook and Thomas' barber shop, has severed his connection with those gentlemen and will reside in Adrian for the future.

Miss Katie Crawford, of Ann Arbor, spent a day in the city the past week, the guest of Mrs. Jane Gregory. Miss Crawford is en route from Chatham.

Master Percy Clark, son of Mrs. Walter Clark, formerly of this city, but now of Washington D. C., has finished the High School course of study, and has entered Howard University this fall.

The Rev. Enos L. Scruggs, of Ann Arbor, left that city Sunday evening, Oct. 2nd, to assume the duties of President of the Baptist college at Mason city, Mo.

Mrs. J. Johnson, 165 Clinton st., who nearly lost her life four weeks ago by severing an artery has almost recovered under the medical attendance of Dr. W. S. Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cole and Mrs. Chandler, spent Wednesday in Chatham, to witness Rev. Arthur Chandler's ordination as minister of the Baptist church, in that city.

Mrs. Akers, of 196 Gratiot Ave., will give her first musical and literary recital, Thursday, Oct. 18th, assisted by her Detroit and Windsor pupils under the auspices of Bethel aid society. Admission 10 cents.

The subject of the morning service at Second Baptist Church, Sunday, Oct. 9, will be "The Evil of Sin." In the evening the subject will be "Christ and his Bride." On Sunday, Oct. 23, the Rev. McBayne will occupy the pulpit at Bethel Church. His subject will be "The Spirituality of God." In return the Rev. John M. Henderson will preach at Baptist Church the same evening.

Invitations have been received in the city to the wedding of Miss Minnie Florence Anderson, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Mr. Charles Ray Webb, of this city, which will take place in Pittsburg, Tuesday, Oct. 11. A reception will be given here at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Webb, Thursday, Oct. 20th. Mr. Webb left for Pittsburg, Thursday, accompanied by Mr. Fred B. Pelham.

The Detroit City Band held its second anniversary at Hillendogen block last Sunday. The Plaindealer wishes to congratulate these young men on their success. They have maintained a very creditable organization, meriting the best wishes and help of our substantial citizens. They expect to purchase new uniforms, preparatory to attending the World's Fair in Chicago, and expect help from the public, who should be proud of what they are trying to accomplish.

Last Sunday various friends subscribed \$35.00.

Glances Here and There

The Glancer has never been able to find in all the books he has examined on letter writing, with their patent formulas for expressing your thoughts well on divers subjects, anything that approaches to an approved method of carrying one safely through the halcyon days of courtship. Even the slight experience he has had in the rosy, dreamy way that leads to matrimony, he has found the love effusions in his letter writers, stale and flat as compared with all the yearning soul feels for the object of its imagination. After having examined several learned disquisitions on the subject he was after all forced to the conclusion that there is not any legitimate code of courtship that meets the peculiar circumstances of any well regulated lover. Having never become "entirely gone" as the slang phrase puts it, the Glancer cannot depict the feeling of a lover whose hope and fears have reached concert pitch, and on several occasions which is the custom now. A dull unromantic being, who cannot say silly things to several girls in one season on the slightest provocation is unsophisticated in the ways of the latest fashions in that line. Notwithstanding the Glancer's lack of experience as a masculine suitor according to Hoyle, he knows still less of how the opposite sex is to carry out their line of defense. Of course he has a few well defined ideas of coy looks, shy glances, reticent speech, etc., yet he would never be acknowledged as an authority in the premises. Not long since, however, he ran against an experience at a church entertainment which has upset all the popular notions he had ever entertained on the subject. It was the spectacle of a young lady who wished to capture a beau to see her home. Instead of using the wiley arts of winsome ways, or artful speech, she tried to take him by "main strength" as the Irishman put it. She chased him up and down the aisles and in and out of the church, like the fabled Billyk Butcher.

The Glancer has heard of cases where girls have compelled young men to keep their company for an evening by getting his hat or handkerchief, but he had never before seen a lad lassoed in church, before a criticizing audience. After fully contemplating this scene and its consequences, the Glancer has concluded to sell his letter writer and secure a work on deportment. Although like Joey Babstock, the Glancer thinks he is "clever, devilish clever sir," he would be at his wits end if it ever became his sad fate to be lassoed at a church festival.

The Glancer has indulged in a great deal of quiet amusement at the expense of his friends, the ladies, since the long dress habit has been fashionable. At first the protests against the absurd, unbecoming habit for the street were long and loud, but in time one by one succumbed to the inevitable, until all, even those who protested loudest and longest, joined the majority, and dragged their weary length of skirt through dirt and dust. Dame Fashion, however, this season, says "no more long skirts in the street," and a sigh of relief will go up from the hearts of many women, whose good sense rebelled against the untidy fashion, but, whose wills were not strong enough to resist the dictates of their dressmaker and the prevailing mode.

The Glancer occasionally meets young people who imagine that circumstances conspire against their prosperity and that if they only had some other fellows chance they could rise to heights sublime. And because they can't have the other fellows chance they neglect their own and spend their days reviling the fate that makes them nobodies. It is an excellent thing to do the very best you can where you are. Fill the place you are in, more than full, even to bulging a little over the top, where you are sure to be seen. Don't try to do some great impossible thing that no one else ever attempted, but pitch in and beat the other fellows in the ordinary routine of work and you will not want for recognition nor admiration. There are still a great many openings for young men, who are competent to fill them. Be ready.

It is quite the custom now for the intimate friends of the bride-elect to present her with the exquisitely fine bed linen, now included among the essentials of the fashionable trousseau. These sheets and pillow slips are all made with hem-stitched hems and an embroidery of the interlaced initials of the bride's maiden name. To the collection each of the girl cronies contributes one set which insures a variety of embroidery designs.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

—Subscribers to George Dixon's \$5,000 stake in his recent fight at New Orleans with Jack Skelly, received their own money back and 70 per cent of its winnings. They thus did better than was possible on the outside, where the ruling odds were 100 Dixon to 40 Skelly.

—Mr. Lloyd Wheeler, gave an informal dinner at the Keystone hotel, Chicago, last Wednesday evening of last week, at which about twenty-five prominent gentlemen were present. The race issue and the tariff question were discussed in five-minute speeches by the gentlemen present, and a profitable and pleasant evening was spent. A permanent organization was effected and those composing it will meet from time to time to discuss the leading issues of the day.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

The question of paving is one of great importance to Detroit at present. The streets still present an almost impassible appearance, and on Woodward avenue the conflict between the city and the Citizens Street Railway, still goes on to the disgust of all good citizens, who think a compromise might be effected, that would prove mutually advantageous.

Don't let yourselves be deceived this fall in voting for the Governor of the State. While the Democratic candidate as Judge voiced a most liberal civil rights decision, he is now hand in hand with the very worst elements of Democracy. As a supporter of Grover Cleveland, with him, he is against the protection of American citizenship, American enterprises and American labor. Cast your ballot and use your influence for John T. Rich and the balance of the State Republican ticket.

In their local county, state and national politics, the Democracy in Detroit is all torn up. It ought not to be hard for the Republicans to sweep the city, as well as the State. It can be done.

Everybody wears shoes in this climate, and so of the 10,000 or more Afro-Americans in the city of Detroit, their annual trade must amount to about \$50,000, enough trade to keep a well stocked shoe store. Yet for this trade, not a single Afro-American is given employment. We take that back, there is one firm that employs a porter. Only two or three others as is shown by the columns of the Plaindealer exhibit any disposition to return favors by advertising in a race enterprise. Come, now, this isn't as it should be, is it? Well, if you admit it, why don't you do something about it? You complain that your children can not find work in these places, when the truth of the matter is, that you have the remedy in your own hands and fail to use it. Don't you think it is time to wake up?

The Plaindealer is glad to note the spirit of activity in the churches, and the disposition they are beginning to show towards having concerts of exceptional merit. The Minutette wedding at the Second Baptist church last week, was in keeping with this spirit. True, no artists were engaged in it, but it had the essence of novelty, and as such drew largely, and the church treasury is the richer for it, and the people satisfied that they got their money's worth.

As suggested by the Plaindealer a few weeks ago, that celebrated singers, or talent be engaged by churches and other organizations, that seek to draw money from the public purse. The Plaindealer is pleased to note that the services of our own sweet singer, Mrs. Maggie Porter Cole have been secured by Bethel church, and preparations are now under way for a concert that will be equal to, if not surpass in merit the Bergen concert of a few weeks ago. Mrs. Cole is a different style of singer from Mrs. Batson, she has not appeared before a Detroit audience for some time, and the place where the concert is to be held should be crowded. Certainly the people ought to patronize home talent as well as outside, when the attraction is equal in merit, as this will be.

As an illustration showing that it pays to engage the best singers of the race, even if a large sum has to be paid for their services, the Plaindealer cites this: Mme Selika, sometimes called the Brown Patti, sang for St. Andrews Mission, of Cleveland, last week, to an audience of 5,000 people, at the music hall, price of seats ranged from fifty cents to one dollar.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 3.—Milwaukee is rejoicing over the high honors conferred upon one of her citizens, by the election of Captain A. G. Weissert to the position of commander-in-chief of the National Encampment G. A. R. This feeling of universal joy was given expression by a reception tendered Mr. Weissert upon his return from Washington. He was met at the depot by a monster procession of veterans, civic and military orders and conveyed to the academy of music. The route of the procession was lined by thousands of citizens, who continually cheered the hero of the evening. At the academy, speeches were made by distinguished citizens congratulating Mr. Weissert upon his success in being raised to the highest office in the order.

The Democratic scheme of gerrymandering the State has been completely knocked out by the Supreme court, which handed down a decision Oct. 1, declaring the apportionment law passed last winter unconstitutional and the secretary of state is ordered to call a special election for the legislature in the old districts.

Benjamin F. Payne has commenced suit against Peter A. Holtz, a saloon keeper, under the Civil Rights law, placing his damages at \$1,000. Mr. Payne has been filling an engagement at the People's theater and Sept. 28th, went to Holtz's saloon, in company with a white friend. The waiters refused to serve him, and he appealed to Holtz, who informed him he would not entertain a Negro in his place. The League will assist the plaintiff. The attorneys for Mr. Payne, are Messrs Dunlap and Bruncken, and W. T. Green.

Albert Cowan was the lucky winner of the monthly prize for the neatest waiter at the Plankinton, last month.

Henry Bland and wife, of No. 256 Seventh street, gave a reception in of Mrs. A. Brown, Sept. 29th.

The residence of Charles Taylor, was the scene of a pleasant wedding, Sept. 28th, when Miss Mollie Harris and Mr. York Anson, were united in matrimony. The couple will make Milwaukee their home.

A large number attended the literary Thursday evening. We were glad to see so many out.

J. J. Miles and L. H. Palmer, have returned from Washington.

SALVATION OIL

Has made many friends. Why? Because it is the best and cheapest liniment sold. It kills pain!

SALVATION OIL

is sold by all dealers for 25c

Substitutes are mostly cheap imitations of good articles. Don't take them. Insist on getting SALVATION OIL, or you will be disappointed.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote—Price 10 Cts. At all dealers.

Mrs. A. Brown left Friday evening, for her home in Omaha. Walter Redd, who has been the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Charles Edwards, returned to Chicago, Monday. Sick list.—Mr. and Mrs. B. T. F. Taylor's little girl has recovered; Mrs. Geo. W. Bland is no better. J. R. B.

SOUTH BEND ITEMS.

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 3.—The Old Folk's concert given at the A. M. E. church was a success, both socially and financially. The receipts of the evening were \$86.

Quarterly meeting services will be held on the 30th of October.

Mrs. Mary King and L. Banstey, of Niles, attended the concert.

Endowment day will be observed here on the 9th. Preparations are being made to carry out the program, Mrs. G. O. Curtis having been chosen as the blue badge commander and W. C. Franklin commander of the red badge division.

Mrs. E. C. Franklin is sick and Mrs. Ganit is also very ill. Observer.

BRANTFORD AFFAIRS.

Brantford, Ont. Oct. 2.—Mrs. Chas. Richy and mother, left Thursday for New York. During the last week of their stay here they were entertained by Mrs. Charles Walker.

Mrs. Charles Struthers, of Woodstock, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Freeman.

Mr. Harry Logan left last week for Buffalo, where he will join a minstrel troupe.

Mrs. John Lucas is at present suffering from a severe cold.

Sergeant Charles, Ky., after twenty-eight years of faithful service in the army, twenty-two on the frontier, four at Fort Trumbull and two in the late war, has been honorably retired. Few can boast of such a length of service. He will remain in New London, Conn., this winter.

"THAT REMAINS TO BE SEEN."

AS THE BOY SAID WHEN HE SPILT THE INK ON THE TABLE CLOTH. ON THE SAME PRINCIPLE

THIS AD. WAS PRINTED

TO BE SEEN,

SO THAT YOU MIGHT KNOW THAT WE ARE WITH THE LEADERS IN

FINE FOOTWEAR.

LATEST STYLES, FINE FITS, BEST QUALITY, PRICES RIGHT.

EISMAN & MAY,

FOOT TRAINERS,

AT 85 GRATIOT AVE.

GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY

196 Randolph Street,

Lyceum Theatre Block.

Lace Curtains and Prompt

Work a Specialty.

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JAMES CORNELL.

PAINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

—DEALER IN—

PAPER HANGING

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Wall Paper 5c. per Roll.

59 SPRUCE ST. DETROIT.

BLOWN TO ATOMS! AN EXPLOSION IN PRICES OF HIGH-CLASS DRESS GOODS!

That will Shake Dress Goods Values Around the Entire State.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 40-in. Purest Wool Imported Cashmeres, was 69c, for | 25c yd |
| 54-in. Boucle Novelties, was 39c, for | 15c yd |
| 40-in. Chatman Stripes, was 25c, for | 15c yd |
| Newest Styles Dark 36-in. Plaids, was 69c, for | 25c yd |
| 80 pieces our Choicest Imported Novelty Black Dress Goods, was \$1, all go in at | 50c yd |
| 75 pieces Newest 75c Novelties, Colored Dress Goods, put in at | 50c yd |
| 50 pieces 48-in. Hindoo Novelties, worth 40c, for | 15c yd |

AT IT IN SILKS!

- | | |
|---|--------|
| Changeable Surah, was 65c, for | 39c yd |
| All our \$1 Colored Faille Francaise for | 74c yd |
| Heavy Black warranted 24-in. Faille Francaise, cheap at \$1.25, | 74c yd |
| Heavy 24-in. Surah, Black, warranted, cheap at \$1, for | 59c yd |
| Heavy 24-in. Armure, selling today for \$1.35, tomorrow | 97c yd |
| Heavy Satin Duchesse, 21-in., guaranteed, put in at | 79c yd |

We have the Richest Collection of High Art Dress Trimmings shown in this State. Hosiery, Underwear and Gloves will go right in with the Silk and Dress Goods Slaughter.

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

W. N. WINANS & CO.,

191 WOODWARD AVENUE.

A COMMUNITY OF FRAUD.

Continued from first page.

country. Out of the twenty-three appointments to the Federal State, and Municipal service in 1885 and 1886, and 1887, taken from one ward, in Baltimore, nineteen had a criminal record and some were murderers.

Mr. Jackson Cowan, a leading lawyer, and a life long Democrat in Maryland, together with a number of self-respecting Democrats joined the Republican party there six years ago, to overthrow the "Gorman Ring," and in 1888, by some act of conscience, supported Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cowan, described this ward, as "literally garrisoned by a gang of cut throats in public pay." Weyer, the local head of the gang, was appointed warden of the State penitentiary, another member of the precious order has been appointed a deputy warden of the Baltimore jail, where he was formerly a convict. But this is the "White Man's party." And still another member recently left a deputy wardenship in the same jail, to take charge of Weyer's groggery. He has been arrested thirteen times, and indicted three times, and so on gentlemen down the line, through the long Democratic calendar of crime.

I am not departing from a literal exactness, when I say that in Maryland, prifticiency in fraud by Senator Gorman, and "Ring" is the highest road to Democratic preferment. But this is the honest "White Man's party."

Higgins, Gorman's "right hand man" was appointed as patronage clerk of the Treasury department, under Ex-President Cleveland's administration. He is known to fame as a ballot box stuffer, and burner, and as a skilled manipulator in the Registration books, and at the polls, of Hasin as a naval officer, equally well known in the same capacities. These are cases in point. There are many other names, but more obscure, which decorate the official lists of Mr. Cleveland's administration of "reform." When the Baltimore Reform League, in 1886 determined to make an effort to defeat the Democratic machine, they took the needed precaution of going through the Registration books. Of the nearly eight thousand names on the lists in Baltimore, they found, to quote their own report, "about thirty thousand were improperly registered, either because they were not entitled to register, or because their proper place of registration was not in the precinct." This false registration was due partly to an imperfect law, and very materially to the grossest fraud, in some cases they found that names had been "taken bodily from the Directories of the cities of the States." In one case the names of a whole class at a medical college had been registered in one ward, although none of them for years had been living in the city.

Well the election came on, you will not be surprised to learn that the Democrats carried the State, when you learn the fact that 132 election judges were men of bad moral and political character. That fifteen of them had been dismissed from private places of trust, for bad conduct, and dishonesty, and that there were sixty-five indictments for crimes against thirty-three of the other judges of the election. Two of the judges were murderers, six had served in the State prison, and were released ten days previous to the election in 1886, to take control of the ballot boxes for Higgins, Gorman & Co. Mr. Cowan says in relation to their crime: "The murder of Mr. Curran. (The gentlemen they killed on account of his politics) is as eloquent for an honest plea, as Caesar's death, or as the virtues of the murdered Duncan." But this is the "White Man's party," at the South.

We plead like angels, our Republic can trumpet tongue aloud against the "deep damnation" of a political system that gives us criminals as officers and ruffians as judges of our elections here at the South, and supervisors who appoint as guardians for the purity of the ballot, men whose virtues are as easy, as that of a midnight thief.

I shall let this unblushing Democratic characterization stand. It is a high Democratic authority, from which I gather my information. The New York World, a leading Democratic newspaper, gives us another reason for the success of the "White Man's party," in Maryland, in Nov., 1886. "The number of 'Repeaters,' in the Eastern section of Baltimore, is said to have been altogether unknown in numbers heretofore, in the history of that Democratic State."

After mentioning the First, and the Second wards in Baltimore, the New York World adds, "the amount of repeating was made possibly by the 'Gorman Ring Democrats,' who furnished the names upon which bogus Democrats voted. From another competent source, I gather the following: "In one box were found seventy-six tickets more than there were votes polled. In another, forty-eight more tickets. In another thirty-seven, and in another fifty-one tickets more than there had been votes."

"Nineteen boxes averaged, fifty-five more votes each, than the official lists showed were cast," carried through the whole city of Baltimore, this ballot box stuffing would make a difference of 8,000 votes. After the election the "Reformers" managed to secure the conviction of seven of the election judges for fraud, and forgeries committed against them, and their State. The accused were found guilty of fraud, ballot box stuffing, murder and intimidation, and sentenced to the State prison, for two years each, but the doors of the penitentiary had scarcely closed upon them, when they received an unconditional pardon from Governor Jackson, a benefactor from the "Gorman Higgins Democratic Ring." These seven worthies, all white men, with usefulness to the "White Man's party," at the South, unimpaired, were turned loose once more upon the city of Baltimore, and the State of Maryland, and they took an active part, both in the campaign, and at the polls in our last presidential election, against our Honorable Benja-

min Harrison. This was "Cleveland's and Democratic 'Reform,' in Maryland, under the leadership of Senator Gorman, a disgrace to the politics of this nation. But this is the respected 'White Man's party.'" In the face of the above facts, I ask how can any colored man vote for Mr. Cleveland against Mr. Harrison, Governor Northern, of Georgia, has the audacity to write to a Michigan newspaper, and declare that the Negroes best friend is in the South, where I am debarred from a hotel on the account of my color? Where is it, a law, that there must be separate railroad cars for the black and the whites? Who is it, that makes it a penalty as if bad crime, for a white and Negro child to attend the same school? Who are they, who consider that the virtue of a Negro woman is some thing unknown? Who is it, that cries, "Force Bill," and "Negro domination?" Ah, gentlemen, it is the white man and the Democratic party at the South. I love the South. It is my home. I love her best men both white and colored, Democratic and Republican. But I deplore this false cry of "Negro domination." The black man at the South don't want to dominate. He merely asks to be given a fair show, in the race of life. I ask who builds our colleges, our high graded Normal schools, our large Industrial shops? Who is it that takes our young men into good positions? In the very State from which Governor Northern writes his letter, we find now upon the table of the Senate, the infamous "Glenn Bill." Nay, let us give to the North, with all her faults, what is justly due her. I believe that in many cases, at the North, the Negro's opportunities, are much better than they make of them. We as a race, are mistreated here in the South. It is useless to say that we are not. The Democrat here in the South, says openly, that the Democratic party don't want the Negro, in that party. This is shown in many ways. The colored man must be his own friend in politics. His friend, I believe is the Republican party now.

John J. Smallwood, O'Claremont, Va., Sept. 26, '92.

SAGINAW NOTES.

Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 1.—We presume the many readers and friends of the Plaindealer have fully decided that Saginaw and its surroundings have vanished from existence, but kind friends we are proud to say such is not the case, for we are still here and on the road to prosperity. You will agree with me, I dare say, that circumstances alter cases. This is the reason why we have been so quiet, it has been utterly impossible for us to write previously and we now take great pleasure in again sending a few items from our city.

The Rev. Brown who is the minister for this year, is doing nicely since he has been in our midst. The earnest desires of all were, that we might have a leader who would be as much interested in our welfare as was the Rev. Hill, and we are proud to say that he has stepped in Mr. Hill's shoes, if you will allow me to use this phrase. He has taken up the work just where Elder Hill left it and everything is going on splendidly. He appears determined, with the assistance of the members, to complete the parsonage. Not only has he done good temporarily, but great good has been done spiritually. There has been three, if I make no mistake added to the church, and a choir started, with Miss Brown as organist. This indeed was very much needed.

On last Sabbath Mr. Osborne Linney and Mrs. Dorsey, united with the church. The ladies of the church will take a surprise to the Rev. Brown on Friday evening. We hope it will be a success.

Miss Minnie Fields, of Flint, is in the city, she intends making this her home.

Messrs Lucas and Ennis, of Flint, spent the Sabbath in the city.

Hon. W. Q. Atwood attended the evening service on Sunday.

Mr. Arthur Hammond who has been visiting relatives in Washington, D. C., and New Jersey, is expected home on Tuesday.

Miss Amanda Butler has gone to Duluth, to her father.

Mr. George Henry left the city last week on a hunting expedition. He expects to be gone several weeks.

Mr. George Bowles has moved his family to North Second street.

Miss Victoria Stafford has gone to Ypsilanti, to reside. Her friends will miss her, as she is quite a favorite. We earnestly hope she will make as many friends in her new home as she has left behind her.

Mr. Hammond, of the West side, met with quite a serious accident about two weeks ago. He is in the employ of J. W. Barrows, who has a music house, and in moving his piano he unfortunately lost his hold, and the instrument fell upon him, causing internal injuries, and breaking one limb, at first his injuries were considered fatal, but at present he is thought to be out of danger.

Mrs. A. E. Butler who fell through a defective sidewalk, is a great deal better and able to be around the house again.

Friends I trust you will always reserve the five cents for the boy, for if you do not, I have it to pay which I cannot afford to do.

H. B.

Have You Seen Her?

Ida Hoard Warren, a colored girl of Carthage, has been missing from the Grand Central depot since last Tuesday. She had been visiting at Harris, Ky., with her father, and last Monday he sent her to this city on the Southern road while he came by the L. & N. railroad. She was put off at the Grand Central by the conductor, and has not been heard from since. The girl is ten years old, and was last seen wearing a dark hat, white apron and blue calico dress.

—William Lyons, a colored prisoner from Belmont county, Ohio, cut 19 gashes in himself, and tried hanging twice, but still lives.

IN CASS COUNTY.

A Thriving and Prosperous Community of Enterprising Afro-Americans.

Cassopolis, Mich., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Cass county, Michigan, is the home of a large colony of Afro-Americans, who have long enjoyed the reputation of being perhaps one of the most prosperous and well-to-do communities of colored people in the United States, and a visit among them by a representative of the Plaindealer, only served to prove that what has been said concerning their progress in education and wealth was true. Among them may be found representatives of nearly all branches of the mechanic arts, men who are striving to prove, and are proving every day, that the Negro can be something else than a common day laborer, and who are considered the equals, and in some cases the superiors, of the white brethren in the trades and are given employment solely because of their ability to perform the labor required of them and without any other consideration. The large portion of the community are, however, engaged in farming and are proving very successful at it. The country is well adapted to husbandry and the broad acres of well-tilled fields gave evidence that the Afro-American has learned the secret of getting wealth from Mother Earth and is using his knowledge successfully.

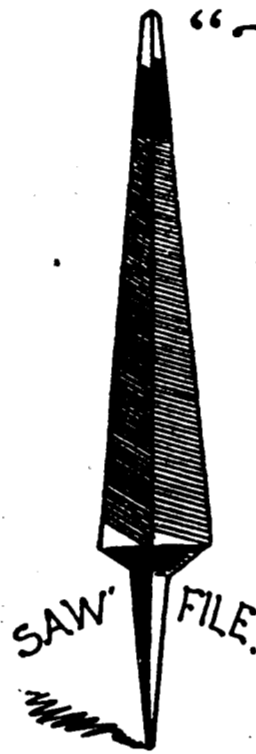
But it is not alone in the trades and as farmers that these worthy citizens have engaged themselves and numbers are entering the field of business to see if they can not, also, there achieve success. Prominent among these is Mr. C. W. Bunn

ty and his evident aim to conduct it so as to earn the respect of his fellow-men, has won for him the regard of all citizens and no man is more respected or honored in the community than he. In the convention, not only did he have the united support of his race, but the best citizens of all parts of the county, who knew him, were untiring in their efforts to secure his nomination. The county is a close one, but, with Mr. Beverly's popularity to aid him and the earnest work of his many friends, he should be triumphantly elected, and we sincerely hope that he may be.

The greatest evidence of the interest of the Cass county citizens in the present campaign, however, was in the royal welcome extended to Hon. J. R. Lynch, of Mississippi, who spoke at Day P. O., Sept. 29th. Day is the center of the township and has a town hall and two stores as the sum total of its buildings, but if a stranger had judged of its size by the crowd of interested listeners to Mr. Lynch's address he would have thought the town had a population of upwards of 5,000. At an early hour in the afternoon the people began to congregate at the corners, coming in vehicles of every description until as the hour for the arrival of the distinguished speaker drew near, nearly 2,000 people had gathered to do him honor. The speaker and escort were met, about two miles from the corners, by an escort of 100 young men on horseback, stalwart sons of an honest yeomanry, many of whom will this year cast their first ballot. The horses they rode were fine specimens of horse-flesh and would have gladdened the heart of a connoisseur. As the ca-

The Tariff Not a Tax.

HAND-SAW FILES.



"TARIFF TAXED"

75 Cts.

A DOZEN.

SELLING PRICE

48 Cts.

A DOZEN.

It is very evident that the farmer, the carpenter and people generally who use hand-saws are not "Tariff taxed," 75 cents a dozen (the duty on imported files) on the files they buy to keep their tools in order. Good American 4 1/2-inch files, made by American workmen at American rates of wages, are advertised in the trade papers for 27 cents a dozen less than Grover Cleveland's alleged tax on them.—FROM AMERICAN ECONOMIST.

who carries on a large lumbering business in hardwood timber and has a large sawmill in Cassopolis, which is kept busy converting the timber from the surrounding country into merchantable lumber. Mr. C. C. Chavous, another citizen, carries on a large wood business, shipping to Battle Creek, and other points, besides supplying the local trade and employing several men. But it was in the political activity of the citizens that your representative was most deeply interested and in this regard he found them alert and deeply interested in the aspects of the campaign and its effects upon them. For years the Afro-Americans of Cass county have been the controlling power in the county politics and as they have always been staunchly Republican, that party's lease of power has been almost undisputed and unbroken. Notwithstanding the value of their allegiance to the party, the Afro-Americans have never asked for any official favors or emoluments, excepting a few minor township offices, but have steadfastly, year after year, assisted in the election of a Republican ticket, content with knowing that the party of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield was successful and Democracy was suffering defeat. This year, however, they seem to feel that the time for some recognition of their services and fealty to the party has come, and have resolved, unanimously, to ask that the county convention give one of the places upon the ticket to an Afro-American, designating as the office desired that of register of deeds and selecting Mr. W. Z. Beverly for the place. That united action on the part of the race can not fail to succeed was amply proven in the convention, when the claims of the race for the position asked were so heartily endorsed that Mr. Beverly received 218 votes out of the 272 in the convention. This was also a tribute to the character of the candidate they presented as Mr. Beverly enjoys the confidence of the whites as well as of his own race.

W. Z. Beverly, the successful candidate, was born in Portsmouth, O., in 1856, and is therefore 36 years of age. When but four years of age his parents moved to Cass county, where he has ever since resided, living the life of the usual country boy. He attended and graduated from the Cassopolis school, but not content with this slight taste of knowledge's fruit, afterwards attended the Agricultural college for four years but was prevented from graduating by his failing health. He came home and after teaching school several terms, opened a barber shop at Cassopolis, which he has successfully conducted for the past eight years. Mr. Beverly is married, his pleasant home being blessed with three bright children. Mr. Beverly's long life in the coun-

valcade neared the corners it was met by a band of young ladies, representing the States of the Union, and the whole, headed by Henderson's excellent band marched to the speaker's stand, which had been erected in the open air. After an air by the band the speaker was introduced and for an hour discussed in a clear, concise manner, the issues of the campaign, reviewing in a masterly manner, the mis-chievous and political dishonesty of the Democratic party North and South, and presenting unanswerable arguments why the Afro-American should vote to keep out of power the party which is condoning, if not sanctioning the outrages upon our brothers in the South. Taken all in all the address was a masterly effort and was listened to with interest by the large audience present, who, after a season of visiting with Mr. Lynch, adjourned more than ever determined to work for the success of the grand old party of equal rights and a free ballot to every American citizen.

Altogether the Plaindealer representative passed a week of pleasure and profit to himself and will always have pleasant memories of his visit to Cass county.

I. N. J.

South Carolina Republicans.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 29.—The Republican State convention was wild stormy throughout. It was called for noon in the hall of the House of Representatives, but dissenters in the State Executive committee delayed the meeting till 4:45 p. m. The fight started on temporary chairman, Finally J. H. Forcham, colored, was chosen. There are two factions in the Republican party, headed by E. A. Webster and Eliery M. Brayton, respectively, both white. This time the Webster men were on top and named the temporary chairman. Webster took a step too far and tried to get electors nominated before the temporary organization was complete. Speeches were made denouncing this as gag law, and it was voted down. There were few white in the convention, and they seemed in bad odor with the great mass of colored delegates. The convention proceeded to attempt nominations and discuss a State ticket but reached no conclusion, the session lasting all night.

Re-union of Veterans.

Columbus, O. Sept. 29.—(Special.)—The second annual reunion of the Fifth and Twenty-seventh regiments, Ohio volunteer infantry, composed of colored men, was held in this city to-day. The celebration included a street parade and basket picnic at Franklin park, with speeches and music.

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FARMERS' DISCOVERY

THEY LOOK UPON THE PEOPLE'S PARTY AS ASSISTANT DEMOCRATS.

(Special Correspondence.)
CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The assistant Democratic party, called by courtesy the People's party, is finding its efforts to capture Republican votes in the west and northwest far from successful. Word comes from all the western states where the Democrats are attempting to hood-wink the Republican voters by getting them to vote for the third party ticket, that the effort is proving unsuccessful. Those who have heretofore been Republicans are beginning to see that the Democrats are merely making a cat's-paw of them by secretly pushing the third party movement among them. They find not only that every Alliance man in congress was an assistant Democrat, but that a vote for Alliance candidate means a vote to put Grover Cleveland in the White House and the Democrats in control of the house and senate. The Third Party Merely a Democratic Assistant.

They are seeing that the third party cannot expect to accomplish anything more in the election than to weaken the Republicans and strengthen the Democrats. They see that if the third party carries any of the western states for its electoral ticket it will merely take that many votes away from the Republican candidate and not improve the situation in the slightest degree. They are beginning to realize that by casting their votes for third party electors they will help put into the White House a man much more hostile to silver coinage than is Mr. Harrison; a man much more hostile to the old soldiers who saved the country a quarter of a century ago; a man more hostile to reciprocity, which has opened new markets for our farm products to the extent of many millions during the past year; a man absolutely hostile to the protective system under which the wonderful prosperity of the past two years has been brought about; a man and a party pledged to the re-establishment of a wildcat currency under which the farmers suffered losses amounting to millions of dollars, and a man under whose former administration and by whose consent thousands upon thousands of honest homesteaders were branded as dishonest and their homes taken from them by unjust and arbitrary methods.

Farmers "Getting Out" the Democratic Scheme.
All this the Democrats are scheming to bring about through the operations of the assistant Democrats—the People's party. And the farmers of the northwest are beginning to get thoroughly "onto" this feature of the situation. They are thoroughly understanding the game which the Democrats are attempting to play. They see clearly that there is no ghost of a show for the election of the candidate of the People's party, and that by voting for their electors they are simply reducing the chances of Republican success, and thereby increasing the prospect of a return to power of the man whose administration at a single blow attacked the title to over 40,000 homes and went out of office leaving literally hundreds of thousands of honest homesteaders unable to complete the title to the homes they had been struggling for years to make their own.

Bitter Recollections of the Cleveland Administration.
They are contrasting the experience during the past three years with those of the four years under the Cleveland administration. They remember with bitterness how Mr. Cleveland's administration of the land office by arbitrary and outrageously unjust methods destroyed the titles to thousands of homes which had been fairly and honestly earned by homesteaders. They remember that Commissioner Sparks in a single order suspended all entries of public lands in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Washington, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada and Minnesota, throwing them all into the "fraud division," even where they had already been "proved up" for patents before the officers of the land office. This single order affected more than 40,000 homes, and during the entire period of the Cleveland administration titles for homesteads and pre-emption titles were doled out at the rate of only 2,000 or 3,000 a month, while under the present administration they have been issued at the rate of over 10,000 per month.

They Don't Want Their Homes Again Endangered.
These people, who remember the anxiety and sufferings of those long years when the titles to their homes were being unjustly attacked and rendered valueless for at least present use, are not willing to return to that condition of affairs. And they are recognizing the fact that a vote with the People's party is merely an indirect vote to put Grover Cleveland again in the White House and his methods of obstruction again in control of thousands—yes, hundreds of thousands—of homes. And they are not willing to do it.

Assistant Democrats Always.
They have been studying the record of the representatives of the assistant Democratic party—the People's party in congress—and find that they have in every instance co-operated with the Democrats, and that by electing People's party congressmen or electors they are simply strengthening the hands of the Democracy and paving the way to another attack upon the titles to hundreds of thousands of homes through the northwest.

During the eleven years the Republicans had a majority in the house of representatives they reduced taxation \$200,000,000, and during the eleven years the Democrats have had the house they only reduced taxation about \$6,000,000.

SOUTHERN FRANKNESS.

Some Sample Sayings by People Who Speak for the Democrats.

I am for the brave Buffalo man who slapped the dirty pensioners, who are for the most part beggars, in the face. They were dirty and lousy rascals who came into this country, and who abused women, who burned homes, who stole all that was in sight, and today, without an honorable scar, are bleeding this country, and I am helping to pay for it. Let the hired Yankees howl I pay for the south and for the south. The pension fraud is a theft, and we repeat that no man can honestly defend it. The south has been taxed to death to pay this Grand Army of rascals—those bottle-necked bums who reach in the empty palm—and when Cleveland struck the beggars in the face he did a good business job. We hope to God that he may have a chance to hit 'em again. Veterans and mendicants should be both vigorously slapped and kicked.—Durham (N. C.) Globe.

Cleveland vetoed over 250 pension bills and allowed a large number to die by what is known as the "pocket veto." Because of this work Cleveland was defeated four years ago, when he should have been re-elected.—Raleigh News Observer.

This drain of \$40,000,000 is exhausting the energies of the south, and, in connection with the tariff taxes, has reduced the southern farmer to a condition of actual want. The continuation of Benjamin Harrison in the presidential chair opens the way for a still further looting of the treasury. A service pension bill will be passed before long unless the people drive off the looters.—Memphis Appeal (Dem.)

The Bird That Thrives on Calamity.



The resolution of the convention in favor of bimetalism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold will maintain the equality in their commercial uses of the two coined dollars would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations.—Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

Another "Congratulation" on Maine.

Chairman Manley, of the Maine Republicans, evidently believes in the old adage that "he laughs best who laughs last." Anyway, he is now having his "laugh." Chairman Harry, of the Democratic committee, sent out a congratulatory address to the Democrats on the result of the Maine election without waiting for full returns. Now that the votes are all counted Mr. Manley has his turn. He says:

"The Republican state committee desire to congratulate the Republicans of Maine upon the full and complete victory achieved on Monday last. The Democratic party, with the best organization it has had for years, failed to poll as many votes by 6,000 as it gave to its candidate for governor in 1888, and did not cast as many votes as it gave its candidate for governor in 1894, in 1890 or in 1878. Complete returns show that the Republicans have elected Henry B. Cleaves governor by 12,800 majority over the Democratic candidate; have returned to congress Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Hon. Nelson Dingley, Hon. Charles A. Boutelle and Hon. Seth L. Milliken by large majorities; have elected thirty out of thirty-one senators, 110 out of 150 representatives to the legislature, and have elected a majority of county officers in every county in the state."

It was the Republican party, under the aggressive, progressive, wise and benign policy of a generous tariff upon foreign importations for the protection of home labor primarily and the raising of revenue necessarily, that abolished slave labor and emancipated the American wage earner, of whatever color or condition, from the drudgery of pauper wages.

Effect of Reciprocity with Brazil.

On the 30th of June the reciprocity agreement with Brazil had been in existence fifteen months, and the statistics show that the imports from that country into the United States increased \$56,886,305, and the exports from the United States to that country \$1,764,438. The total exports to Brazil during that period amounted to \$18,044,432, being an increase of 10.84 per cent. as compared with the fifteen months ended March 31, 1890. The items of exports were as follows: Breadstuffs (almost entirely flour), \$6,338,794; cotton manufactures, \$968,777; chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, \$1,068,790; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$3,199,650; illuminating mineral oils, \$1,456,931; provisions (mainly bacon, hams and lard), \$1,549,919; lumber, \$1,016,388; all other articles, \$3,560,701.

It is Peck, the Democratic official—the Cleveland appointee—who reports a net increase in wages for 1891 over 1890 of nearly \$3,878,000. It is Peck, the Democratic official—Peck, the Cleveland appointee—who reports a net increase in production for 1891 over 1890 in sixty-eight industries, employing 285,000 persons, of \$21,315,180.—New York Tribune.

It was highly creditable to Mr. Harrison that he resented the unlawful discrimination against Americans on the Welland canal.—New York Sun.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean—Two events connected with the Presidential candidates of two great parties, which have occurred during the past week, deserve consideration. The letter of acceptance which Mr. Cleveland has promulgated is one of the most remarkable documents which has ever borne his signature or that of any Presidential candidate. Its most notable quality is the supreme audacity, which is the distinctive element of his character. He not only believes in his own destiny with a fervidness that commands admiration when it falls to awaken ridicule, but he believes also in the inexhaustible gubility of the American people and his own power to play whatever stops he chooses on the credulity. He builds his hope, now as ever, on the scope and accuracy of his knowledge of popular weakness and his power to appeal to it with success. Whether he pens his seemingly defiant message to the friend who asked what he should say about his private life, "Tell the truth" or utters with grave solemnity the stale platitude, "A public office is a public trust," whether he expends the spleen of the drafted shirk in denunciation of the pensioner who had at least offered what he was afraid to risk in his country's service, his life; sends to the Congress a puerile and clamorous treatise on free trade, or indites his present letter, the quality that shines through all his acts under a sublime, unconscious defiance of precedent, propriety and the public intelligence, which can only be described by the single word—audacity which amounts to genius and has tilted him without the aid of any other notable quality from the "boss bummer" of Buffalo to the Presidency of the United States, and made him, in spite of hostility and defeat, a third time the candidate of his party.

Unlike the ordinary seeker for public support, the ex-president does not deem it necessary to exalt the party through whose favor his good fortune has come. The statement of an effusive admirer, that "Grover Cleveland is greater than his party," exactly expresses his own estimate of himself and of the party which he thinks he honors by permitting it to put his name upon its banners. This audacious estimate of his own capacity to command the support of the American people despite the errors and stupidity of his party, shines through every line of the present letter. "It is true," he says in effect, "that the Democratic party, whose candidate I am, has made some very rash and indiscreet utterances in regard to free trade, which, read in the light of present business conditions, may seem to promise dubious consequences, in case of their success. But I assure you, good people—I, Grover Cleveland—that if I am elected I will not allow them to hurt any man's business or change the tariff in such manner as to make any material difference with its operation. The platform seems to be free trade to reform, and that only skin-deep—enough to excuse a free trader in voting for me and not enough to scare away a protectionist. That's the kind of candidate I am! I don't stand on the platform; I stand on the party! And I am the man who will be president, if you elect me, not the Democratic party!"

The same old spirit of audacious bravado characterizes his reference to the express declaration of his party in favor of abolishing the National bank circulation and substituting State banks of issue. It is apparent that he regards this proposition as not merely unwise, but what is a far greater sin in his eyes, unpopular. So he lumps it in with the elver issue, and merely remarks that whether of State or National issue, the currency should be properly guarded. "Have no fears concerning the dollars in your pockets or those you hope to put there, good people," is the purport and tenor of his patronizing comment, "have no fears of anything, for if you elect me president, I, Grover Cleveland, will see to it that everything goes on all right. Nothing can happen to you if I am president—because I will take care of you. Just put yourselves in my hands and you will be all right, for I am a deal bigger than my party! If the States are allowed to issue wild-cat currency, I will see to it that they make it good, so far as the law will do it, anyhow. That much I can promise, because I know that mere legislation will never make any currency good, especially State legislation, over which the president has no more control than Canute had over the waves of the sea. But you, good people, will never think of this, for you believe in me, as I believe in myself!"

In this manner from first to last he tramples on the self-respect of his party and insults the intelligence of the people whom he hopes by such bold assumption to win to his support.

The experience of Candidate Weaver in Georgia is an object lesson which ought to be burned in upon the consciousness of every honest and patriotic voter in the land.

General Weaver is not only the presidential candidate of a party respectable in numbers and creditable in the purposes it avows, but he is a man of reputable life, fair intellectual endowments, and creditable achievements. Above all, he is a citizen of the United States. In all of these relations he was entitled to the unrestricted exercise of the inalienable right of free speech. As a man, as a candidate, and as a citizen this right attached to him. The people of Georgia were not compelled to listen, but they had no right to prevent others from listening or to prevent General Weaver or Mrs. Lease from speaking, and they would not have done it had they not known that the government of the United States has no more care for the lives, persons, and rights of its citizens than a Kansas farmer has for a grasshopper.

Primarily, the silencing of General Weaver and the rotten-egging of his wife were the result of the training which slavery gave the people of the South. Such a thing as free speech and freedom of political thought and action have been wholly unknown at the South except for a very brief period, for well-nigh a hundred years at least. South of the Ohio and Potomac free speech has always meant freedom to utter the views of a dominant class. Whoever dissented from them to any material extent did so at the risk of his life, peril to his business, and certain impairment of his social relations. No man has ever been permitted to discuss the questions of human rights there with impunity, whether in a pulpit or on the hustings, in public or private. Liberty, free speech, a free ballot, free labor, free public assembly, equal rights—all these are questions which neither slavery nor the state of society which sprang out of it in the South has ever permitted any one freely to discuss.

For half a century the mob closed with threats or stripes or blood the mouth of every one who dared to utter a word against slavery; for twenty-five years the same mob—the ruling, dominant class, as "Klux," "Hillo Clubs," "Bull-dozers," "White Caps," "Regulators," and the like—have suppressed with violence and fraud, with murder and brutality, the voice of liberty. A citizen of the United States who insists upon the simple exercise of the fundamental right of free speech upon any of these forbidden themes or upon any subject having the remotest practical relation with them has no more security of life or person than one suspected of Nihilism in Russia. If state eggs will not silence him bullets will.

This fact was well known to General Weaver and those who induced him to visit the South. It was this knowledge, it is probable that caused him to travel with a female bodyguard. He expected, perhaps, to avoid insult and injury by having his wife by his side.

He little understood the spirit which 200 years of slavery has generated and made a part of the Southern nature. The Southern man has no regard for law, order, decency, race or sex, when anything runs counter to his prejudice. It tears down all barriers of justice, right, law and decency in order to gratify its inherent hate of liberty and equality of right.

General Weaver was not mobbed because of the doctrines of his party, but because it was feared that tolerated dissent would endanger the political supremacy of a minority which holds power simply by denial of the common rights of citizenship to half of the people of Georgia.

General Weaver, very foolishly, in his letter upon the subject, seeks to create the impression that it was the work of irresponsible rascals or hoodlums of the town of Macon. It was the fruit of Southern institutions and the Southern spirit. As usual we are told that the best elements were unable to control the rougher ones. They always are at the South, because the violence they deprecate is done by their sons and brothers—those whom they have trained and instigated. A Northern mob may, and often does, act contrary to the views and wishes of the more intelligent and orderly purpose, and wish of the dominant class. Why, is it? Because the Southern "poor white" knows no such thing as the obedient servant he is. The excuse of inability to control the mob or prevent acts of violence on the part of the leading class of Southern society, is just as absurd as a man claiming irresponsibility for the acts of a bull-dog he has himself unchained and pointed to his prey.

General Weaver was mobbed simply because the Democracy of the South feared that if free speech was accorded to the Populists, by some means the Negro citizen would get the privilege of voting; that his vote might be counted and his power be made effective to secure him in the enjoyment of his personal rights, the exercise of free speech, securing fair wages, protection against violence and legal redress for invasion of his rights. What happened to him has happened to others and always will happen to the American citizen who is fool enough to suppose that fact gives him any rights or privileges which Southern prejudice or a Southern mob is bound to respect, or that the government or people of the United States have any duty or desire to protect or maintain. Mr. Weaver is simply another victim of the indifference of the people of the North to the rights of the citizen—an indifference that can be accounted for only upon the hypothesis that if they interfere to secure the white citizen's right the colored citizen may slip in, under the same form of sound words, to enjoy the rights he promised him when he gave his blood to prevent the Southern mobocracy from taking from the Nation's control one-third of the territory of the Union.



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erty and ignorance and now leaves defenseless and bound to the mercy of those, by interest and established bias, prepared for a new era of wrong and oppression.

It may seem strange, but these people whom they would have us think barbarians, ask for the very things that we would wish for ourselves, our wives, our daughters, and our sons under like conditions. They ask for protection in the exercise of the rights of free speech, free assembly, and their rights as laborers. They ask that they may be made secure in their homes; that they may have redress for injuries done them; that they may have due trial for offenses charged; that they may be secure against imprisonment and being sold to service on trumped-up charges; that they may have their "right to vote" made secure in order that there may be some hope of amendment of their conditions.

There are three classes of remedies suggested by these humble correspondents for the evil they endure. All of these are worthy of thoughtful men.

The first is that some means be devised by which the government of the United States shall secure them immunity from peril in the exercise of the rights of free men.

The second is the oft-repeated prayer that they may by some means be enabled to remove to some portion of the country where they can secure homes and receive the benefits of good schools for their children.

The third is an impatient demand that they may receive arms and be allowed to defend themselves, assert their rights, and maintain their privileges. If the people of the South could read these letters and know what the Bystander, by way of personal remonstrance, has done to repress the tendency to seek by violence the rights denied them in defiance of law, they would perhaps realize why it is that the Bystander has such firm convictions upon the danger of the present situation. Where a Southern man approaches a score or two of colored men who regard him with distrust, the Bystander receives the confidence of a thousand who would not dare open their hearts to any white man in the region where he lives.

The strength of this reliance upon the thought and conscience of the people of the North, is shown very forcibly in some recent events. A young colored man, having a widow and invalid mother to support, became much interested in the extension of the National Citizens Rights Association. "I do not know," he wrote, "what it will do or how it will be done; but I do know that unless the people who love freedom and justice in the North come to our aid in some way there is no hope for us, and if they do not know our condition how can they help us? All the good that I can see will come from it at first will be to let them know how we feel and what we suffer."

With this view he set out to secure members of the association, circulating for signatures the application for membership which has so often been published in the Inter Ocean, perhaps as harmless a form of words as could possibly be devised.

"The undersigned heartily approve the work of the National Citizens Rights Association in collecting and disseminating information in regard to violation of the rights of American citizenship and aiding and encouraging the legal assertion and protection of the same, and hereby request that our names be enrolled as members of said association, and pledge our aid and support in extending its membership and promoting its patriotic aims."

On the 26th of June he was arrested, and charged before a magistrate with obtaining money under false pretenses. He merely told such as wished to join that they would have to pay the postage on their certificates, convicted and because he could not give bail on appeal, sent to the "contract" prison of the county to work out the fine and costs. He managed to smuggle a letter to the Bystander out of his prison and

after almost three months of imprisonment for the crime of desiring his people to be free, through the kindness of a few members to whom the Bystander personally made known these facts, counsel was procured through whose efforts he was released. Said the lawyer who appeared for him:

"He is an honest man of good repute among white and black where he lives, as I personally know, but happening to be in another neighborhood the report got out that he was holding meetings among the colored men and inducing them to leave the country and go where they would be better off. All in the world he did was to circulate the application list of the association."

One would think that this man had had enough of the beauties of citizenship in this "Sweet Land of Liberty," but the first letter received from him after his release was an inquiry whether he could not do some work for the association to repay the money expended in his defense instead of having to wait to earn it by his usual labor.

"I had a hard time," he writes, "while in prison, and often thought about if the people of the North could know about it and why I was put there they would put an end to such things."

Reader, did you ever have a chance to look into the heart of a slave in those sad days before God spoke by the mouth of Abraham Lincoln the words, "forever free"? If you did you will perhaps realize that this is but another chapter of the old, old story of wrong justified and excused by the victor's color.

It is said, with how much truth the Bystander can not learn, that when a few months ago, three colored men were taken out of the jail at Memphis to be murdered because they had presumed to defend themselves against unlawful violence, one of them asked to be taken to his home that he might bid his wife and child a last good-bye, and when this was denied, and it became evident that they were to be killed, he said sturdily:

"Then let me turn my face and die looking at the North Star!"

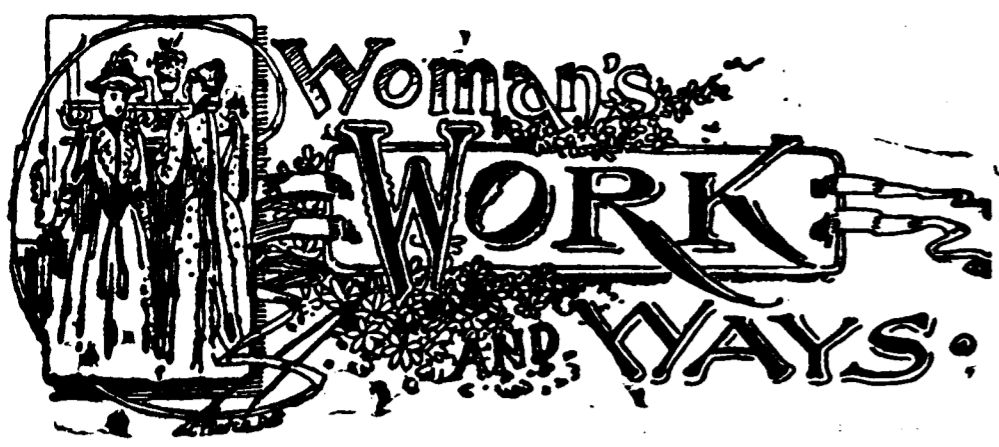
Why did this intelligent Christian man, whose business capacities had roused up the jealousy of his white competitors, wish to die looking toward the North? Because the colored man feels and knows that it is only to the North—to Northern thought and the Northern sentiment of liberty and justice—that his people can look for any mitigation of present conditions or relief from the still sadder fate that impends. And this sentiment can become effective only through National laws for the protection of the National citizens, acting through the courts of the United States and having the sanction of paramount authority. Until that shall be accomplished the fact that a man is a citizen of the United States will be of no more value to protect his rights in the States South of the Ohio than a mosquito net to save him from a lion's wrath.

Albion W. Tourgee.
Mayville, N. Y. Sept. 30, '92.

At the civil service examination in San Francisco, there were six Afro-American applicants. All of them passed, and are eligible for appointments in the postal services.

We Want Agents

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Madame Selka sang to 5,000 people at the Music hall in Cleveland, Ohio, last week.

Mrs. B. K. Bruse was chairman of the committee on badges of the G. A. U. in Washington city. Mrs. Bruse also assisted at the capitol reception on the same week, and at Miss Clara Barton's Red Cross reception to the Grand Army veterans Tuesday evening.

The ladies of the Orphans' Home movement at Lexington, Ky., have bargained for the Webster place on the Georgetown pike. They have agreed to give \$1,000 for the property, paying \$1,000 cash by October 1st, and the balance on time, to bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

The pleasing interchange of courtesies between Queen Victoria and Mrs. Ricks, still continues. The latter has reached her little home in Monrovia, Liberia, and has sent the Queen a very large portrait of herself. As a delicate return for this, Queen Victoria has sent back her photograph to Mrs. Ricks. It is handsomely framed and bears the words in Her Majesty's own hand writing: "Presented to Mrs. Ricks by Victoria R. and I, July 1892."

Lexington Transcript: "Miss Mary Thresher Frazier, colored, of Paris, Bourbon county, is now making her home in San Francisco, Cal., and is one of the wealthiest girls among the colored people in the United States. She has \$45,000 invested in government bonds. She was re-elected treasurer, for the second time, of the society of Young Workers. This society takes care of the poor, and has established a college where young girls are educated for sisters."

American Citizen—Kansas City is indeed to be complimented in being able to secure the services of Miss Anna M. Jones as teacher in Lincoln high school. Miss Jones needs no commendation at our hands, her ability and qualifications are too well known, but lest some of our readers may not, we must speak of her. Miss Jones is one of the most successful educators of our youth; she was one of the very best teachers Lincoln Institute ever had. From there she went to Wilberforce where she has beside being lady principal, taught some of the classes. She came from there to us and brings a mind well trained and disciplined and filled to overflowing. Our young Misses and youth are indeed favored when they have such a lady and scholar to instruct them.

FAMOUS CAKE RECIPES.

Now for the layer cake, which I consider particularly nice. It is called Vienna cake. Take one pound of butter, beat to a cream, add seven eggs and the yolks of seven more— one whole egg and one yolk at a time—and after all are well mixed with the butter add gradually one pound of sugar. Stir half an hour, then add one pound of the finest possible wheat flour and the grated peel of one lemon. This cake requires a hot oven. Baked in a shallow round form, ten inches in diameter—the butter put in to about the depth of an inch—it will make four to five layers, each baked separately until of a light brown. You might also divide the batter into six or eight smaller layers (for which, of course, smaller forms would be required, two at a time, to make quicker work), and produce two layer cakes with different filling and icing. After the layers are cold trim them so as to fit nicely one on top of the other, and if too much browned in places shave off the objectionable outer crust. Spread a thin layer of fruit jelly or jam, or some other filling between each layer of cake, and finish the top with icing, the latter covering the sides as well.

If any of jelly or jam the following may be made of whipped cream with various flavorings, or you might use for a filling any of the creams described last week. But, these fillings are only for ready use, since they will turn sour if kept longer than a day. You might fill your cake also with the icing you mean to use for the top.

For a "Nut Filling," which is very good, take two ounces of sugar and make a syrup of it with three tablespoonfuls of water, to which add three ounces of walnuts peeled and pounded fine in a mortar with the addition of a tablespoonful of cream. Add then half a teaspoonful of vanilla essence and one ounce of candied lemon peel, minced, stir until thick.

A simple icing is made by taking two ounces of finely powdered sugar and the white of one egg, stirring both together for fifteen minutes. During this time add either lemon, orange, or any other kind of fruit juice of syrup, to color or flavor. A chocolate icing is easiest made thus: Take a quarter of a pound of chocolate, break in pieces and soften in a warm place. Mix with two ounces of sugar, stir well, and add gradually the whites of two eggs.

To ornament your cake after it is iced you may take one or more kinds of preserved or candied fruit, which you arrange in tasteful ways.

Here are some recipes for small cakes. First of all, you may use the recipes for sponge and sand cake, and bake the batter in pretty little tin or copper forms, which come for this purpose, thus obtaining small cakes or tarts. The only difference in the recipes I would counsel is,

OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The Latest Fads in Gentlemen's Wear.

The shirt with colored bosom and cuffs and white standing collar is the proper thing for day wear. Evening shirts are of the plainest, finest linen. The frilled, tacked or pique bosom is the very worst of taste.

The fashion color in scarfs as well as in clothing is gray, both in plain and small figured materials. Scarfs in dull blue tints are also shown in great variety. For evening wear there is, of course, nothing but the plain, or broad stripe of white lawn or the black satin for informal occasions.

Silk handkerchiefs should never be used except for mufflers. The individual who goes around with a handkerchief protruding from his waistcoat invariably has it of silk. The new linen affairs are of very large size, but of such fine material that they do not bulge one's pockets out. They should be perfectly plain, with a narrow border.

The proper thing in scarfs is the four-in-hand, tied in a small knot, so that the full width of the scarf bulges out immediately below it. A large knot or a loosely tied one is an abomination which really well dressed men studiously avoid. The Ascot scarf, when it is nicely tied, comes second in favor, and the flat bow of silk is also to be worn.

The derby hat for the coming season has a smaller crown and a heavier, firmer than its predecessor. The light brown, rough felt is still the fashionable material. Tall silk hats are a little more bell curved, and also have the heavier brim. Young men who wish to get rid of the ponderous look taken on by the high expense of shining silk have a strip of dark black Melton cloth put over the regulation narrow silk band.

The fashionable overcoat, both for evening dress and day wear, is the long-tailed, close-fitting coat that came into favor late last spring. It is made in rough goods, preferably of a gray mixture, which is to be the proper color for all clothing, and is finished with velvet collar and cuffs of the same shade. It should come well below the wearer's knees, and it is worn by any but tall, well-formed men the street urchins will have many a chance to air their caustic wit.

In the way of jewelry there is little new to be said. Many of the best dressed men wear none at all but a signet ring or two plain round rings, with three diamonds, or contrasting stones in each one may be worn. A watch chain is also permissible if it is light, and runs straight across the waistcoat, between the lower pockets, and has no dangling bar or locket. Two small studs are worn in the shirt front, and the proper scarf pins are very small, a single pearl being in the best taste.

Wear a silver key chain, with knife, pencil, cigar cutter and other attachments, but wear it so that not a trace of it will show. It is supposed to be a convenience, not an ornament.

In the shop of a fashionable tailor, or who has just returned from a trip abroad, I saw a colored fashion plate from London, on which was represented a short, stout gentleman with a dark brown pointed beard attired in one of those coats of a light, brilliant blue tint, and wearing gloves of a weak lemonade hue. He looked like a jumping jack which had been exposed to the rain, but the tailor assured me that he had seen such a rig in real life in Pall Mall. I should like to see the effect the first Anglo-American to come out in such array will produce in Fifth avenue.

My informant told me that he saw gloves of that mild jaundice tint on all the Paris and London swells on all occasions, but in the morning, when heavier gloves of a pronounced red shade were worn.

Another Friend Gone.

In the death of Patrick G. Gilmore, the noted band leader, which occurred at St. Louis, last Saturday, lovers of music have cause to mourn an almost irreparable loss. In fact there was none other who filled such a place in popular favor as he. The Afro-American has reason to mourn a friend whose many kind acts and expressions will long be remembered by artists of the race. For instance, Joseph Bancker Adler, the composer, writes from Fall River: "Mr. Gilmore played my compositions and spoke very kindly indeed of the colored people making great progress. He addressed an audience in Boston, and spoke five minutes about a colored man's zeal and ambition and remarkable ability. He could have played the pieces and said nothing. I am quite sure he has helped the race in extolling my work."

Goddard's Waterloo.

—Joe Goddard, the Australian Champion pugilist, met his Waterloo tonight, at the Ariel Athletic Club, in the presence of 2,000 persons, at the hands of Joe Butler, a Philadelphia colored boy, Sept. 21. The Afro-American did not weigh over 165 pounds, while Goddard was at least thirty pounds heavier. The bout began at 10:46 o'clock, and Butler had things his own way in the first two rounds, knocking Goddard down cleanly by right swings on the jaw in each round. In the third, when Goddard was groggy, the mill was topped after having lasted but half a minute. No decision was rendered. Goddard's right eye was blackened and he was cut in the face, while Butler was only slightly scratched in the face. Goddard made no pretense whatever of being able to deliver punishment and made a sorry exhibition for a champion. He was very weak after the first knock down. The crowd went wild and lustily cheered Butler.

YOKED WITH AN UNBELIEVER.

From Rudyard Kipling's "Plain Talks from the Hills."

When the Graveyard tender left the P. & O. steamer and went back to catch the train for town there were a good many people in it crying. But the one who wept most, and most openly, was Miss Agnes Laiter.

She had reason to cry, because the only man she ever loved or ever could love, so she said, was going to India; and India, as every one knows, is divided equally between jungles, tigers, cobras, cholera and Sepoys. Phil Carron had been lying loose on his friends hands, and as he had nothing to do naturally fell in love. He was not strong in his views and opinions, and, though he never came to actual grief, his friends were thankful when he said good-bye and went out to the mysterious tea business near Darjiling.

Agnes Laiter went about her duties at home—her family objected to the engagement—with red eyes, while Phil was sailing to Darjiling.

In the course of time, as he set, tied more into the collar, and his work grew fixed before him, the face of Agnes Laiter went out of his mind, and only came when he was at leisure.

She did not forget Phil, because she was of the kind that never forgets.

Only another man, a very desirable young man, presented himself before Mrs. Laiter, and the chance of a marriage with Phil was as far off as ever, and his letters were so uninteresting, and there was a certain amount of domestic pressure brought to bear on the girl, and the young man really was an eligible person as incomes go, and the end of all things was that Agnes married him, and wrote a letter to Phil in the winter of Darjiling, and said she should never know a happy moment again.

Phil got that letter, and held him, self ill-treated. This was two years after he had come out; but by dint of thinking fixedly of Agnes Laiter, and looking at her portrait, and patting himself on the back for being one of the most constant lovers in history, and warming to the work as he went on, he really fancied that he had been very hardly used.

He sat down and wrote one final letter—a really pathetic world without end, amen," epistle; explaining how he would be true to her, nity, and that all women were very much alike, and he would hide his broken heart, etc., etc., but if at any future time, etc., he could afford to wait, etc., unchanged affections, etc., return to her old love, etc., for eight closely written pages.

From an artistic point of view it was very neat work, but an ordinarly Philistine who knew the state of Phil's real feelings—not the ones he rose to as he went on writing—would have called it the thoroughly mean and selfish work of a thoroughly mean and selfish, weak man. But this verdict would have been incorrect. Phil paid for the postage, and felt every word he had written for at least two days and a half. It was the last flicker before the light went out.

That letter made Agnes Laiter very unhappy and she cried and put it away in her desk, and became Mrs. Somebody else for the good of her family. Which is the first duty of every Christian maid.

Phil did what many planters have done before him—he made up his mind to marry a Hill girl and set it down. So he married Dummaya by the forms of the English church, and some fellow planters said he was a fool and some said he was a wise man.

Dummaya was a thoroughly honest girl, and in spite of her reverence for an Englishman had a reasonable estimate for her husband's weakness. She managed him tenderly, and became in less than a year a very passable imitation of an English lady in dress and carriage.

Meantime the letter lay in Agnes' desk, and now and again she would think of poor, resolute, hard-working Phil among the cobras and tigers of Darjiling, tolling in the vain hope that she might come back to him. Her husband was worth ten Phils, except that he had rheumatism of the heart.

Three years after he was married, and after he had tried Nice and Algeria for his complaint, he went to Bombay, where he died and set Agnes free. Being a devout woman, she looked on his death and the place of it as a direct interposition of Providence, and when she recovered from the shock she took out and re-read Phil's letter with the "etc., etc.," and the big dashes and the little dashes, and kissed it several times.

No one knew her in Bombay; she had her husband's income, which was a large one, and Phil was close at hand. It was wrong and improper, of course, but she decided, as heroes do in novels, to find her old lover, to offer him her hand and her gold, and with him spend the rest of life in some spot far from unsympathetic souls.

She sat for two months alone in Watson's hotel elaborating this decision, and the picture was a pretty one. Then she set out in search of Phil Carron, assistant on a tea plantation with a more than usual unpronounceable name.

She found him. She spent a month over it, for his plantation was not in the Darjiling district at all, but near Kangra. Phil was very little altered, and Dummaya was very nice to her.

Now, the particular sin and shame of the whole business is that Phil, who really was not worth thinking of twice, was and is loved by Dummaya and more than loved by Agnes, the whole of whose life he seems to have spent.

Worst of all, Dummaya is making a decent man of him, and he will be ultimately saved from predication through her training. Which is manifestly unfair.

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