A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Two Books Which Mark a Distinctly New Literary Departure.

FIELD FOR A COLORED NOVELIST.

Prevalence of False Ideas in Regard to Actual Racial Conditions in this Country -Case in Point.

Two books have recently been published which are worthy of attention, not less for what they are than for what they indicate; they are entitled: "Dessalines" and "A Voice from the South."

The former is a drama by a colored man, William, E. Easton, Galiveston, Texas; the other a volume of essays by Anna Julia Cooper, a colored woman of Xenia, Ohio, Any one who wishes to study at first hand the most important element of the race problem in America, to wit; the relation of the best products of the race itself to this great problem, can not do better than to order these two books. The Bystander does, not know the price of either of them, but would judge from the general make-up that it would be about \$1 each.

The first thing that will impress the cultured reader of these books will be the general tastefulness and accuracy of the works themselves, and the next will be the accuracy and finish of the literary style of the authors. Not only is there nothing foud or garish about these books, but there is to be found through them both, an indescribable charm of finish, and verbal exactitude rarely excelled in the works of contemporary write rs. The habit of a lifetime has made the Bystander's pencil almost infallible in its indication of verbal inaccuracy, which is, after all, the very highest test indication of verbal inaccuracy, which is, after all, the very highest test of literary merit. The word which exactly fills the place where it is used—is neither too large nor too small for the service assigned or the thought it is commissioned to convey—is to literary workmanship what the perfect note is to music. It may be slurred a little, often is without constituting actual what the perfect note is to make. It may be surred a little, often is without constituting actual fault, as the rush of some great movement may even hide or excuse a false note now and then, but, only precision can give the feeling of finish which attests the genuine literary artist.

Rarely has the unsparing penell passed so lightly over the pages

Rarely has the unsparing pencil passed so lightly over the pages of a book of essays as it did over the pages of a book of essays as it did over the pages of this "Voice from the South," which yet has nothing of the South in it, except a bit more of vivacity and a little more evident desire to please, then the asperity of Northern culture usually permits, or at least encourages, in its feminine devotees.

"Dessailnes" has a touch of Creole sentiment, and one finds occasionally in its words and phrases a flavor of French significance, no doubt unconscious to the author and not all ungrateful to one familiar with its origin. These, however, are very rare and not so pronounced as even to attract the attention of most readers. It, too, is singularly simple, clear, and correct in its verbal quality. Both books impress one with a sense of neatness, care, and unprententious thoroughness, pleasing in any writer, and especially gratifying to note in the press one with a state of care, and unprententious thorough-ness, pleasing in any writer, and especially gratifying to note in the work of authors, whose mental in-heritaine has not been one of pains-taking care—members of a race not yet generally freed from the tram-mels of restricted opportunity and imperfect diction. It will, perhaps, something like—a sense comes with something like a sense of unpleasant surprise to some cultured men and women who may read this book, that there are persons of this race who need not even the artifice of what is termed "dialect" to place them on a high level in that elegance of simplicity which marks the best use of our English tongue.

Both of these books are not only by colored writers, but both pro-ceed from the same motif—the re-lation of the colored race to Cau-casian humanity and christian civi-

lization in

"Dessalines" is "a dramatic tale,"
sed on the great Hayten strugbased on the great Haytien strug-gle for liberty in which the arro-gance off the old regime of France joined hands with the savagery of the Sans Culottes and the Creole hatred of the slave, to overawe and overpower those whom only the love of freedom-made invincible. The hero of the tale is Dessalines, the black and indomitable lieutenant of love of freedom made invincince. The hero of the tale is Dessalines, the black and indomitable lieutenant of. Tousaint L'Overture. The action of the play is direct and strong; its language simple, chaste and temperate sometimes startling in its graphic plainness, but wholly without rant, and when the character of its motif is taken into account, showing a remarkable self-restraint and no slight degree of literary art.

The "Voice from the South," on the other hand, is a cultivated wo-man's view of the gulf which is set between white christian man and wemanhood and souls encased in

darker-hued integuments. It is not profound, and there is in it a somewhat two abundant use of second-what two abundant and a little parade what two abundant use of second-hand material and a little parade of quotation. But that is the fash-ion of the times; the borrowed matter is always, good, is apily used in the main, and shows breadth of reading, keen observation, and thor-oughly good taste in selection. But this litali-fault is soon forgotten by the reader as he comes to note the deft but stinging satire, and keen but not ill-tempered wit, of the col-ored woman whose tactful self-re-straint avouches her a cultured lady. Its perusal would be a new ored woman whose tactful self-restraint avouches her a cultured lady. Its perusal would be a new sensation to many a white-souled christian woman of the "superior race," who, when she had perused its bright pages from cover to cover, would be forced to admit that, though she had encountered many a sharp thrist, she had not received one awkward or ill-tempered blow. Defects the book may have. It is not so simple in purpose or profound in feeling as the man's work with which it is compared. There is an evident preparation and sometimes a little straining for effect, but few female writers have shown a dainter wit, and few works, especially upon such a difficult subject, give, promise of a finer literary art.

The Bystander has given this unusual prominence to these two books because they seem to mark a distinctly new departure in the literary production and intellectual quality of the race ary production and intene ity of the race.

Aside from newspaper

Aside from newspaper articles, some controversial pamphlets, volumes of sermons and speeches, the colored people of the United States can scarcely be said to have produced any literature. This is not surprising nor at all discreditable to them. The best scion grafted on the strongest stock requires some period of growth before it produces on the strongest stock reduces period of growth before it produces fruit, and a race by law barred from the fields of literature for two cen-turies, need at least the life-time the fields of literature for two times, need at least the life-time turies, need at least the life-time of a generation in which to produce good literary work. The wonder is not that it came so soon, and is of such simple, genuine quality. Except Mr. Chestnutt, whose brief novels were something marvelous in their unpresentious realism, of which there are something marvelous in their unpretentious realism, of which there are no more because prosperity in other fields has smothered his rare gift, hardly any colored writer has ande a serious attempt in the realm of fiction, and not one has ventured upon good-tempered, keen, yet kindly, discussion of present conditions with any specific attempt at literary excellence. These books are practically the first fruits of literary culture of the American Negro. That there are not more is due in part to various causes. A generation moves with doubt and hesitancy along a road which noise of their ancestors have trod. Politics, religion, and especially the hesitancy along a road which none of their ancestors have trod. Politics, religion, and especially the daily struggle for existence have absorbed an unusual proportion of the race's energy. The actors in such intensely dramatic scenes as have marked the days of freedom of this new people have rarely power to give expression to its pathos. The slave romance has yet to be written by the slave descendant, if indeed any pen can ever depict its lights and shadows. But the great field of first endeavor will not be the story of slavery, but the tale of half-freedom. The great opportunity which waits the pen of the colored novelist is not the plantation of yesterday, but the plantation of yesterday, but the plantation of to-day. The literature which the colored man should strive to create should be along the line of these two books—the literature of colored life in juxtaposition with the christian: civilization of to-day—the these two books—the literature of colored life in juxtaposition with the christian civilization of to-day—the literature not of argument, nor of protest, but of aspiration and truth. Is the Hugo born who will give the world the romance of the tenant's or the cropposite life of the cropposite life. the cropper's life so tr the world to justice? stir the

The prevalence of false ideas in regard to actual racial conditions in this country is well-illustrated by the following, which a friend sends us, elipped from a religious newspaper in Chicago:

It is generally believed at the

paper in Chicago:

"It is generally believed at the North that special cars are provided for colored people on the Southern railroads, and that they are forbidden to ride on the cars reserved for white people. Such is not the case. The simple fact is that every railroad in the South that every railroad in the South soils that the soils the soils that every and second class tickets, sells first and second class tickets are whereas only first class tickets are sold on most Northern roads. A sec-ond class ticket entitles one to pas-ond class ticket entitles one to pas-A second class ticket entitles one to sage on the smoking-car. As a the Southern Negroes are thri thriftless

and poor, and but for second class tickets would hardly be able to travel at all, for the rates of fare are nearly double what they are in the North. It is fair to presume that the editor thought he was telling the truth. This presumption rests, however, solely on the fact that he edits a religious journal; if it were the editor of a secular newspaper which had made such a statement no well-informed person would-have

winen had made such a statement no well-informed person would have doubted for a moment that it was an intended barefaced falsehood. An intelligent person who reads a daily paper could hardly help

Continued on page seven.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Continued from page one.

Continued from page one of these page of the under the master page of the under the master page of the under the master page of the page of the under the master page of the under the under the page of the page of the page of the under the page of the knowing the fact that the colored people throughout the country have for two years been doing their utmost to bring the question of a State's power to compel passengers upon trains to be assorted as to race before the United State courts for adjudication. Such person ought also to know, that it has twice been

for adjudication. Such person ought also to know, that it has twice been held that such a law is unconstitutional so far as interstate passengers—that is, passengers going from one State into another, are concerned. This, however, does not affect passengers whose routelles wholly within a single state. This question will for the first time be presented to the Supreme court in exparte Plessy, from Louisiana, now pending, wherein the Bystander is of counsel for the plaintiff in error. error. in error.

The simple fact is, that in eight states of the South, it is a crime punishable with fine or imprisonment for a colored man to ride in a car with white people, no matter what rate of fare he pays or is willing to pay.

The conditions stated with such is willing to pay.

The conditions stated with such particularity by the editor, in regard to first and second class tickets, do not, prevail in these states. All tickets are of the same class, or if there is ever a second class ticket there must also be separate sold there use the and colored second class ticket sold there must also be separate class for white and colored second class passengers. The only trains which are permitted to carry white and colored passengers in the same car in any of these states are construction trains, on which the passengers and their washing. car in any of these states are construction trains, on which the passengers are their workmen. There is not a Single road in either of them in which the separation is effected, as this editor so particularly describes, by a difference in rate or class of ticket. The colored man pays exactly the same fare as the white man, but must ride in a separate car or compartment. There was a time when the second class ticket system, abounded on all roads of the South: but then there was also a time when these states were the special habitat of the saurians, and the one is about as ancient now as the other. The separate car law was a deathblow to the second class ticket, because it would require on every train at least four separate cars or compartments; one for first class whites, and the same for the two classes of colored passengers.

This extract we have quoted is all

This extract we have quoted is all the more misleading because it claims expressly to be the statement of one who knows, intended and designed to set right those who unwittingly have fallen into error. If the editors' religious lucubrations have no better basis of truth than his deliberate misstatements as to mandane affairs, he certainly can have no better massements us his deliberate misstatements us mundane affairs, he certainly not complain if men count his blind leader of the blind." count him :"a lind." Such imaginary statements such imaginary statements as to easily ascertained facts are lamentably frequent with those who claim the place of "spiritual leaders." Another religious journal, commenting on the recent: Texas immolation, remarks: •"It is marks:
"It is consoling to know these barbarities are neither participated in nor approved by the enlightened or religious elements of the South. They are the work of the low, ruffianty class of Southern whites whom finnly class of Southern writes whom the more respectable elements are unable to restrain. It is not the christian people of the South who are responsible for these things," This is another instance of that inability to distinguish between fact and the result of an overcharitable for the south of the result of an overcharitable and the result of an overcharitable for the south of the south of

gers.
This extract we have quoted is all

In certain' parts of the South they have very 'recently broken, away from such leadership, especially in suctiern Mississippi, which is now everyon by 'poor white' Regulators, overrun by 'poor white' Regulators, as recently set forth in these notes. as recently set forth in these notes. Mobs of 5.000 and 10.000 do not gather in open day, however, without the approval of the "better class" and the active participation of "Southern Christians," a fact which the man who penned this statement must have known if he read the published accounts of the barbarity.

and the result of an over-gnaritane imagination in discussing. Southern conditions. The writer simply concluded that it must be so, because he could not imagine that men he had known in amiable church relations could be guilty of such crimes against law, humanity and civilization.

tion.

The truth is that the so-called thouldum element" of the South of which we have recently heard so much has hitherto been the willing that of the so-called "better class,"

It is mistake lay in the fact that he quite ignored the fundamental truth that a christianity colored by slavery has no regard for the personal or political rights of the formerly enslaved race.

The right to enslave included the power to deprive the enslaved person of all natural rights. The slave might ask and receive favor, but he could have no right. His person, his labor, his progeny belonged to another to do with as he pleased. He lived and enjoyed only on sufferance. To the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' included no shadow of claim.

This state of society was sanctioned, maintained and defended by the church as a part of the divine ordainment. It was part and parcel of Southern christianity, and, to tell the exact truth, part and parcel of a considerable portion of Northern christianity as well. Northern christians mobbed men for defending the religion of Jesus of Nazareth against this foul aspersion, who would never have thought of using violence against one who wholly denied the existence of a "First

violence against one who denied the existence of a Great Cause." "First It was an inevitable that a religion consequence It was an inevitable consequence that a religion on which was based the right of a white man to take away all the natural rights of a colored man should support, and maintain the right of a white people to regulate, and control in their own way the rights and privileges of a colored people.

The South is a great mass of very real and easily apprehended facts, even if they be very unpleasant ones; and it ilf-becomes a religious teacher to mislead those who seek for truth in his pages by arguing from wholly imaginary and impossible hypotheses in regard to them. ble hypotheses in regard to them. Northern christianity has enough to answer for in having debased the God of justice, truth, and love by making him the author and justifier making Him the author and justifier of slavery without becoming in this day the excuser of that barbarism which spring from and is based upon the same infamous theory, of God's favor, and partiality to the white men. If it has not learned that God is just and demands first of all things that they who take His name and claim to be exponents of His spirit should be just to their fellows, then, indeed, the blood shed in expiation of the crime of shed in expiation of the crime of slavery was shed in vain.

Albion W. Tourgee

Mayville, N. Y. April 7, 93.

This word hustling meansto get there, it means success and wealth, it means honor and distinction. It is the unit by which successful men are measured. For a better definition we respectfully refer our readers to the owners of The Plaindealerone of the most successful products of genuine hustling of which we know.—Peters-burg, Va. Herald. ALL THE NEWS, \$1.00

Mr. Alfred Means of Memphis, Tenn,, in renewing his subscription said: "I think The l'laindealer is the greatest paper in the country published by Afro Americans."

THE PLAINDEALER \$1.

VOLUME X. NO. 49.

DETROIT, MICH, APRIL, 21, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 518.

R. H. TRAVER TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Keepthis pasted on your looking glass:-We crowd more quality and value into our prices than any other store in the country Other stores MIGHT do as well for you, but they DON'T-

SEEING THEY DON'T

Is it not good common sense to trade with the store that does-every timegive you, not only fullest measure of value, but concentrates that value in the latest correct styles?

Men's Suits \$10 and \$12

You'll be astonished when you examine them-see the materials, the skillfull workmanship, the perfect fit, the absolutely correct styles, how such excellent and elegant Suits can be sold for \$10 and \$12:

You know we always want "comparison,-that's the test that tells MERIT-so compare these \$10 and \$12 Suits with the garments other stores ask \$15 for-

Look in our window-you'll see some of them there.

In the other window, notice the new fancies in Neckwear and Neglige Shirts.

R. H. TRAVER,

171-173-175 Woodward Ave.

Have you a friend in some town not represented in the Plaindealer?

If so send us his name so that we may interest the people of that town in the Plaindealer.

CRACKED HIS SKULL.

Milldgesville, Ga.-Recently on the Barnes plantation, about six miles from town, Ben Johnson, a Negro brained a young white man, named Charlton Lockhart with a hoe.

Lockhart is an overseer on the Barnes place and was at work with Johnson and other hands in the It is understood that some Negro women were among the workmen and Lockhart's profanity in their presence led to a fight. Johnson reprimanded him pretty severely for his talk when Lockhart

started toward him with a hoe. The Negro raised his hoe and warned him not to make another step. A minute later he struck Lockhart with full force upon the head, crushing

Lockhart was carried to his home the skull. and medical attention was called in. His condition is pronounced hopeless by his physicians and death is expected at any time.

Johnson was lodged in jail. Johnson's brother was arrested here this morning charged with murder, which was committed twelve years ago. Investigation proved that he was not the brother wanted, so he was released.

STRUCK-OUT OF WORK.

Anthony. April 5.-The expected trouble between the Italian laborers and the French Phosphate company at this place closed Monday. The struck for higher wages on Saturday and were given a raise Monday morning. Then the Negro laborers kicked and wanted more wages, but were refused, consequently they struck and refused to work and are out of their jobs.

Near Lumpkin, Ga., April 10, Willie and Price Wimberly, 10 and 7 years old, respectively, killed an Afro-American boy by punching his entrails out with a sharp stick.

Two Efficient and Intelligent Regiments of the British Army.

HE WON THE VICTORIA CROSS

Composed Entirely of Colored Men and Almost Continually Employed .-A Pleasing Incident.

From the New York Age. Edinboro, Scotland, Feb. 20.-Honor to whom honor is due. This is time-honored maxim-current coin that contains pure gold. But mankind has been heretofore very chary about extending it to us as a race. Tableau: Queen Victoria, decorating a brave British soldier with the highest military honor of the British Nation for personal bravery on the field in the face of an enemy in action. Her Majesty smiles graciously, she has performed a similar service. lee but once before during her long. reign, and the recipient smiles grate-

fully and proudly. It may not be generally known by our race in America that two of the Bravest, most efficient and intelligent regiments of the British army are composed wholly of colored men, and that they are employed constantly either in the West Indies or on the West Coast of Africa. To a man conversant with the whole history of our race, it is a pleasure long to be remembered, to see them drill. I have seen the soldiers of France, England, Germany and Spain, drill and go through military manocuvres; but I have never seen anything about any of them to prove that they were one whit more efficient and skillful than the two English West Indian regiments of colored men I have seen go through their drill in the West Indies. As a people we shall cease by e and bye to record such things about ourselves, for we that we are no different better nor worse, than the average humanity. But the world continually keeps demanding of us to pronounce its little, shibboleths. Continually we are called upon-all over the planet to stand up, as it were, back to back, with the men of the dominant race, in order that our comparative, intellectual and moral heights, might be taken. Our inquisitors starting with certain foregone and illogical conclusions which they are only too anxious to prop and keep upon their tottering The British Nation again honors colored blood. This time, it, experience Ricks by having painted and sent to her home in Liberia her portrait; which has been placed in the Senate house of that Republic. Now the Nations honors a colored man with a decoration that is coveted by

all the men and officers of the army The foundation of the Order of the Victoria Cross was as follows: In June 1857, the Queen and her advisers took into consideration the fact that there existed among them no means of adequately rewarding individual merit or gallant services of either officers or men for conspicuous bravery in action before an Because medals were only enemy. granted, in both army and navy, for long services or good conduct; instituted and created under Her Royal Sign Manual the Order of the Victoria Cross. The Victoria Cross consists of a Maltese cross of bronze bearing the inscription, "For Val-or." It is awarded only on rare occasions, and only to those who have truly and particularly signal ized their bravery above that of their comrades. A comfortable pension, on retiring from the army, is given to the holder of the Victoria The recipient has to be rec-Cross. ommended to the Queen by a general officer before he can obtain it. Many of the foremost men of the British army have obtained the Vic-

ored man has ever obtained it.
Private Samuel Hodge, of Fourth West Indian Regiment, for bravery at the storming of Juba, in the Kingdom of Barra, on the River Gambia, in June 1866. His colonel called for volunteers, to hew down a stockade door with axes. Private Hodge and two others who were killed, volunteered and accomplished the work under galling fire of the enemy. Private Hodge was afterward led out by Colonel Darcy and presented to the regiment as the bravest man in the regiment as the pravest man ment recognized with loud acclama-tion. As to the particular acts of bravery for which Corporal Gordon has received the Victoria Cross. I clipped the enclosed paragraph from a London daily- 'Lance Corporal Wiltiam James Gordon of the West India Regiment, has won the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery during operations on the Gambia river."

toria Cross; but only one other col-

On inquiring farther, I have learned the fullest particulars. Walle Corporal Gordon's regiment was cngaged on the IGambia river in active warfare against native marauding tribes, he saved the life of his colonel commanding the regiment. hy bravery risking his own life. colonel was engaged upon a mound

in giving orders, unarmed and conprotected by a guard. On a sudden a terriff yell, the natives and an on-rush of armed men with spears and muskets who made straight for the colonel. Corporal Gordon bravely placed himself between his commanding officer and the enemy, and by deftly using his rife kept the foe at bay till assistance came. For thus saving a life valued by the British Nation it has enrolled his name among her names honored for all times in the story of war and battle. Trace back genealegically the foundation and origin of some of the proudest sovereigns of Europe and you will find they can boast of no nobler ancestral rise than that of a man decorated for distinguished services on the field and was raised by the acciamation of his comrades in arms to the position of leader

In this manner, in the year 898, one Edward of Alsace thus distinguished himself on the field, was deorated, and laid the foundation of what is to-day the proudest monarchy of all Europe-that of the House of Hapsburg. In the year 1000, one Hugo, of Padua distinguished himself in battle in Italy, was made a leader, and then by marriage acquired a right and title to the property of the Guelphs, a powerful European family, and thus laid the foundation of the House Brunswick, the reigning family In like manner Great Britain. the year 1032. Thertus of Savoy, laid the year 1052, there is a says, and the foundation of the present mon-archical family of Italy. So we find the Orleans family in France, and proved Hohenzollern, in Germany taking their rise. Every school boy knows how Napoleon by just this species of bravery laid the foundation of the dynasty that bears his

France has recently honored our race, making a general of that able and skillful, Col. Dodds, who has successfully terminated the French operations, against, the semi-civilized people of Dahomey. During the Franco-Prussian war, France placed her very brave wureos from Africa in the very brunt of the fight and they did her excellent service. When France tried in the last century to throw troops into Ireland to help he Irish in time of the Great Rebellion; one of the regiments commanded by the brave General Hoche was composed of Negroes raised in the Of late years England Mauritius. has selected the most talented of her colored soldiers in the West Indies and bad them sent to England for special training.

Archibald Johnson.

THEY NEED INSTRUCTION.

New York, April 10.-At the church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth aveone and Far ing, a public meeting was held for discussion of the condition of the colored people, especially in the South. The principal speaker was Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Normal school, at Tuskegee, Ala.

He said that the Afro-Americans were lazy and idle because they did not know how to help themselves. In Alabama, in many of the districts, the public schools were only open three months in the year. The state contributed about eighty-seven cents per year for the education of each

Mr. Washington said that the Afro-Americans should be taught trades. Mr. C. P. Huntington, who has contributed largely to the schools for the education of the Afro-American in the South, present at the meeting. Miss Anna Dickinson was also there.

STRUCK BY AN AEROLITE.

Osawatomie. Kan., April 8 .-- An nerolite fell near this town at :10, o'clock this afternoon, striking he monument to John Brown-or (leawatomie" Brown, as he was sometimes called-erected to him by private subscription originated by Horace Greeley in 1863. The meteor broke off the left arm of the statueand passed through the dome and nave in a slightly Southeasterly direction, and through six feet of clay just South of the crypt, stopping only at bedrock. Experts say the aerolite is composed of pelium metal, known to exist only in the sun.

WHY DID HE RESIGN.

Louisville, Ky.: April 10 .-- The resignation of W. W. Watts from the I. A. W., racing board was expected and did not, therefore, come as a All sorts of speculation surprise. has been indugled in as to the cause of his retirement, chiefest of which is the fact that he fought against the admission of the Afro-American into the league and was beaten. Since his elevation to the position of racing board member of Mr. Watts has been jocularly referred to as "kunnell" and all sorts of fun poked at him.

WHY DID HE DO IT.

Atlanta, Ga., April 13 .- J. W. Price, considered a highly respected citizen of Oconee county, Ga., shot and killed an Afro-American woman in his employ this morning. One report says he did it because she insulted his wife and another is that the shooting was accidental.

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"Describes" has a touch of Creole sentiment, and one finds occa-sionally in its words and phrases a flavor of French significance, no doubt unconscious to the author and not all ungrateful to one familiar with its origin. These, however, are very rare and not so pronounced as even to attract the attention of most readers. It, too, is singularly simple, clear, and correct in its verbal quality. Both books im-press one with a sense of neatness, care, and unprententious thorough ness, pleasing in any writer, and especially gratifying to note in the work of authors, whose mental inheritance has not been one of painstaking care-members of a race not yet generally freed from the trammels of restricted opportunity and imperfect diction. It will, perhaps, come with something like a sense of unpleasant surprise to some cultured men and women who may read this book that there are persons of this, race who need not even the artifice of what is termed "dialect" to place them on a high level in that elegance of simplicity which marks the best use of our English tongue.

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based on the great Haytien struggle for liberty in which the arrogance off the old regime of France joined hands with the savagery of the Sans Culottes and the Creole hatred of the slave, to overawe and overpower those whom only the love of freedom made invincible. The hero of the tale is Dessalines, the black and indomitable lieutenant of. Toussaint L'Overture. The action of the play is direct and strong; its language simple, chaste and tem--perate sometimes startling in its graphic piainness, but wholly with-out rant, and when the character of its motif is taken into account, showing a remarkable self-restraint and no slight degree of literary

The "Voice from the South," on the other hand, is a cultivated woman's view of the gulf which is set between white christian man and womanhood and souls encased in

darker-hued integuments. It is not profound, and there is in it a some-what two abundant use of secondhand material and a little parade of quotation. But that is the fashion of the times; the borrowed matter is always, good, is aptly used in the main, and shows breadth of reading, keen observation, and thor oughly good taste in selection. But this falf-fault is soon forgotten by the reader as he comes to note the dest but stinging satire, and keen but not ill-tempered wit, of the colored woman whose tactful self-re straint avouches her a cultured lady. Its perusal would be a new sensation to many a white-souled christian, woman of the "superior who, when she had perused its bright pages, from cover to cov er, would be forced to admit that, though she had encountered many a sharp thrust, she had not receive ed one awkward or ill-tempered blow. Defects the book may have. It

is not so simple in purpose or profound in feeling as the man's work with which it is compared. is an evident preparation and some-times a little straining for effect; but few female writers have shown dainter wit, and few works, especially upon such a difficult subfect, give, promise of a finer literary art.

The Bystander has given this unusual prominence to these two books because they seem to mark a distinetly new departure in the literary production and intellectual qual-

ity of the race. Aside from newspaper some controversial pamphlets, volumes of sermons and speeches, the colored people of the United States can scarcely be said to have produced any literature. surprising nor at all discreditable to them. The best scion grafted on the strongest stock requires some period of growth before it produces fruit, and a race by law barred from the fields of literature for two centuries, need at least the life-time of a generation in which to produce good literary work. The wonder is not that it came so fate, but that it came so soon, and is of such simple, genuine quality. Except Mr. Chestnutt, whose brief novels were something marvelous in their unpretentious realism, of which there are more because prosperity in other fields has, smothered his rare gift, hardly any colored; writer has made a: serious attempt in the realm of fiction; and not one has venturupon good-tempered, keen, yet kindly, discussion of present conditions with any specific attempt qt literary excellence. These books are practically the first fruits of ilterary culture of the American No-That there are not more is due in part to various causes. A generation moves with doubt and hesitancy along a road which none their ancestors have trod. Polreligion, and especially the daily struggle for existence have absorted an unusual proportion of the race's energy: The actors in such intensely dramatic scenes as

of this new people have rarely power to give expression to its pathos. The slave romance has yet to written by the slave descendant, indeed any pen can ever depict its lights and shadows. But the great field of first endeavor will not be the story of slavery, but the tale of half-freedom. The great oppor-tunity which waits the pen of the colored novelist is not the plantation of yesterday, but the planta-tion of to-day. The literature which the colored man should strive to create should be along the line of these two books—the literature of colored life in juxtaposition with the christian: civilization of to-day-the literature not of argument, nor of protest, but of aspiration and truth; Is the Hugo born who will give the world the romance of the tenant's or the cropper's life so truly as to stir the world to justice?

The prevalence of false kleas in regard to actual racial conditions in this country is well-illustrated by the following, which a friend sends us, clipped from a religious newspaper in Chicago: It is generally believed at the

North that special cars are provided for colored people on the South ern railroads, and that they are forbidden to ride on the cars reserved, for white people. Such is served for winte people. Such is not the case. The simple fact is that every railroad in the South sells first and second class tickets; whereas only first class tickets are sold on most Northern roads. A second class ticket entitles one to passage on the smoking-car. As a rule the Southern Negroes are thriftless and poor, and but for second class tickets would hardly be able to travel at all, for the rates of fare are nearly double what they are in the North."

It is fair to presume that the editor thought he was telling the truth. This presumption rests, however, solely on the fact that he edits a religious journal; if it were the editor of a secular newspaper which had made such a statement no well-informed person would have doubted for a moment that it was an intended barefaced falsehood.

An intelligent person who reads daily paper could hardly help

Continued on page seven.

George Dixon Las All the Fighters in Number of Battles.

IS A GENTLEMAN AT ALL TIMES.

Has Engaged in Upwards of Five Hundred Contests and Agrees to Best Any One in His Class.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 10 .-- George Dixon, the colored champion feather-weight of the world, with his diamond studded belt, postless ring, and band of confedious and actors, opened at the People's theater yesterday afternoon for a week's engagement.

Dixon is one of the few professional pugilists who is almost always in condition. As he appeared last night he looked ready to go in the ring for a finish light on a moment's notice. His show, which, by the way, is the best that ever tra-veled under a lighter's manage ant showed to big houses at both the ifternoon and evening performances

Dixon is a quiet, unassuming felow, who rarely ever says anything unless spoken to . He does a sparring turn at every performance with Eddie Daly, champion feather-weight of New England. Dixor has it rather easy when not in training fighting, for he leaves the business affairs of his show and match making to his manager, Tom. O'Rourks. The latter is thoroughly posted in all the affairs of the ring, and un-der his protecting wing the colored champion is not likely to get the

worst of it. Manager O'Rourke was in the wings, directing the different turns, when the writer found him last hight. He is well pleased with his show and the business it has been doing. We have made money right from the start;" said he. "We haven't showed to a losing stand this season!"

"Will Dixon go on with any of the local men during his engage, ment here?"

"Nothing would please him bet-ter, but I'm afraid it won't go," said O'Rourke. "The authorities won't have it. I hear there are several feather-weights in the city would like a try at Dixon, and I would like to give them a chance."
"Has Dixon a standing offer to

stop anybody in his class in four rounds?" "Yes, and he does it in any town

or city where they will allow it to go, George has done more fighting than any of the champions. His record totally eclipses any other meilist now in the business, and will, wager, that he can be what none of the other champions and that is that he has not a broken hand or even a jammed knuckle. "How many finish fights has your hampion taken part in?"

"Thirty-seven, and has stopped or bested no less than 400 different puglist in four round goes. We have a standing offer of \$50 that he will stop or bes tanybody in his class in four rounds, and we have never yet had to pay it. It is remarkable with so much fighting his hands should be in such splendid condition." "Is the arrangements for Dixon's fight with Griffin completed?",

"Yes, all but the purse. We have signed, articles of agreement for \$10,000 a side, and the Coney Island club signed a contract to give a purse of \$10,000 for the fight. Now the club is making an effort to cut down the purse \$2,500. I won't stand a reduction. If any fight is worth \$10,000 the go between Dixon and Griffin is. They are both well advertised, and the fight has been talked of more than other now in prospect."

"When will you fight?" "June 30 is the date,"

"Will the fight interfere with Dixon's go with Solly Smith?"

?"Not in the least, We have posted \$1,000 to fight him in August, it will be a go-provided and it will be a go-provided some some club will give a suitable prize. Dixon will not fight unless he can get a prize worth fighting for."

A CLEVER FIGHTER.

Cincinnati, Ohio. April 10 .- Wiley Evans, the well known colored California welter-weight, who is matched to fight Fred Morris, better known as Muldoon's Cyclone, start in training to-day. The match is for \$500 a side, and it ought to be a contest, well warth seeing. Evans, who is one of the cleverest fighters that ever tarried in this vicinity, is backed by Covington money; while Jack Fogarty, the well known middle-weight of Philadelphia, who backed Denver Smith in his go with Joe. Goddard, is furnishing the money for Morris. The Eastern fighter is described by people who have seen him fight as a wonder. He is said not only to be lever. but a hard hitter as well. Evans realizes that he has the fight of his life on hand, and will set in to train so as to be at his best possible notch when he toes, the scratch.

knowing the fact that the colored people throughout the country have for two years been doing their utmost to bring the question of a State's power to compel passengers upon trains to be assorted as to race before the United State courts for adjudication. Such person ought also to know, that it has twice been held that such a law is unconstitutional so far as interstate passengers—that is, passengers going from one State into another, are concerned. This, however, does not affect passengers whose route lies wholly within a single state. This question will for the first time be presented to the Supreme courf in exparte Plessy, from Louisiana, now pending, wherein the Bystander is of counsel for the plaintiff

The simple fact is, that in eight states of the South, it is a crime panishable with fine or imprisonment for a colored man to ride in a car with white people, no matter what rate of fare he pays or is willing to pay.

The conditions stated with such particularity by the editor, in regard to first and second class tickets, do not, prevail in these states. All tickets are of the same class, or if there is ever a second class ticket sold there must also be separate cars for white and colored second class passengers. The only trains which are Permitted to carry white and colored passengers in the same car in any of these states are construction trains, on which the passengers are their workmen. There is not a Single' road in either of them in which the separation is effeeted, as this editor so particularly describes, by a difference in rate or class of ticket. The colored man pays exactly the same fare as the white man, but must ride in a separate car or compartment. There was a time when the second class ticket system abounded on all roads of the South: but thens there was also a time when these states were the special habitat of the saurians. and the one is about as ancient now as the other., The separate car law deathblow to the second class ticket, because it would require on every train at least four separate cars or compartments; one for first class whites, one for secnd class whites, and the same for the two classes of colored passen-

This extract we have quoted is all the more misleading because it claims expressly to be the statement of one who knows, intended and designed to set right those who unwittingly have fallen into error. If the editors' religious lucubrations have no better basis of truth than his deliberate misstatements as to mundane affairs, he certainly can not complain if men count him "a blind leader of the blind."

Such imaginary statements as to easily ascertained facts are lamentably frequent with those who claim the place of "spiritual leaders." Another religious journal, commenting on the recent; Texas immolation, re-"It is consoling to know these

barbarities are neither participated in nor approved by the enlightened or religious elements of the South. They are the work of the low, ruffianly class of Southern whites whom the more respectable elements are unchristian people of the South who are responsible for these things."

This is another instance of that inability to distinguish between fact and the result of an over-charitable imagination in discussing. Southern conditions. The writer simply concluded that it must be so, because he could not imagine that men he had known in amiable church relations could be guilty of such crimes against law; humanity and civiliz-

The truth is that the so-called "hoodlum element" of the South of which we have recently heard so tool of the so-called "better class," In certain' parts of the South they have very recently broken away from such leadership, especially in Suothern Mississippi, which is now overrun by "poor white" Regulators, as recently set forth in these notes. Mebs of 5.000 and 10.000 do not gather in open day, however, with-out the approval of the "better class" and the active participation "Southern Christians," a fact which the man who penned this statement must have known if he read the published accounts of the barbarity.

His mistake lay in the fact that he quite ignored the fundamental truth that a christianity colored by slavery has no regard for the personal or political rights of the formerly enslayed race.

The right to enslave included the power to deprive the enslaved person of all natural rights. The slave might ask and receive favor, but he could have no right. His person, his labor, his progeny belonged to another to do with as he pleased. He lived and enjoyed only on sufferance. To the rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" he had no shadow of claim.

This state of society was sanctioned, maintained and defended by the church as a part of the divine ordainment. It was part and parcel of Southern christianity, and, to tell the exact truth, part and parcel of a considerable portion of Northern christianity as well. Northern christians mobbed men for defending the religion of Jesus of Nazareth against this foul aspersion, who would never have thought of using violence against one who wholly denied the existence of a Great Cause."

It was an inevitable consequence that a religion of which was based the right of a white man to take away all the natural rights of a colored man should support and maintain the right of a white people to regulate, and control in their own way the rights and privileges of a colored people.

And this is exactly the position of "Southern christian" "We had a legal and divine right to hold the persons of these people and bar them from every privilege save what the master chose to give. This right the government of the United States took (way from us by force; but we have still the right to rule and control them as we choose collectively, and we intend to do it."

Thus "Southern christianity" becomes again the Gibraltar of South-ern barabrism. If a man had fired into the crowd that conducted the Texas' incineration the chances are least even that he would have hit a "christain" or a "colonel"that is, a church member or one of the lest of the much vaunted "bet-ter class."

The South is a great mass of very real and easily apprehended facts, even if they be very unpleasant ones; and it ill-becomes a religious teacher to mislead those who seek or truth in his pages by arguing from wholly imaginary and impossible hypotheses in regard to them. Northern christianity has enough to answer for in having, debased the God of justice, truth, and love by making Him the author and justifier of slavery without becoming in this day the excuser of that barbarism which sprung from and is based upon the same infamous theory, of God's ravor, and partiality to the white men. If it has not dearned that God is just and demands first of all things that they who take His name and claim to be exponents of His spirit should be just to their fellows, then, indeed, the blood shed in expintion of the crime of slavery was shed in vain. Albion W. Tourgee

Mayville, N. Y. April 7, 93.

AN APPEAL FOR VIRTUE. GUARD WELL YOUR HOMES.

Springfield, O., April 13.-Special Correspondence .- Mothers and fathers, as you value, the happiness of the young people, as you desire the good of the race assist in purifying Some of the worst enemies of our young men and women are men and women old enough be their fathers and mothers. Men and women who under the guise of the best and most interested of friends persuade the young tolks that their parents are "too strict," are "old fogles," not up to the times," and thus, little by little girls and boys are led to their destruction; and these very old men and old women, who have undermined their characters are the first ones to begin in the destruction of their reputation.

Brothers and sisters, let no one, no one say a word to you against your mother or your father; even if you have a step-mother or step-father allow no one to talk to you about them.

Let it be known that you accept your step-mother or step-father as your real mother and father; and take my word for it, (for I speak from experience), your family life will be far happier and more peaceful and you will be better able to perform, the life work laid out by God for you to do.

Another common fault among the rate, is the mixture of the good and the bad, the pure and the impure in our societies and social gatherings. If a young and pure girl-goes to a party even though it may be at the house of a friend she is likely to be thrown in concome of the most worthless ones in the community. many mothers through fear of giving offense, dare not have a party for their sons and daughters unless everyone in the neighborhood is invited, and thus the worthless men with bad reputations as well as the fatten girl bringing with her the evidence of her disgrace, and the drunkard with the effects of his sin written in his face and hearing, are all made welcome and treated just as those who have always lived

pure lives. Mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, for the love of God, for the leve of our race, let us begin immediately to purify our societies, if one falls from virtue, be it a man or a woman, bar unto them the entrance into your society. If they desire to reform, help them to do it; but make them not your friends and, equals until they have shown by their living their change from evil 40 good. Be not only pure yourself, but demand purity in your friends: if, by going into society you find you will be thrown in con-tact with those not up to the standard of morality, stay at home and seek your enjoyment with your mother and father, your brothers and sis-

You may be branded as "stuck up," "too good for common folks," etc., but remember this the young people of whom this is said are always the ones most respected in a community, the ones who have the most enjoyment.

Then, let us as a race honor God above all, walk in such a manner that His help will always be with us; let us grow wealthy, become educated, but hate and discourage vice while we love and reward virtue, and the race problem will be solyed to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Lexington, Ky., April 12 .- About 9 clock to-night a frame cottage on Tucker street was set on fire by some unknown children who were stopping in the old building for shel-Three white children were burned before assistance could reach them. The flames caught the training stable belonging to Ed. Brown, the well known Airo-American thorough-bred trainer, and burned it to the ground. Some valuable horses were in the stable, but were saved by the aid of the firemen and oth-The stable with its contents worth about \$3,000, covered by insurance.

-The meeting of the Mississippi State Bar Association will be held May 3rd and 4th at Natchez, Miss.

Two things are certain-You want the news and we want to publish it. You can help us by sending us the names of your friends in different parts of the country so we may induce them to send us the news from their section of the country.

Common Sense With Poultry.

Ways, means and methods with poultry, vegetables, stock and farming generally should be interesting and timely topics with many of our people. Pleasure, profit and a good deal of personal independence can be worked out of these things when rightly managed. It is not my purpose to touch upon all the items indicated by my opening sentence above; for this time I propose to confine my remarks to, "Common sense with poultry."

Many persons who have never tried the experiment can easily supply themselves with all the table birds and eggs they need, but they cannot do this without incurring risks of many vexations and disappointments.

2. A common error, is to overstock to begin with, and with "fancy," instead of the common Care and attention are worth more than pedigree in the poultry yard, certainly at least for beginners. A half dozen common hens and a cock will often yield more satisfactory returns, than a dozen "fancy" hens and two cocks. Moral: Don't try to keep too many

Another common error is to imagine that if fowls are properly and housed, it is enough. Vermin that commonly infests poultry, and filth often more than counter balance feeding and housing. A hen cannot nightly sniff a stench and daily fight lice and fleas, and yet at the same time gather egg od. One thing at a time a good rule with the hen. food. Wage an eternal and persistent warfare with vermin in all its forms; it will be your commonest and most destructive enemy.

4. A companion error to the foregoing is to imagine that fowls will do best when left free to shift for themselves. sons will keep a hen as long as sho can cockle, and will allow her to run herself down , to a shadow foraging to keep life in the body. A hen will confinue to lay, up to her ninth or tenth year, but few hens are worth their pkeep after the third or fourth year.

A very common error is fall into a raging fever for feathers instead of looking out for flesh If your fowls, be, for and eggs. market, symmetry of form and uniformity of coloring are not to be despised, because many people who buy fowls, buy by "looks," or "appear rather than by a discriminating judgment as, to essential qual-But do not imagine that in order to obtain symmetry of form and uniformity of coloring you must necessarily burden yourself with a fancy" breed. Care in selecting common breeds will give you all you

require in the way of paying fowls. If you live where hawks and the like are troublesome, select dark rather than white breeds, and if room for forage is limited, select the large rather than the smaller or medium sized breeds.

7. If you want eggs in all seasons see that there is a graduated differences in the tages of your hens. For example, suppose you can keep but twelve hens, let four of them of a spring clutch, four of an advanced summer clutch and four of a late fall clutch, or of a wise ter clutch ir possible.

Henry Clay Graye

EXPRESSES HER GRATITUDE.

To the Editor of the Plaindealer:-Sor: Please accept my sincere gratitude for your kindness and efficient aid in the testimonial just tendered me by "my chorus."

The young people have worked hard and earnestly the past lew months and had thereby doubly endeared themselves to me, for I can not grow too old to love young people and delight in their pleasure. The conducting of the Porter-Cole chorus, therefore, has been one of the hright spots in my life. Their progress has been all I could desire, and their love for me as demonstrat ed in this last beautiful act and in their conduct throughout our intercourse, I am proud to acknowledge.

The months have been full of pleasure and I am sure musical profit to them and to me. Their noble effort to help extricate me from the "Black Patti" failure, is one I can never forget, and I wish publicly to thank them from my

heart of hearts. They, however, would have accomplished little, had not the Plaindealer come to their rescue.

I can do but little, while you sirs, are doing so much for the up-building and education of the "Afro-American." yet such as I have give I to them. And I am glad I can contribute even a mite, and that, that mite has your approval. Nothing, or no one can succeed with. out the Press.

Sincerely and gratefully yours. Maggle Porter-Cole. 245 Warren avenue East.

THE DEPOSED MESSENGER.

Columbus. Ohio. April 11.-Milton Green, messenger at the governor's office, who, according to current report, was removed yesterday, e denles that his connection, with the Executive Department had been severed. He states that he secured a leave of absence from Governor McKinley until May, in order to take his wife, who is ill, to Charleston, W. Va., for a change of climate. Private Secretary Boyle declines to say any-thing whatever relative to the mat-ter. Green admits that Mr. Boyle's refusal to talk practically substan tiates the suspicion that there something of a serious nature behind it all, but says he himself does not know what it is, Governor Mc-Kinley is still absent,



OUR LODGE DIRECTORY.

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GARNETT LODGE, NO. 8, MEETS every first and third Tuesday night in each month. S. H. Bush, C. C., A. H. Henderson, K. of R. and S.

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

EXCELSIOR DIVISION, NO. 7. meets every fourth Thursday night in each month. E. B. F. Johnson, Com. WILSON DIVISION, NO. 2. MEETS every third Thursday night in each month. Wm. Johnson, Com.

GRAND KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. By far the most delightful social affair in society circles of the season and probably the grandest afinir of the kind ever given in this city was the Grand Pythian Banquet held at Dexter hall last Friday pight Unique invitations had been issued by the committee of arrangements to about two hundred brave, val lent Knights and their escorts and friends in response to which. guests began to arrive at the hall about 9 p. m.

The evening was a most disagree able one, interspersed with rain snow and hall and caused many to be late in their arrival, but all were happily enjoying the enrapturing strains of Johnson's superb orchestra, keeping step with the music of the Grand March by 11 p. m., and Grand March, too, it was; two hundred persons; the ladies richly, tastefully and fashionably attired in their silks, sating, etc., accompanied by their escorts, either in full dress or mili tary attire, is a sight seldom wit nessed in spacious Dexter hall.

The Grand March was led by Pro-tessor W. II. Johnston, whose superior knowledge and skill, has ever \ been equal to any emergency and whose ability to artistically perform \ his arduous, task was sustained upon this occasion. He was ably assisted by Professor David Hamilton, floor man-

The numbers upon the program were executed until 12:30, when the supper march ushered the guests into the dining-rooms; where the caterer. Mr. Edward Berry, had bonntifully provided for the wants of the inner man with a supper that satisfied, the epicarean appetite of the most fastldious. Shortly after the guests were all scated and were served with the first course of the menu, Toast Master, Sir W. Louis Wharton, introduced Samuel II. Bush, who responded to the toast "Our Guests' in his usual good style of oratory. L. H. Wilson, P. C. C., responded to the toast of "Our Su-preme Lodge" in an interesting Speech, Sam. B. Hill, Grand Chancellor, responded to the tousts of "Our Grand Jurisdiction," Brigadier General, S. T., Sneed, responded, to "Our Uniform Rank," and John S.
Tielding spoke of "Our Court of
Calanthe 'In a neat speech.
Supper over, the guests repaired

to the hall, where dancing was in-dulged in until the wee sing hours called each from his place of pleasant enjoyment to his home.

Take it all in all the arrangements were the most complete—the entertainment the most elaborate and enjoyable of any affair given in this city in many years, and too much credit can not, be given to the committee of arrangements, who spared neither time nor expense to make the affair a grand specess:

ECHOES.

"After the banquet was over a piece of music especially arranged for this occasion was played by the orchestra.

The guests of Hon. L. H. Wilson, S. B. Hill S. T. Sneed, John S. Fielding. were in good spirits.

Harry G. Ward was as happy as any body after supper. "Sherry

John Stowers, Henry W. Forte, W. Brown, Dr. Johnson and Mack Rutherford, were often seen in the locality of the "Punch Bowl," imagine results. The ladies all looked benytifully. Here's to those who did not get

there! Sorry! but you were not miss-Capt. E. B. F. Johnson and party arrived late and left early.

- Want of space will not permit us to publish a complete list of the

The "Life of Frederick Douglass," the Black Phalanx, and the Airo-American Press should be in every library. Secure them by subscribing for the Plaindealer.

GOOD TO APRIL FIFTEENTH.



The Autobiography of the Honorable Frederick Douglass should be in the home of every Afro-American in this country. The Plaindealer is enabled to offer this great work in connection with the paper for the price of the book alone.

To any one sending us \$2.50 cash we will forward them The Plaindealer one year and a copy of this

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FLAMES FOLLOW WIND.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 12.-Conductor Thomas, of the Yazoo and Mississippi, Valley railroad, whee here to-night that the entire town of Robinville, Coahoma county, was swell away by a cyclone about 4:30

p. m. All stores are in flames, while several colored people and perhaps some whites are burned in the ruins. The depot was completely destroyed and the night operator's wife killed. A colored child was also killed. Only two houses are left standing.

The Detroit, Lansing and Northern

Three elegant trains to and from Grand Ran y except Sunday. Fire express a Lassing dally, except sunday.

LEAVE DETROIT—7:45 a.m., 10:0 a.m., 1:30 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 6:08 p. m. Connecting in Union Station, Grand Rapids, with The Chicago and West Michigan.

Trains leave Grand Rapids for Chicago 8:89 a.n. 1:25 p. m., and 11:35 p. m., time, five hours and twenty minutes 'train leaving, Grand Rapids at 11:33 p. m., daily, has through sleepers arriving at Chicago at 7:05 a. m.

Train leaves Grand Rapids for Charlev fr had Petcakey at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Petcakey at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Petcakey at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Petcakey at 7:30 m.

Trains leave for Gr d Rapids Manistee, Luding ton and Traverse City at 7:30 a. m, and 5:85 p. m. The Saginaw Valley and St. Lonis Is the favorite line between Grand Rapids and the Saginaws. Trains leave Grand Rapids 7:20 a. m., 4:15 p.m. Leave Saginaw 7:35 s. m., 5:55 p. m.

4:15 p.:m. Leave Saginaw 7:35 a. m., 5:56 p. m.
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