

ASBURY GROVE CAMP!

The Camp begins in full blast Sunday with Lovefeast at 9.30 a. m. conducted by Rev. J. W. Danbury.

Special Religious Notice. Madison Street Presbyterian church. On next Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

WHITEWASHING: E. J. Madison, 723 N. Spring St. Terms reasonable. All orders promptly attended to.

CARPENTER and Jobber, Geo. F. Bragg Sr., 1400 Barclay St., Waverly. Orders received by Postal card.

School of Dress-making. MESDAMES Smallwood and Wheeler's School for de Lamont's dress-cutting system, 1309 E. Monument Street.

Cornelius C. Fitzgerald, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Condon Building, 110 St. Paul St. Houses For RENT and For SALE. MONEY to Loan, and affairs administered. Prompt and courteous attention given.

FULL DRESS SUITS for hire one dollar per day; also 2000 Pawn-brokers Overcoats and Suits very low.

HUTTY'S HELP AGENCY, 1209 Pine St. Philadelphia, Pa. Good Situations secured. All kinds of Domestic help. Address as above.

THE office of The Ledger has been removed from 210 Courtland street to 307 St. Paul street.

Brant's Marjoram Cream. The Greatest Botanical Discovery of the present Century. It cures numerous ailments. It acts like magic to relieve and cures rheumatism, sore feet, chapped skin, back ache and most every ailment brought on by cold or irritation.

D. M. HITE, 208 N. Liberty Street. For Rent. 628 George st., 6 rooms \$13. 1409 N. Bruce street, 8 rooms \$13. 418 N. Parrish st., 6 rooms \$8. 1517 Vine street 6 rooms, 8 rooms, 215 Innes alley, 6 rooms, 619 Baker street, 8 rooms, 1040 Vine street, 6 rooms, 527 Walnut 5 rooms, 6 rooms, 816 Harmony Lane, 4 rooms, 1543 Woodway street, 6 rooms, 504 Druid Hill av. store and dwelling, 13 rooms, 502 Hargrove alley, 8 rooms, 3 Williamson street, 4 rooms, 6 rooms.

BARAINS! BARAINS! Two nice houses on Latrobe-st., near Girard-ave., 5 rooms and bath, for \$550. Ground rent only \$30. Cash \$5, Weekly payments \$3.

We have now left out of 12 only one Belvidere st., beautiful bay-window front house; six rooms, bath and stoves. Ground rent only \$36. Price \$800; \$5 cash and \$3.50 a week.

888 Selma Place. Near Saratoga and Fulton-ave., 8 rooms, nice house. Price \$325; Cheap as dirt. \$3 cash and \$3 a week.

Out of the above payments we will pay Ground Rent, taxes, water rent and insurance.

Now is the time to STOP PAYING RENT and get you a home. The only way to make all people respect you is to own your own home and be a tax payer. Better put your wages in a house than to waste it in drink and other foolish things. Apply to GRAHAM & CO., 223 St. Paul St.

The Eureka Educational and Charitable Association Baltimore, Maryland.

OBJECT. To help the Educational and Charitable interest of the race by a definite and intelligent study of real conditions.

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITOR. One of the important agencies of the Association will be an House-to-House Visitor who will systematically visit in a friendly way every colored family in a given district, and gather helpful information.

MEMBERSHIP. All persons interested in the real welfare of the race are asked to become members of the Association. Annual membership fee, one Dollar. No other dues.

President, Garrison D. Trusty. Vice Pres., Rev. G. R. Waller. Treasurer, James C. Johnson. Chairman Executive Committee, Rev. George F. Bragg Jr. Secretary, Miss E. Eulalia Reid, 117 West 21st Street.

THE PRIMARY NEEDS OF THE RACE.

PROF. KELLY MILLER'S AFFABLE AND VERY HELPFUL PAPER.

The Negro Must Get Hold of the Primary Factors of Civilization, then He can face the future, "with a heart for any fate."

Last June our esteemed friend Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University delivered an address before the Alumni Association of the Hampton Normal School. The address, through the kindly interest of Rev. Dr. Greer, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, also a trustee of Hampton, has been published, and we are grateful to the Author for a copy of the same. It is a good thing, and we rejoice that it is in print. Prof. Miller in this paper, concerns himself with four primary needs, (a) that the choice youth of the race should assimilate the principles of culture and hand them down to the masses below, (b) the next grand need of the race lies in the realm of concrete things, (c) self-restraint manhood, (d) character. So important and eminently practical is what he has to say with respect to character, that we reproduce the same.

"The highest need of the Negro race, and indeed, of any race is character. This is the chief aim of education, although it is not avowed in the text books or school programs. It cannot be learned by recitation or rote but must break gradually, as the dew; and distil quietly, as the dew. Character does not consist of a single virtue, but is an assemblage of qualities that stamp the individuality and give it uprightness, dignity and poise. The Negro must rely mainly upon the instrumentality of the schools. An acquaintance with the best men, purest thoughts, and noblest deeds that have influenced the world must necessarily leave a residuum of beneficial effect upon the character. "As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man." The friends of the race are sometimes disappointed by the lack of moral earnestness too often displayed by graduates of schools maintained by their bounty. Here again, it seems, that their philosophy is at fault. Men do not become upright and virtuous because they are bidden to do so in proverb and psalm, any more than they can become wise and wealthy at the behest of the benevolently disposed. Physiologists tell us that the body grows by what it feeds on, and that the old cells and tissues are constantly being replaced by new ones. Character, too, is transformed by the nature of its nurture. How can character be developed, is the great puzzle of the educational world. Luckily for the human race this question is completely answered by the Apostle Paul. " whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any praise, think on these things."

Moral and spiritual qualities are primary and eternal. Herein consists the one point of attachment between man and his maker. The Negro often complains, justly enough, that his acquisitions are ignored, and he is not rewarded according to merit. But virtue, truth, integrity, and uprightness will be honored, at sight, the world over. And what if men should fail to recognize them? Primary qualities do not depend upon human recognition for their value. The righteous are always recognized on high. "Doubtless Thou, O Lord, art our father, though Abraham be ignorant of us and Israel acknowledge us not." But what need we care for Abraham or for Israel when our qualities are appreciated by the Giver of every good and perfect gift? A people whose feet are toned and mortified

in the granite foundation of righteousness, will overcome all the obstacles that overcome them, however severe the persecution or ill usage. The voice of Heaven is ever whispering in our ear: "Mortals, that would follow me, Love Virtue; she alone is free; She can teach ye how to climb; Higher than the spherie chime; Or, if virtue teable were, Heaven itself would stoop to her."

It requires sterling qualities of character to build up the life of a new people—something of the tough moral fiber of the early Romans or the moral austerity of the Pilgrim Fathers.

I have said that virtue is the preserving element of society. Every civilization that has been overthrown has declined through a lapse from the path of rectitude. Vice is destructive in its nature. The thief, the robber, the murderer, and, no less, those who indulge in the more refined and recondite forms of wickedness, are destructive of the stability of social order. To a backward people in contact with civilization, virtue is necessary to save them from physical destruction. It is quite the general rule that such races are destroyed by the vices of civilization. The Negro race is not immune against the operation of sociological law. Civilization is a savor of life unto life, and of death unto death. Sometimes a medicine is so drastic in its action and the patient dies before the beneficial reaction sets in. The criminal and moral status of the race is threatening its physical continuance. Due allowance must be given to historic and genetic causes, to present social submergence and exculpatory circumstances; but the plain, unpleasant threatening fact remains. If the American Negro does not conquer his vices he will be destroyed by them. It is not sufficient to say that ninety-five out of every hundred Negroes are orderly and well behaved, any more than it would be satisfactory for a fruit-er to assure his customer that ninety-five out of every hundred apples in a barrel are sound. The vicious five must be suppressed or restrained. The Negro complains bitterly that the sins of the guilty are visited upon the innocent. Vicarious suffering, alas, is inevitable under our social dispensation. As a family shares in the distinguished deeds of its more fortunate representatives, so it cannot escape the odium which attaches to its vicious members. It is true that there is no caste in crime, which is a failing of weak human nature, and that criminals have no race, but are the common enemy of mankind, yet they are an especial bane to the people to whom their base blood binds them. The Negro bitterly bewails the misery of his lot and hurls fiery invectives against the cruel Caucasian, not necessarily because he loves righteousness and hates iniquity, but because the burden bears grievously upon him. The lamb denounces the ferocity of the wolf, not so much because of his own innate goodness of soul or because of the inherent devilry of his wolfship, but because he is the certain victim wherever there is a test of strength. Denunciation of wrong does not necessarily imply a love of right. The violent denunciations hurled from the Negro press, pulpit, and platform are indeed natural ebullitions of feeling; but their effectiveness will be in exact proportion to the principles of righteousness which they inculcate upon the people whose cause they espouse. Responsibility cannot be shifted to the shoulders of the Aryan, whose cruelty and kindness to the African are strangely blended and balanced. It is not sufficient for the leaders of the Negro race to rely upon the denunciation of others, however deserved that denunciation may be, or to tickle the people with flattering phrases or honied words of praise; there is also need of the severe moral castigation of the old Hebrew prophets. They should proclaim with emphasis and power that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

The Ledger, 50 cents a year.

A GENEROUS ACT. INGERSOLL AND DOUGLASS.

The Negro Was Homeless, and the Agnostic Took Him In.

late one Saturday night in the midst of a terrible blizzard, Frederick Douglass arrived in Quincy Ill. He was to give a lecture there on the following night, but no preparation had been made to receive him. Going to the hotel, the proprietor refused to take him, and he was obliged to seek lodging elsewhere. After walking till exhausted seeking a place where he could lay his head, half frozen and sick at heart from the discourtesy shown him, Mr. Douglass stopped a stranger who was hastening in his direction. Stating his predicament, he inquired if he could tell him of one man in that town who would give him shelter.

"Well, I don't know", says the other, "but there is one man and he's Bob Ingersoll, and his house is down this street. Thawking him, Mr. Douglass went to find Bob Ingersoll. It was not difficult, and at Mr. Ingersoll's home he was warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained. "If I had been a prince," said this negro, who was one of nature's noblemen. "I could not have received more courteous, and shall I say it, more Christian treatment."

From that day and until Mr. Douglass' death a strong and lasting friendship existed between these two men, who had one bond of sympathy to draw them together—the bond of a small world's antagonism.

Shall We Go to Africa.

At a meeting of Bishops and elders of the African M. E. church held recently in Birmingham, Ala. a plan proposed by Bishop Turner that the United States government be asked to appropriate one hundred million dollars to defray the expenses of deporting the colored people of the South "to some other country where they would be by themselves," was officially endorsed. It is hardly to be supposed that such an appropriation, a sum sufficient to build the Niagaragus canal, would ever be seriously considered by Congress, and it is quite improbable that the plan, even if carried out, would solve the race problem. The success of the Liberian experiment was not such as to encourage further colonization schemes. It is not surprising in view of numerous lynchings, that negro leaders should bend their energies to devise a plan for the relief of their race, but deportation will not afford a solution.—The Living Church.

Do We Give Too Much To The Church.

Bishop Whipple in a recent letter says: "I close by repeating a story which dear Bishop Clarkson loved to tell: 'A devout colored preacher whose heart was aglow with missionary zeal, gave notice to his congregation that in the evening an offering would be taken up for missions, and asked for liberal gifts. He had in his congregation one well-to-do man who was very selfish, and who said to him before the service: "Yer gwine to kill dis church ef yer goes on saying, give, give!" No church can stan' it. Yer gwine ter kill it!" After the sermon the minister said to the people, "Before the service tonight, Brother Jones told me I was gwine ter kill dis church ef I kep' a asking yer ter give; but, my brethren, churches doesn't die dat way. Ef dere's anybody knows of a church dat's died 'cause it's been giving too much ter de Lord, I'll be very much obliged ef my brother will tell me whar dat church is, fur I see gwine to visit it, and I'll climb up on de walls of dat church under de light of de moon, and cry, "Blessed are de dead that die in de Lord!""

There seems to be a wide spread criticism on the part of colored leaders generally with respect to the attitude of President McKinley on the Southern question.

Easton.

Mrs. Susan Enalls left on August 6th, for Sparrows Point, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Waters. Florence, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bentley died on July 31st.

The remains of Mr. Joseph Young, who died in Baltimore on last Sunday were interred at Easton on Tuesday last.

Benjamin Wrightson died on Aug. 5th, and bequeathed all of his property to Mrs. Luther Covey.

Hagerstown.

Rev. Dr. Handy, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered two very able discourses at Ebenezer Church last Sunday.

The Sunday School Convention is to assemble at Clear Springs, on Sept. 6th-8th. A delightful time is anticipated.

Mr. W. J. Bailor of Steelton, Pa., is paying a visit to this city.

Bishop Handy returned to Baltimore in company with Rev. and Mrs. Charles Bourne. Mrs. Bourne is enroute for Deal Beach, N. J., where she goes to visit an aunt.

Cambridge.

Rev. J. G. Martin has been attending the Sunday School Convention at Denton Md.

Messrs Thomas Henson, John Henson, Hofre Koach, Solomon Stiles and Mrs. Wm. Allen are on the sick list.

Mr. E. King and wife of Philadelphia paid Cambridge a flying visit. They were the guests of Mrs. Emma Boggs.

Miss Florence Kerr is spending her vacation here.

Preparations are being made at Waugh Chapel for this big meeting to commence Aug. 20th, and continue until the first Sunday in Sept.

A Memorable Time.

The first united annual picnic on the part of St. James Episcopal and Madison Street and Grace Presbyterian churches last Wednesday at Round Bay was a perfect success, every way. Some nine or more coaches of persons were taken to the place, and the universal verdict was that it was a decided success. Annapolis brought up some two coaches of the very flower of our people of that city, and many strangers from elsewhere were also present. The day itself was an ideal one and great was the joy and pleasure of those who were privileged to attend. The music was especially fine and attractive.

Briefs and Personals.

Mrs. Harriet A. Dorum, of Richmond street, will pay a visit shortly to her brother, Rev. Samuel Ward at Pocomoke City, Md.

Mrs. Georgine B. Harris and her mother, Mrs. Mary Jones have returned to the city from Xenia, Ohio.

The condition of Mr. Walter Thornton has improved so that he is able to be out.

Mrs. Cornishe of Camden, New Jersey, and the Misses Shepherds, of Philadelphia, have been visiting their sister Mrs. Armstrong, the wife of the Pastor of Madison street Church.

Miss Alice Little, of New York has been visiting the city.

Among the Reverend gentlemen at Round Bay Wednesday were Revs. Armstrong, Bragg, Eggleston, Henderson, Sill, Seaton, Jenifer, and Williams, and all of them seemed to have had a number one time.

Local.

DOINGS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO OUR MANY BALTIMORE READERS.

The office of the Ledger has been removed from 210 Courtland street to 307 St. Paul street.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, of Hamilton street, are at Atlantic City.

Mrs. John Chew Matthews is at Atlantic City.

Mr. Frank A. Tighman is at New Market, Md.

Mrs. Emily Thompson of 1431 Jefferson street, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Bessie, are at Atlantic City.

Mr. Stephen Sampson of 820 Tyson street, will spend a few days on the Eastern Shore.

Mrs. Cabell Calloway, is at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Harriet Cully, Mrs. Emma Stevens-Cully and Miss Beatrice Johnson, after a short stay in this city, have returned to their homes at Annapolis.

Mr. Felix B. Pye the popular Funeral Director and Embalmer has returned from Atlantic City after a very pleasant stay at the Grand Pacific Hotel of that place.

Mayor Malster has suggested that a ship load of provisions be sent to Porto Rico to alleviate the sufferings of the destitute people of that Island.

Mr. Alex. L. McInnis who has just returned from a voyage to Cuba, left this week to visit his mother in Demarara, South America.

Mrs. Kate Braxton has left this city for a visit to her old home in Virginia.

Get Malay Oil for Rheumatism Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat and Sprains. It is just the thing it cures.

Mrs. Nannie B. wife of Major W. H. Johnson of Petersburg Va. and Miss Mabel Harris a teacher in the public schools of the same city, have been on a visit to New York. They stopped off in Baltimore on their way homeward for a few days last week, the guest of Mrs. Kate Braxton of Park Ave.

Mr. Roger P. Campbell of Virginia who was rather suddenly called to the city on account of the illness of his wife Mrs. Carrie W. Campbell, the guest of her mother Mrs. Mary Bragg of Barclay st. is in the city.

Mrs. Dr. J. W. Prather, who has been sick for a month has recovered, and left this week with Miss Ella Sweat of Washington for a short stay at Lincoln University Pa.

Miss Lizzie Tapp who has been spending some time with Rev. and Mrs. Bragg of Aisquith St. left this week for a short visit to New York and immediate vicinity.

Mr. Walker W. Lewis has returned to the city from a business visit to the Colemanville mineral Springs of Cumberland Co. Va.

Miss Elizabeth Davis of Druid Hill Ave. one of our popular school teachers who has been spending the Summer at Atlantic City and Philadelphia has returned home.

Mrs. Bishop Wayman is at Cape May.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, D.D. the former pastor of Madison St. Presbyterian Church, will preach at the above named church next Sunday at 11 a. m.

Mrs. Martha Myers, 72 years, a well known lady, and was the wife of Mr. John M. Stevedore, who lives at 806 Greene, died on Monday.

She was considered a leader in this city, and was a part in the establishment of a colored association. She was a member of the Order of G. Fisher's, and was an active member of the M. E. Church. Her funeral will take place from above named church on last Monday afternoon.

hour she was float-
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said: Get off here now, every
one of you — black niggers.
This prayer meeting is over."

The Business Idea.

A few evenings ago, in social
converse, a friend for whose abil-
ity, refinement and learning we
have the greatest respect, casually
remarked that the educated Haitian
was far from being barren of ideas.
In fact he was most prolific and
resourceful in theories and ideas.
It occurred to us at this time that
his Afro-American cousin was be-
witched by the same inconvenient
disadvantage. For while it is un-
questionably helpful for one to
enjoy such mental machinery, cap-
able of production of brilliant
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SATURDAY AUG 19 1899

In our New Home.

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Ledger has been removed from 210
Courtland Street to 307 St. Paul
Street, where we shall be glad to
greet our many patrons, under con-
ditions more favorable and invit-
ing than heretofore.

**What Governor Lowndes and
Col. Smith Can Promise.**

We take it for granted that both
the Democratic and Republican
candidates for the Governorship
are desirous of promoting the very
best interest of the colored race.
We assume such a position by rea-
son of the strong character of each
of the gentlemen in question. We
are certainly inclined to regard
each of them as most honorable
men. Such being true, we would
like each one of them to pledge
himself in favor of, first, the estab-
lishment upon the part of the State
of Maryland of a State Industrial
College for the Colored Youth.

Secondly, better provision and
financial support for such institu-
tions as Cheltenham Reformatory
for Colored Boys, and the Indus-
trial Home for Colored Girls at
Belvale.

Neither of these institutions are
adequate for the demands made
upon them. Since so much has
been said with respect to the crim-
inal tendencies of young negroes,
and especially as Governor Lowndes
has so freely expressed himself
on the subject, it is most opportune
that each of the candidates should
speak definitely with respect to his
own position and that of his party
with respect to the suggested mat-
ter.

The Governor as well as the
Colonel can enjoy a little humour,
and hence we subjoin the follow-
ing which we take from an ex-
change. We might add, anticipat-
ing the approval of our position
by each, that in the present case
it is earnestly hoped that the Negro
would not be entirely forgot-
ten after the election.

"Robert Smalls, the colored
politician and ex-Congressman of
South Carolina, tells a good story
in answer to the Democratic poli-
ticians who want to divide the ne-
gro vote.

"It always reminds me," he
says, "of a man called Capt. Jack,
who used to run a flatboat on the
river down in my country and was
one of the smartest men I ever
knew.

"Capt. Jack was going down the
river one Sunday, and his boat got
stuck on a sandbar right opposite
a colored Methodist church. He
tried every way to budge her, but
he was fast, and there was no way
to get her off except by sinking the
stern until the bow was free and
then shoving her around into the
current. The minute Capt. Jack
heard the singing and praying up
at the meeting house he saw a way
to get out of his scrape. He sent
up a colored messenger to an-
nounce that he had come to Jesus
and wanted to hold a prayer meet-
ing on his boat. All the darkies
from the church came down, and
Capt. Jack meantime got seats
fixed for them in the stern. They
crowded back there singing, pray-
ing and blessing the Lord for
bringing Capt. Jack to the moun-
ter's bench. Meantime the hands
on the boat were working to shove
her off. It did not take long. In

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for the present, at least, to lay
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and get to work.

Policy of Diffusion.

It has been observed by many
who have given the subject some
special consideration, that colored
people get along great deal better,
every way, in such localities where
they do not make themselves too
strongly in evidence. A few col-
ored persons, here and there, find
opportunities for successful service
when, numerically speaking, they
are not so great. What is wanting
however, in quantity is more than
offset in quality. In view of the
very unhappy relations in the
South it is argued that the welfare
of the colored people could be
largely helped by a gradual diffu-
sion of themselves in various por-
tions of the West, North and Can-
ada. Judging from analogy, as it
affects city life, the argument
seems well founded and worthy of
serious attention. Such whole-
some environments produce the
healthiest exercise and exertion
upon the part of industrious citi-
zens of color who are disposed to
advance themselves.

**Work of Colored Girls At The
Industrial Home.**

Mrs. Whittemore says in her
annual report:
Whether it is that the colored race is
becoming morally more degenerate,
as some prominent writers maintain,
or whether we have been peculiarly for-
tunate in the character of our commit-
ments in the past, certain it is that the class
of girls received during the year just closed,
compares very unfavorably with the
majority of their predecessors. This fact
explains the greater degree of vigilance
upon the part of Superintendent and
teachers, which has been requisite to
promote and maintain discipline and
suppress disorder on the one hand, and
the vast amount of patience that has
been expended in the other direction in
encouraging habits of industry, over-
coming indifference and transforming
inexperienced novices into trained as-
sistants. For it must be borne in mind
properly to appreciate the labor of the
teacher as well as the fidelity of the
scholar, that the girls committed to this
Home, are not, as a rule, remarkable
for their predilection for work of any
kind. Neither are they sent here as a
reward for merit, but contrariwise as a
means of reform, and with the hope of
effecting an improvement in their con-
dition not possible amid their former
surroundings, either for lack of parental
control or, quite as frequently, in conse-
quence of the malign influence of the
parent or guardian. To such the Home
stands as a sort of half-way station
between them and the House of Correc-
tion or the jail, what they at once gain
and escape by coming thither, those who
subsequently taste the hospitalities of
the latter places (and the number who
do we rejoice to believe is
small) best know. That we
have been able with such material,
in the face of great discouragement,
and in spite of the loss of the trained
hands from the sewing room, and the de-
creased amount of work sent us, to effect such
results as the statement below portrays,
redounds greatly to the credit of the
home and the unremitting
care of its faithful teachers.

Total output of Sewing Department
for one year—Overall, 10,984 dozen
pairs, dresses 129, flannel skirts 75, bed
ticks 10, aprons 352, bolsters 16; dress
waists 52, underwear 666 pieces, hoods
40, stockings 51 pairs, collars 84, towels
80, pillow cases 50, sheets 11, under-
bodies 113, table napkins 6, table cloth
1. In addition to all necessary darning
and mending.

The earnings from the sewing room,
in the management of which it has been
found necessary to make certain
changes, with more or less interrupted
operations, in addition to the causes al-
ready mentioned, amounted to \$3,919,
65 a falling off as compared with the
preceding year of \$777.20, which the
conditions mentioned sufficiently ex-
plain.

Items of Interest.

The recent announcement of the
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
that all employees of the corpora-
tion over seventy years of age, or
all in its service thirty years, will
be retired on a pension, and that
hereafter all employees in service
that length of time may retire with
assurances of support in declining
years, marks an attitude of capital
towards labor which is deserv-
ing of highest commendation.—
The Living Church.

The Hon. Geo. H. White of
North Carolina, the only Afro-
American who is a member of
the present Congress, has been
spending some time in the various
portions of the Dominion of Can-
ada, and has met with a hearty
and royal welcome at every point.

A fund is being raised by the
colored people throughout the
country for Mrs. Christopher, the
widow of the late Capt. M. J.
Christopher, late editor of the La-
bor Union Recorder, of Florida,
who was beaten to death because
of his defense of Negro woman-
hood.

Mr. Edward Everett Brown has
drawn up for the colored National
League of Boston, a National
Lynching Bill which is to be in-
troduced by a representative in
Congress from the State of Massa-
chusetts.

Women of all nations have re-
cently concluded their Interna-
tional Congress last month in Lon-
don, England. Miss Hallie Q.
Brown, was one among the Afro-
American women in attendance.
There were over twelve hundred
women in attendance, coming
from all parts of the globe. Among
the prominent men from the United
States who had the privilege
of addressing the women were
Prof. Barnes and Archbishop Ire-
land of the United States.

**Work of Colored Girls At The
Industrial Home.**

Mrs. Whittemore says in her
annual report:

Whether it is that the colored race is
becoming morally more degenerate,
as some prominent writers maintain,
or whether we have been peculiarly for-
tunate in the character of our commit-
ments in the past, certain it is that the class
of girls received during the year just closed,
compares very unfavorably with the
majority of their predecessors. This fact
explains the greater degree of vigilance
upon the part of Superintendent and
teachers, which has been requisite to
promote and maintain discipline and
suppress disorder on the one hand, and
the vast amount of patience that has
been expended in the other direction in
encouraging habits of industry, over-
coming indifference and transforming
inexperienced novices into trained as-
sistants. For it must be borne in mind
properly to appreciate the labor of the
teacher as well as the fidelity of the
scholar, that the girls committed to this
Home, are not, as a rule, remarkable
for their predilection for work of any
kind. Neither are they sent here as a
reward for merit, but contrariwise as a
means of reform, and with the hope of
effecting an improvement in their con-
dition not possible amid their former
surroundings, either for lack of parental
control or, quite as frequently, in conse-
quence of the malign influence of the
parent or guardian. To such the Home
stands as a sort of half-way station
between them and the House of Correc-
tion or the jail, what they at once gain
and escape by coming thither, those who
subsequently taste the hospitalities of
the latter places (and the number who
do we rejoice to believe is
small) best know. That we
have been able with such material,
in the face of great discouragement,
and in spite of the loss of the trained
hands from the sewing room, and the de-
creased amount of work sent us, to effect such
results as the statement below portrays,
redounds greatly to the credit of the
home and the unremitting
care of its faithful teachers.

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Our Generous Offer.

While the Ledger has modestly
refrained from boasting of itself
and sounding its own praises, we
are nevertheless of the opinion
that any one reading the Ledger
for one whole year could hardly
come to any other conclusion than
that it is the cheapest and best
paper, published in the interest of
the race, at fifty cents a year. If
there be any person who is a regu-
lar reader of the Ledger and who
thinks that fifty cents is too much
for 52 numbers of the paper, in-
cluding postage and writing of the
name 52 times in a year then we
would like to know his or her
name.

The publishers of the Ledger
aim to furnish a first class family
weekly at the lowest possible
price, so that, on account of the
smallness of the price charged, it
may each week find its way into
the homes of even the very poor-
est of the race.

We are specially desirous of in-
creasing the out of town circula-
tion in the various counties of
Maryland as well as in other
states, and to that end we desire
to make the following most liberal
offer. To any reliable person,
outside of Baltimore, who will
send us 10 annual subscribers at
50c. each for the year, we will al-
low such an one 40 per cent. of
the money thus collected as com-
mission. That is, they collect
five dollars for the ten subscribers;
they retain two dollars, and send
us only three; for which we will
send the paper to each one for the
period of one year, post-paid.

To any one sending at one time
30 new subscribers, for a year
each, at 50c. each, we will allow
them a commission of 50 per cent.,
or exactly one-half of the amount
collected.

We propose to keep this offer
open only for a short while. Cer-
tainly if there be appreciation for
a good paper, from all of the coun-
ties of Maryland we ought to re-
ceive long lists of subscriptions.

We do not want to pass by Bal-
timore entirely, and so we will
make this offer.

For every organization, church,
church society, lodges or such
organizations that will send in not
less than one hundred annual sub-
scribers paid up, at 50c. each, we
will donate the sum of \$25 or ex-
actly one-half of the amount turn-
ed in for subscriptions. Fifty
cents a year for a paper is indeed
cheap, and our liberal offer is not
to make money, but simply to fur-
ther introduce the paper, believ-
ing that once introduced it will
become a permanent fixture in
each family.

Persons need not wait until
they have made up the one hun-
dred subscribers but they may
send them in just as they receive
them. Only, we will only allow
them to retain 30 per cent. until
the full number has been sent in,
then we will refund them the ad-
ditional 20 per cent. Sixty days
from the time they send in the
first names and money will be al-
lowed them to complete the list.

Money is needed for various
things in connection with the
churches and if some Christian
Endeavor Society or other organi-
zation would parcel out one hun-
dred people among them, they
could easily secure the amount.
Result: A good paper in each fam-
ily, for one whole year, and \$25
in cash with which to purchase
coal, or for some other work of
object in connection with their
organization.

ROUND BAY.

The Popular Baltimore Sum-
mer Resort. The Interest-
ing Program During the
Present Month.

- The beautiful, cool and attrac-
tive pleasure resort on the Severn
river known as Round Bay in-
creases in popularity and any
number of the people of this city
are constantly taking advantage
of the many outings to that place.
During the present month, those
who will have charge and run ex-
cursions, are as follows:
- 18. Vermont Bapt. Church, D.C.
 - 21. Good Samaritans.
 - 22. Knox Presbyterian church.
 - 23. Sharp Street church.
 - 29. Host of Israel, D. C.
 - 31. St. Mary's Cadets'

The office of The Ledger has
been removed to 307 St. Paul St.

GREAT UNION CAMPMEETING

BEING HELD AT CHESTNUT GROVE ON THE A. & B. R.

This Grove is beautifully located on the railroad. Well fitted up, a large
village. Buildings. Tent equipments, cool fresh water. Services are held daily
with large attendance. SUNDAY AUG. 13th, will be a great day. 5000 people
expected on the grounds. Large excursions will come to the camp from Wash-
ington, Annapolis, Mt. Airy, over the B. & O. from Baltimore. Trains will
run from Baltimore every 2 hours. 7:30; 10 a. m.; 1:30; 4 and 6 p. m. Last train
leave the grove at 10 p. m. for Baltimore. Many prominent ministers will be
present with some of the best singing bands in the State. Mrs. Annie Brown the
noted Evangelist will manage the evangelistic service. Fare Round trip from
Baltimore, 50 cents; from Washington \$1.25; from Annapolis 45c.
Rev. S. Timothy Tice, D.D., Mrs. Annie Brown the Evangelist and Rev. S. S.
Hughes, General Managers.

REISINGER'S

612 Columbia Avenue
AND
609 to 631 Portland Street.
NEAR GREEN ST.
Consolidated Cars Pass the Door.

**SPECIAL INDUCEMENT TO
BEGINNERS IN HOUSE-
KEEPING.**

Our line is one of the largest and best
to be seen in Baltimore.

- Bed room Suits from \$10 to \$150
- Parlor Suits from \$10 to \$100
- Buffets from \$3 to \$80
- Chiffoniers from \$3.75 to \$20
- Iron Beds, brass trimmed, from \$3.50 to 10
- Woven Wire Bed Springs, \$1.25 and up
- Good Soft Top Mattresses, \$1.25
- Hair Mattresses, \$4.50
- Mattings from 10c to 40c
- Oilcloths from 10c to 40c
- Laminums, 35c to 1.00
- Gas Stoves from 75c to \$10
- Oil Stoves from 75c to 4.00
- Cook Stoves and Ranges 5.00 and up
- Gasoline Stoves (best) 2.25
- Book Stands, Book Shelves, Book
Cases 75c. to \$30.
- Also Reed and Rattan Chairs and Rock-
ers.
- Rockers in all woods and makes, from
50c. to \$10.
- Reclining and invalids Chairs, Morris
Chairs.
- Refrigerators, best make, 2.25 to \$25
- Baby Carriages, 35.00 to 20
- Lozenges and Couches, 3.50 to \$25
- Tea, Dinner and Chamber Sets.
- Housefurnishings
- Wardrobes, in all woods, all reading
and best makes, 7.50 to \$50.
- Extension Tables, all kinds 3.50 to 30
- Bureaus and Dressing Cases 3.50 to 30
- Washstands, 75c to \$10
- Single and Double Bedsteads, 1.25 to 10
- Cribs and Cradles, .90c. to 10
- Commodities, 2.00 to \$3.75
- China closets, 10 to \$35
- Oak, Walnut, Birch, Mahogany and
Leather-Seat Chairs of All Kinds.

ALL AT LOWEST PRICES

CASH OR CREDIT.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Reisinger's.

Mrs. E. J. Cummings,
BOARDING and LODGING.
1234 Druid Hill Avenue,
BALTIMORE, M.D.

Chris. Schmuck,
Dealer in
CHOICE WINE, LIQUORS,
BEER, AND CIGARS
1232 Jefferson Street.

**BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS
SHORT LINE.**

Trains leave Camden station for An-
napolis and way stations, week days
7:00, 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 6:25 p. m. Sunday:
7:30 a. m. and 6:35 p. m. Express for
Annapolis and A. W. & B way stations,
week days 4:00 p. m. For Bay Ridge
daily, 4:00 p. m. Leave Bay Ridge for
Baltimore daily 6:52, 10:00 p. m.
J. WILSON BROWN,
General Manager.

J. P. EVANS,

Fair Cutting and Shaving Parlor, 100 W. Biddle Street,
R. R. Porters Headquarters. The only up-to-date sh p in the city. Po-
nor and proficient workmen. Special attention given to children Ladies Bangs Trim-
ed and Shampooed at shop or at their residence. Orders promptly attended to.
Give him a call and hear his wonderful singing and talking machine while you
get a hair cut or shave.

THE RIPPLE VILLA,

1008 AR TIC AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
All modern improvements. Ocean rooms with hot and cold water
baths. Heated throughout the by hot air process.
Open All The Year. K. L. Swanson, Proprietor.

THE PEOPLE'S PLACE.

JAMES H. NEALE,
FASHIONABLE TONSORIAL PARLOR
Children's Hair Cutting a Specialty. Ladies' Hair Dressed and Shamp-
Reasonable Prices.
207 1/2 RICHMOND STREET.

WESTERN MARYLAND R. R.

TAKING EFFECT JUNE 25 1899
Trains leave Hillen Station as follows:
*4:30 a. m. Fast rail, main line, N. & W.
R. R. to Shenandoah.
H. R. and the South and ex. Sunday F.
V. R. R. Chambersburg, Martinsburg,
and Winchester.
7:23 a. m. York R. H. Div. and main
line east of Emory Grove, also Carlisle
and G. & H. R. R.
18.11 a. m. Main line, Shippensburg,
Frederick, Emmittsburg and N. W. R. R.
9 15 a. m. — Pen Mar Ex. Pen M. only
\$9.35 a. m., accommodation for Union
Bridge and Hanover.
11.17 a. m., accom. for Union Bridge,
York, Gettysburg
12.23 p. m., accom. for Emory Grove.
12.35 " accom. for Union Bridge.
1.32 p. m. — Blue Mt. Ex. (Parlor
Car) connection for Frederick, Martins-
burg and Winchester.
1.33 " exp. for York and B. & O. Div.
4.00 " accom. for Alesia
4.01 " Ex. main line points, also
Frederick, Emmittsburg, Shippensburg
5.00 p. m. — Ex. to Glyndon, Accom. be-
yond to Union Bridge.
5. 15 p. m. Accom. for Alesia
16.07 " accom. for Union Bridge
10.55 " accom. for Emory Grove
*Daily. Daily ex. Sunday: \$Sundays
only. Ticket and Baggage Office, 101
E. Baltimore st. Trains stop at Union,
Penna. ave., Fulton, Walkbrook (North
Avenue) stations.
J. M. MOORE, S. M. W. H. ORRISWOLD, G. P. A.
BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE &
B. RICHMOND STEAMBOAT CO.
*UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-
ERS "ATLANTA AND CHA-
LOTTE" FROM PIER 10
LIGHT STREET.

"Chesapeake Line"

FOR THE SOUTH.
Leave Daily (except Sunday) at 6:30
P. M., connecting at Old Point Com-
fort with C. & O. F. and at Norfolk
with Atlantic Coast Line, Southern
Railway, Atlantic and Danville Ry.,
Norfolk and Western Ry., Norfolk and
Southern R. R., and Norfolk and Vir-
ginia Beach and Southern R. R. for all
points South and West.

York River Line.

FOR WEST POINT AND RICHMOND
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5 p. m.
connecting at West Point with South-
ern Railway train for Richmond, Va.
Steamer leaving Monday, Wednesday
and Friday calls at Gloucester Point
and Albion's Wharf, and steamer
leaving Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-
day calls at Yorktown and Clay Bank.
Through Tickets to All Points.
Ticket Office 111 E. Baltimore Street
and Southern Railway Office, Corner
Baltimore and Calvert Streets. Where
reservation for Staterooms can be made
and baggage checked.
GENERAL OFFICES, 530 LIGHT ST.
RUBEN FOSTER, E. J. CHISM,
Gen. Mgr. Gen. Ticket Agt.

**BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.**

**OLD AND RELIABLE
BAY LINE.**

Elegant steamers Daily except Sun-
day from New Pier, 10, 11, 12 and 13
Light street, 6:30 p. m. Can-
ton Wharf, 7:10, for Old Point
Norfolk, Portsmouth, and all point
South. Connect at Portsmouth with
SEABOARD AIR LINE solid trail
Portsmouth to Atlanta. Close connec-
tion at Weldon with Atlantic Coast
Line. At Norfolk connect with Nor-
folk and Carolina, Norfolk and South-
ern, Atlantic and Danville and Norfolk
and Western Railroads, and with Old
Dominion Line for Newberne and
Washington, N. C.
Meals on European plan. Luxurious
Staterooms. Electric Light, Steam
Heat Berths Free. Reserve Staterooms
205 E. Baltimore street. Phone 1485.
Eminent Brown, G. T. Agt., W. Ran-
dall, G. F. & P. Agt., John R. Sher-
wood, V. Pres. & Gen'l. Mgr.

LOANS! LOANS!

Are you short? If so, call at
JOHNSTON'S
Loan and Guarantee Company
S. E. Cor. Lexington and
Chestnut Street
ELIJAH JOHNSON, Proprietor.

...clubs? Do not... together in con... There is not in... where clergyman do... many of them once a week... For these reasons you... laborer's work. When they... admirable, but when they come... and with drum and life and flag from... their factories, then they are barbaric, then they are a curse. If a man wants to stop work, let him stop work, but he cannot stop me from work.

But now suppose that all the laboring classes banded together for benevolent purposes in a co-operative association, under whatever name they might choose to call themselves. Suppose they take the money that they waste in rum and tobacco and use it for the elevation of their families, for the education of their children, for their social, intellectual and religious improvement, what a different state of things we would have in this country and they would have in Great Britain!

Do you not realize the fact that men work better without stimulants? You say, "Will you deny the laboring men this help which they get from strong drink, borne down as they are with many anxieties and exhausting work?" I would deny them nothing that is good for them. I would deny them strong drink, if I had the power, because it is damaging to them. My father said: "I became a temperance man in early life because I found that in the harvest field, while I was naturally weaker than the other men, I could hold out longer than any of them. They took stimulants and I took none."

Everybody knows they cannot endure great fatigue—men who indulge in stimulants. All our young men who are engaged in the ball club, or the athletic wrestling, they abstain from strong drink. Now suppose all this money for the wasted were gathered together and put into co-operative institutions. Oh, I would have a very different state of things from what we have now.

I remark again, the laboring classes of this country are to find great relief when they learn, all of them learn, to forecast and provide for their future. They put down their expenses, and if the income meets the expenses that is all that is necessary. I know laboring men who are in a perfect fix because they have spent their last dollar. They fly around everywhere until they get it spent. A case came under my observation where a young man was receiving \$200 a year and earned it by very hard work. The wife had received \$500 as an inheritance from her grandfather. She put the \$500 in wedding equipment. Then the wife hired two rooms of the hotel story. Then this man, who had most arduous employment, just as much as he could possibly endure, got a cutting employment so he could earn a few dollars a rainy day? Not! Was it his insurance so that if he should die his wife would not be a pauper? No! It was for the same purpose of getting a wife a sea-skin mackinac. I saw his wife in a fact I know. The sister of a woman, although she is a very poor girl, was not to be scolded, and so she went to work day and night and toiled and toiled and toiled almost into the grave until she got a \$150 sea-skin mackinac. Well, she news went abroad all through the street. Most of the people that street were toiling, hard working people, and they were not to be outdone in this way, and they all went to work in the same direction and practically lost their money. "Though the heavens fall, we must have a sea-skin mackinac!"

A clergyman in Iowa, told me that his parish and the entire neighborhood had been ruined by the fact that the people mortgaged their farms in order to go down to the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. First, one family would go, then another family, and finally it was not respectable not to go to the Centennial at Philadelphia, and they mortgaged their farms. The church and the neighborhood ruined in that way. Now, between such fools and pauperism there is only a very short step. In time of peace prepare for war. In time of prosperity prepare for adversity. Yet how many there are who drive on in the rear of the precipice, and at the least touch of accident or sickness over they go. Ah, my friends, it is not right, it is not honest, it is not provident, not for his own, and especially those of his own household, it is worse than an infidel. A man who has the right to live in luxury and have all comforts and all brightness around him, taking his family with him at that rate—over-tiring bright and beautiful and luxurious until he stumbles against a tombstone and falls in, and they all go to the poorhouse. That is not common honesty. I am not an utopian of utopian savants. I believe it. But I plead for Christian providence.

Some of the older persons remember very well Abraham Van Nest, of New York, one of the Christian merchants. It was often called mean because he calculated so closely. Why did he calculate closely? That he might have the more to give. There was not a Bible society or a tract society or a reformatory institution in the city of New York but he had his hand in supporting it. He despised himself may luxuriate that he might give to others the necessities of life. He has been many years dead, his reward in heaven, but I shall never forget the day when I, a green country lad, came to his house and spent the evening, and at the close of the evening he was departing, he accompanied me to the door, accompanied me to the steps, came down off the steps and said: "Here, De Witt, is \$40 for books. Don't say anything about it." It is mean or it is magnificent to save, according as you save for a good or bad object.

I know there are many people who have much to say against unions, benevolent life insurances. I have to tell you that the vast majority of the homesteads in this country have been the result of such institutions, and I have to tell you also that the vast majority of homesteads of the future for the laboring classes will be the result of such institutions. It will be a great day for the working classes of England and the United States when the working man can buy a barrel of flour instead of flour by the small sack; when he can buy a barrel of sugar instead of sugar by the pound; when he can pay cash for coats and hats and shoes rather than pay an additional amount for the reason that he has to get it all charged.

I know a gentleman very well who has over 1000 hands in his employ. I said to him some years ago when there was great trouble in the labor market, "How are you getting on with your men?" "Oh," he said, "I have no trouble." "Why," I said, "have you not had any strikes?" "Oh, no!" he said. "I never had any trouble." "What plan do you pursue?" He said: "I will tell you. All my men know every year just how matters stand. Every little while I call them together and say: 'Now, boys, last year I made no money. This year I made less. So you see I cannot pay you as much as I did last year. Now, I want to know what you think I ought to have as a percentage out of this establishment and what wages I ought to give you. You know I put all my energy in this business, put all my fortune in it and risked every thing. What do you really think I ought to have and you ought to have?' By the time we come out of this consultation we are unanimous. There is no exception. When we prosper we will prosper together. When we suffer, we will suffer together and my men would die for me. Now, let all employers be true to their employees. Take them into your confidence. Let them know just how matters stand. There is an immense amount of common sense in the world. It is always well to appeal to it.

FIRST WEARERS OF BLOOMERS
The Women of the Alps Lead a Hard Life.

Long before the days of bloomers women on the higher level of the Alps wore trousers and no one thought anything about it, says the Kansas City Times. The Alpine women wear the bifurcated garment for utility and not for beauty, as one may judge if he or she has ever seen one of these girls. While she is talking to the Alpine herdsman she is quite apt to thrust out an ungainly leg, plant a heavy boot on the neck of a goat and stand thus while she converses. With the exception of the blacks who endure a life of hunger in the heart of Africa, there is hardly any one in the world who fares so badly as the herdsmen and herdsman of Switzerland, their fare is meat that has been dried, salted and turned into unsavory leather; rye bread that is like blackened cladders, and cabbage stalks in pickle that contain about as much nutriment as a walking stick. Hungry as the herdsman may be on her return home, she must eat, but sparingly of these dainties, for fear that they should come to an end before another trip to the valley can be made. These women breakfast at 2 in the morning and then answer in response to the cattle lowing at the door of the chalet, begging to be attended to and driven up to some favorite Alp. They eat again some twelve or fourteen hours later, when the weary tramp back to the chalet is about to begin. Between times, with sickles, they reap the long coarse Alpine grasses which are to serve as food for the cattle during the winter. The grass is bound into bundles as large as the women themselves and carried on their backs down to the homesteads. The winter brood is brought the same way. The chalet, the home of one of these women, is the most picturesque of any peasant's dwelling place, but inside it is not desirable. It is usually perched on the crags of the Oberland and is dark, for the windows are constructed not so much to admit light as to keep out the heavy snows of the winter. In one corner is a low, broad platform with sacks of hay and a couple of blankets upon it. The less luxurious dispense with the blankets and the herdsman usually goes to rest in the same attire she wore during the day.

Learn the Art of Dress-making.
By the Scientific French and American Tailor System for cutting all the latest French and American styles. Our seamstress waists cannot be surpassed. Lessons arranged to suit your own time. Call and see me or send postal and I will call to see you.

MRS. A. T. WALLER,
228 West Biddle Street.

C. J. RUSK, 873 Linden Avenue.
Instructor of Piano, Organ and Vocal Music. Those desiring to study Vocal Music are invited to join the Thursday evening class. Special attention given to children studying the Piano and Organ. At home every morning between 11 and 12 o'clock and Thursday evenings 8 P. M.

HOUSE CARPENTER and Builder.
— Cheap work. Neat Work Prompt —
Attention. Estimates Furnished.
SHOP 4 W. Hughes Street.
RESIDENCE, 15 " "
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