

BORN—On August 22nd, inst. to Lawyer and Mrs. H. Rufus White, at Towson, Md., a sweet little girl. Mother and child are doing well.

Ho For Chestertown! The Great Northwestern Baltimore Boat excursion under the auspices of Ames and St. Paul M. E. Churches to Chestertown, Friday Sept. 8, '99, on the palace Steamer "LOUISE." Ample arrangements for the entertainment at Chestertown. The celebrated Commonwealth Band, Prof. Chas. Harris, Leader, will furnish music. Good Order. Police Officers. Round Trip tickets 50 Cents. Children under 10 years 25 Cents. Steamer leaves Pier 16 Light Street Wharf at 7:30 A. M. Leave Chestertown 4 P. M. M. J. NAYLOR and C. G. KEY, Pastors.

GREAT DAY ASBURY GROVE CAMP MEETING COME TO THE GOSPEL FEAST. At 9:30 there will be a Love Feast led by Rev. J. W. Dansbury. 10 A. M. Sermon by Rev. G. Jenkins. 11 P. M. Sermon by Rev. J. A. Holmes, accompanied by the Metropolitan Singing Band, Noble Thomas, leader. 8 P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. Young of Asbury Church Baltimore. The choir of Ames Church Baltimore will sing. J. T. MOTEN, Pres. M. J. NAYLOR, Cor. Sec.

Bancker Normal and Industrial Institute. HARRISONVILLE, BALTO. CO., MD. For boys will re-open October 2, 1899. New buildings, comfortable, well lighted, good ventilation, high, healthy and beautifully situated. Convenient to Baltimore. Non-sectarian. Terms low. Send for circulars. C. J. BOONE, President.

Temporary office 1316 Riggs Ave., Baltimore, Md. WHITEWASHING. E. J. Madison, 723 N. Spring St. Terms reasonable. All orders promptly attended to.

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

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

D. M. HITE, 208 N. Liberty Street. For Rent. 1409 N. Bruce street, 8 1/2 418 N. Parrish st., 6 1/2 1517 Vine street 6 rooms, 8 419 Baker street, 8 rooms, 12 1040 Vine street, 6 rooms, 10 527 Walnut 5 rooms, 6 1543 Woodway street, 6 rooms, 8 302 Hargrove alley, 6 3 Williamson street, 4 rooms, 6 16 E. Ware street, 5 rooms, 6 1114 Shields alley, 6 rooms, 6 1221 Short street, 5 rooms, 6 1219 N. Parrish st., 5 rooms, 6 218 S. Eutaw street, 7 rooms, 13

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! Two nice houses on Latrobe-st., near Girard-ave. 5 rooms and bath, for \$350. Ground rent only \$30. Cash \$5, Weekly payments \$3.

We have now left out of 12 only one belvedere at beautiful bay-window front house; six rooms, bath and stoves. Ground rent only \$36. Price \$200; \$5 cash and \$3.50 a week.

328 Selma Place. Near Saratoga and Fulton-ave, 5 rooms, nice house. Price \$325; Cheap as dirt. \$5 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 bank than to waste it in drink and 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 VISITORS. 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.

THE INDUSTRIAL QUESTION.

THE COLORED WAGE EARNER AND HIS CONDITION.

Mrs. Cooper's Able Paper. Mrs. A. J. Cooper of Washington, has an admirable article in the August number of the Southern Workman, from which we take the following.

"As colored wage-earners, we are today under a double disadvantage destined solely to try our fitness to survive if it does not overwhelm us in the very start. In the midst of a civilization the most brilliant on earth, in the very heyday of its ostentation and self-satisfaction, we are 'let go, to start from zero—nay, from a chasm infinitely below zero, to build up our fortunes. As a consequence, the social wealth of the Negro is two hundred and fifty years behind that of the white American. You will understand what I mean by social wealth when you reflect on the many things owned by individuals which are really consumed by the society in which these individuals move. Take for example a child born in 1855, emancipated parents. Leaving out hereditary drawbacks and losses, that child is born into a society without books, without pictures, without comforts without homes. If he goes to school he has no dictionaries or cyclopedias to help him understand his lessons. His environment does not even furnish the language in which his books are written. Now, suppose he struggles to accumulate, secures a home, gets in it a few comforts, some books and pictures, carpets and curtains, a piano perhaps, a dictionary certainly; or he goes further and acquires orchards and lawns, a country seat and carriage—these things are not for himself alone. All who associate with him are made the richer by such acquisitions of his, and would be to that extent impoverished should he, on dying, take them away from the society in which he has moved by bequeathing them to a white man.

Colored society is today in available social wealth in the position of a company of pioneers, or where the white American was when he coined his solitary book by the light of a pine knot, and contended with bears and Indians for the possession of his potato patch and his one-story cabin. But the white American at that stage of his social accumulation worshipped God in a log hut and his wife went to meeting in her linsay-woolsey gown and brogan shoes. The black American, however comes up on the stage when his white forerunner is becoming blasé with luxury and surfeiting. He takes the white man's standard of living just where he finds it, rears and tries to support churches as magnificent, gives presents as costly, maintains in his weddings and funerals a style as lavish and idiotic. It is as if a little harpsichord with only middle and lower gamut were keyed up to a magnificent grand piano which stands with all its eight or more octaves already at concert pitch. A terrible strain results to all the strings of the little harpsichord. Its notes are but discordant shrieks and screams, ineffectual attempts to reach the easy, ringing tones of the grand; and a miracle it is if you do not hear a snap, a pop—resulting in utter ruin to what might have been a very sweet instrument, had it only been allowed to keep its range.

Economically considered the colored people in this country are a society of wage-earners, but their standards of living and their judgments of one another are as if they were a race of capitalists.

Perhaps the severest trial of all for the colored wage-earner, is the impossible height to which the

that not only does the strain from keying our life to the American pitch divert into the struggle to "keep up appearances" a large part of the wage which should go to physical comforts, such as sanitary housing and feeding and clothing our bodies, but worse yet through this artificial and hopelessly high standard of living many young men feel that they cannot support a wife and family; and so we lose the impetus toward a higher civilization that good homes would give us.

Our children make their first bow before the public in a dazzling shimmer of costly roses and laces; and however many pinches and sweet pounds it has cost the wage-earner to afford it, we somehow feel that our child ought to appear as fine as the rest, and so it goes."

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO RACE.

Two of the most important meetings of the colored race that have ever been held in this country are now in session at Chicago. The Afro-American Council, the members of which are intelligent and progressive Negroes, who have won honorable position in life, represents its race in the discussion of some of the more serious problems confronting them in the United States, and in devising plans and policies for solving the problems and averting mistakes in the future. The first biennial Convention of the National Association of Colored Women, which was organized for the purpose of guiding and encouraging effort among their race for its education and advancement, is also in session. Sixteen States are represented by women delegates, and the Chicago Tribune, commenting upon the notable evidences of intelligence, education and general capacity shown by the members of the Convention, says:

"Could Abraham Lincoln have looked in upon the nearly 2000 people crowded into the Quinn Chapel the other evening and seen the representatives of the race he emancipated and listened to the addresses, so admirably spoken, of the President of the Convention Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Jeffery, Mrs. B. K. Bruce, Thurman and others, observed their essential dignity, evident refinement of manner, and noted the breadth of their outlook for their race and for the country, it is not difficult to imagine some of the emotions which would have stirred him, especially in view of their clear apprehension of the real conditions of the problem before them."

In attendance upon the Council, which is composed of men, are Booker T. Washington, Principal of the noted colored Industrial school at Tuskegee, Alabama, several Bishops of their churches, lawyers, teachers and physicians and successful workers in various branches of enterprise, who have earned the confidence of their own people and the respect of their neighbors, both white and black, in the several communities where their life work has been done.

The Council has under consideration, among other subjects, lynching, the disfranchisement of negroes in the South, education and migration. Many thoughtful colored men who have ceased to have much faith in the colonization of their races in the distant countries, believe that many of the evils now complained of could be avoided and the condition of the Negro improved if half a million or a million of their race could be induced to leave the congested sections of the "black belt" and migrate to the far West and North west, where the old hates and prejudices do not exist, and a fairer field is believed to be opened to earnest endeavor.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Miss Annie and Mr. Louis Williams of St. Paul Street, are at Joppa Station for a short stay.

Special Religious Notice. Asbury M. E. Church—11 A. M. Teaching by a certain brother. 8 P. M. Sermon by M. C. A., by Rev. W. W. Secretary.

PRIMARY NEEDS OF THE RACE.

PRINCIPLES OF CULTURE TO BE HANDED DOWN.

Let us Read and Inwardly Digest The Same.

The first great need of the Negro is that the choice of youth of the race should assimilate the principles of culture and hand them down to the masses below. This is the only gateway through which a new people may enter into modern civilization. Herein lies the history of culture. The select minds of the backward race or nation must first receive the new cult and adapt it to the peculiar needs of their own people. Did not the wise men of Greece receive the light from Egypt? The Roman youth of ambition completed their education in Athens; the noblemen of northern Europe send their sons to the Southern peninsula in quest of larger learning; and up to the present day, American youth repair to European universities for a fuller knowledge of the old world. Japan looms up as the most progressive of the non-Aryan races. This wonderful progress is due, in a large measure, to the wise plan of procedure. They send their picked youth to the great centers of Western knowledge; but before this culture is applied to their own needs it is first sifted through the sieve of their native comprehension. The graduates of Hampton and other institutions of like aim are forming centers of civilizing influence in all parts of the land and we confidently believe that these grains of heaven will ultimately leaven the whole lump.

That mere contact with a race of superior development cannot of itself unfold the best possibilities of a backward people is a proposition, which, I think, no student of social phenomena will be inclined to dispute. For four-hundred years the European has been brought in contact with reebler races in all parts of the world, and, in most cases, this contact has been as the blighting finger of death. Nowhere do we find a single instance in which a people has been lifted into civilization thereby. Outward conformity may be enforced by a rigid discipline; but outward forms and fair practices are of little or no avail if the inward appreciation be wanting. Civilization is a centrifugal and not a centripetal process. It cannot be injected hypodermically. Healthy growth cannot be secured by feeding a child when he is not hungry, or by forcing upon him a diet which he can neither digest nor assimilate. This truth applies not only to the two backward races in our own country, but also to our "new taught sullen peoples," in the distant oriental seas.

Aside from political ambition and commercial exploitation, the chief motive of the European in treating with reebler races has been to civilize and enlighten them. The conversion of the Indian to the Christian faith was the chief motive assigned for the early colonization of America, and yet the influence of such schools as Hampton and Carlisle has, perhaps, done more to uplift the red man than all of the contact with the white race since Columbus first planted his Catholic cross in the virgin soil of a new world. Indeed, the superficial, the frivolous, and the vicious qualities are more easily communicable. The substantial qualities of mind and soul can only be developed by independent activity.

For four centuries the Portuguese have been touching the life of the east coast of Africa with their missionary propaganda, commercial enterprise, and governmental policy; but, according to the highest testimony, they have made no more abiding impression upon the life of that continent than one might make upon the surface of the ocean with the dent of his finger.

The Negro has now reached a critical stage in his career. The point of attachment between the races which slavery made possible

has been destroyed. The relation is daily becoming less intimate and friendly, and more business-like and formal. It thus becomes all the more imperative that the race should gain for itself the primary principles of knowledge and culture.

Hagerstown. Rev. John W. Beckett who was stationed here about twenty years ago is here, and is the recipient of many courtesies of a host of friends. He is the guest of Rev. Charles Bourne. A grand surprise was given Rev. T. O. Carroll of the M. E. Church last week. The table seemed to groan beneath a burden of necessary articles in the economy of family life. Card are out announcing the marriage on the 6th. of Sept. of Mr. John Williams of this city, and Miss Bethie Williams of Clear Springs.

Berlin. The annual camp of St. Paul's M. E. Church is going on. Among the many noted Divines who are making the services interesting are: Presiding Elder C. E. Findley, Revs. Thomas, Hilton, Pearce, Williams, Dr. Maloney and others. Miss Agnes Woodson of Philadelphia is visiting her Aunt, Mrs. Cooper. Miss Agnes Berre is also stopping with her Aunt Mrs. Berre. We hope them a happy visit. Rev. Messrs R. J. Williams and W. E. Hilton preached at the camp last Sunday. Their eloquence was in the highest degree and they also expressed great depth of thought.

On last Saturday a committee consisting of John A. Fassett, E. T. Duncan and John Fitchet, appointed by the Union Republican Club waited upon Mr. E. S. Furbush the States Central Committeeman in this part of the country, notifying him that he would not receive the support of the colored voters in the third elective district to succeed himself. At a meeting held by the legal voters of East Berlin they protested against the action of Gov. Lowndes toward L. T. Quillin our efficient school commissioner.

In Atlantic City. The Editor of the Ledger having returned from a short visit to Atlantic City is much pleased to say, for the benefit of persons who may spend a few days in Atlantic City that attractive summer resort, that in stopping at the Ripple Villa, kept by Mr. Swanson they will be simply delighted and charmed with the treatment accorded them. The food, sleeping apartments and other necessary things are strictly first-class and if any one thing impresses one more than another, it is the attentiveness of the proprietor and his assistants to the comfort of the guests. We do not hesitate to recommend the Ripple Villa.

Briefs and Personals. Mr. and Mrs. Major Perry, of 1013 N. Wolfe street, tendered a reception on last Wednesday evening to a number of their friends in honor of Miss Violetta Brown, of Wilmington, Del. A few of those present were: Misses Jessie Campbell, Lillian Webb, Daisy Webb, Mamie Pennington, Bertha Myers, Estelle Dixon, Sophronia Harris, Blanch King, Mamie Woolford, Florence Jones, and Mrs. Georgeanna Hemsley. Messrs. Isaac Tilghman, Richard Taylor, William Griffin, James E. Harris, Wesley Bond, John Jackson, Garnett Lee, Walter Brown, William Thomas, George Hemsley, Richard Cooper, Charles Ridgely, and J. Charles Jackson.

Mr. John E. Fortie is in Washington for a short stay. Mr. Robert M. Hutton of 438 West Biddle street, left Baltimore this morning for Newport, to attend the bedside of his brother, Mr. Wm. Hutton who was painfully injured by being thrown from a carriage at that place.

Mr. John Wright, a laborer, was overcome by gas while working in a well at No. 159 West Lafayette avenue. He was attended by a physician and soon recovered.

Local Items

Deaths Of Special Interest To Our Many Baltimore City Readers.

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

Miss Effie Middleton of Washington, is in the city.

Mrs. Dr. Perry G. Walker is in the city.

Mrs. Ella Stanley has been quite sick at her home on North Central avenue.

Misses Julia M. Carter, Clara Murray and Florence Hall, Messrs. Thomas Watkins, Paul Lawson and Oscar Johnson, spent last Sunday at Steelton.

Miss Julia Beard is spending a few days at Glencoe, Md.

Mrs. Amy Woolford, 536 Central Avenue, will go to Cambridge for a two weeks' stay.

Mrs. Thos. D. Carey and daughter of N. Hopkins avenue, are at Harrisburg. Before returning they will be joined by Mr. Carey.

Rev. J. W. Galloway of Falls Church, Va., is in the city the guest of his sister, Mrs. Mary Priest. They left on the 23rd to pay a visit to their sister Mrs. Dent on West river, their old home.

Miss Eulalia Reid has returned home from a delightful visit to Virginia.

Mrs. A. T. Waller and children of West Biddle street, have returned to the city from Cambridge.

The Athenian Debating and Literary Association of East Baltimore reopened for the season Sunday last. Lawyer John L. Dozier spoke on the subject of Lynching and Capital punishments. Those who took part were: Messrs J. C. Green, Elijah Reid, Fred Allen, Randall Curtis and several others.

The literary hopes to have the patronage of its friends and will have new features every Sunday.

Mr. C. Augustus Butler, of Annapolis, stopped over in Baltimore, while enroute home from Atlantic City.

Mr. William Taylor, aged seventy three years of age, 1024 Druid Hill avenue, was taken sick Monday afternoon at Division and Dolphin streets. He was sent to the Maryland General Hospital.

A marriage license was issued on Tuesday to Mr. James W. Miller and Miss Mollie Langford.

Mrs. George Hemsley of 1220 E. Lexington street, will spend 10 days at Camden N. J.

A pleasant surprise was tendered Mr. Jas. Robinson who has been very sick at Mt. Winans Tuesday night by a party of friends. Mr. Robinson was more than surprised and was much affected.

He received \$5. in money, 50 lbs of groceries and provisions and many other things helpful to himself and family. Among those present were: Miss Mamie Tibbs, Miss Frontie, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Mamie Gray, Miss Weaver, Mr. Anderson, Lawyer Dozier, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Tripper and a host of others. They had a pleasant time.

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

A Pleasant Reception. Quite a pleasant reception was tendered Mr. J. H. Murphy, Jr. at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Murphy, 1826 Carey street, on last Tuesday evening. The evening was very pleasantly enjoyed by those present. Among the guests were: Miss Spalding, Marie Williams, Martha Davis, Mary Jackson, Mamie Sorrell, Daisy Dyer, Mrs. Robinson, Mamie Credit, Ella Sanson, Lillian Armstrong, Dr. Woodland, Enolia Clark, Mrs. Wilson Miller, William Reid, Pinckney, George Deane, Edw. Clark, Elijah Johnson, Robt. Briscoe, W. Wheeler, Harry White, William G. Gordon Bradford, Dyer, Robert Coleman, and

strength and capacity for... Here is a man, with the very meagre and limited education afforded by Hampton has most remarkably used the same not only in personal self-development, but in creating a very great institution, with its enormous responsibilities and great demands. The plan, the intelligent conception, and the wonderful work of Tuskegee in all of its ramifications, emanated from this untaught self-disciplined Afro-American. Often we look upon some great accomplishment and we readily see in it the greatness of the Anglo-Saxon race. As wonderful as was the late General Armstrong, yet in the incipency of his work he was surrounded with men of wealth, culture and business experience and success. On the contrary Booker Washington had to create and train his own workers, and at the same time feed his own expanding life. If then we are to form our estimate of men in the light of their environments Booker Washington will not suffer by comparison with others of the "superior" race. This particular phase of Mr. Washington's character constitutes a monumental plea for better treatment of the brave colored educators and pioneers of race progress. It bids our Caucasian brethren the cast away suspicion and mistrust, and extend us hearty hand of good will and co-operation.

The Ledger,
307 St. Paul St., Baltimore Md.
The private address of Rev. Geo. F. Bragg, is 823 Alaquith street; that of Mr. Wm. E. Tabb, 509 N. Central Ave.
Entered at the Baltimore, Md. Post Office as second class mail matter.

SATURDAY AUG 26 1899
In our New Home.

The publication office of the Ledger has been removed from 210 Courtland Street to 307 St. Paul Street, where we shall be glad to greet our many patrons, under conditions more favorable and inviting than heretofore.

Mention this Paper.

If you know how great the advantage would be to us to mention this paper when writing to the advertisers we think you would always try to remember to do so, especially when you consider it not costing you a cent to do so but is of invaluable service to us. Advertisers are encouraged to continue their patronage to a paper when they hear from it. Faith is all very good to enjoy, but positive results are essential in a business transaction to induce perpetual friendship. Business relations are strengthened by an assurance of reciprocal advantages.

Booker Washington From another Point of View.

Naturally, there are many sides to the splendid and attractive personality of the President of the Tuskegee School. It is with respect to that peculiar phase of his life illustrating race capability that we desire to draw attention.

In nearly all of the localities throughout the country members of the Negro race are continually asking for an opportunity whereby they may gain experience and knowledge and be of use to the community where they reside. Often it is the case that we have a hard time in securing colored teachers in colored schools, colored men as representatives on educational and other public boards, and in some instances even the wisdom of colored men pastoring colored congregations is called in question. To be fair, many who thus seemingly doubt the capability of the race in executive and administrative functions, are among the most charitably disposed friends of the race. They object, to use their own words, not on account of color, but they question whether colored men are sufficiently qualified, not from a purely intellectual standpoint, but in the broadest sense of qualification, importing an accumulated practical experience, tact and prudence so necessary for effective work for the good of the whole community.

The success of Booker Washington, and very many others along this line, should constitute a sufficient answer to all who are thus disposed. Space would be insufficient for us to enter into details, but when one recalls but a few significant things in connection with the life of Booker T. Washington, the fundamental principle of race capacity is marvellously attested. Booker Washington has risen from a very poor and ignorant boy to a place of prominence and executive responsibility which many rightly be classed of the first rank. The successive burdens which drew out of him the

And it is because the Negroes of Maryland are touched with the same infirmities of their brethren in the farther South, and greatly sympathize with them in their struggles that they dare not do what, under other circumstances, many of them would like to do. If, even voting for such an honorable man as John Walter Smith would be tantamount to a quasi-endorsement of Southern Democratic disfranchisement and its Bourbon Negro-hating policy, then it would be far better, at least, for the present to continue to remain the tail end of nothing among those who have shamefully dishonored the principles for which Abraham Lincoln was content to be martyred, than risk such a dangerous experiment.

Winter is Coming.
It may not be quite soon, but, nevertheless it is coming. It is a good time to cast in our minds concerning some of the effects of the blizzard weather of last February. We would not rob the poor hard working masses of any of the delightful recreations so necessary in bringing good cheer into their lives, but in the event of hard weather, and in addition thereto, a cessation of employment they will find it most difficult to fill their stomachs and provide fuel by the fond recollection of having had a good time during the balmy days of summer. Doubtless, you are going to spend some, but let us advise you not to spend ALL your money at Camp-meetings, outings and the like. Remember February 1899; and the best way to do this, is by gradually laying aside a little something with which to purchase fuel. It is more expensive buying coal by the bucket than by the ton.

A Standing Menace.

The theoretical idea of a division of the Negro vote in the Southern States is a correct one. Upon general principles it would be hard to understand or conceive of any valid argument against such a division. There is no more reason why all the colored people, because of their color alone, should be members of one political party, than that all white men because of their color should belong to one party. But it is too often forgotten by those most zealous for such division that there is a practical as well as theoretical side to this question, and it is most natural that a simple and unlearned people should incline towards the practical rather than the theoretical view of the matter.

The ordinary Southern Negro cherishes the profoundest respect for the Southern white gentleman as an individual. He generally knows how to take him, and he usually gets along quite well with him. And yet for all this when the Negro goes to the polls he votes the opposite way. Why is this? We deny that it is entirely because of the Negro's ignorance or even ill-will towards his white neighbor that he persistently votes the anti-Southern ticket.

The matter is not difficult to be understood. The ordinary negro knows that the Southern white man is master of the situation; he has all the money, power, controls affairs generally, constitute the judiciary and the arm of the law, and yet in spite of this strong concentration of power and authority within the firm grasp of his white neighbor, this same white neighbor is either powerless or else inclined to see that the Negro is treated justly and fairly as a citizen. In spite of the dominance of this confessedly "superior" race the "inferior" race is subjected to perpetual terror and oppression. Is it then reasonable that the negro, under such peculiar condition of affairs, should incline to divide his strength and bestow his suffrage in favor of those, who, having full authority and power dare not lift their voices on behalf of right and justice? Yea, is it not most natural and consonant with the exigencies of the occasion that he should firmly close up his ranks and maintain an unbroken front in facing this standing menace to his industrial and social progress?

Trouble at the Mines.
Evansville, Ind. August 21.—A riot between the non-union and union miners took place today. Harry Phelps, a colored non-union miner, was attacked by a crowd of boys and sympathizers of the union. He fired at them, but no one was hurt. Phelps was arrested, and taken to No. 7 Hose-house until the police could be notified. When the patrol wagon arrived with twenty officers, fully five hundred people surrounded the wagon and tried to take the negro from them and lynch him.

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 regular reader of the Ledger and who thinks that fifty cents is too much for 52 numbers of the paper, including 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 poorest of the race.

We are specially desirous of increasing the out of town circulation 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 allow such an one 40 per cent. of the money thus collected as commission. 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. Certainly if there be appreciation for a good paper, from all of the counties of Maryland we ought to receive long lists of subscriptions.

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

Stirring up The Negroes.
If Senator Tillman really desires to placate public sentiment at the North as much as his Greenwood speech appears to intimate, he takes the wrong way to do so when he utters such speeches as that. The North will not agree with him that the best means to stop white-capping and other outrages on negroes is to "kill the Tolberts." At the best that would be answering one crime with another, a proceeding which the North does not approve, but there is no evidence beyond the Senator's assertion that the Tolberts are guilty of the crime he ascribes to them. In fact, he charges them with no crime except "stirring up the negroes," whatever that may mean. It probably means that the negroes are being advised to stand by the rights given to them by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which rights several of the Southern States have sought to take from them by adopting laws making it practically impossible for the negroes to vote. Senator Tillman indicates that this is the source of the trouble by the fear he shows that the North will instigate Congress to retaliate on these States by enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment, and cutting down their representation in the lower House in proportion to their disfranchisement of the negro voters. But if he thinks that "killing the Tolberts" would induce the North to condone the disfranchisement of the negroes, to the political advantage of the Southern whites, he displays a perspicacity only equalled by that of the men who thought the shooting of Dreyfus' counsel was the best way to restore tranquility to France.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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

Ocean City.
Mrs. Cyrus St. Clair of Cambridge was in the city this week. Messrs Forman and Johnson gave a cake walk this week. This place was visited by a storm last week and many of the timid people left the city. Prof. Howell of Snow Hill is in the city. Mrs. Rounds, Miss Florence De Shield and many others were with us this week. Mr. Caleb Robbins displayed his expertness by extinguishing the fire at the laundry of Plimmons Hotel. The proprietors and guest gave him 27 dollars.

Brvant'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. Agents wanted to sell this wonderful remedy. 25 cents or 5 bottles for \$1. Apply to P. D. Blackwell, 305 Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.

Great Baptising and Closing Day
OF THE UNION CAMP MEETING AT CHESTNUT GROVE ON THE A. & B. SHORT LINE R. R. Sunday August 27th.
The great Camp-meeting being held at Chestnut Grove closes tomorrow. Converts will be baptized. The meeting has been successful. Rev. Dr. Moore, D.D., of Washington, one of the most noted ministers of the country will preach. Rev. O. D. Robinson, D.D., former pastor of St. John's church, Baltimore and Rev. W. A. Harris, of Washington will deliver sermons. The Metropolitan, Waters Chapel, Town Neck and Annapolis Singing Bands, will make the welkin ring with songs of praise to God. Trains from Baltimore 7, and 10 a. m., 1:30, 4, and 6 p. m. Fare Round Trip 50 cents. Last train late at night. Rev. S. Timothy Tice, D.D., Mrs. Annie Brown the Evangelist General Managers.

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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.
Bedroom 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 \$8.50 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
Olecloths from 10c to 40c
Linoleums, 35c to 1.00
Gas Stoves from 75c to 2.50
Oil Stoves from 75c to 4.00
Cook Stoves and Ranges 5.00 and up
Gasoline Stoves (best) 1.00 to 2.25
Book Stands, Book Shelves, Book Cases 75c to \$30.
Also Reed and Rattan Chairs and Rockers.
Rockers in all woods and makes, from 50c. to \$10.
Reclining and invalids Chairs, Morris Chairs
Refrigerators, best make, 2.25 to \$85
Baby Carriages, 35.00 to 30
Lounges and Couches, 3.50 to \$25
Dinner and Chamber Sets.
Housefurnishings
Wardrobes, in all woods, all leading 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, 1.75 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.

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Mrs. E. J. Cummings,
BOARDING and LODGING,
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BALTIMORE, MD.

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

BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS SHORT LINE.
Trains leave Camden station for Annapolis and way stations, week days, 7.00, 9.50 a.m., 1.10, 6.25 p.m. Sundays 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 Sundays, 4.00 p.m. Leave Bay Ridge for Baltimore week days, 6.32 p.m. Sundays 6.52 and 10.00 p.m.
J. WILSON BROWN,
General Manager.

J. P. EVANS,
Hair Cutting and Shaving Parlor, 106 W. Biddle Street.
R. R. Porters Headquarters. The only up-to-date shop in the city. Polite and proficient workmen. Special attention given to children. Ladies' Bangs Trimmed 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.

WESTERN MARYLAND R. R.
TAKING EFFECT JUNE 25 1899.
Trains leave Hillen Station as follows:
7:30 a.m. Fast rail, main line N. & W. R. R. to Shenandoah.
R. R. and the South and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., Chambersburg, Martinsburg and Winchester.
7:29 a.m. York R. & H. Div. and main line east of Emory Grove, also Carlisle and G. & H. R. R.
8:11 a.m. Main line, Flippensburg, Frederick, Emmittsburg and N.-W. R. R. 9:15 a.m.—Pen Mar Ex. Pen M. only 9:55 a.m., accommodation for Union Bridge and Anover.
10:17 a.m. accom. for Union Bridge, York, Gettysburg.
12:25 p.m., accom. for Emory Grove.
12:35 " accom. for Union Bridge.
1:22 p.m.—Blue Mt'n Ex. (Parlor Car) connection for Frederick, Martinsburg and Winchester.
2:32 " exp. for York and B & H Div. 3:30 " accom. for Altoona.
3:40 " Ex. main line Potomac, also Frederick, Emmittsburg, Shippensburg, 5:00 p.m.—Ex. to Glyndon, Accom. beyond to Union Bridge.
5:15 p.m. Accom. for Alesia.
7:07 " accom. for Union Bridge.
8:10 " accom. for Emory Grove.
*Daily. Daily ex. Sunday: Saturdays only. Ticket and Baggage Office, 101 E. Baltimore st. Trains stop at Union, Peuna, ave., Fulton, Walbrook (North Avenue) stations.
J. M. HOOD, G. M., E. H. CRISWELL, G. P. A.

BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE & RICHMOND STEAMBOAT CO.
"UNITED STATES MAIL" STEAMERS "ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE" FROM PIER 10 LIGHT STREET.
"Chesapeake Line"
FOR THE SOUTH.
Leave Daily (except Sunday) at 6.30 P. M., connecting at Old Point Comfort 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 Virginia 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 Southern Railway train for Richmond, Va. Steamer leaving Monday, Wednesday and Friday calls at Gloucester Point, and Almond's Wharf, and steamer leaving Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday calls at Yorktown and Clay Bank. Through Tickets to ALL PORTS. 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 STREET.
RICHMOND POSTER, E. J. CHISM, Gen. Mgr. Gen. Ticket Agt.

BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
OLD AND RELIABLE BAY LINE.
Elegant steamers Daily except Sunday from New Piers, 10, 11, 12 and 13 Light street, 6.30 p. m. Canton Wharf 7.10 for Old Point Norfolk, Portsmouth, and all points South. Connect at Portsmouth with SEABOARD AIR LINE solid train Portsmouth to Atlanta. Close connection at Weldon with Atlantic Coast Line. At Norfolk connect with Norfolk and Carolina, Norfolk and Southern, 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.
Emmet Brown, G. T. Agt., W. Randall, G. F. & P. Agt., John R. Sherwood, V. Pres. & Gen'l. Mgr.

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

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THE RIPPLE VILLA,
1908 ATLANTIC 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.
H. NEALE,
106 W. BIDDLE STREET.

