

The PLAIN DEALER.

An Inter-State Weekly Journal.

VOLUME X, NO. 30.

DETROIT, MICH., DECEMBER 2, 1892.

WHOLE NO. 499.

R. H. TRAVER

Greatly Improved "America of Ours"
making suits in Florida, Iowa,
Michigan, Ohio, in Alaska, Bismarck,
British Columbia, and in Detroit.

Ready

to

Wick.

There was a riper and richer lot of
suits in Mr. Traver's Suits and Overcoats
open to the pick of our citizens than
we now present.



AT
\$12
\$15
\$18

Every one of 'em—strictly tailor
made by skilled workman on the bench
—not a "slapshop" or machine garment
in the lot.

There's not a custom tailor in the
city can make a better fit—or a better
Suits or Overcoat ever for \$30 or \$35.
The same exquisite styles and sterling
qualities can't be found in other
stores even for more money.

Hundreds of the best dressed business
and professional men you daily
see on the streets are wearing Suits
and Overcoats bought from us.

I will be money in your pocket to
see the procession. No other store
will give you the same low prices.—
Wouldn't say they can't simply that
much—Five minutes comparison
proves it.

Any Style and all Styles
Any Size and all Sizes.

R. H. TRAVER,
171-173-175 Woodward Ave.,
DETROIT.

Same Old Spirit.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 26.—
There is trouble brewing among the
Methodists in this State and else-
where in the South over the ac-
tion of the Epworth League in re-
gard to Negro members of that or-
ganization who may visit the Chi-
cago exposition next year. This Ep-
worth League, being under jurisdic-
tion of the Methodist church, has
been like that body divided into
a white Epworth League and the
black Epworth League. Recently
they passed resolutions providing
that all members of the Epworth
League, regardless of color, sex, or
geographical location, should oc-
cupy the same extensive quarters
to be prepared at Chicago and to
be known as the Epworth hotel.
This idea seemed excellent, when
considered from the standpoint of Chris-
tian brotherhood, but it has not been
able to stand up against the deep-
seated race prejudice which exists
all through the South. The more
the white Methodists of this section
have thought of the plan the less
they have liked it. If the project is
solidly it will, it is said, break up
the friendly relations between the
two branches of the Methodist
church.

For a Game of Craps.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 21.—The
festival at the intersection of Wil-
son street was the scene of excite-
ment this afternoon. Two or three
hundred people, mostly colored,
sat on their benches, all watching the
travellers of nearly a score of Afro-
Americans who had risked their lives
in a narrow, narrow passage in the
canal. One man was drowned, two are reported
missing, and two others are dy-
ing from the effects of the plunge
into the large amount of canal
water they swallowed. The men
had been shooting craps on board
the schooner, and the game was raid-
ed by three policemen. The slight
touch of the coats caused a panic on
the schooner, and they plunged over-
board.

A COMING INSTITUTE.

Opening of the College Founded by
the Rev. John J. Smallwood.

BEGINNING OF A GREAT WORK.

The Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate
Institute Opens Its Doors—What
They Expect to Teach.

Rev. John J. Smallwood, president
of the Temperance, Industrial and
Collegiate Institute, colored, hopes
to open the sewing and knitting
departments of the institution upon
a small scale, before January
1st, 1893, at which time two sewing
machines will be run. Fancy needle
work, and the making of common
calico dresses and other wearing
apparel will be commenced. The
girls will be taught dress-making
and general house work. Small-
wood believes that a thorough
training in cooking, washing and
general family obligations are of a
real necessity among the Negro girls
at the South.

The old Parker boarding house has
been cleaned and every room put
in a nice condition. President Small-
wood, and the students put in
a full day's work last Saturday
cleaning and sweeping the yards,
and cleaning under the boarding
house known now as the "Bany
Hall," in which there are already
many improvements. The walls are
white-washed and two large brass
lamps are hanging over the dining-
room table. The floors are clean
and meals are served at regular
hours; the students also meet in
their small dining-room to study
every evening from 7:30 to 8:30 and
use the dining room at present for
their Sunday night services.

The girls are requested to clean
their own rooms and to do their
own washing and ironing. They are
expected to spend three or four
hours every week in the sewing de-
partment. The boys are expected
to care for their rooms, but will
be allowed to have their washing
done outside. Study hours com-
mence every morning at 8 o'clock
and continue until 12. Commencing
again at 1 p. m. and continuing
until 4 p. m. Supper is served at
6 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m. the stu-
dents are to assemble in the dining
hall and study until 8:30 p. m. No
student is allowed to leave the
school without permission from
President Smallwood or Professor
P. V. Hazel. Smoking, chewing of
tobacco, drinking or in any way
using intoxicant liquors are strictly
prohibited. Swearing and the using
of profane language by any student
upon any occasion will render the
student subjected to the personal
consideration of the president or in
his absence that of Rev. P. V. Hazel
and faculty. The students are re-
quested to retire at 9:30 p. m.
Breakfast is served at 7 a. m. and
all of the students are expected to
be in their seats at the table. Chapel
service is held every morning
and evening, at the opening
and closing of the day's work.

The institution is to be strictly
industrial and religious, but non-
denominational and non-sectarian.
Each student will be allowed to
go in accordance to his own belief
in the Christian world. The object
of the institution is to raise the
moral, the religious and the intel-
lectual standard of the American
Negro race and to awaken
within the young a higher concep-
tion of the great need of learn-
ing a trade, and becoming master
of himself. The institution is to
be known as a non-sectarian insti-
tution and the faculty nor the
students will not be allowed to
bring in their special denominational
religious ideas in any of the re-
ligious meetings, but all strive to
work for God, and the cause of
humanity, the saving of souls and
the education of the head and
hands.

In the industrial departments
house building, the higher pursuits
of agriculture, sewing, washing,
cooking and house cleaning, and
engineering will be given special
attention by both teacher and
pupils. All students are expected
to learn some trade. Telegraphy,
sheet metal and type writing, book-
keeping and music, will also re-
ceive much attention.

The institution needs a great many
things, such as charts, globes,
desks, blackboards, tables, table
clothes, knives, forks and chairs;
a bell, a piano and an organ is need-
ed, beds and bedding, bibles and song
books; desks and newspapers for
our library are needed. The stu-
dents are at present cramped in
small rooms, but by the fall term
of 1893 it is hoped that the new
nanny. Work upon the large build-
ing to be erected at Flying Point,
will be commenced as soon as pos-
sible. Lumber will be bought dur-
ing the month of December. Flying
Point is just outside of Claremont
and is a very beautiful place. The
new building to be erected at Fly-
ing Point, will be known as the
Bagly building.

On Sunday, the students are ex-
pected to attend church. Three
times a day, preaching every Sun-
day morning at 10 o'clock Bible study
at 2:30; either Rev. John J. Small-
wood, or the Rev. P. V. Hazel, "The
Sabbath Study" will be used as
the Bible text book.

Rev. John J. Smallwood, in his
sermon before the students and
friends last Sunday morning in the
old public school house, said: We
are just entering upon the "Week
of Prayer" praying for God's bless-
ing upon the schools and colleges,
and for the teachers and Young
Men's Christian Association of the
world. Let us count our young and
humble institution in their number.
I have tried hard in my work to
keep at peace with all men. I
have made some mistakes. I do
wish that I was a perfect young
man. I did intend building this
institution at Franklin, Virginia, my
old home, but you all know to what
sad and dangerous misunderstand-
ings and misrepresentations I was
subject to at Franklin. Some of
the vile slanders continues from the
lips of one that I do not fear.
I have the interest of my race at
heart. I am determined by the
help of God, to plant here within
the shadow of old Jamestown, an
industrial, temperance and collegiate
institute, as a perpetual opposi-
tion to human slavery and ignom-
iny. I shall not utter one un-
pleasant word against my enemies.
I shall go on attending to my own
business. A vile slander, is too
mean for a Christian to pause to
fight. Let us make friends of our
enemies by praying for them. Let
us make white and colored people
here at Claremont our friends. Let
us do our duty with closed lips.
It has taken me a long time to
learn this lesson. We pray for
knowledge, and we pray this week
for all colleges and institutions of
learning. We even feel bound to
pray for our enemies. Let us not
be worried over the report that
I am an imposter. I am doing my
duty. It will take time for our
school to grow.

All good people understand that
I appeal to every lover of humani-
ty, to every friend of the Christian
religion to help us in establishing
this institution of learning here in
the beautiful James River Valley.
Our homes are saddened. Our sis-
ters are mothers before they are
married. Our sons find themselves
idle in the streets and equesters. Our
fathers suffer in absolute want. Our
mothers often become unfit to con-
trol their homes. Our ministers are
uninfluential in many places. Our
churches have but little of holy
life, and why? Simply because rum,
ignorance and politics, walking hand
in hand with jealous and ruinous
as a race. Our religion is not
what it should be, simply because
ignorance overcomes us. Let us
educate the head and the hands,
and let us above all things get
Jesus in our hearts.

All contributions sent to John J.
Smallwood, at P. O. Box 75, Clare-
mont, Virginia, will be gratefully
received and acknowledged. Rev.
P. V. Hazel, has been appointed by
President Smallwood, as secretary
for the school. Everybody seems
pleased thus far at the work of
this young man, in the very face of
discontentments.

Hartwell Parker, has been appoint-
ed steward; Anna Wyatt, has been
appointed to attend to the kitchen
and dining-room.

Afraid of Lewis.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 25.—Lewis,
Harvard's Varsity center rush, an
Afro-American, is likely to prove an
apple of discord in the annual Yale-
Harvard Freshmen football game
at Cambridge tomorrow. Harvard
wants to put him on his Freshman
team, because this is his first year
in Harvard. Yale is opposed to al-
lowing a law student to play on
Freshman teams, and will endeavor
to dissuade Harvard from playing
him. One argument Yale has in re-
serve will, it is thought here, change
Harvard's mind. Graves, the Kick-
er left half back, a fine drop kicker
and general running back, is a
member of Freshman Class in the
Yale law school, and in case Har-
vard persists in her intention of
putting in Lewis, he may be placed
at half back in the Freshman con-
test.

Voodooism and Lizards.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 26.—B. W.
White, a doctor of the "voodoo"
variety, has been held by a coroner's
jury to answer for the death of
Clara Webb, a mulatto girl. The
girl was treated by a regular physi-
cian. She did not recover and
White, the "voodoo" man, was sum-
moned. He convinced her friends
that she was affected with lizards,
to get rid of them he "cupped" her
head and produced numerous rup-
tured, to the horror and amazement
of her relatives. The girl died and
an inquest was held by the coroner.
At the inquest the father of the
girl swore that he saw the "voodoo"
man remove lizards and snakes from
the suffering girl's head by cup-
ping. The jury returned a verdict
holding the "voodoo" man for trial.

GO WEST, YOUNG MAN!

Leave Africa Alone Unless Court-
ing Death.

THE WORST POSSIBLE ADVICE.

The Possibilities of the Far West—
Preachers Should Use Their Great
Powers with Extreme Care.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24. I observed
two dispatches in the daily papers
yesterday, which read in a peculiar
way, yet both of them was of great
interest to every colored man, wo-
man and child in the South. The
first said: That thirty-six hundred
colored people had purchased a
large tract of land near Stockton,
California, and that they were go-
ing to leave Tennessee and Georgia
and go to their new home, "two
carloads," added the dispatch,
"which were sent from Ogden, Utah,
passed through here to-day, (Nov.
19th) on their way to California."
Here is the other dispatch verbatim:
"Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23. The
colored preachers of Atlanta are
advising their flocks to emigrate
to Africa, declaring it the only sal-
vation of the Negro race in this
world."

Any colored preacher or preachers
that advise their congregation to
go to Africa ought to be bundled
up, carried to the nearest seaport
on the Atlantic ocean, put aboard
a ship bound for Africa, and should
never be allowed to see land until
he saw the shores of Africa. Our
preachers in the South are the most
potent power there is among our
people. They can use this power
for good or for ill. The very worst
advice that could possibly be given
our people is that they should go
to Africa. Advise them to go to
their graves. Advise them to kill
themselves; to kill the members of
the mob that comes to murder them;
advise them to strike down the man
or men that deprives them of their
just, civil, political or personal
rights; advise them to kill the man
that insults their daughters, wives
or mothers; tell them to do almost
anything, but, for God's sake let
Africa alone; stay away from there.
Colored people have no more busi-
ness in Africa than a hog has in
Heaven. If you are rich and have
plenty of gold and desire to do
missionary work or explore the
country and were willing to put
up with many hardships, endure
sickness and probably death, then
you can find any amount of field to
work in in Africa.

It is a shame that so-called min-
isters and jack-leg preachers in the
South should be allowed to reduce
ignorant people into the notion of
going to Africa. They would be
almost as well off if they were be-
ing advised to go to the devil.

Nine preachers out of every ten
in the South, know nothing of Africa.
If our people go to Africa, what
country there can they settle in?
I would like to have the preachers
that are giving the advice about
Africa to answer that question.
From Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui
and from Cape Som to Cape of Good
Hope is all controlled by some Eu-
ropean government, except poor lit-
tle Liberia, which is in danger of be-
ing gobbled up by France. The
principal countries of Africa are:
Egypt, Congo State, Cape Colony,
Tripoli, Morocco, Madagascar Island,
Algeria, Tunis, Abyssinia and Liberia,
Turkey, England, France and Portu-
gal are the principal European gov-
ernments that control Africa. There
are several so-called Independent Re-
publics, but they are only independ-
ent until some civilized European
government wants the Republic, then
they take it, just as the Anglo-Saxon
race did America, which rightly be-
longs to the Indians. The fever is
sure to claim you when you go
there just as it did Elder Goddard, who
accompanied Bishop Turner there a
short time ago and never returned.
Our people have no business to
even listen to the idea of them go-
ing to Africa, and I cannot believe
that any intelligent person, outside
of Bishop Turner, would advise our
people to go to Africa. I trust
the Afro-American Editors all over
the United States, and especially in
the South, will tell our people in-
firmly to never think of going to Af-
rica, because it simply means suffering,
hardship and possibly death. Save
your money colored people of the
South, and do just what the first
dispatch says the colored people
from Tennessee and Georgia have
done; bought land in the West and
are going there, where they will
have an equal chance in life. Go
West and not to Africa. Go to
Washington, Oregon, California, Ne-
vada, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Wyo-
ming, New Mexico, Colorado and Ariz-
ona. There is room and good treat-
ment for 200,000 colored people in
California; 200,000 in Washington
and the other Western States and
 Territories named above. Five mil-
lions could find homes, provided
they would be industrious and attend
to business. If our colored ministers
and teachers will advise their peo-

ple to go West and work and save
their earnings and be punctual, that
in ten years they will be able to
force the South to treat us as
human and not as brutes. Preach-
ers of the South, don't tell your
flocks to go to Africa. Tell them
to go West and North and then
you will be doing a good thing
as well as helping an oppressed
race.

M. W. Caldwell.

FOUND WANTING.

The Democracy of Texas Hopelessly Di-
vided Upon State Issues

To the Editor of the Plaindealer:—
Having read many interesting ar-
ticles in your paper from our North-
ern friends, both masters of politics
and religion, we thought to let
the many readers read a few
dots from the Lone Star State.
The election is over, and the Dem-
ocrats have won a complete victo-
ry in State and county politics;
of course, no more than could be
really expected. Yet they are the
elitest set of people we have ever
seen in the "Lone Star" over a
victory. The question is what is
the matter? There is uneasiness
among the dominating people. Four
years ago when the presidential elec-
tion came off, the Democracy of
Texas stood as solid as any State
in the South, could carry any meas-
ure they proposed, regardless of
any opposition, but to-day it is
weighed in the balance and found
wanting. They are divided among
themselves on State issues, so much
that there seems to be no compro-
mise that can be affected this mit-
ting time as one. The Third party
is growing very rapidly into favor,
and from all signs it seems to be
the stone which shall break into
atoms, the old Democracy and Re-
publicanism of Texas, and take up
her shoulder the power of the
government.

What is the position of the Afro-
American in the political field of
Texas? As the two branches of
Democracy, viz., Hoeg and Clark Dem-
ocrats are equally divided, and the
Third party equal to either of which,
this condition of affairs has placed
the sceptre of power into the Afro-
American's hand. For which ever
side he casts his suffrage, that side
will dominate in this State. But do
they stand in a mass and vote the
same? No, they are as fickle-mind-
ed as the whites of Texas, and Rev.
Brown, of the North. They are
divided among these three parties,
neither of which will profit them
much. Yes, we need more men, and
not so many of these two by four
jack-leg, cork serew, politicians. How
shall we get them. Talking of the
farmers grassy crop, never gets it
clean, but if you would have it clean-
ed, rally up yourselves and go to
work.

And cleaning of the row.
When the growing is over.
You can pay up what you owe.
Neither will visit to the South,
long newspaper articles and severe
criticisms, which we so often receive
from some of our Northern friends,
who happens to meet with more
talk and less work, more zeal and
less knowledge of our condition than
we do. If you see our needs be
moved with the higher conditions
and the betterment of fallen human-
ity and come down and help us,
and don't do as the rabbit did, when
he wanted water, he went to the
fox's well, but when the fox found
him and threw him into the brier
patch his brag was, "I was born in
the brier patch."

Don't come to be filled from the
financial spring of the South and
then boast you are from the North,
but come and help us all you can.
We agree with the writer of not
long since, when he says we need
more educated pulpits. Glad to an-
nounce also, that we are fast gain-
ing ground in that respect. The
leading churches in the South to-
day are being filled with men who
keep pace with the times and the
pulpit brains of the South, stand
to-day on equality with any sec-
tion of the country. If we do not
remember, dear readers, in the South
is where the mass of the 130,000
slaves were turned loose in ignorance
and superstition, thousands of them
who live to-day in the same stage,
and will remain until God calls
them. It takes time to develop
these changes, which we so badly
need. We are always glad to read
your journal, to see the great ef-
forts you are putting forth to bet-
ter the condition of the race.

Rev. R. F. Taylor,
Corsicana, Texas, Nov. 21, '92.

His Crime Was Arson.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 24.—The par-
ticulars of a lynching at Tucker's
Creek, near Rocky Hill, last Tues-
day, have just been received. Nath-
an White, a colored tenant on
the farm of Thomas Cornell, was
suspected of having burned the lat-
ter's barn and contents. Cornell
and Dr. G. Hill arrested him and
started to town to have him put
in jail. Hill reports that when
about eight miles from Rocky Hill the
party stopped to water their horses
and that a mob rushed on them,
seized the prisoner, carried him a
short distance from the road and
shot him to death. White confessed
that he burned the barn.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

The Prejudice of Protestantism
Scathingly Protrayed.

WHAT IT EVER FAILS TO TEACH.

No Rights That It Is Bound to Respect—
A Cruel, Bloodthirsty Religious
Impulse.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean:—
One of the most unexpected and
encouraging things that has hap-
pened for many years is the recent
capture of the capital of the king-
dom of Dahomey by the French.
It undoubtedly means the entire sub-
jection of the kingdom of Dahomey.
This will give the French Republic
control of a most important part
of the West coast of Africa. Hith-
erto the prospect has been that the
"Dark Continent" would be par-
celed out between the English, Ger-
mans, Boers and the Free State,
which has a shadowy existence un-
der the patronage of Belgium. All
of these forces, except possibly the
last named, mean simply the extirpa-
tion of the present population.
Though the Belgium scheme professes
the most philanthropic purpose,
there is good reason to doubt
whether it means anything more
than a mere mercantile venture or
the founding of a new Dutch colony
or Boer Republic in the central por-
tion of Africa.

English, American and German Pro-
testantism is probably the most
cruel, bloodthirsty, and oppressive
religious impulse that ever animat-
ed a civilized people, if we except
the early Spanish conquistadors, not
because of what it teaches, but on
account of what it fails to teach.
It has never dared to enjoin or se-
cure the application of Christian
principles to the treatment of a
colored people. It counts the rights,
liberties, lives and persons of any
colored race as less than dust in its
pathway. The right to take whatever
it desires, and to conquer, subjugate,
kill and debase all who hinder its
progress or object to its methods and
purposes is among the divinest
rights it recognizes. The only ob-
ligation it regards as incumbent
on it toward a less powerful or
less developed race is that of religi-
ous enlightenment or conversion.
That a more advanced civilization
owes any duty of protection, encour-
agement, and elevation to a less
advanced one, or that a black man
or people has any right to hold, or
enjoy anything that a white Chris-
tian desires, is something that Pro-
testantism has never yet succeeded
in impressing upon any people sub-
ject to its impulse and accepting it
as the true type of Christianity.
The story of the Boers and Eng-
lish in South Africa is simply one
long tale of slaughter and debasement.
Instead of recognizing the rights
of the natives and making that
of the knowledge and civilization of
the Caucasian for a portion of the
natural advantages held by the na-
tive, he has been ruthlessly dispo-
sessed, killed with the most savage
abandon and permitted to live only
in a state of individual subjection
and collective nonentity. It has been
estimated that for every Protestant
Christian securely settled upon the
soil of Africa it has been necessary
either to kill outright or to destroy
by the application of the peculiar
arts of civilization about three col-
ored heathens. Whether it is desir-
able that other millions should be
swept off the earth in the same
manner, in order that a civilization
may be established there, which
seems utterly without any senti-
ment or impulse of justice toward
the weak, if they are people of col-
or, may well be questioned.

It is a hard thing for one to
say who prizes so highly the prin-
ciples which underlie Protestantism
as a religious cult and the impulse
toward liberty and equal rights,
for white men at least, but the
Bystander has no doubt that the
Christianization of Africa upon a
Protestant scheme, backed up by
English and German power, with
the result of planting on its shores
an English or Teutonic civilization,
would make the century soon to be-
gin the most murderous in all the
world's history.

It would be difficult to estimate
the millions who would be slain di-
rectly or indirectly by a too sud-
denly or harshly imposed civilization
of the Protestant Anglo-Saxon vari-
ety, in a mad rush to secure the
commercial advantages of the Afri-
can continent. It would no doubt
far exceed the millions which Los
Cascos estimated were destroyed in
the first quarter century of Span-
ish rule in America. It is quite pos-
sible that it would double that num-
ber, since it would be hatched, tended
and whirled commencing with mail
and bombs. When we consider
the destruction of the American In-
dian, the almost complete extir-
pation of the American Indian, the almost complete extir-

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CLEVELAND DEPARTMENT.

Subscription orders and news items for the Cleveland department of the Plaindealer, can be sent on postal card or by note to Wm. H. Rogers, real estate and insurance agent, 543 Erie street. The Plaindealer has all the news from Cleveland, Southern and Northern Ohio, and the rest of the world. Subscription one dollar per year. Valuable advertising medium for wants, lost and found.

It Oughtens for the Right.

The Detroit Plaindealer must feel happy over the state of things in its bailiwick, for it did its part to bring about the grand result. It always stands up in its boots and contends for a sphere for our people. Then, too it never flinches to tell the Republic party of the country it is indebted to the colored press is indebted more or less to the Plaindealer for valuable news which its brilliant corps of writers furnish it from week to week. Personally, the Republican has been benefited by it. Long live our Western contemporary.—The Boston Republican.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 29.—That there is great need of a general lyceum in the city of Cleveland can not be disputed. Many of our young men and women, who graduate from colleges, high schools and academies, have no means of keeping alive their taste for literature, infused in them while at school. It is true that one or two churches in the city have attempted to organize literary societies from time to time, and their efforts at the start did seem promising, but no one of these organizations into a general lyceum. What we need is a literary society, independent of denominational and free from sectional feeling, where all will feel at home and enjoy equal rights and benefits. There is a large number of intellectual ladies and gentlemen in the city who are well fitted for high class literary work, such as would reflect creditably not only upon themselves, but would prove an ornament to the city, and grow into a monument of literature and culture. Every man is a leader and guide to every other man. Noble achievements induce ambition in every soul into the weakest. Let us strive to be superior. Let our educated young men and women come together, and show what they have accomplished from long years of study and high intellectual training. There is a mission for them, which no other can perform. Qualification and experience are now in great demand. The world knows us only by what we are and what we can do. Civilization is rapidly progressing and the wants of man increase daily; new avenues are being opened up, and the demand for men of brain and knowledge is greater than ever. I know of no better means for cultivating the mind and growing an ambition for knowledge than the work of a well organized literary society. Here we meet our superiors as well as our inferiors. We contend in noble emulation, and our breasts are heated with ambition to excel.

Some of our best and noblest men and women have risen to a degree of highest eminence and usefulness only by the means of a well organized literary society. It is not always the college man that has the best brains, talent is a natural gift, and though devoid of college luxuries it rules the world. Yet by no means would I depreciate a college education, it is in every respect essential for the safety and the strengthening of a people. It enables us to deal with our fellow man in the clear light of reason, and it gives us a rich soil for the growth of a strong prosperity. In truth, we may well call it fertilizer for the human mind. Would that our young men and women, as they graduate from our high schools and academies, feel that their power to combat with the strong men of to-day needs the finishing touch of a higher education. When we educate ourselves we educate our posterity. If we want a strong and brainy people, we must grow them from educated parents. To those, however, whose advantages are not so favorable, we feel assured that they can acquire much culture and knowledge by giving a portion of their time to the work of literary societies. If our school teachers, college, academy and high school graduates should come together, we could form a literary star, whose rays of light would penetrate into the darkest mind and make him feel that he has an object to live for. Do not stand back, do not be afraid to show yourselves. It is time we are doing something to prove our existence. It is suggested that we begin at once.

LOCALLY NOTED.

Miss Ethel J. Anderson entertained a few friends at her home, 343 Lincoln ave., last Thursday. Politics and political parties are a necessity, so is White's Yucatan gum.

There was a social gathering at the home of Hon. John P. Green, in honor of Miss Edith Robinson, of Wellington, Ohio, last week Friday. It will kill the effects of a "Smile" quicker than anything on earth. White's Yucatan gum. Mr. A. J. Bigg has returned to the city from an extensive tour in Michigan. Mr. H. A. Shaw, of Charleston, S. C., is in the city enroute home from Michigan. Mr. Morris Selon, of Thomas, W. Va., is visiting Cleveland, the guest of Mrs. Cunningham, 223 Central avenue. The distressing pains of heartburn are relieved immediately by chewing White's Yucatan gum. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hooley have returned to their home, 23 Ashland ave., from a pleasant visit to Sandusky, Ohio. Miss Sadie Cisco has returned from a Thanksgiving visit to Youngstown, Mr. Geo. Johnson, 331 Sterling ave., has returned from a visit to Virginia. Unity of quality always wins, that's why White's Yucatan gum is so.

Mr. Benj. Rix, 86 Corey ave., has returned from New York. Mr. Lewis Rose, of Binghamton, N. Y., is in the city. He will remain all winter. All Afro-Americans chew White's Yucatan gum. Miss Lizzie White, 13 Pine street, gave her lady friends a pleasant party last Friday evening, Dec. 2. Mr. John Evans spent Thanksgiving with his mother, Mrs. Cunningham, 223 Central avenue. The friends of Mrs. C. Burdine, of 343 Lincoln avenue, are rejoiced to see her recovering health. Mr. B. S. Green, of Harmon street, Campaign Glee Clubs all rely upon White's Yucatan gum to keep them in good voice. Dyspepsia can be cured by chewing White's Yucatan gum as directed. Mr. Walter Thompson has returned from Chicago. Subscribe for the Plaindealer, it has a special department for Cleveland and Northern Ohio. Rates \$1 per year. A grand reception was given at the home of Miss Sarah Mitchell, of Oregon street, last Tuesday evening.

Wheelman all chew White's Yucatan gum, as a sure anti-dry throat remedy. Number of pieces of White's Yucatan gum sold. No. of pieces sold in 1887, 4,799,000. No. of pieces sold in 1888, 68,636,700. No. of pieces sold in 1889, 97,931,000. No. of pieces sold in 1890, 126,874,000. No. of pieces sold in 1891, 128,560,000. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, of 223 Central avenue, will return to Washington, D. C. the first of the week. The Cleveland department of the Plaindealer, will hereafter publish all the news from Oberlin, Ohio. The Plaindealer will be on sale at the popular grocery store of Mr. W. O. Bowles, 658 Central avenue. Master Willie Smith acquitted himself well in the exercises at Mt. Zion Congregational church Thanksgiving evening. Mr. Lightfoot, of 399 Forest street, has returned from Dakota. The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Berry, of 13 Pine street, is reported sick. Miss F. Cook of 399 Forest street, who has been sick some time is better at this writing. A scene of excitement was witnessed at the home of Mr. B. Henderson, of 384 Sterling avenue, last Wednesday evening. It was found that fire had stolen into the lower part of the building and destroy things in general. The watchful Mrs. Raimor, who lives at 386 Sterling avenue, discovered the monster and turning on the fire alarm, he was driven from the house without any serious loss to the owner. A social gathering was called at home of Miss Rachel Walker last Saturday evening. News items for publication in the Plaindealer, can be sent to Wm. H. Rogers, 543 Erie street. Read the article on a general lyceum in the Cleveland department of this issue. Will any one respond. Boys if you want to please that best girl, be sure and take some of White's Yucatan gum along. "The quality of mercy is not strained," neither is that of White's Yucatan gum.

THE NEW ENTERPRISE. The F. J. Loudin Shoe Manufacturing Company is the most creditable enterprise that has sprung into existence since the freedom of the American Negro. We learn the company will give employment to over sixty persons. We feel sure that the greater part of this help will be furnished by the Afro-American, and in view of this fact every colored man in the land should pledge himself to wear the F. J. Loudin Shoe. This is the right move to place our people on equal footing and raise him to the level of true citizenship. When we begin to handle our own money, then we are our own master and no man will dare move us against our will. This enterprise of Mr. F. J. Loudin should stimulate and kindle the ambition of every colored man. Similar enterprises should open up throughout the South and give employment to the people.

OBERLIN NEWS.

Oberlin, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The Cleveland department of the Plaindealer received a copy of the paper from the citizens of Oberlin. Beyond doubt where the people are more capable of judging the merits of a good paper. With a circulation of 50 the first day of our visit, the Oberlin people confirm the statement that the Detroit Plaindealer is the leading journal of the colored press. They are pleased to know that hereafter it will be represented by one of their brightest young men, and that all the space will be given them for the success of their interest. It will be the object of the Plaindealer to publish interesting news and to discuss such matters of direct interest to the people and the betterment of their condition. The Detroit Plaindealer is not a political tool. It will denounce any party which does not do justice to the Afro-American. It will ever stand by its colors in defense of equal rights, human liberty and a high standard of morality, such as is found in the town of Oberlin. It is fair to say that Oberlin is the Athens of America. Its history is too well known to repeat it here; it is enough to say that she is not declining. The Oberlin of today with her 1700 students is far ahead of what she was a few years ago. Her progress has been one-sided. Religion, society, politics and business are all in the hearts of the people. Nowhere else in the land is there a greater spirit of reverence, or a higher grade of society, and the field of enterprise is both encouraging and promising. A visit to Oberlin on a Thanksgiving day will reveal the secret of her greatness. Space and time is not sufficient to report a full account, it is enough to say that one will

be able to realize the true meaning of a Thanksgiving. If he spends it at Oberlin, O. of course the churches have union services and a sermon is delivered appropriate for the occasion. Then follows a religious meeting of all the churches with prayer and general thanksgiving. At evening all the classes of the institution give separate class parties and all who will go and make themselves at home will have a grand good time. It is impressing and deeply interesting to note the prompt return to daily occupation just after a holiday in Oberlin. The machinery of business is regular and systematic. There seems to be no fear of mourning caused by a jolly good time the previous day. Each man to his occupation, the din of business goes hurriedly on the roar of wheels and the sound of horses from the livery stable of Mr. Henry Lee indicate the superior business ability of this enterprising man, and it is a credit to say that other branches of industry are being pushed by men of equal force. There is the shoe industry, both manufacturing and retailing, represented by Messrs. P. Smith, I. R. Rivers, I. T. Hughes and many others, whom we did not chance to meet. Mr. L. W. Vaughan is doing an excellent business in photography, etc. The leading restaurateurs are Mrs. McGonney and Mr. Joseph Mason. One of the largest groceries in the town is owned by Mr. Cowan, who keeps on hand large supplies of all that are desired. The tonsorialist artist parlors are on a high scale of management under the direction of Messrs. Henderson, Wm. Glenn, Wood, Tabern and a few others. Mr. Chas. Glenn, the leading contractor and architect of the town is doing a large and profitable business. Mr. A. G. Marvey, wholesale and retail oil dealer, and Mr. George Glenn, business express contractor, are splendidly making great headway in their new enterprise. Mrs. Hattie Gibbs, who has been sick for some time, is gradually improving.

THE CHAMPION C.T.Y. Springfield, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The following program was rendered at the North street church Thanksgiving night. The opening song by the company was the "Old Ark's Moving"; recitation, "She stood at the bar of justice," by Miss Belle Bailey; dialogue "Stage struck" by Clarence Jackson; John Jackson, Josie Nelson and Annie Turner; song, "Swing low, sweet chariot," recitation, "The mischief whiskey has done," by Josie Thomas; recitation, "The Quaker of Olden Times," by Nathan Hunt; recitation, "The Woman was old," by little Willie Dickson; recitation, "Have you heard of the Golden City," by Mamie Jackson. The entertainment closed with a tableaux representing Hope, Faith and Charity by Grace Henderson, Hattie Allen and Josie Thomas. There was a concert and exhibition drill given by eight young ladies at the Second Baptist church, Thanksgiving evening. The following young ladies took part in the drill: Misses Thompson, Ida Keemer, Nellie Martin, Serena James, Viola James, Gertrude Jessie Keemer, Lillie Anderson, Emma Keemer and Lizzie Connor. Dialogue entitled Gossiper by Lizzie Connor, Lillie Anderson, Gertrude Thompson, Nellie Martin; recitation, Thanksgiving, by Miss Jessie Keemer. Mrs. Emma Fish, of West Elkin, O., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Wylie, cor. Center and Clark streets. Mrs. J. C. Ramsey was taken quite sick last Monday and is confined to her bed. Mrs. L. Robinson of Long Winter street left to visit friends at Cumberland, Md. Mrs. Lizzie Greck and Mrs. Mary Dent visited friends in Mechanicsburg last week. Dr. John G. Mitchell, professor of Payne's Theological institute of Wilberforce, was in the city last Sunday and delivered two able sermons at North street church. In the morning his subject was, "Man's relation to the world, to the universe, to God, and to Heaven." Miss Ophelia Harris and Mr. Chas. Reynolds spent Thanksgiving at home. Miss Eva Radden spent Thanksgiving in Xenia. Mr. John S. Jackson of Jackson, O., was in the city last week. The guest of his sister, Mrs. L. Metcalf. Mr. Johnson is a member of the committee of four gentlemen sent out by the state grand lodge of the G. U. O. of E., which assembled at Columbus last August. The committee was sent out to draw up a plan of insurance for the Oddfellows of Ohio. They were successful in getting out an insurance plan which is said to be one of the best ever attempted by that order. The indications are that this insurance will meet the approval of the state grand lodge which meets in Columbus next August. This matter of insurance has been under discussion among the Oddfellows in this state for years. On account of the Oddfellows not having an insurance connected with the order it has caused many of its best men to leave it. Those having news for the Plaindealer can leave the same at Mr. Jack Day's shoe shop on West High street. We send our letter off on Tuesday in order to get to the office of publication in time. We will get the paper earlier than usual. The paper is also on sale at Mr. Day's. Our letter will be interesting next week. Watch for it and tell your friends that the Plaindealer is purely a race enterprise. Spencer Drake departed this life last Thursday morning at 5 o'clock. He has been lingering with consumption for the past two years. He has been a member of the Eushell Guards ever since its existence, and in '84 was one of the brave heroes who went to Cincinnati to quell that great riot. He was buried by this organization. There was no colored citizen in this city who was better known than he and few had more friends. He was born in 1856 and was the son of Mrs. Mary C. Day. The funeral took place at the family residence. Rev. Williams of the Second Baptist church officiating. We are sorry our letter did not appear last week but it was delayed on account of the Thanksgiving holiday.

NEW RICHMOND NOTES.

New Richmond, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Rebecca Reymour, of Hartwell, O., spent a few days of last week, the guest of Mrs. Rebecca Jones. Mrs. Jasper, of Cincinnati, spent last week here the guest of her mother, Mrs. Frank Garner. Miss Ella Jones who spent the summer in Chicago with her mother, arrived here last week, to spend the winter with her grandmother, Mrs. Marshall Jones. Mr. Georgia Alexander is at home with his wife this week. Rev. Davis, of Felicity, O., preached at the A. M. E. church Sunday and also at the Second Baptist church, on Monday evening. The concert given at the A. M. E. church Thanksgiving evening was largely attended and was a grand success. The remains of Mr. Geo. W. Pierce, Sr., were brought here from Cincinnati for interment, Nov. 29th, the funeral services were conducted by Rev. M. Fox, at the A. M. E. church, of which he has been a member for quite a number of years, after which a very imposing ceremony was rendered by the G. A. R., of which he was a member. The father's chair is vacant. He sleeps beneath the sod; But, we have this consolation. He made his peace with God.

XENIA ITEMS. Xenia, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Oh, how it rains! Possoms are all the go. James Brown is our carrier boy for Xenia, everybody ought to get Plaindealer on time. The Plaindealer can be had at Rev. Elmer J. H. Young's Pension office, No. 15, Taylor street and also at 75 Taylor street. Thanksgiving day was enjoyed by big dinners given at all the churches, also a grand festival at night, given by the ladies of the Third Baptist church. Mr. William Scott, the champion colored butcher, of Xenia, was on the hunt Thanksgiving day; he killed a lot of powder. Elder E. J. Young has resigned the M. E. church work. F. W. Meek, D. D., delivered a fine sermon Sabbath morning, at Zion Baptist church. The pastor of the St. Luke Baptist church, Rev. Joseph Thompson, delivered an excellent sermon Sunday night. Rev. Clark, pastor of the A. M. E. church, has a splendid choir. The M. E. Church has for its pastor, Rev. Preston Howard. He preaches when he can as they have no regular place of worship. The Johnson Baptist church members are without a pastor, Celey Revels having left them. The Patten Baptist church holds regular service Sunday morning and evening. Mrs. Louisa Patton Pastor in charge.

African Emigration. Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 22.—A peculiar African craze has been started among the Negroes of Atlanta. This time there is no agent going about among them picking up dollars by pictures deftly painted of a land overflowing with milk and honey, but well known, responsible Negro preachers are advising their people from the pulpits to emigrate to Africa. This new and more serious African craze among the Negroes is due to a combination of circumstances. First, an alleged discrimination against Negroes on the railroads in Georgia stirred up a feeling among the colored race. Then an order, issued by the Consolidated Street Car Company, assigning seats to colored people, added fuel to the fire. However that may be, it is certain that the doctrine of emigration is being preached from many of the Negro pulpits in the city. In Bethel church, on Wheat street, last Sunday night, the Negroes were advised by the preacher in the pulpit to "leave this Georgia and go to their own country, Africa, where they would have equal rights and help govern." Among other prospects this pulpit orator held out to his sable congregation was "street cars of their own." Other Negro preachers are holding out emigration to Africa as the only future salvation (in a worldly sense) of the American Negro race. These sermons are having marked effect on those who hear them, and it may be that a bona fide emigration to Africa will set in. One of the Negro preachers has signified a willingness to lead the way.

ADMIRE A FIGHTER.

We congratulate Judge Strafer on his election. The Plaindealer is a fighter every inch of it and we love a brave editor, even though we often disagree. The people of Michigan is materially benefited by the presence of that paper in the state. We hope it may be found in each home in that commonwealth. In the meantime let us room Western men.—The American Citizen.

Have You A News Item For The Plaindealer? If so, please send it on a postal card. We want the news of every one from everywhere.

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| 28 | A Conan Doyle | —My Friend, the Murderer. | | | |
| 29 | Charles Dickens | —The Chimes. | | | |
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| 31 | Besant and Rice | —Shepherds and their Maidens Fair. | | | |
| 32 | Charlotte M. Braeme | —A Gilded Sin. | | | |

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CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT

W. B. HILL - EDITOR
- AND MANAGER -

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

THE PLAINDEALER is always on sale at

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

PERSONAL MENTION.

Samuel W. Clark, the efficient U. S. gauger, under D. W. McClung, has been sent to Peoria, Ill., for a few weeks.

W. M. Porter, the undertaker, who has recently opened a branch office in Lexington, Ky., in company with Mr. Jackson, of that place, was at home last Monday, and reports the outlook very fair in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Copeland, gave a pleasant Thanksgiving dinner to a few friends, among those present were: Mr. Walter S. Thomas, of Delaware, O., Mr. Bagby, of Indianapolis, Mr. Williams, of Chicago, and Mr. Ernest Troy, of this city.

Mrs. James Ware, of Lexington, Ky., and Mrs. Richard Falkner, of Columbus, O., were in the city last week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas, of Race Street.

The many friends of Miss Blanche Liverpool, will be pleased to learn that she is slowly convalescing after a severe illness.

Miss Ida B. Liverpool and Harry G. Ward, Mrs. Jesse Slater and Ernest Troy formed a gay theater party and occupied a box at Pike's last Thursday evening.

Mrs. Doll entertained the "Jolly Nine" last Saturday night, in honor of Miss Maud Kainston, of Chicago.

Walter S. Thomas who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Copeland for the past few weeks, was called suddenly to Washington by the illness of his wife.

Mrs. Phillip Tolliver, Zanesville, O., spent a few days in the city, last week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Ray, Sr., of Dayton Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Corbin, of Paris, Ky., were in the city last Sabbath, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Henderson.

The Queen City Social Club held their regular meeting last Tuesday night at Wheeler's hall and a large number of members were present, and a pleasant evening spent. The next meeting will be held next Thursday evening.

Professor W. D. Johnson, formerly of Cincinnati, but more recently of Lexington, Ky., was in the city last week on a short visit. His visit is said to have made glad the heart of a young lady of this city who has fallen a victim of Cupid's dart.

John S. Fielding has returned home, after a pleasant stay of two weeks in Dayton and Springfield.

Mr. George W. Pierce, an aged citizen of our city and father of Mrs. Louis Wharton, died last Saturday night at his home on George Street, of consumption. He was buried last Tuesday at New Richmond, Ohio, his former home. He was a member of Shaw Post, G. A. R., which body attended the funeral.

The Little Whittier and Galaxy Club, gave a very delightful party at the home of one of the members, Miss Lucy Fossett, Laurel Street, last Friday night and a delightful time was had.

The People's church on George Street, was opened last Sunday to the congregation and public. Rev. Moreland occupied the rostrum and a large number of members and friends were present.

Excelsior Division, U. R. K. of P., are arranging a grand banquet to be given on Christmas eve, also a grand concert to be given at Washington Park Hall, Jan. 2nd.

Rev. William Richard, of Winchester, Ky., was in the city last week, the guest of Rev. Cousins, of Harrison Street, Christian Church.

Professor W. H. Johnston has opened a dancing school at 130 W. Sixth. He invites the patronage of those desiring to become proficient in the terpsichorean art.

L. H. Wilson was in Dayton, last Sunday.

The wedding of Mr. Edward Mason and Miss Serena Harris, last week, was a most pleasant affair. The bride looked pretty in a costume of heliotrope silk, white lace, white velvet trimmings, and a pretty bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The groom never looked better, in a conventional black suit. Promptly at 8 p. m. the bridal party came and the Rev. H. D. Prowd performed the ceremony that made the contracting parties husband and wife. The bride was handsomely remembered by her friends, receiving some pretty presents. Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Thomas, silver butter dish; Mr. Thomas J. Monroe, one-half dozen flat plates and glasses; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Russell, silver cake basket; Mrs. Amelia Turner, of Chicago, Ill., silver pickle castor; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haines, silver decanter; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nelson, silver syrup can; Miss Hulda Abrams, Japanese vase; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wharton, a pair of pretty vases; Mrs. Sarah Stanton, flower vase; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lewis, Japanese teapot; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Grandison, fancy vases; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Burke, silver throw; Mr. Jas. Martin and sister, French cut-glass mirror; Miss Fannie Cousins and John Ferguson, oil painting; Miss Ella Miller and Mr. Walter Stanton, a panel picture. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sparks, of Lakewood, N. Y., a tees engraving; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whalen, salad dish; Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Washington, a lace bed set; Mrs. Kate Brooks, bridal quilt; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Smith, set of silver spoons; Mr. Hugh Carr and Miss Oleana Byrd, set of silver knives and forks; Miss Lelia Adams, an umbrella stand; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mason, father and mother of the groom, a kitchen set; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Holland, pair of linen pillow covers; Mr. and Mrs. Moses Sinkford, of Ironton, O., washstand set; Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Rice, a beautiful oyster bowl, and many other useful things. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are home to their friends at No. 92 Barr Street.

A delightful birthday party was given last Tuesday night at the residence of Mrs. White, 492 John St. Among those present were: Mrs. McClure, Curdy, Miss Victoria Finkley, Miss Hattie Coleman, Miss Mary Anderson, Miss Maggie Lyons, Miss Mamie Thompson, Henry Taylor, Wm. Blackstone, I. P. Campbell, Mr. Ray, Lincoln Hudson, of Springfield, Ohas. Williams and J. W. Lawson.

The Stag Banquet given at White's Restaurant last Thursday night was a most pleasant affair and called together the best citizens of the city for a most enjoyable evening evening. The company sat down to a delicious supper.

TOASTS.

The Pulpit, Rev. A. F. Darnell; The Press, Rev. J. F. Moreland; The Bar, Geo. H. Jackson; The Negro in Business, Dan. A. Ruff; The Ladies, T. J. Monroe; The Medical Profession, Dr. F. W. Johnson; The Negro in Politics, Ford Stutz; The Past and the Present Status of the Negro in our City, Dr. Cary; The Negro as a Society Man, L. H. Wilson; The Negro as a Legislator, Col. Harlan; Our Club, W. S. Tisdale; Negro Enterprises, H. G. Ward; The Young Men, Henry Higgins; Toast master, A. J. DeHart.

Walnut Hill Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. William Washington have moved to their new home on Elmwood Avenue, between Chapel and Myrtle, nearer to Chapel.

The Young Men's Juvenile orchestra of Walnut Hills, put quite a feather in their crown on Thanksgiving night, at Delhi, by playing some of their choice music at the concert of Mr. Samuel Bush.

The members of it are: Albert Smith leader, first violin; Edward Washington, second violin; George Anatin, cornetist; and James Elder bass viol.

There is a Young Folks Literary Society meets every Wednesday night at Bethel church, on Willow Street, near Chapel.

Mrs. Cox, of Myer's Court, Walnut Hills, is still very ill. It is hoped by her friends and others that she will recover.

The Church Aid Society, of the First Baptist church, on Foraker Avenue, meets every Wednesday. The members wish a full attendance next meeting.

There was a concert given in the First Baptist on last Wednesday evening, under the management of the Golden Club; it was worthy of note.

There was a concert given in Brown Chapel, on Thanksgiving evening, under the management of Mrs. S. A. Webb, which is worthy of note.

There is a literary society that meets every Friday, at Brown Chapel. It is headed by W. H. Baltimore, president, that the members will turn out in full.

The Harvest Home concert held in Bethel Baptist church, on Thanksgiving night, under the management of Elder Harris, Mrs. N. Dickerson and others, was quite a talented and financial success.

The choir of the Christian Temperance band of Brown Chapel last Sunday, was in full attendance; it is hoped by Mrs. M. A. Smith, the president, that the members will be out in full as the choir was.

The Patriarches had an outing last Saturday night at Milford, they had such a grand time, so Mr. H. White says, that they had to stay all night and were broke up all day Sunday, so they couldn't go anywhere.

LOCKLAND-WYOMING.

The Thanksgiving dinner and entertainment given at the A. M. E. church was a grand success in every way. The ladies who managed the above fair deserve great credit. The church under the leadership of D. W. Butler is succeeding nicely. The amount of money cleared was \$31.007.

There will be a club hat at the A. M. E. church, Saturday evening, Dec. 20. Come all.

Miss Hattie Lewis, of Cincinnati, O., who has been visiting friends in Indianapolis spent a few days of last week as the guest of Mrs. Sue Singleton of Vine Street.

The concert and entertainment given at the Maple Street Christian church, Saturday evening, November 26, was a grand success.

There will be an entertainment at Oddfellows' hall for the benefit of Mt. Zion Baptist Sunday school on Saturday evening, Dec. 3.

IRONTON, OHIO.

Mrs. Ed Washington, of Portsmouth, O., spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. Baker.

Miss Effie Bryant returned Sunday from a visit to friends in Huntington, W. Va.

Misses Josephine Brown and Minnie Henderson, of Point Pleasant, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Jones.

Miss Ida Haley, of Portsmouth, O., was the guest of Mrs. Georgia Brooks.

Scarlet fever seems to be in Mr. Chas. Robinson's family.

Rev. S. S. Cochran has bought the store of G. N. Johnson, on 8th Street.

Miss Minnie Bryant is visiting friends in Burlington, O.

Mr. Traveler Smith, of Burlington, O., was in this city last week.

Mrs. Carl Bryant, of Catlettsburgh, Ky., was the guest of Mrs. James Bryant, Thanksgiving.

Mr. Gooden, of Portsmouth, was in this city last Thursday.

Dancing Beneficial.

Dancing is termed a succession of rhythmic movements of the body or a sort of rhythmic gymnastics, which invigorates and improves the soul and body.

To trace the origin of dancing would be a difficult task for it is the natural offspring of the heart. As far back as the telescope eye of history can penetrate we find dancing popular and well known.

In Sparta the stern Lyeurgus, disdaining all amusements and pleasures, caused the youth to be instructed in the military dance at the early age of seven, demonstrating its utility as a beneficial and necessary physical exercise to the perfect acquirement and maintenance of strength and manhood.

Locke says, the effects of dancing are not confined to the body. It gives children, as well as grown people, not a mere outward gracefulness of motion, but manly thoughts and a becoming confidence.

All persons, whatever may be their condition in society are desirous of being in the possession of strength, activity and physical beauty. There are very few who do not wish to unite these three qualities with elegance of carriage and deportment. Experience has taught us that nothing can render the frame more graceful than dancing.

It is extremely useful to women, whose constitutions require to be strengthened by frequent exercise.

Very many members of the medical profession concur in recommending dancing as an excellent remedy for a number of diseases.

Every mother should have dancing form a part of the physical education of her children, not only for their better health, but also to counteract the many vicious habits and ungainly attitudes which they too often contract. Dancing also when properly taught and practiced, is the very best safe guard against the evils of over mental education.

When children seem weary with overstudy, let music sound its note of invitation for the dance. The listless form will spring up into life and activity, the eye that drooped with dullness will sparkle with animation, and the mind, "like a giant refreshed" will return with alacrity to the task it a few moments before looked upon with neglect.

For this reason alone its use should be urged by mothers for their children, and they will always find its beneficial results un-falling.

In physical education we are quite alive to the advantage of repetition and practice. Dancing must have its allotted portion of time like any other lesson, and our boys and girls must be taught that rudeness and coarseness are totally opposed to the free and frank manners of a gentleman or a lady.

When young people first appear in public life, external qualifications are their, in particular of great consequence to them; and they should be qualified for the best of company by a good and graceful carriage.

Pope says: "They move easiest who have learned to dance." The art of dancing is not only necessary, but indispensable to those who are fond of society. The manner of presenting oneself, and of receiving others in company with a graceful propriety and the easy and polite demeanor which is becoming everywhere, are acquired most effectually by those who have studied the art of dancing.

Thus dancing is a culture necessary for both children and adults. For weak and debilitated constitutions, the exhilarating exercise of the dance is admirably suited, as from the various evolutions, all the muscles of the body are brought into beneficial action. Therefore on your curriculum see that dancing has a prominent place, so as to avoid all awkwardness and ungraceful gestures, which surely can never be meritorious.

W. H. Johnston.

YOUNGSTOWN NOTES.

Youngstown, O., Nov. 28.—The Odd Fellows gave a very fine, full dress ball, Thursday evening, which was pronounced by those in attendance, the most enjoyable ever given in the city. The grand march at 9:30 was led by Will Miller, of Meadville, Pa., and at 12:30 the ladies of the Baptist church served a fine lunch.

Col. Frank Bailey's orchestra furnished the music. The following from abroad were present: Will Collins and wife, of Lowellville, O., Mrs. Geo. Young, of Pittsburg, Pa., Peter Doup, Misses Kate and Rebecca Stewart and Mrs. Jefferson of Newcastle, Pa., Mr. Bogas, of Ravenna, Miss Morton and Miss Massa, of Warren, O., Thomas and Will Miller, of Meadville, Pa., Henry Leese, of Cleveland.

Mrs. William Saunders is able to be around again after four weeks of sickness. Her son was taken sick Wednesday evening.

Norman Smith, of North Avenue, and Eliza Street, fell Thursday and received a bad cut over the left eye.

Oschor Holmes and Grant Johnson spent Saturday evening in Pittsburg, Pa.

Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Tillman was on the sick list last week.

Mr. Thomas Johnson of this city finished his contract at Niles, O., on Tuesday.

Bill Bruhn and Miss Woodson, of Beaver Falls, attended the dance Thursday evening.

Miss Mamie Berry and Miss Mamie Gywm, are entered in the contest for a gold watch and breast pin.

Mrs. George Johnson gave a fine tea-party Sunday evening, in honor of Miss Johnson and Miss Cisco, of Cleveland, O., who were her guest.

Miss Susie Clark went to Pittsburg, Tuesday morning.

White's Yucatan gum is sold in nearly every country of the civilized world.

ATHENS, OHIO.

Athens, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Rev. John Meadows was with us last Sunday.

Mr. Frank Harper has returned home after spending a month on the telegraph lines. In the Northern part of the State. Mr. Harper is an energetic young man and does a fair business in selling soap to clean clothes.

Athens had the honor of entertaining the teachers of the Southeastern district. This meeting of the Southeastern Ohio teachers association contained about 400 teachers, among them were eight colored. The Athens high school furnished music for the occasion.

MECHANISBURG, OHIO.

Mechanicsburg, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Rev. Nathaniel S. Merritt and wife, are the guests of Mrs. Iseal Morgan.

Mrs. R. Baas and Mrs. J. Powell, spent Sunday with Mrs. Ed. Parks, at Catawaka.

Mrs. Lizzie Greek and Mrs. Dent, of Springfield, O., spent Thanksgiving with Rev. D. S. Gazaway.

Rev. J. W. Gazaway, of Springfield, O., the presiding elder, preached two excellent sermons Sunday.

The A. M. E. church cleared \$14 with their concert and Thanksgiving dinner.

The Second Baptist church held Thanksgiving in the morning at 11 o'clock. After service, dinner was served and supper at night, \$28 was made clear. The Baptist church have purchased the M. E. for \$2,850. It is a good brick building with slate roof. It seats about 400 persons. They expect with the efforts of their pastor, Rev. N. S. Merrill, of Springfield, and the assistance of the community to have a more convenient place to worship.

Elder Merrill has been their pastor for about two years. He is highly esteemed by white and colored as a christian gentleman, faithful worker and an honor to his race.

URBANA, OHIO.

Urbana, O., Nov. 23.—Mr. Samuel Mop, of Bellefontaine, O., who was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Andrews, was called home sooner than he intended to go on account of the illness of his wife.

Mr. Charles Morgan and Miss Maud Taborn, of Bellefontaine, spent Thanksgiving among friends in the city.

Thomas Dempsey, formerly of this place, but more recently of Springfield, O., was circulating among friends this week.

Thanksgiving Day was very appropriately observed by the Afro-Americans here. The forenoon was observed in returning thanks to God for His goodness and kindness during the past year, and the rest of the day was given to pleasure and recreation.

Mr. C. S. Guy, of Springfield, O., accompanied with his lady friend, Miss Gertrude Burrell, spent a few days last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Guy, of S. Walnut Street.

There has been several attempts made here to perfect a K. P. lodge, but so far their efforts have been in vain. There is no doubt that the organization is a grand one and one worthy of consideration, but there seems to be a slight misunderstanding about the financial part of the affair and consequently the boys are slow to take hold of it. They think when they pay their charter and secret works and the cost of "setting" them up that they have paid all that is necessary to be paid for their existence as a lodge. We do not think there would be any difficulty in organizing a K. P. lodge here provided that matters could be settled satisfactorily.

Benjamin Lodge, No. 1771, G. U. O. of O. F., held a very nice entertainment on Thanksgiving Day, at their hall on N. Main Street. A large crowd was out and everybody seemed to have a general good time. A neat sum of money was realized to replenish her treasury.

Urbana, O., Nov. 29.—Mrs. Seoto Hendley went over to Columbus, O., to spend Sunday with her son Jas, who is now sojourning in the capitol city.

Mr. T. Johnson has secured a first class temporary artist for his shaving parlor, on S. Main Street where you can get a first class hair cut and shave all for twenty-five cents.

Mr. D. C. Lowry has accepted a position in an Electric Light plant in Illinois, as chief engineer. He is a good engineer and no doubt will prove satisfactory in his new field of labor.

Mrs. Ben. Mayo and little daughter, who have been visiting relatives and friends in the city for a week past have returned to their home in Delaware, O.

Golden Square Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., will hold a grand festival sometime during the holidays.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Nov. 29.—On Friday night, the 25th inst. the residence of Edward S. Gilmore, Esq., West Fourth Street, was the scene of the most notable society event of the season. On that evening, Miss Nettie, the talented daughter of Mr. Gilmore, gave a grand reception in honor of her guests, Misses Dickie Joyce and Grace Merguson, two charming and accomplished young ladies of Columbus, Ohio. The home, perfect in appointment, was brilliantly illuminated with gas, and Miss Nettie, attired in a handsome gown of cream white cashmere, trimmed in lace, gracefully received the guests therein. A large number of invitations had been issued, in response to which a multitude of happy recipients filled the elegant parlors and sitting room to overflowing. Music, social conversation, games and other amusements were indulged in, and the happy hours passed by with increased rapidity. At midnight a most delightful and dainty supper was served by Harmon, the expert caterer, consisting of choice viands and delicious refreshments. Those present were the honored guests, Miss Joyce exquisitely gowned in white silk, with lace

ATTENTION LADIES.

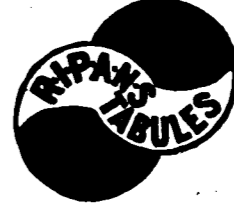
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Timings and Miss Merguson who wore a beautiful toilet of pink silk, with garnitures of white lace, and diamond ornaments; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Redman, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Will Redout, Mr. and Mrs. Hezlie Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Will Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Chancellor, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bates; Misses Octavia Oglie, Sallie Gatliff, Lulu West, Alle Tunstall, Hannah Harris, Mamie E. Fox, Dollie and Laura Lett, Geneva and Sophronia Evans, Mamie Hill, Alice and Minnie Powell, Jennie Redout, Cora Medley, Nettie Redman, Lillie Jones, Carrie Hedgpath, Hattie Pettiford; and Messrs Theo. Hackley, Jas. Powell, Jas. Fox Charles and Edward Doll, Homer and Lyman Cox, James Pettiford and W. E. Viney.

Misses Merguson and Joyce, left Sunday evening for Columbus.

Mr. John Powell who has been sojourning in Decatur, Ill., for the past four months, returned home Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Willie Williams, of Portsmouth, O., is spending a few days in the city, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Bransow, West Fourth Street.

Mrs. Henry Glibreth, who has been very ill for the past week is now convalescent.

The reception given Thursday afternoon by Mrs. A. C. Redman, in honor of Misses Dickey, Joyce and Grace Merguson, of Columbus, was an exceptionally brilliant affair. The house, which is elegantly appointed, was darkened and beautifully illuminated with artificial lights and tastefully decorated with flowers.

The hostess, who is a social favorite, knows just how to make a large company at home and at ease, and an unusual air of happiness seem to characterize the guests. Miss Nettie Redman, attired in a Princess tea gown of crepe de chine, with relief of Ottoman silk, and Miss Octavia Oglie in a beautiful gown of steel gray silk, assisted in extending the hospitalities of the pleasant home. The dining-room was made a scene of rare beauty by a liberal display of white and yellow chrysanthemums, where a beautiful repast was served in a most charming manner. Delightful music was a feature of the afternoon, and the young people had a gay time "tripping the light fantastic."

Rev. C. W. Stribbling, of Greenfield, Ohio, spent Thanksgiving in the city, the guest of Rev. J. W. Nuby, West Fourth Street.

Miss Laura Branson has returned from an extended visit with friends and relatives of Portsmouth.

Misses Emma Higgins and Jennie Borrow, of Kingston, spent Thanksgiving in the city, the guests of Miss Alle Tunstall.

Seloto Lodge, No. 13, Knights of Pythias celebrated the first anniversary of its institution by holding a grand festival Thanksgiving evening, at the City hall. The attendance surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the members, and the festival was a glittering success, financially and otherwise.

Mrs. Fannie Scott, of Pittsburg, Penn., will spend the winter in the city, the guest of her uncle, Mr. Harry W. Williams.

Quarterly meeting services at Quinn Chapel, A. M. E. church, Sunday, were nobly attended owing to the inclemency of the weather. Presiding Elder Johnson preached three able discourses during the day. Love feast has been announced for Sunday morning, Dec. 4.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mollie Barnett

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A charming party was that of Saturday evening at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Chancellor, in honor of Misses Joyce and Merguson of Columbus, O. The costume of the ladies were exceptionally handsome and the gentlemen appeared in full evening dress. Music and dancing were the amusements of the evening, after which an elaborate supper was served.

Presiding Elder Johnson left for Frankfort, Tuesday morning, where he will hold quarterly meeting services.

Misses Jennie and Effie Thomas of Kinnickinnick, spent Thanksgiving with Miss Rose Williams, East Fifth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams H. Starr, of Mechanic Avenue, entertained in royal style a large number of friends Thanksgiving afternoon. The hours were made pleasant by music, and games, after which an elegant collation was served.

One of the most delightful social events of the season was the dance given Friday night, at the Knights of Pythias' hall, in honor of the strangers visiting the city. The spacious room was elaborately decorated, and presented a magnificent appearance. The toilet of the ladies was beautiful, and the gentlemen appeared in full evening dress. The gay company indulged in "tripping the light fantastic" to the entrancing strains of Hunter's orchestra, till early dawn. Space will not permit a more extended notice.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, '92

MUST KEEP THEIR PLEDGES.

The Democrats pretend to sneer at the Republican demand for an immediate change in the tariff schedule in consonance with that party's declarations at Chicago, but it will not work. Representatives of the party from every section of the country attended that convention and the people have a right to expect that the pledges of the party now that it has absolute control will be carried out to the letter. The sense of that convention plainly and vigorously expressed was that the tariff as at present adjusted is not only a grinding tax upon the people, but is unconstitutional. It was proclaimed at every cross-roads as a monstrous iniquity, which was responsible for all the misery and wretchedness in the country and a species of class legislation of which no good thing could be said. The great cry of reform, was echoed and reechoed in the land and the spirit of dissatisfaction was so worked upon by a calamitous howl that many were led to believe that reform was necessary and beneficial. Now the way to resume is to resume and the way to reform is to reform. The Republicans are demanding of the Democrats what Democrats themselves solemnly pledged to do at their first opportunity. There was nothing said before election about the "difficulty of bringing about" this era of "industrial emancipation" under tariff reform. There was no mention of the "danger of a sudden change." There should be none now. If a man has waylaid you and robbed you of your money it may disturb his prospects of a banquet at your expense, to have him apprehended and immediately relieved of his ill gotten gain, but the police do not stop on that account, and when those "ill gotten gains" have been "squeezed out of the poor laborer whose children are crying for bread," it is an inhuman outrage that keeps what rightfully belongs to them an instant longer than is absolutely necessary. If the tariff is a needless tax and burden upon the people imposed for the benefit of a lot of conscienceless rascals by a party which has been bought up and corrupted with blood money the sooner it is done away with the better it will be for "the people." That is the logical view of the matter and no amount of sneering upon the part of the dominant party will help them out of their dilemma.

The Plaindealer recognizes the fact that with the incoming administration it is not in it, and that any suggestion it might make would be considered as valueless. Nevertheless it would suggest that the powers that be, that if the Democratic party intends to recognize the Afro-American at all, there is no one among all of this element more entitled to the highest recognition that will be bestowed upon it than Peter H. Mackey. He was one of the first Afro-Americans in the Republic to advocate Democratic principles. He is a scholar, abundantly able to fill any position, in the gift of the government, and besides all this, he is not one who has made himself generally offensive to the people, as most Afro-Americans of this persuasion, have done.

John H. Mackey, an old correspondent of the Plaindealer, and an advocate of the single tax, has lost his suit for damages against the management of the Tabor Opera House, of Denver, Colo., for being forcibly ejected by the managers. Mr. Mackey was treasurer of the local single tax organization, which rented the opera house for Henry George to deliver a lecture in, and it was during the lecture that he was forcibly ejected. The judge in rendering his opinion, said that the management of the opera house was without blame, and that as the house was rented for that night, Mr. Mackey must proceed for damages against the organization that rented the house.

The Plaindealer regrets that the Age has been compelled to discontinue its eight page issue, and return for a time at least, to its old form. We wish for our esteemed contemporary that increased patronage that will warrant its management in making a permanent enlargement.

The color line entered so strongly into the canvass at Oklahoma, that it prevented the election of an Afro-American as county clerk.

"Another Christ" has made his appearance, and predicts coming disasters and the inauguration of the Millennium during the closing years of the century.

Blackman still continues his articles in the Appeal, and the Appeal still continues in drawing his letters out. Two letters have gone through sixteen issues. Is the Appeal short of copy?

The Cleveland Gazette had an extra supplement last week filled with good things said of the Afro-American. The Gazette is only a few weeks younger than the Plaindealer, and is a very excellent paper.

Now the Southern white christians threaten to break up the Epworth league because in a spirit of brotherly love and christianity the league decided to make no distinctions in their hotel arrangements at Chicago.

Men are convinced in one of two ways only: either by a train of reasoning which they can fully appreciate or by one which is entirely above their comprehension. It must have been the latter process, which converted the mugwumps into a belief in the existence of a virtuous Tammany.

With the general defeat of the Republican party in Kansas, went B. K. Bruce, the Afro-American candidate for Auditor. Taylor the incorrigible, the great and only, the staunch advocate of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party was ingloriously left, and all because only 200 out of 1,600 Democrats in his district voted for him. "Old Alphabet" ought to get something good out of the incoming administration.

Isn't Cook county a dandy?—Chicago Bee.

The only thing connected with Cook county that would intimate that such a term could be applied to it, was the defeat of Hertzog, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. Outside of that Cook county showed itself to be an ingrate. The greatest beneficiary of the tariff and of the Republican administration it shows its gratitude by rolling up a large majority against its benefactor.

Were it not for the partisan advantage which the Democrats gain by appealing to the ignorant vote of the North, and suppressing that of the South, we might look forward to some National movement for the advancement of the standard of citizenship, both by the restriction of immigration and by National aid to education. The prospect for either of these salutary measures is not very favorable, although the cholera scare may save the country from a pauper scourge. That public sentiment, however, is growing towards both reforms is unmistakable as it is encouraging.

Human invention and ingenuity are always on the stretch to keep pace with the contingencies that are daily and hourly occurring and are inseparable attendants of an age of reason, enlightenment and national education. No sooner is one improvement patented and given to the public than another springs up superior to its predecessor and then still another until man's inventive faculties are racked and the powers of imagination strained to meet the ever increasing demand. People have ceased to marvel at any innovation no matter how impossible or supernatural it may seem. Indeed they are inclined to swallow the miraculous tales of new inventions which are born of an enthusiastic, but unreliable, reporter's imagination without question. The magical word electricity creates in the average intellect a vague and bewildering vision of an infinity of mystery whose depth has not and cannot be sounded. Although the average intellect is undoubtedly at fault in this matter and that subtle fluid (if a fluid it be) has its laws and limitations which must be obeyed and lived within, we may yet expect many startling innovations before that boundary is reached. The latest blessing conferred upon mankind by means of that wondrous medium, is the long distance telephone between New York and Chicago. It seems almost super-human that the vibrations caused by the ordinary voice could be repeated in all its peculiarities and shades of meaning at a distance of 1,000 miles and in a space of time that enables a conversation to be carried on as at a dinner table. And yet such a thing is demonstrated as commercially successful without being a mine days wonder.

It is indeed true that the possibilities of the mind of man to conceive and the hand to execute is not yet realized.

Past history has, for the most part consisted of details of the birth, life and deaths of Kings, of their wars and conquest. We get but a very slight glimpse of the state of people. As the power of the people increases, the power of kings and rulers decrease, and we may look forward to a future history which will note and record the condition and doings of the people as constituting the power of the state. To this change of condition is due the growth of interest in sanitation and physical and moral cleanliness which has now become of sufficient importance to attract the statesman's notice. He is beginning to see that true political science looks at the individual, the single family, the village, the town, the city and so on as the factors which constitute nations, and that as are the individuals, so must be family, town and nation. He is realizing that if then there is ignorance, wretchedness and vice amongst the lower orders of the people, the heaven pervades the entire nation. He is proposing laws not only to regulate commerce, but to regulate modes and manner of living. Those threatened interference of the government into what has been regarded as individual preserves may smack of paternalism, but that paternalism which estrains the individual into doing what is right with his own instead of what he pleases, is much to be preferred to the freedom to wallow in dirt and ignorance to the menace of his neighbor's happiness. The Plaindealer is with those Republicans who believe that the functions of the State must have scope enough to successfully meet and provide against any danger which threatens the life of the State. To clothe it with any less powers is to subject it to possible disintegration. It may be unnecessary to exercise all of these functions; it is certainly unwise to do so if the people are willing to correct evil tendencies without government supervision. It would be altogether lovely for instance, if laws for restraining robbery and murder could be abolished. It would be equally as cheering if the father could be depended upon to give his children the education which their duties as citizens afterward require. Everyone will welcome the time when this can safely be done; but at present the country is very far from this condition and it is quite as dangerous to neglect one of these duties as the other.

The New York Age has a tendency to blame the McKinley tariff act for the recent defeat. The cause lies deeper than that. So far as that act is concerned statistics show that it is the best tariff law that has yet been enacted, and has been of the greatest good to the greatest number. The number of dutiable imports was largely decreased and the greatest tax was placed upon such things that have but very little effect on the masses. The free imports into the United States during the fiscal year ending Oct. 1st 1892 were in value \$91,887,772 in excess of the imports upon which duties were paid, the rates in percentage being 55.38 and 44.62. During the year ending Oct. 1st 1891, dutiable imports exceeded free imports by \$30,007,246. Such facts as these when taken in conjunction with the great increase of foreign trade, the great excess of exports over imports, and the fact that wages have increased and manufactures stimulated go to show that the McKinley tariff act is a great blessing to the Republic, and that it is as near perfection as any act that has been framed for like purpose.

The unexpected has happened and an Afro-American will be represented in the next Congress, and strange to say he will come from South Carolina. The Seventh district of this State has always had a Congressional contest. The Democratic returning board for one pretext or another always threw out enough Republican votes to give the election to the Democrat. The district is strongly Republican, and the Republican candidate usually an Afro-American. In the last election enough Republican ballots were thrown out on the technical point of the ballots being one-eighth of an inch too short to defeat Mr. G. W. Murray, the candidate. Mr. Murray contested before the State Board of Canvassers and claimed that the ballots answered every technical point, and that they were cut shorter after being voted. The State Board after a thorough investigation decided in favor of Mr. Murray. This is something hitherto unheard of. Can the political leopard change its spots?

The Wisconsin Afro-American seeks to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, and has changed its name to the North Western Recorder, and aims to be the organ of the A. M. E. church in the Northwest.

Owing to an increased advertising patronage, the Progress, of Omaha, Neb., had to enlarge to eight pages. The Progress does not claim to be among the best papers in the country, but it certainly is a hustler in its own bailiwick. Long life to the Progress and may it always progress.

"His Whiskers," a term formerly given Don M. Dickinson in derision, at the time of his graduation from local politics, but now obsolete; a Groverian disciple at the time of his defeat; a rainbow chaser; not applied to successful campaigners having weather vanes.

The New York Age has already "enslaved," while the Detroit Plaindealer announces that it will retain its campaign size and make further improvements.—The Statesman.

The Plaindealer did not owe its increased size to the campaign, nor was it dependent upon it. If the Statesman will look up back copies of this journal it will find that we enlarged in April last.

The recent reverse of the Republican party can be traced back to the time when Republican Senators made a contract with Democratic Senators to kill the election measure in consideration of support for the free coinage of silver. These Senators have shown no signs of repentance and ought not to be classed as leaders in the party, nor occupy a front place in it. Down with the false leaders.

The effervescent Taylor expects to be one of the favored ones with the coming administration, and invites all the "boys" to fall upon him when he is seated in high places, and that the latch string is always open for them. Just now he feels like booming Western men, as does the Plaindealer. It believes in booming any man North, East, South or West that has in him the element of leadership.

Last year the cotton crop was an immensely large one. So large in fact, that the market became glutted and the price of the product was lowered. This year the crop falls short, and so much so, that the shortage, it is thought will prove a calamity. Last year the crop was 8,000,000 bales. This year it will not amount to more than 6,500,000 or 5,000,000 short of the crop of the crop of 1886-87. The shortage has caused a rise in values.

Over in Belgium the monetary conference that is being held, and was brought together under the mediation of the United States is one of great importance to the Republic and the countries of Europe. The chief design of the conference is to restore silver as a circulating medium equally with gold. As the United States was the chief promoter of the conference much interest was manifested in the propositions they might have to offer. Its delegation is composed of some of the best informed men of the country on the subject of coinage and finance, and showed what wisdom and sagacity President Harrison exercised when he selected them. The delegates presented the following:

"In addition to other plans that may be presented we submit the following, which are suggested by recognized authorities: First, the plan which Moritz Levi proposed at the conference of 1881; second, the plan of Professor Soetheer, and lastly, our own plan.

"The Government of the United States believes that the re-establishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver and the continued use of both as coined money of full debt-paying power would be productive of important benefits to the world.

"These ends will be accomplished by the removal of the legal restriction now existing, and the coinage of silver into full legal-tender money, restoring by international agreement, a parity of value between the metals at such a ratio as the conference may decide upon. The essentials of such an international arrangement should be:

"First. The unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into money of full debt-paying power.

"Second. Fixing a ratio in the coinage between the metals.

"Third. The establishment of a uniform charge if any, to the public for minting gold and silver coins."

When it is taken into consideration how few of the European countries use silver as a circulating medium, and are opposed to its use, and that the delegates from some of these countries have no power as yet given them to come to an agreement if anything like an agreement occurs, great credit can not help but reflect on the monetary policy of our government and the ability of its delegates.

The fluctuations in silver, the variable standard of value held by different nations have done much to destroy its value as a money medium, and an agreement establishing a fixed ratio between it and gold and its restoration as a circulating medium would be of great benefit to the prosperity of the different countries.

YOU CAN HAVE ONE FREE.

The Plaindealer to Any Address, for One Year, and one of these Handsome Spoons for Only \$1.15.

SEND US SIX YEARLY CASH SUBSCRIBERS AND WE WILL SEND YOU A HALF DOZEN OF THESE SPOONS, FREE.



OUR SOUVENIR SPOON
COLUMBUS
A Remarkable and Fitting Tribute to America's Four Hundredth Anniversary.
FROM THE HANDS OF SKILLED SILVERSMITHS.

The popularity of Souvenir Spoons and the appropriateness of the subject places this spoon foremost among the souvenirs of this anniversary year. It is a fitting tribute and memorial to the memory of the bold navigator, America's discoverer, the name of whom all men honor for his gift to the world of the American continent. The likeness of Columbus is taken from the famous painting that was accepted as an authentic portrait by the Spanish government. The spoon is a beautiful specimen of the designer's and engraver's art, unexcelled in style and finish by the most costly spoons. It is the purest grade sterling silver, upon a nickel silver base, and every one of our readers should have one more for their personal use and for gifts to friends. It is a work of art and every lover of handsome silverware and collector of spoons should possess one. It makes a particularly elegant gift, birthday present or souvenir of a visit.

In Design and Workmanship it is a Work of Art.
A more beautiful spoon is very rarely seen, not only of its added value as a souvenir of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. It is one of the finest premiums which we are enabled to offer to our subscribers and we shall be pleased to see it largely chosen, knowing that all who receive it will be delighted. The quality is guaranteed, it is heavily plated with pure sterling silver and will wear well for years and give perfect satisfaction.

It is sent all charges paid, securely packed in a neat box.

You Can Have One Free
BY AVAILING YOURSELF OF OUR LIBERAL PREMIUM OFFER.

There is a growing opinion in the North, particularly in New York city, that the tactics of the South in regard to a free ballot is being adopted in that city. At a meeting of the Republicans of the Union League Club, one of the speakers, Mr. Van Wyck said that at the last election the Democrats had practiced their frauds with more effrontery than ever, and the only way to meet Tammany at the polls was to cause the arrest and secure the conviction of offenders.

"There is a law," said he, "and we ought to unite and see that it is enforced. The Negroes in the South are not permitted to vote, and we are white Niggers up here in New York to stand quietly by and witness our rights taken away from us by fraud."

The suppression of the will of the people will extend further, and be as universal in the North and the West as at the South. If the people of the Republic do not rise up against it. The crimes in New York of a little over a year ago ought to be still fresh in the memory and serve as an indication of what a desperate democracy will do. In Buffalo they repeated the same tactics this year, but those engaged in the stealing were not intelligent enough and had not the nerve to complete their work. Democrats are trying now to steal a Congressional seat in Michigan.

The Editor of the New South must have had a severe attack of liver complaint or dyspepsia, when he penned that editorial on the Plaindealer and Professor Straker and Harry must have been under the influence of the green eyed monster, when he copied it, and tried to cut a reflection on all parties.

Only thirty-five per cent of the workmen at Homestead at the beginning of the strike were Americans, the rest were foreign born. The fact is a significant one. Restrict foreign immigration.

The Pioneer Press stepped rather hard on Wade Hampton last week. Still it was deserved, for he is one of the smoothest and oldest hypocrites in the South.

The Petersburg Herald presents a very neat appearance and aims to be the ideal paper of the South.

The fund for opposing the Jim Crow car law in Kentucky is increasing slowly.

The policy of the next administration, as far as the tariff is concerned, can not be determined by the views of their journals or prominent men. There are no two of them who think alike, the views of a few being diametrically opposed to the others. Now that they are to be in power they don't know what they want.

Prejudice in the North is now almost entirely confined, to the lower and more ignorant classes. Not only have all the most prominent colleges in the land thrown open their doors to Afro-American students, but these students are accorded all the courtesies of other students according to their merits. It is after leaving college when they come in contact with men who are inferior to them by every standard by which good and useful citizens are measured that he is discriminated against.

Last week the Associated Press dispatches, told of a movement among Afro-Americans in Georgia to move to Africa. These movements have been so frequent, often being failures or accompanied by hardships that each successive one is looked upon by people generally as an evidence of weakness which of course is racial, every weakness is. The facts are, however, that these men in Georgia, as in many other Southern districts, live constantly in a state of unrest, because of persecution and insecurity of life and property. No Afro-American in the South can tell when some designing enemy may accuse him of a crime, and ere he has had a chance to make a defense he is lynched. Who would not be restless under such conditions. The election of Mr. Cleveland with both houses Democratic has not allayed this feeling any. Mississippi has passed a law aimed at disfranchising Afro-Americans and Alabama is about to follow. Like the Jim Crow laws these disfranchising acts may become laws in almost every Southern State. Taking these things into consideration a feeling of unrest is a natural feeling.

His Letters Appreciated.
—Capt. J. B. Buford, the Milwaukee Correspondent for the Plaindealer, undoubtedly a very fine newspaper man, his articles are good and pure written and the captain does great good by showing to the many readers of that fine journal how we are progressing in Milwaukee.—North Western Recorder.

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers for the PLAIN DEALER... THE PLAIN DEALER always for sale at...

Mere mention

Well heated, nicely furnished rooms with or without board, at Mrs. B. F. Wallace's 283 Fort street E. Mrs. Cole has added several new features to her chorus work.

John Lennon has returned home from Buffalo, where he has been working for the past two years. Mrs. Henry Johnson, of Chicago, is on a visit to relatives and friends in the city.

Miss Emily Harper has returned to Ann Arbor, and has resumed her studies again. She spent Thanksgiving with her mother and friends.

William Heison was in the city the past week from Orchard Lake, on a visit to his family. It is not strange that such deep interest is developing lately in this community in good music. It is a mark of high culture.

John S. Snell has left the city for Chicago, where he is now engaged in business. Henry Briggs will go to Toledo Saturday, to attend Mr. and Mrs. John Brown's 25th anniversary.

Mrs. Robert Thomas and Miss Minnie Smith are expected home this week from Montreal, Que., where they have been visiting the past week.

Another rare treat is in store for music-lovers in the concert to be given by Mrs. Porter Cole and chorus at Ebenezer church next Wednesday evening.

Do not put it off until too late. If you want to make your friend a beautiful holiday gift of a handsome crayon portrait to order by R. T. Shewcraft, 219 Beaubien street.

Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Russell, of Chatham, are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Russell, Macomb street. Miss J. Carter has returned home.

Miss Sadalia Milburn has returned from Chicago, after six weeks visit to Chatham, after a visit of two weeks among friends.

Mrs. Lillian Collins, of Lima, O., is expected in the city the first week for month's visit. Mrs. Wm. Finney and Miss Eliza Evans, will leave Saturday for Toledo, O., to attend the 25th anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, which takes place Saturday evening Dec. 3rd.

Attend the Porter Cole concert Wednesday evening. W. H. Russell who has been seriously ill for the past three weeks, is slowly recovering.

A Detroit lady and a Windsor gentleman, were seen frequenting Windsor together about the first of November, and it is reported a knot was tied which will last for life.

Wanted.—A church organist. Will pay \$8 per month. Address Prof. S. E. Logan, 58 Brush street, Detroit. The Second Baptist church will hold their Christmas entertainment Monday, Dec. 26th.

Secure your tickets for the concert on the 7th inst. Holiday offer of which everybody should take the advantage.—A 16x21 crayon portrait for \$4 by R. T. Shewcraft, 219 Beaubien street.

Mrs. W. H. Brown and eldest son, passed through the city, Nov. 23, en route for their new home at Amherstburg. The Thanksgiving entertainment, given under the auspices of the Bethel Aid Society, was a financial success.

The net proceeds as far as can be ascertained at present are \$143.75. The society desires to express their thanks to the friends who so willingly contributed to the success of the entertainment.

Mrs. McCormick spent Thanksgiving with friends in Ypsilanti. Mrs. Johnson who died last Tuesday, was buried from Bethel church Friday, afternoon.

We will lose nothing, but rather be profited by the postponement of the Porter Cole concert. The chorus will appear to better advantage. Mr. Smith, the husband of Mrs. Smith, died last week at the home of his niece, in Lima, Mich.

Mrs. Smith is expected in the city soon and will spend the winter with Mrs. Thomas Mulberry. After a painful illness of ten weeks, due to dropsical and heart trouble, Mrs. E. Warren, 110 Division street, died on Tuesday of this week.

The funeral services were held on Thursday afternoon, at Bethel A. M. E. church, the Rev. John M. Henderson, officiating. The Willing Workers Society will hold their next regular meeting Thursday, at the residence of Mrs. Douglas Carter, Macomb street.

Joseph F. Hambitzer, State treasurer-elect, was in the city during the present week and paid the Plaindealer a pleasant visit. Mr. Hambitzer is very popular in the Upper Peninsula and is going to make a successful State official.

Glances Here and There

Someone has said that a jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it never in the tongue of him that makes it.

Certain it is that everyone has experienced the disheartening fate of repeating a joke which has provoked side-splitting laughter in some and finding in others a make-up entirely devoid of mirth provoking matter.

The ability to appreciate and enjoy humor either of the broad horse variety or of the dainty order of Geo. W. Curtis, lies in the very essence of the individual and in many cases cannot be changed by either education or environment.

The susceptibility of the Frenchman to the most exquisite subtleties of humor, the keenness of the Irishman in detecting ludicrous relationships, the stupidity of the Scotchman, the utter indifference of the Englishman who can read an entire page of French feuilleton while posing for a picture representing the sphinx, are peculiarities that are national and almost proverbial in character.

It is in America perhaps that one may look for the greatest variation in individuals and theatrical companies have found to their sorrow how easily a Boston success may be a New York failure, and how not even the prestige of a New York success has saved much heralded comedies from the doom of Western unpopularity.

What amusement companies have discovered to their financial cost, others have learned to their personal discomfort. Glycer knows of no social affliction worse than that of being condemned to endure uncongenial company where the fountain of each one's good nature dries up and the conversation reduces itself to dry platitudes followed by a succession of funeral monosyllables.

He was one of the mourners not long ago at the house of a friend who at the close of the services with a look of abject disgust and weariness beaviled the fate of her entertainment. She had done her best, but the elements were against her.

A good company is one respects like a good orchestra—into which if the total number of pieces be large enough some instruments whose isolated tones are unpleasing may be introduced (in the ensemble) with excellent effect, but which in a small orchestra should be conspicuous by their absence.

It is one of the rewards of being agreeable and good natured that like a well tuned piano one is always in demand. If on the contrary one insists on being an oboe he must expect an oboe's limited engagements. As he that makes a joke likes to have it appreciated so the hostess who takes the trouble to provide entertainment likes to feel that her efforts have been successful by the good nature and appreciation that is manifested.

Attendants at a recent church service in this city had their attention attracted from the sermon at the very beginning by loud demonstrations of approval from the vicinity of the "amen" corner. The voice was unusually heavy and resonant and its undulations started the chandeliers to swaying back and forth.

VOLINIA NEWS.

Volinia, Mich. Nov. 27.—Mr. Wm. Bradley, of Moline, Ill., who has been here visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walden Sr., leaves to-morrow to visit relatives in Kalamazoo.

Mrs. Cora Walden of South Bend, Ind., who has been visiting relatives here, expects to go to Brownsville to-morrow to see her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Copley.

Mr. Levi Walden, of South Bend, Ind., spent Thanksgiving with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walden, Sr.

Mrs. Henry Luens entertained friends from Battle Creek, Thanksgiving.

Rev. Robinson Jeffries, of South Bend spent two or three days with his brother and sister last week. The young folks was highly entertained at an oyster supper, given in honor of Wm. Bradley, at the home of his grandparents, Thanksgiving.

TRIXIE. CALVIN ITEMS. Calvin, Mich., Nov. 30.—A concert and Christmas tree will be given in Mt. Zion church on the evening of the 25th.

Miss Laura Beverly will begin her school in district number nine Monday, December the 5th.

Mr. Miles Butcher and Mrs. Caroline Lane are on the sick list. The friends and relatives of Mr. William Allen, of Porter, gave him a delightful surprise on the evening of Nov. the 24th, it being his sixty-fourth birthday.

There were about fifty-five persons present, among those assembled were his son Mr. Ben. Allen and wife, of Grand Rapids, it completed an evening filled with pleasure.

Mr. George Allen and Miss Estella Akins, both of Calvin, were united in marriage on Sunday, Nov. 20th. Congratulations. E. F.

MILWAUKEE NEWS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 28.—The ladies of the Afro-American League, held their regular monthly meeting at St. Mark's church, Nov. 21. The president, Mrs. L. W. Wallace, presided. It was decided to hold their fourth anniversary, Dec. 27th, at K. of P. hall, 452 Broadway.

An interesting program will be arranged and addresses delivered by Rev. R. H. Williamson, Rev. Geo. Brown, W. T. Green, attorney, L. W. Wallace and by the president, Mrs. L. W. Wallace, the silver tongued lady orator.

Dr. Grandison, president of Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C., is a guest at the Plankinton House. Dr. Grandison occupies a high position among the Afro-American educators of the South, being a graduate of Clark university and the Gammon school of Theology, located at Atlanta, Ga.

He delivered a lecture at Trinity M. E. church, Saturday evening and preached at St. Mark's A. M. E. church Sunday afternoon. He has made many friends in the city who are both to have him leave.

The Presiding Elder preached Sunday morning and evening, at St. Mark's, to a large congregation and also conducted love-feast.

L. H. Palmer left Nov. 22 for a business trip to Kansas City, Mo. David Royal, of Sheboygan, and S. H. Scurry, of Chicago, were visitors Thanksgiving day.

The sick are all improving. Miss Grace Carr died of the dropsy, Nov. 21, aged 11 years. She was born in Wilmington, Ill. The funeral services were held from St. Mark's M. E. church, Wednesday afternoon, Rev. R. W. Williamson presiding. Her Sunday school class sent a profusion of beautiful flowers and, also, the following members acted as pall-bearers: Misses Effie Taylor, Bertie Johnson, Edna Banda, Gertrude Crawford, Nova Holger and Edith Morris, assisted by Messrs James Johnson and George Bland.

Mr. A. L. Chase, of the Plankinton House, is fast becoming known as one of the largest hearted and accommodating hotel managers in the country, not only by the traveling public, but, also by his numerous employes. A new evidence of his generosity and desire to please was evidenced a few days ago when he informed Mr. J. J. Miles, the head waiter, that the employes of the hotel are to be given two first class entertainments—the white help a ball Dec. 27th, and the colored on Jan. 2nd—the entire expense of which will be borne by the proprietors of the hotel.

Mr. Miles, for his men, thanked Mr. Chase and immediately called a meeting of the crew to make arrangements and appoint the necessary committees to take charge of affairs. The first was a committee consisting of J. B. Buford, George Cash, Charles Edwards, Thomas Sanford, Bradford Nickerson, S. C. Peters and Robert Jackson, to wait on Mr. Chase and tender him the thanks of the crew embodied in the following:—We are informed that you hold the colored employes of the Plankinton in such high esteem that you have tendered us the use of the Arcade and sufficient music and refreshments with which to receive and entertain our friends, Monday, Jan. 2, 1893, and the noblest sentiment that one can possess, "Good will toward all men" being expressed in such profuse cordiality and magnificence, we extend to you our heartfelt thanks for the benefits received. The following committees were announced: Chairman of executive committee, J. B. Buford; chairman of reception committee, Alexander Saunders, with the following ladies reception committee: Mrs. J. J. Miles, chairman, Mesdames B. T. F. Taylor, R. H. Vosburg, George H. Wheeler, Charles Edwards, R. C. Reece, Jas. Stewart and Sol Jackson; chairman of refreshment committee, S. C. Peter. The entertainment will be strictly first class and only invited guests will be admitted.

J. B. B. The Plaindealer of Detroit always has something bright to say about the race.—Boston Coarant.

Get a Souvenir Spoon Free. See our Liberal Premium Offer elsewhere.

SOUTH BEND TOPICS.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 28.—Misses Dora and Grace Powell and Miss Belle Artis, entertained their friends to the number of 35, previous to Miss Dora's departure to Cass county, Mich., to resume her school.

Mrs. J. Marr's and Mrs. S. Warde spent Thanksgiving at Niles. Mrs. E. Underwood, of Paw Paw, Mich., is visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Mrs. L. Bedford, of Terre Haute, Ind., is the guest of Mrs. Henderson. Miss Thillie Mitchen is on the sick list.

James Jackson is still very sick. The A. M. E. Sunday school will hold their Christmas exercises, Dec. 24.

All who desire to subscribe for the Plaindealer should do so before January 1st, as I shall close my club then. Only \$1 a year. The rally at the A. M. E. church netted \$25.

The concert given by the children of the Sunday school was a success in every particular. Sabbath school was well attended Sunday.

The manufacturing statistics issued by the census bureau, shows our city to be in a most prosperous condition and rapidly increasing, both in wealth and population. In 1880 the county had 213 manufacturing institutions with a capital of \$3,760,447, employing 3,955 hands and paying in wages \$1,471,983. In 1890 the total of plants was 910; capital \$10,141,642, hands employed 5,341; wages paid \$2,389,858. The population in 1880 was 13,280, in 1890 it was 21,819. The assessed valuation is \$6,224,100, of which the Afro-American residents pay taxes on nearly \$100,000. There are 700 Afro-Americans in the city, who receive nearly \$50,000 in wages and have two churches valued at \$6,000.

The officers of the A. M. E. church did the proper thing in calling an officer to quell the disturbance at the entertainment Thanksgiving evening. It is becoming so prevalent for these gatherings to be disturbed by the tough element, both men and women, that some step is necessary to protect respectable citizens.

The receipts of the Thanksgiving entertainment were \$20.80. Mr. Starcker Jones has just completed a \$1,400 residence. Observer.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Is still at the front! You can rely on it! It never fails to perform a cure! Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold by all dealers for 25c. Don't be misled. If a dealer offers you some other "just as good" insist on getting the old reliable Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. No imitations are so good.

ROGERS' KNIVES AND FORKS \$3.00 per doz. THE BEST ALARM CLOCK 85 cents At your Jeweler's, ALBERT SCHAUB, 105 Gratiot Ave.

Is Your House or Household Furniture Insured Against Loss or Damage by FIRE? If Not Get Your Rates From W. W. FERGUSON FIRE INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE AGENT. Office 101 Griswold St. TELEPHONE 9486 DETROIT, MICH. Or 225 Alfred Street.

PARISIAN STEAM LAUNDRY. Lace Curtains A Specialty. Windsor, Chatham, and London, Ont. First class work warranted. Telephone 331. New Prices. No Accounts Kept. The Best Work Guaranteed. Shirts 10C Collars 2C Cuffs 2C

IS YOUR BOY A TOUGH-LAD ON SHOES? A HEALTHY YOUNG AMERICAN USUALLY IS. 'TIS REASON YOU WANT THE BEST YOU CAN GET. WE HAVE VEGRET SUCCESS WITH BOYS' AND YOUTH'S SHOES FROM OUR HOME MANUFACTURE.— Pingree & Smith. THEY ARE SHOES WITH A RECORD—VERY RELIABLE—NEW LOT JUST IN—PRODUCTIVE OF MUCH HAPPINESS.— BOY HAPPY— FATHER HAPPY— EISMAN & MAY HAPPY— PINGREE & SMITH HAPPY— AND SUNDAY NEWS HAPPY.— WHERE THERE IS SO MUCH HAPPINESS, PARTICIPATE. EISMAN & MAY, YOUR SHOEMEN, At 85 GRATIOT AVE.

A FEW THINGS That You Can Buy Cheaper Than Anywhere Else. WINANS' NOTE THEM. UMBRELLAS. A 24-inch Silverline and Gold Handle... 30c each A 28-inch Heavy English Sateen... 60c each A 30-inch Surah Twill, Gold Handle... 85c each A 28-inch Gloria, Rich Mother of Pearl Handle... \$1.25 each HANDKERCHIEFS. Children's School Handkerchiefs... 3c each Hemstitched, Plain and Fancy Border... 4c each Swiss Embroidered, Scalloped Edge... 10c each Beautiful Designs Swiss Embroidered... 2 for 25c 100 Dozen Fine Silk Fonges... 15c each Embroidered Silk Chiffon Handkerchiefs... 15c each Choice lot of 25c, Rich Embroidered... 19c each 100 Dozen Gents' Hemstitched, Colored Borders... 5c each GLOVES AND CORSETS. 4 Button Black Glove Kid Gloves (sizes 6 and 6 1/2)... 49c pair 4 Button Suede, all sizes... 149c pair Ladies' Fine Cashmere Wool Mitts and Gloves... 32c pair Children's Wool Mitts... 10c pair H. and S. Corsets, Long, Waist, Black or Drab... 49c \$1.00 and \$1.25 Corsets, Several Makes, etc... 69c DRESS PATTERNS. 7 yds Double Fold Suitings... 49c per pattern 7 yds 41-inch Fovety Suitings... \$1.50 per pattern 7 yds 40-inch Tweeds, Camel's Hair and Novelty Suitings... \$3.25 per pattern LININGS and TRIMMINGS. Remnants of Best Lining Cambrics... 3c per yard Remnants of Best Silks... 10c per yard Black Spool Silk... 5c per spool Black Spool Twist... 1c per spool Colored Silk Gimps... 10c per yard All 10c and 10 1/2c Colored Gimps... 4c per yard Extra Quality Dress Shields... 10c Best Grade Knitting Silk... 30c per ball SALE OF BLACK DRESS SILKS. A consignment of one hundred pieces can be seen on our counters to-morrow. The market in Colored Silks has been very active, while the Blacks have been a little dull. This is an overproduction from a mill whose goods have a world wide reputation for elegance and wear. Knowing our capacity for doing business quickly, they were sent to us at 33 1/2 per cent Discount, and this percentage is deducted from the usual retail price. Every yard sold with a Guarantee to give satisfactory wear.

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A. Laitner, Manufacturer and Dealer in White Wash, Kalsomine, Paint, Varnish Horse Scrub Shoe, Hair and Cloth BRUSHES, ETC. 97 Gratiot Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

COOK AND THOMAS' NEW BANNER BARBER SHOP. Brush Street between Macomb and Gratiot Ave. Messrs. Cook and Thomas take pleasure in inviting their many patrons and the general public to partonize their new shop "on of the finest" in the state. Every convenience. First class workmen. Every thing new and neat. Pleasant quarters. Call. Hot and Cold Baths, WITH SHOWER or PERFUMERY. Bath Rooms reserved for Ladies Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m. Complete service. Cook & Thomas, Prop.

GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY 198 Randolph Street, Lyceum Theatre Block. Lace Curtains and Prompt Work a Specialty. Goods Called For And Delivered Telephone 448.

WE GUARANTEE

TO GIVE YOU WHAT WE ADVERTISE BELOW.

Commencing Monday, Dec. 5.

Too many Overcoatings for the time of the year forces us to make this terrible cut in prices to reduce our stock and raise money.

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| Regular | \$20 and \$25 | Overcoatings made to order now | \$16.50 |
| " | 30 and 35 | Overcoatings made to order now | \$20.00 |
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Our stock of Overcoatings is one of the finest and largest in the city consisting of ENGLISH MELTONS, KERSEYS, MONTAGNACS, CHINCHILLAS, IRISH FRIEZE, BEAVERS, ELYSIANS, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, &c., &c. Gentlemen it will pay you to have an Overcoat made for next winter from these goods at these prices. Every garment guaranteed to be made just the same as if you paid the regular price.

Come at once and leave your order as the Sale stops without notice at
E. R. McCONNELL, The American Tailor,
49 and 51 Michigan Ave., cor. Shelby street.

THE RESULT.

The Late Verdict Against the Passive Policy of the Republicans

To the Editor of the Plaindealer:—So much is being said in the "I told you so tone" that one feels reluctant about discussing the political situation. However, I will begin by saying that I was in no sense expecting what has happened, but felt confident of just the opposite results. Now that the facts are before us we can reason from them back to the cause, much more easily than we could have discovered the cause and predicted the results. The facts are that the country has gone Democratic by a vast majority. Was this due to a positive sympathy with Democratic principles or a disinclination for the Republican party and its principles? The latter, I think, is the truth. The McKinley bill, as understood by the masses, was a measure benefitting the manufacturer at the expense of the laborer. The Homestead affair was popularly taken as an illustration of what might at any time be expected in any other community similarly conditioned. The prevailing belief that Frick had contributed largely to the Republican campaign fund arrayed tens of thousands against the Republican party. Thus the party lost a host of votes from laboring men. The Third and Fourth parties drew largely upon our ranks. The unfaithful and evasive manner in which the party has dealt with the Afro-American broke, for thousands of our race, the already weakened ties and exposed a host of Negro votes to the seductive wiles of the enemy. Then, again, there was little in the issues presented by our party to appeal to that great number of citizens who are not laborers, capitalists, or ardent enemies of Southern methods of treating the Negro, this host stayed at home. Hence weakened by desertions, and indifference the party went down before the host whose soul is in the South.

Since the election about all the concern manifested by one side is grief for the office holders now to be out of a job and for the manufacturers exposed to the dangers of tariff reduction. No one is saying much about the laborer whose very existence, it was claimed, depended upon Harrison's re-election, nor is the quiet of defeat much disturbed by utterances of sympathy for the millions of black men given over to the tender mercies of what has thus far been an implacable foe. All of this goes to indicate that the Republican party had long since become to be an organization without a soul. Its leaders were all men who reaped personal profit from Republican rule, while its rank was composed of those who followed from custom and tradition or from delusion.

On the other hand the Democratic party has lived simply because of the feelings that bind the Southern States together. What are those feelings? Hatred of the party

descended from Sumner and Lincoln and determination to prevent Negroes coming to the front in civil and political life. The Lodge Bill stimulated these feelings to intensity and thus gave great hope and energy to the Democratic side of the campaign, while the cowardly manner in which the Republican party dodged the issue afforded no encouragement to those within either party who might have taken the side of good morals. Reed instead of McKinley should have stood at the front in the politics of platform warfare, the Lodge Bill and universal suffrage should have been the cry instead of "tin factories." Others may think as they see, but my observations and reading lead me to blame Harrison for the retirement of our party from the issue raised by the "Force Bill."

Before the Minneapolis convention, I said through the Detroit Tribune, that Reed, not Harrison, was the man to nominate. Nothing but the desire of preventing the Southern Democrat from getting into power could have influenced me to vote, as I did, for President Harrison. Even the splendid list of appointment given to those of our race could not hide the cold heart and withering contempt for Afro-Americans that is a potent characteristic of the defeated chief.

What will the Democrats do? That now is the all important question. That they will deal coyly with the mighty host of laboring men is very likely. The laborer has little to fear and less to hope for from the coming four years. But how is it with the Negro? His negative friends are gone from power and his deadly enemies ascend the throne. Is it true that the South has no ill will toward the Negro, per se and hated him only as he became a probable important factor in civil and political life? If so, he may hope for life, but must also expect to be so fettered as to be no more a dangerous foe to white man's supremacy.

Now that the South controls the country is it not logical to expect most carefully devised plans for the removal of all possibility of white supremacy being neutralized or destroyed by the black majorities. The Republican party and the country at large have tamely permitted that condition to be maintained by murder and fraud, when will they not quietly look on when it is sought by means of legal enactments? Whatever we may suffer could have been prevented by the Republican party to which we have given the loyal support of our every year of liberty and citizenship. To suppose that the South will not take advantage of this, its first opportunity, to readjust conditions to suit its undying prejudices is to indulge in folly. The only element of hopefulness that is discernible in the blackness of the night that settles down upon us is the well known meekness of our race.

The years of liberty have neither prepared us to emigrate nor to defend ourselves. Unless the signs of the times are very delusive, four years from now the Negro at the

South will be a political enuch. Had a host more of Negroes been weak enough or brave enough, wise enough or foolish enough to have become pronounced Democrats, then we might hope to see the whites of the South splitting up in factions or at least into two parties, based on other questions, but the solidity of the Negroes as Republicans will draw down upon them the skillful knife of the castigator.

In conclusion, the truest hope of the Republican party can entertain of again entering into power lies in throwing its entire strength against all such malevolent endeavors and thus restraining the Democrats from radical measures until 1896, and then going before the country with an honest issue and win victory.

John M. Henderson.
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 28, '92.

That Vexed Question.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 25.—Captain A. G. Weissert, Commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has been called upon to settle a question that has for a long time kept the organization in a state of ferment. Almost since the formation of the Grand Army there has been trouble between South of Mason and Dixon's line whenever a colored post was about to be organized. Charters have often been refused by State Departments where colored veterans made application. Protests were sent to the Commander-in-chief, who turned them over to the Judge Advocate General for adjustment. A protest came to-day from a colored post in Texas, saying that neither the Departments of Louisiana nor Texas would issue a charter. A letter had previously been received from the Department of Texas citing the same instance, and asking for instructions.

Capt. Weissert immediately ordered the charter to issue, and declared that unless it was done he would take steps to force the white veterans to obedience, or drive them out of the Grand Army.

"The race war in Grand Army circles of the South," said Captain Weissert, "is assuming a graver aspect than ever before. Since my election to this office I have not been idle. I have been collecting statistics from Florida to Texas. It is my intention to make a tour of the South and make a searching inquiry into this race war. I propose to see that the colored soldiers are recognized by the State Departments and Prots of the Grand Army. I will lay down the laws to the offending Posts, and if they refuse to recognize the colored soldier they will be dismissed from the Grand Army without ceremony."

Petersburg Herald: The only safety now that Gen. Mahone has succeeded in wrecking it, is to rid the party of his peculiar leadership and methods and re-organize. The Republicans have a brilliant future in the old mother of states.



OUR LODGE DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION OF OHIO.

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- 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.

POLAR STAR LODGE NO. 1, meet every second and fourth Tuesday night in each month. Louis Wharton, C. C.; A. J. Riggs, K. of R. and S.

EXCELSIOR DIVISION NO. 7, meets every fourth Thursday night in each month. E. B. F. Johnson, Com.

WILSON DIVISION NO. 2, MEETS every third Thursday night in each month. Wm. Johnson, Com.

Grand Lodge of Ohio, Columbus, O. P. Hill, Office of the Grand Lodge, Cincinnati, O. To the Subordinate Lodges of Ohio.

Greeting:—The failure of the Supreme Lodge to meet the claims of the widows of this jurisdiction has forced us into decisive action towards the regulation of this department of the Bureau of Endowment for Ohio, this is in keeping with the instructions of the last Grand Lodge of Ohio, at Columbus, last June. Below is found a complete report of receipts and disbursements: Receipts:—Polar Star Lodge, No. 1, \$60; Gem City Palace Lodge, No. 2, \$42; Damon Lodge, No. 3, \$39.75; Diamond Lodge, No. 4, \$40.50; Pride of the West Lodge, No. 5, \$38.25; Rising Star Lodge, No. 6, \$15; Garnet Lodge, No. 8, \$74.25; Royal Lodge, No. 9, \$21.75; Silver Leaf Lodge, No. 10, \$6; Herminence Lodge, No. 11, \$16; Chippewa Attack Lodge, No. 12, \$32.25; Selvo Lodge, No. 13, \$15; Pica-way Lodge, No. 14,

\$16; Border City Lodge, No. 16, \$31.50; Edwin Cowles Lodge, No. 17, \$24; Twin City Lodge, No. 18, \$18; Beacon Lodge, No. 19, \$12. Total receipts \$502.75.

Disbursements, to Jas. A. S. Clarke, admr. estate of Gaston Mosely, \$100; to widow of Christopher Johnson, \$100; to widow of F. V. Curtis, \$100; to widow of Matthew Washington, \$100; to heirs of Geo. W. Williams, \$100. Total disbursements \$500. Balance on hand, \$2.75.

The next endowment will be due January 20th, '93, at which time one hundred will be paid as above and one hundred will be paid in April.

Attention is called to the fact that the Endowment is due January 20th, and must be in the hands of the Grand Chancellor, not later than January 25.

Yours in F. C. and R. Samuel B. Hill.

We took occasion last week to visit both Diamond, No. 4, at Springfield and Gem City Palace, and found them both in very excellent condition, large commodious castle halls, well furnished and pleasantly arranged. We were gloriously entertained at both places and desire to take medium to express our gratefulness.

There is nothing more unpleasant in a large room, than to see an officer trying to exemplify the work by speaking a sentence and then turning to his ritual and learn the next sentence. This kind of instruction is not appreciated by the candidate or the membership and is probably the cause of many like warm lodges. Good officers doing good work is what stimulates the members to a hearty co-operation, in attending lodge sessions and doing their work.

Minutes of the last session have been out since last September and a number have been sent to each lodge. Any brother not having a copy can obtain the same by addressing Grand Chancellor.

We shall at an early date propose to the center the internal management of the Court of Calanthe. We propose to show up its weak places and if the weak spots have grown to be rotten, we shall deal in a wholesale exposition. We propose to protect the widows, wives and orphans of every Pythian in the State of Ohio. The Augean stables must be cleaned and we shall fumigate them thoroughly. Deception, fraud and hypocrisy must be made odious and relegated into forgetfulness. Honesty and integrity will have nothing to fear, as we shall deal only with the unjust.

Grand Chancellor Hill has just returned from a pleasant visit from Xenia and Springfield. He reports the lodges in a good and flourishing condition and the theaters doing well. Ah, there S. B. we are on to you.

We know of no reason why the membership of Ohio cannot number 1,000 by the next session of the Grand Lodge. Let every deputy canvass his district well and he will find the results surprising.

There will be a turkey eating match, between Harry Ward, Al Henderson and A. J. Riggs, at an early date. The one eating the most turkey is to be presented with the new book, (just out) entitled What I know about shooting Craps. Tickets to witness the event will be on sale at Tisdale's.

We note the action of the States of Missouri and New York in falling in with Ohio in managing their own Endowment. This is not rebellion and can not be classed as such. It is only justice.

There is quite a demand for Brig. General Sneed, the boys desire to know where he keeps himself.

We sympathize with Sir Louis Wharton in the death of his father-in-law.

Rough on Chicogans.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23.—An Afro-American with a skin as black as proverbial ebony caused a panic in the Esquimaux village at the World's fair grounds yesterday. Bathed, the handsomest young maiden of the village was comfortably resting on a polar bear skin in one of the tents, when a curious good looking gentleman of color stepped inside the tent. A prolonged hysterical scream greeted his ears and then Miss Etha fainted. When she recovered sufficiently to be able to speak coherently, she said she thought the colored man was the devil. The whole village was in an uproar for a considerable time. The nervous shock to Miss Etha was so severe that she is very much indisposed.

Overton in Demand.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25.—"Monk" Overton will not ride regularly for Ed Corrigan next season. He has agreed with his present employer to ride about a dozen specified races only during the season. These are mostly the big three-year-old events of the West, at Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Latonia and Washington Park, in which the fields are likely to be small, in which such races and with little dead weight, Overton is at his best. For the rest of the season, "Monk" is likely to ride for an Eastern racing firm, which is seeking his services. His great fault is his fear in big fields. He leaves Corrigan's regular employ unwillingly. Overton drew \$5,000 a year and must lose from the master of Hawthorne, and with all his fearfulness has earned it. He is honest and by far the strongest finisher in the West.

Get a Souvenir Spoon Free. See our Liberal Return Offer elsewhere.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Continued from page one.

tion of the native population of Australia, the rapid disappearance of the Sandwich Islands, and the death of Protestant civilization, and the red wave of progress of English has marked the progress of English power northward from the Cape of Good Hope, and compare this with the relations established between the races in Mexico and South America. It must give the most earnest and sincere of Protestants grave doubts whether a civilization based on that form of Christian faith is the very best for a heathen people whose skins are darker than the integuments of their preceptors and exemplars. It may well give us doubt, also, as to whether a universal and unrestricted spirit of competition for material gain is the true ideal of a Christian civilization.

Of course, one will say instinctively upon the presentation of such a thought, that Protestantism has been the nurse of liberty and civilization; that the evangel of freedom came to the slaves from the impulse of Protestant teaching in England and America. One points at once to the missionary zeal of the organized charity and fondness for organized charity and fondness for speculation with regard to "the submerged tenth" and the heathen in the "utmost parts of the earth." Attention is called to the material advancement, the peace, prosperity, high culture and advanced humanitarian ideas of these nations in which the Protestant impulse is dominant, and the same are contrasted with the ignorance, poverty and superstition of the people in most countries under the control of Catholic ideas.

All this is true. Excepting the Republic of France, there is perhaps no Catholic country in which the masses of the people can compare in comfort, intelligence, and self-dependence with the average of Protestant countries. It is also true that the progress of native colored races under the control and tuition of Catholic ideas has not been very rapid toward what we regard as a civilized ideal. The Indians of Mexico, Central and South America are a long way from our American ideal of the most advanced civilization. Yet there are two things to be noted in any comparison we may make between their condition and that of the Indians who have been subject to the influence and control of Protestant civilization in the United States.

In the first place the former are alive, and there are very few in this day who will insist that it is better for a heathen people to be destroyed by Protestants than left alive to become Catholics. There may possibly be some who will go almost to that extreme.

Another thing to be kept in mind is that in all Catholic Republics of the world race or color constitutes no bar to equality. So that it becomes again a question whether it is more desirable for a colored people to live as equals under a less advanced Catholic civilization or as outcasts and pariahs under the purview of Protestantism.

In all this the Bystander has no purpose to depreciate Protestantism as an element of the world's life. One whose ancestors were among those who not only came to the new world, but became part of a strange people for the sake of their faith—a child of those Huguenots who became English despite their love for their native land and the ties that bound them to it, because they could not cease to be Protestants—such an one could never be dead to the excellencies of a faith so nobly avouched.

It is without question the impulse to which the world owes the greater part of the achievements and excellencies of modern civilization. It is, above all other religious cults the world has ever known, possessed with a desire that others should enjoy religious liberty and the opportunity for salvation. It is pitiful toward want and misfortune beyond comparison with any other. Yet with all these admirable qualities it is beyond all question the worst enemy a barbarous or half-civilized people can encounter, because it recognizes no liberty but its own, no rights but those defined by its own laws; no manhood or womanhood but that which has a white skin as at all worthy of respect, recognition or protection. "For the poor and weak," said a noted editor of a Methodist journal whom the Bystander has often quoted, "Protestantism has only pity and alms. It is the religion of respectability, and never dreams that rags and poverty have any right to demand recognition and regard as well as aid and opportunity."

It is probably because of this fact most strikingly evident in our Northern life, which is the culmination of Protestant civilization, that a lifelong friend and worker for the elevation of the Indian recently said: "The American people will do anything for pity, but nothing for right. They will give millions to relieve distress, but not a cent to secure justice."

that the emancipation of the slaves was the result of a motive about evenly compounded of envy, pity, and revenge.

This is the way he reasoned it out: "The North envied the people of the South because of the ease and comfort as well as of the prosperity and power we enjoyed. They are not to blame; it is the natural result of a life where every one is trying to outdo the other, and where nobody can enjoy the wealth he has unless it is greater than his neighbor possesses. Such a people can not help being envious. They are sucked on envy and never see anything except in the comparative degree. They envied us our leisure and lack of worry. Then, too, they pitied the slaves—because he was whipped, sometimes had short rations, was sold, and all that sort of thing. That was the chief impulse of the abolition movement. I used to tell our folks that if they would pass a law to hang every man that whipped a Nigger, it would end the anti-slavery power at the North in a fortnight. You see they have lots of pity for an empty stomach, and have as much antipathy to a hickory as a whipped hound; but they have no more idea of doing justice to the Negro—letting him enjoy equal rights and privileges, and have an equal show in the world with the white folks—than we have. It was all pity—pity and envy—with a bit of spite for the fool-war we went into, for which, God knows, I don't blame them."

Writing of this philosophic friend, the Bystander reminded that one of his favorite subjects was the contrasted relations of the North and South.

"There is no use talking about it," he would say, "the South has always ruled the country and always will. The North will do the trading and the tinkering and we will do the ruling. The North will be rich and anxious to regulate other people's affairs; we will be poor and attend to our own affairs. That will always be true, unless the South gets Yanked out. If that time ever comes the whole country will go to the devil!"

The Bystander is not going to defend his old friend's philosophy, but in the words last expressed he has lately received the deliberate endorsement of "the first American citizen," who sent this telegram to the jubiling Democracy of Birmingham, Ala.:

"Prosperity and happiness to the South at once the cradle and guardian of civil liberty in America."
Grover Cleveland.

"Cradle and guardian" is a little mixed, and considering the peculiar character of the guardianship of civil liberty (?) represented by the three great horrors of American life, slavery, rebellion, and Kulluxian, it is but charitable to infer that the president elect, being a man sincerely devoted to the truth, really wrote "the cradle and the grave of civil liberty in America," but was made to shoulder the most atrocious absurdity of the age by a fuddled operator. In the form suggested no one could question its accuracy.

These speculations have led the Bystander away from the subject with which he started out; but it may be that they will incline the reader all the more to hope that God may find a way to avert that "christianization of Africa," which for a hundred years was the salve with which the Southern slaveholder and the Northern doughface sought to hide the horror and sanctify the infamies of slavery and which is now relied on by so many of both types, as an excuse for present evils and an inducement to commit still greater ones.

The French people have shown themselves more willing to be just to the colored man, and judge him by his merits rather than the color of his skin, than any people animated by the impulses of English civilization. More than one colored man by his genius and ability has added to the renown of the Latin Republic, whose people have had the good sense to make manhood and not color the test of merit and opportunity.

This thought is especially emphasized by the fact that Colonel Dobbs, the commander of the French forces in the march upon and capture of Abomey, is himself a mulatto, the son of a French officer and his Senegalese wife, and more than two-thirds of his troops were native African soldiers. The New York Sun says the campaign has been the most brilliant ever made in Africa by any European power, and the credit says it has been conducted with more ability than that against the Ashantees under General Wolseley.

Colonel Dobbs has had a brilliant career, rising to a captaincy during the Franco-Prussian war, and has since showed marked capacity as an administrator as well as an officer in the African colonies. He has been decorated as a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and will now be given the rank of general, which he has so heartily won.

It is to be hoped that God in His providence will entrust the control of Africa, now on the brink of subjection, to civilized power and influence, to a nation that is brave enough and true enough to be just to the colored man on earth as well as anxious and troubled about his future condition. Should the task be entrusted to English power, animated by Protestant impulses, there is every reason to believe that while Ethiopia would no doubt be put in shape to "stretch forth her hands to God," in the shortest time that steam and electricity could possibly accomplish her "development," there is every reason to fear that when fully prepared for a "show of hands" there would be so few black ones among them that there would be grave doubts about Ethiopia recognizing them as belonging to her children.

Albion W. Tourgee.
Mayville, N. Y., Nov. 25, '92.

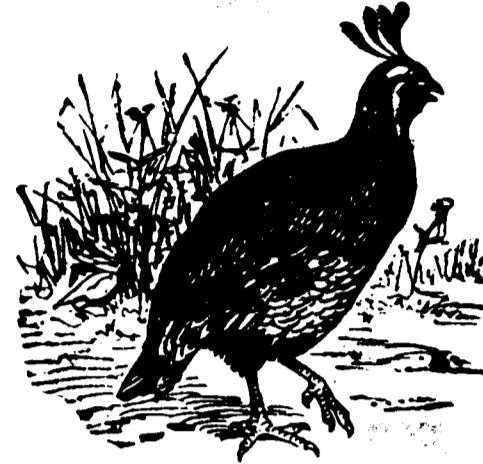


THE CALIFORNIA QUAIL.

It is a Handsome Bird and a Tempting Delicacy.

This is a native of the states upon our Pacific slope. Large numbers of them are shot, trapped and sent to market in California. A great many come north also, alive and dead, for breeding or consumption, in cold weather.

The California quail is a pretty and a very fine game bird. In size and shape it is not unlike the common quail of the north and east, though it is a trifle larger and bulkier and carries the plumes upon its crest, as delineated in our drawing—an appendage natural to the California quail, but which very closely resembles



CALIFORNIA QUAIL.

the tuft of feathers which ornaments the crown of the Impyan pheasant. This quail was first discovered by La Perouse in California.

The general ornithological name given to the quails and partridges of America is that of ortyx. Our native prairie and forest species have a stouter beak than do those of a similar character found in the old country. And the tail of this variety now mentioned is larger, of a wedge shape, but rounded at the end.

They closely assimilate in their general habits to other quails. They run in the cover of low bushes and thickets, build their nests upon the ground and migrate to a warmer climate in winter time. They are easily bred, however, and thousands of them have been domesticated, both in California and other states. When grown under cover, as the Englishman raises his pheasants, they breed kindly and prolifically.

They go in large flocks in California—200 to 300 together being seen very frequently there. They are killed in various ways in their native forests or prairie retreats, and their flesh has been found very toothsome in flavor.

Several fanciers in California not only breed them in considerable numbers, but export them alive to Europe and send a great many overland to the states, south and west.

They are easily handled, taking kindly to domestic treatment and furnish the epicure with a rare dish, when they are in their best condition and are served up in a proper way at table.—Poultry World.

Winter Feeding.

The two most important times of the year when changes in the animal system make feeding an important and critical work are the spring and fall. In the first the animals are changed from dry feed to fresh grass, and any sudden change will produce suffering or disease in the systems. Another change is in the fall, when they are taken from the pastures and the open fields to the dry winter fodder and to inclosed stables.

Any sudden radical change is bad for the stock, and in acustoming them to the new winter life this should be borne in mind. The animals should have the run of the pastures, when their own health, and not the good of the grass lands, is considered, until late in the fall. Late pasturing is generally injurious to the pastures, but this can be over-reached by selecting some grassy field that is going to be plowed up next spring for corn. Turn the stock into this field, and they can do no harm. Let them remain out through November, and often up to Christmas time, keeping them in only during excessively cold days.

The animals do not get much nourishment from these late pastures, but nature gradually limits their amount, so that they can be taken from green food to dry fodder. As the food grows less plentiful in the grass fields, increase the amount of dry fodder given to them in the stables. The exercise which the stock gets in the fall of the year by being turned loose in the pasture field is also quite an item for consideration. It keeps their systems in good condition and makes them ready for standing the enervating influences of confinement during the wintry days.

Night sheltering, however, should be begun very early, for the nights of the fall are always inclined to be so cold as to tax the strength of the animals. As soon as they are given night shelter a little dry feed should be given to them morning and night. This can be increased very gradually until the pastures yield very little grass. Then a good amount of dry food must be fed to them. They will eat very little dry food so long as the grass is of any length and sweetness. Their own desire for dry fodder will regulate the matter largely, for they will come to the stables at night hungry if the grass has not been sufficient to nourish their systems.

The dry fodder should be cut and bran or grain mixed with it to make it more palatable. It is only by such gradual intelligent transformations from green to dry fodder that the health of the stock can be preserved. There is no strain brought upon their systems, nor any sudden change. The winter health of the stock depends so much upon the early condition of the animal when first sheltered in the fall that this practice ought to be universally adopted.—E. F. Smith in American Cultivator.

THE COLTS IN WINTER.

A Warm Stable at Night and a Leather Halter.

About the best way is to train the colts to the halter at weaning time or before, and tie them in a comfortable stable every night regularly until they are turned out to grass next spring. This takes some time and a little extra trouble, but it certainly pays if a man is raising decent grade colts. Of course where a large number of colts are raised it may be impossible to tie them all up every night unless an extra man is hired who is really not needed for anything else, but most farmers can take the time to attend to the colts as they ought to and never miss it.

The scarcity of labor in the west makes us look askance at doing anything that does not abate. It has to be done. Well, labor is scarce with us during the working season, but if the truth were known I think it would be found that more labor goes to waste in the west during the winter than in any other section of the country.

The colt does not need especially warm shelter. He cares more for comfort than warmth. The stable or shed ought to have a good roof which will not leak and allow water to drip through, and tight sides in which there are no cracks to admit drafts of cold air. The doors should be hung so that they clear the ground and shut tightly. How quickly a man will growl if somebody leaves the door open and a bit of cold air strikes his back for a moment or two, yet he leaves the door of the colt stable two inches ajar during some of the coldest winter nights because he is too lazy to clean away the snow or frozen mud from the bottom of it.

The colt's halter ought to be of good leather and made to fit him. The man who invented the miserable web and cheap rope halters deserves no honor. The first teaches the colt how to be a halter breaker, and the second is hard and uncomfortable, and frequently wears through the skin on top of the head and under the jaw, leaving raw sores, which are quite common when the halter is left on the colt day and night. It required the experience of only one night to teach me that I had no use for web halters.

However comfortable the shelter, there are few days during the winter when a strong, healthy weaning colt needs it. From 4 or 5 in the evening until the sun is an hour or two high the next morning he is the better for being under a roof nibbling hay or sleeping, but unless the day be stormy or unusually cold it does him good to gather his food in the fields.

Theorists tell us how food is saved by keeping the colts in a warm barn and conserving the animal heat. That is all right with cattle and hogs. We raise them for meat. But with colts we want muscle and flesh, and the theory and the colts raised according to it are both unsound. If the colts are fed their grain ration at once on being taken to the stable they will usually come up to the gate at the proper time every evening, especially if running in pasture in which there are no other horses. If they do not come up of their own accord they should be brought up.—L. H. Granger in Breeder's Gazette.

Water the Sheep.

I have repeatedly tried sheep without water. They will go very long without it, and those who think they can do without it or with very little are very much mistaken, as fresh spring water is as essential as food. So is shade, which is rather hard to provide unless nature has done so long ago. As for ensilage for sheep, I have never fed any during the summer; but as soon as we house our Dorsets we begin to feed it, mixing it with good hay or corn fodder, and for ewes that are suckling lambs grain is added, and none have ever done so well as those fed in this way.—T. S. Cooper in Rural New Yorker.

Live Stock Points.

The prizes offered at the New York horse show amount to \$35,000, the largest sum ever awarded at a horse show.

Next to the hunters and high jumpers the most notable horses at the New York show were a class nearly useless—the tandem drivers, four-hands and high steppers. These bring in the market high prices, and the man who can breed and train them is sure to receive good value for them from some of America's rapidly growing class of millionaires. If rich and fashionable people will pay for them, then they will be useful horses for the farmer to raise. There were 250 entries of the fashionable horses named. Coming by degrees to the ones that begin to be useful, we find the hackneys. There were a hundred entries of hackneys. These good tempered, high spirited and high stepping animals become more popular each year. There were also a hundred entries of saddle horses. Of course draft horses are nowhere in this fashionable show, but the entries even here were far more numerous than usual. Some fine draft mares and stallions came from Canada, which is conceded to head off the States in heavy drafts. Ponies, trotters and large carriage horses were well represented. Our readers can judge from this what classes of horses will yield the biggest money.

A sheep breeder writes that he once raised forty-one lambs from nineteen ewes. He says, however, that he would not advise breeding for triplets.

It takes 400 pounds of food to make 100 pounds of delicate young duck meat, the ducks being sold at 10 weeks old. The feathers can also be sold at a profit.

The late Congressman W. L. Scott's horses, the Algeria stud, sold at public sale at Tattersall's stables, New York, brought nearly \$200,000. The most noted horse in the collection was the racing stallion Rayon D'Or, 16 years old. August Belmont bought him for \$23,000. One Rayon D'Or would make a farmer rich. During his racing career Rayon won not less than \$125,000. Mr. Belmont will hereafter keep him on his Kentucky farm for breeding purposes.

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The Fraternal Spirit.
—The color question was discussed at the meeting of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's union last Monday evening, at Boston. It arose over a report from Organizer McLaren that he had joined six colored seamen last week. It was voted to endorse the action of the organizer and to recommend that every effort be made to bring the colored seamen of the coast within the union's ranks so that they may obtain the same rate of wages as are paid to white sailors.

Do not Want to Emigrate.
Rome, Ga., Nov. 25.—The report that an emigration craze prevailed among Afro-Americans in this part of the State is entirely without foundation. The Afro-Americans here do not seem to have any desire to leave. Within the last few days over thirty white families have moved to Texas, and a party of forty started yesterday in a special through-car. Another large party will go in a few days.

Knocked Down for Impudence.
Birmingham, Conn., Nov. 26.—Peter Jackson, while at his hotel in this city to-day and in company with a number of sporting men, was approached by a New Haven man, named Bunnell. The latter told Jackson that he had some doubts about his being anxious to meet Sullivan and wound up by saying: "Why, there are plenty of Niggers in Webster street that can whip you." With that Jackson struck the fellow on the jaw and knocked him out completely. The fight ended then and there.

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A SLAVE'S CHILD.

The Death of a Wealthy Man Reveals Curious Circumstances.

New York, Nov. 16.—Special Correspondence.—Ten millions of money is a large sum to be distributed by order of the courts rather than in accordance with the wishes of those who possessed the wealth, and yet within a year or two the courts of New York State have made such distribution. The judge declared that three wealthy men the aggregate of whose property amounted to \$10,000,000 did not lawfully dispose of their estates in their wills, although one of these men was as able a lawyer as ever practiced at the New York bar, Samuel J. Tilden.

The records of the probate court in every community furnish occasionally astounding romances, but perhaps none of them excel in dramatic interest and surprise the narration of Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, of New York, of an experience only recently to permit the publication of this story, for reasons which will appear in the course of the narration.

Before the civil war, one of the great mercantile houses of New York was that of Louis Haviland & Company, situated at the corner of Chambers and Church street, only a stone's throw from A. T. Stewart's store. The head of the firm at the time the war broke out was John D. Lewis. He was a man who had the fascination of mystery about him, and he possessed unusually attractive manners, and was regarded by many as one of the handsomest merchants in the city. Mr. Lewis, when a lad, entered the employ of Louis Haviland, and even while he was errand boy he gave such evidence of business capacity as caused Mr. Haviland to predict that he would become a great merchant some day. He was promoted as he grew older, and when Mr. Haviland died he became the head of the firm, which retained the old name.

Lewis was a bachelor. He lived in fine style, drove splendid horses, and as he rode along the Bloomingdale road, which was the fashionable drive at that time, he was perhaps in appearance the most distinguished man in the throng. Of his early life he said nothing. No one knew anything of his history before he, a lad of 10, applied for and received a situation as errand boy in Haviland's store.

He often employed as counsel Judge Dittenhoefer, and the relations between the two men were as intimate, probably, as those which Mr. Lewis permitted himself to enjoy with any man in the city. Judge Dittenhoefer having been broken down in health, went to Europe in 1867 and remained three years. Shortly before his return he picked up an American newspaper and was shocked to see in it an account of the sudden death of Mr. Lewis, which was caused by a runaway accident. Upon his return Judge Dittenhoefer being one day in the surrogate's office, was reminded by some trivial incident of his old client, Mr. Lewis. He wondered what Mr. Lewis had done with his estate. So far as known, Lewis had no heirs, and his estate was a great one, at least for that time, for he was estimated to be worth \$500,000. Curiosity tempted Judge Dittenhoefer to ask if Lewis had left any will, and having found that he had, the judge asked to see it. When he read it he was amazed. It was an extraordinary document.

The will gave five bequests of \$10,000 each to certain old friends of Mr. Lewis in New York city, and it then ordered that the rest of the income of it given to a woman whose name and address were given. This income was to go to her as long as she remained unmarried, but to cease upon her marriage. Another clause provided that in case she had a child or children, the entire estate at her death was to pass to her heirs. Another clause ordered that in case those bequests were not possible the entire amount should be expended in beautifying his lot in Greenwood cemetery.

Judge Dittenhoefer said, as soon as he read the will, that it could not stand judicial examination. The provision bequeathing the estate to the children of the woman named if she had any, would be asserted, in violation of public policy and acted as a restraint of marriage.

Judge Dittenhoefer determined to find if possible there were any heirs of Mr. Lewis. The only clue to the early life of Lewis which he had was a statement which he once made that he had come from Canada to the United States. Judge Dittenhoefer therefore caused an advertisement to be inserted in a Toronto paper.

Two weeks later Judge Dittenhoefer received a letter postmarked Simcoe, Canada, a town 150 miles distant from Toronto. The writer said in his letter that happening to be in the office of a hotel in Simcoe waiting the coming of a friend, he picked up a newspaper which lay upon a table. He had not seen a copy of that paper for two years, and it was only such chance that put it in his hands. His eye fell upon the advertisement asking for information respecting the heirs of John D. Lewis, who was supposed to have come from Canada years before.

"There was a lad named Lewis whom I knew, who ran away from Simcoe 40 years ago. Perhaps he is the one. For many years his people never heard from him, but his mother after that lapse of time had a letter from him containing some money, and also the statement that if she cared to communicate with him it she would write, addressing to a certain box in the New York postoffice he would get it. But he cautioned her to make no further attempt to discover him." The writer went on to say that he had inquired of Lewis' friends, and they had hunted

ed up the letter and had found the number of the box, and this he forwarded to Judge Dittenhoefer.

With this slight clue the judge visited New York postoffice and a search of the records showed that in the year indicated John D. Lewis was the owner of that box. Meanwhile Judge Dittenhoefer had made inquiries so that he had knowledge of the woman mentioned in Mr. Lewis' will, and when he saw her he was amazed. She was a girl, a beautiful young woman, an orphan, under the care of a most respectable family, who had reared her as one of their own children. She had known Mr. Lewis, who was a friend of the family and who had taken the deepest interest in her welfare.

Judge Dittenhoefer went to Simcoe, having made an appointment with the writer of the letter, John Findley, to meet him at the hotel. He had asked Findley to bring with him any letters that the Lewis whom Findley knew had written to his mother in Simcoe.

Findley was an old man, but an honest, plain-spoken Scotch farmer, who had passed all his life from childhood in that vicinity.

"Have you brought any letters?" asked the judge.

"Yes, his sister, searching through some old papers, found some that he had written to his mother, and she had given them to me."

"Then he has a sister?"

"Yes, and a brother, too."

"Did they live here?"

"Yes, they have been here for a number of years."

"If you will show me the letters, I can tell instantly whether the writer of them is the John D. Lewis about whom I have made these inquiries," said the judge.

The old man took carefully from his pocket a packet of letters, and the instant Judge Dittenhoefer's eye fell upon them he said, "It is the same man," and he produced one of Lewis' letters to him for comparison.

"Can you take me to his brother?" Judge Dittenhoefer said.

"Oh, yes. His place is only a quarter of a mile away."

The old man led the judge to a barber's shop, and when they entered there was no other occupant of the place to be seen than a colored man, who wore a barber's apron, and who was as black as any Negro Judge Dittenhoefer ever saw.

"He is not here," said the judge to Findley.

"Oh, yes, he is; that's the man," Findley replied, pointing to the barber.

"But, no, this cannot be. This is a colored man."

"And so was the Lewis boy who ran away."

For some moments Judge Dittenhoefer was so astonished that he could not speak, but at last he said to the barber who was looking at him in amazement, "Did you have a brother named John D. Lewis?"

"I had a half brother of that name, but I never saw him," said the barber.

"My mother often used to speak of him."

"There is some mystery about this," said Judge Dittenhoefer. "I knew a John D. Lewis, who was a man of olive complexion, and who came from Canada when he was a boy. Surely he cannot be your half-brother."

"I don't know about that, sir; but I'll tell you about my half-brother. My mother was a slave in Virginia, and my father was a slave, too. When we were little children my father was sold and afterwards my mother ran away. She got to Canada by what they used to call the underground railroad. Before she ran away she heard that father was dead. She meant to earn money enough in Canada to buy my sister's and my freedom. She came up here to this town of Simcoe. My mother was a fine-looking woman, very light-complexioned, but my father was a very black man. After mother had been here a little while she went to take care of the farm for Mr. Lewis, a Scotchman, and by and by they got married. They had one son, and his name was John D. Lewis, after his father. I never knew exactly the reason why mother would cry over that boy, for mother would never tell us, but when the boy was about 10 years old he ran away. The war came on and my sister and I came here to Canada to be near mother. Mother is dead and she used to mourn in her old age about her boy who ran away."

After some further conversation with the barber, Judge Dittenhoefer was taken to the house of his sister. She was a landlady, and she told the same story that the barber had done. She was of better complexion, but still of distinctive African type. She produced some other letters and among them was one which established completely the identity of John D. Lewis, the courteous, handsome and wealthy New York merchant, with the runaway son of this old slave woman.

These heirs instructed Judge Dittenhoefer to bring suit and set aside the will, and with the legal proof necessary to establish the identity of John D. Lewis, Judge Dittenhoefer appeared in court. Judge Barrett, now a distinguished justice of the Supreme court, was then sitting as judge. Lewis' identity was legally established, and his half-brother and sister were clearly shown to be his next of kin. Judge Barrett invalidated the will, the legal proceedings being very brief. He decided that a will which contained such provisions as this one did could not be legal. It was an immoral document, for it offered a direct temptation to destroy the virtue and honor of the fair young maid who was the beneficiary. As a matter of form an appeal was taken from this decision, but the case was never heard of again in the courts, nor were these extraordinary circumstances revealed in the brief hearing that was

had. The man and woman, who had been slaves and who were Lewis' half-brother and sister, themselves proposed a compromise. They said: "Let us give to this young woman one-half of this estate absolutely, for the shares which we shall have will make us rich enough," and this proposition was accepted, the estate was divided, \$250,000 was given out-right to the girl and \$250,000 to these humble persons who had been born to slavery.

None but the court in both cases know the rest of the secret, but it was revealed to them in the course of the proceedings that this young girl was the daughter of Mr. Lewis, whose mother, a woman who moved in high social circles, had yielded to an infatuation for Lewis which had never been suspected.

The daughter never knew Lewis as her father, but only as a kind friend. She never knew who her mother was, but her mother used occasionally to see her, and it re-remorse is the penalty for sin that woman drank the cup to the dregs whenever she saw this fair child. The girl afterward married very happily, but even her husband never knew the secret of her life, nor even that she had received a bequest from John D. Lewis. His recent death makes it now possible to tell so much of this story.

E. Jay Edwards.

CURRENT COMMENT

Since President Harrison has refused to appoint Mr. Straker to the judicial office, which he so earnestly sought, however, and for which he was so earnestly pressed by the plaindealer and his many friends, he has sought and been elected to the most inferior judicial position in the state of Michigan that of Circuit Court Commissioner, thereby furnishing the most convincing proof of the wisdom of the President, in concluding that Mr. Straker did not furnish proper judicial timber for so exalted a position. We know of no better way by which he could have demonstrated beyond cavil the utter folly and madness of his friends in pressing his name on the President for that position than by pursuing the course which he did. Think of Hon. Nathan Goff, Jr., seeking and accepting such a petty position. Why his friends would tar and feather him instantly. —The New South, Beaufort, S. C.

Oklahoma Guide: It pleases us to see the time and talent of our people used in putting deserving men and women into beautiful homes in Oklahoma.

Langston City Herald: Negroes in the south, have you heard of the election? Do you know now you voted in Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, etc.? And do you know whether or not that vote was counted? Do you know that the Democrats have the lower house, are likely to have the senate, and have the National executive? If you do, you had better look around you, make ready, and "liec the wrath to come." Oklahoma still invites you. The STRIP will open soon! Be here, and take you a claim.

American Baptist: There is too much apathy being shown in regard to raising the fund to test the constitutionality of the separate Car law passed by the Kentucky Legislature. Some committees are at work and have raised considerable money for fund, but many of our larger cities and towns are entirely too inactive. Let the members of the Executive Committee in the several congressional districts arouse themselves and let the good work go on.

Chicago Free Speech: The colored press is not shedding many briny tears over the result of the recent election. Quite a number of the papers think it is a good thing, and that the Republican party will grow wiser as it grows older. We hope it may, for it needs wisdom and lots of it. Hereafter it may have managers that can be reached by telephone. If not in person, locally the telephone managers were too lighted.

Zion's Leader: The large number of colored physicians, preachers, teachers and doctors who have been clerking for Uncle Sam the past four years, will doubtless be given leave of absence by the next administration. It may work a little discomfort to them as individuals but the race will get their services and in the end be a blessing in disguise.

Huntsville Gazette: No more solid foundation for the future peace and prosperity of any state exists than allowing too every citizen equal rights and fair play under the law.

Washington Pilot: Judge Tourgee's splendid campaign against the oppressor is going to weaken the oppressor in the long run.

BEST ON THE CONTINENT.

The Detroit Plaindealer, one of the best Afro-American newspapers on the continent will please accept the congratulations of the "Herald" for its success in being largely instrumental in placing two Afro-Americans in elective positions. Straker and Ferguson make a good team.—The Petersburg Herald.

Will Grieve Harry.

My attention has been called to the following editorial paragraph which appeared in your last issue:

The Cleveland Gazette's Indianapolis correspondent says that Hon. B. K. Bruce went from Washington, D. C. to that city to vote during the late election. That ought to settle once for all Mr. Bruce's place of citizenship. Mississippi can no longer claim that distinguished son of her own, nor have him to represent her in National conventions.

I merely wish to say, in reply thereto, that not being a citizen of Indiana, I could not vote in that State at the recent election.

B. K. Bruce.
Washington, Nov. 21, '92.

EULOGIZE WHITTIER.

Washington and Boston Afro-Americans Commemorate His Memory.

The birthday of the poet of freedom, John Greenleaf Whittier, was appropriately commemorated by the Bethel Literary Society at the Metropolitan A. M. E. church last night. There were speeches by Hon. Frederick Douglass, Rev. J. E. Rankin, the president of Howard university, and Hon. Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia. Col. George Arnold struck a discordant note by introducing the Republican party, and was roundly hissed.

The music by the choir of Howard university, was a feature of the celebration.

An American flag covered the pulpit, where Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, the president of the society stood. Bishop Ward, of the A. M. E. church, offered a prayer. Master John R. Francis recited, "John Brown of Ossawatimie" and Mrs. Terrell read a poetic tribute to Whittier, by Mrs. Charlotte Grinkle.

"The life of Whittier has been a benediction to the race," said Rev. Dr. Rankin, in his scholarly paper upon the life of the poet. It was a singular providence which brought Whittier and Garrison together and gave Whittier an undying vocation. The progress of the war, he said, can be traced in Whittier's verse. He doubted if any period of any other country had produced such a galaxy of poets as those of the anti-slavery period—Whittier, Longfellow, Bryant, Emerson, Lowell and Holmes.

Hon. Frederick Douglass spoke eloquently of the poet's work for the cause of freedom. Apologizing because he had not touched upon the poetic side of the man or his poetry, he said: "My life has been such as to fasten me to a single idea—the emancipation of my race. On that side Whittier touched me. No man who has not sounded the depths from which came the groans of millions of slaves can understand what Whittier was to me. It was a revelation to know that a man of his race could so understand the heart of mine. When I shut my eyes, I might think some poor slave was groaning there. It was like the trumpet of a warrior pealing over New England, arousing our fellow-countrymen to the enormity that there were crouching slaves on the land where rolled the smoke of freedom's war."

Mr. Robert Terrell read a copy of a letter written by Whittier in acknowledgment of resolutions passed by a meeting of the colored people of Washington upon the anniversary of the poet's birthday in 1837.

Then Mr. George Arnold stirred a tempest. In a vehement, but somewhat incoherent speech, he declared that he saw the hand of God in the deluge which overtook the Republican party last Tuesday. Any political party which would hush the voice of a great orator like Robert Ingersoll, through religious intolerance, deserved to be put out of power forever. Col. Arnold thanked God that it was not Whittier who wrote the deceitful, hypocritical hymn, "My Country 'Tis of thee."

Much of Mr. Arnold's speech was drowned in a storm of hisses and groans, and suppressed excitement followed it, but no one else was disposed to turn the memorial meeting into a political arena.

The last speaker was Hon. Robert Purvis.—Wash. Post.

According to promise, we are now able to give the public some information as to the intention to commemorate the life and service of the poet Whittier on his birthday, which will be the 17th of December next.

It has long since been the intention to hold a memorial service such as would be worthy of the poet, and, at the same time comport with the dignity and the expectation of what such a meeting should be. But many things have intervened.

At the time of the poet's death, the majority of the colored students, especially those still in college, had not returned from vacation, and could not therefore have taken their several parts in the meeting. Since their return they have been engaged in athletic sports and other matters relative to college life. In saying this we do not mean that we could not live ago, have collected a few anecdotes of the poet's life from some encyclopedic, and presented it to the public, or, even have improvised a harangue.

Our aim was and is, to make the meeting in point, both in literature and exercises the equal of any that has been, or shall be, held in commemoration of Whittier. Aware of the disadvantages that might arise from a difference of religious opinions, if we should hold our meeting in any of the churches, the committee selected the old Union Park Memorial Church, Berkeley Street.

As fully and as nearly as decided upon at the last meeting of the committee, the programme will be as follows: Invocation, A. W. Whaley, of Boston University Theological School; Music: Biographical sketch, W. H. Jackson; Solo, Sidney Woodward; "Whittier the Abolitionist," J. W. Schanks, of Lincoln College; Selections from the works of the poet, D. R. Robinson, of Oberlin College; Music: "Whittier as a Reformer," G. W. Forbes, of Amherst; Poem, Mr. Smith; Memorial address, Clement G. Morgan, of Harvard; Music: Presiding officers of Amherst now of Harvard, and W. A. Johnson, of Mass. Institute of Technology, secretary.—Boston Courant.

ALABAMA TO JOIN MISSISSIPPI.
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 23.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature which, if it becomes a law, will practically do away with the Negro vote in Alabama. The bill was introduced by Representative Brewster of Lounds County, who has been in the Legislature for fourteen years and is one of the best known men in the state.

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A SLAVE AND SPY.

The Ups and Downs of Fortune.—The History of a Slave.

In 1864, Gen. Pemberton commanded at this point. Col. Hemingway owned a faithful slave—Peyton by name—a noted Negro fiddler, known for miles around and highly respected by both black and white, says the Washington (Miss.) Gazette. When his young master, W. Lynn Hemingway, afterward State treasurer of Mississippi, joined the old Carroll rifles he took Peyton along as a trusted servant. He went with him into Virginia and returned in 1863. In February of that year a faithful spy was needed to visit the Federal gunboats then coming down the river on Fort Pemberton.

Peyton at once undertook the mission and representing himself as a fugitive slave to the commander of the boats, was well received. Being bright far beyond ordinary, he managed to secure their official papers, maps, etc., and escaped with them to Fort Pemberton. After the fall of Vicksburg, in July following, Peyton went with his young master again to Virginia, where he remained until the surrender of Gen. Lee. The former being compelled to remain a number of days thereafter, in order to comply with the formalities of the surrender, sent Peyton ahead of him to his home, near Carrollton, Miss. On his way, however, he was betrayed to the enemy by some confederate as the spy who had deceived them above Fort Pemberton, was captured and carried in irons to New York, thence to Cuba, and sold as a slave, together with many others.

The vessel on which he was taken was a federal gunboat. In Cuba he worked as a slave in factories for nearly fifteen years, being entirely cut off from all communications from home and friends. He made seven attempts to escape from bondage, all but the last, of course, being unsuccessful. Finally he found an American vessel commanded by a Southerner, to whom he related the history of his capture, enslavement and forced exile, and begged to be returned to his home and family. The captain secreted him in the hold of his vessel, carried him to Costa Rica, thence to New York. Peyton then worked his way to Virginia, where a number of ladies raised the means to return him to his family after an absence of seventeen years.

He reached Winona, Miss., on the 15th of April, 1880. Peyton says that numbers of colored women were being constantly sold in Cuba as slaves. Northern men marry them, take them to Cuba on a "bridal tour," and there sell them as cooks and fancy house servants. He saw one sold by the man who married her for \$500, and further, that as he came through Cincinnati on his way home, he saw the man and recognized him, who sold her in Cuba. The facts above given are from one of the most reliable and responsible gentlemen in Mississippi, written to a distinguished member of Congress from that State.

Hit the Quarter S. ot.

—The Republican defeat does not date from this November election, or from the passage of the McKinley bill. It was accomplished when the bargain was struck in the United States Senate, between the Southern Democracy and the Republicans of the Rockies to defeat the Federal Election bill, as a quid-pro-quo for free silver and a depreciated dollar. The mistake of the Republican leaders was in not comprehending the emergency and seizing the opportunity. They should at once have made free suffrage their leading issue, with an honest dollar and moderate protection as subsidiaries. A solid South in alliance with the West is politically invincible. It will crush any antagonist. It can be defeated only by a solid North. And a solid North cannot be had on a mere dollar and cent basis. Roger Wolcott well said at the Republican banquet in Boston:—"There is no virtue in a schedule." Our platform recognized our duty: "We demand the ballot for every citizen of the United States." But our leaders evaded the issue. They chose high protection and the McKinley bill instead. The consequence is defeat.

We have come to the parting of the ways. Either the party of the Union must submit to nullification, their fate, and masquerade in the high protection grave clothes of a defunct Whiggery, or it must redeem the past by inscribing free suffrage on its banner. We must be true to our platform: "We demand the ballot for every citizen of the United States (all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof) or we shall go down like the old Federal party—a millstone in the political ocean. I am for free suffrage for every citizen of the United States who can read and write, irrespective of sex, as in Republican Wyoming. In this sign we conquer. There is no political salvation but in "liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Henry B. Blackwell.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, '92.
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THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Efforts Being Made for the Collection of Statistics About the Race.

We have received a document to be circulated for signatures, petitioning Congress to make some provision for the collection of statistics and products for the Columbian exposition illustrative of the progress of the colored people. We must frankly reiterate what we have already said on this point. We are opposed to any separate exhibit for colored people. There is no more reason for it than for a separate exhibit of the products of any other element of our heterogeneous population; while an exhibit of this sort is sure to be productive of harm by intensifying and perpetuating the unfortunate lines that divide and distract our American society. We are further opposed to a colored exhibit because it is insulting to the dignity and manhood of the black citizen. The exposition, we understand, is open to him as to all citizens of the American Union. Those who have anything to exhibit, let them do so in their individual capacity as all other American citizens. They were not invited to take part in the management of what should be a common National enterprise; let them not delude themselves in getting in by a back door. The petition emanates from a number of bishops and preachers of colored churches. The colored people want no jim crow department in the exposition. Let the preachers and bishops afford to teach self-respect and manly dignity to their people and cease this effort to open them a side entrance to the exposition. The same arguments in this case were used for a separate colored exhibit in the Cotton Centennial exposition in this city in 1884. It was granted and resulted only in humiliation. Let there not be a repetition of race delinquency at the Columbian exposition.—New Orleans Crusade.

The Leopard's Spots.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 26.—The State Board of Canvassers to-night divided the VIII Congress District contest in favor of George W. Murray, colored, Republican. The contest was brought by Murray, the Democratic nominee, General W. Moise, having a prima facie majority of 2,200 votes. Murray alleged that all of his ballots conformed to every legal requirement, but that they were cut shorter by the Democratic managers after they had been voted. He instanced 1,277 in Berkeley county and 511 in Georgetown county. It was found that these ballots were properly certified to and returned as correct by the precinct managers, and that the two county boards had thrown them out as being of a defective size. State Treasurer Bates, who is chairman of the State Board, said to-night that the decision in awarding the certificate to Murray was based on the foregoing circumstances. These two totals were added to Murray's vote, and the official result was given as follows: Murray, 4,995, Moise, 4,955.