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Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE

WILL BE HELD IN CHARLESTON IN THE NEAR FUTURE

A Fine Musical and Literary Entertainment For the Benefit of the Freedman's Aid Society—Platform Service at Wesley M. E. Church—Charlestonians Excited Over Expected Cyclone—Charleston to be Well Represented at the Negro Exposition.

(Special to The Afro-American Ledger.)

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 3.—On last Wednesday night a fine musical and literary entertainment was given by the resident teachers and graduates of Clafin University. The concert was given for the benefit of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society and judging from the large audience present there is no doubt but that this effort was well repaid. The program which was very instructive and well rendered. "The Nightingale" sung by Misses H. A. Marshall, E. Clark, D. Chisolm, and L. Hunt is worthy of special mention. These young ladies acquitted themselves splendidly, as is generally the case when they appear in public. The solo song by Miss Hattie Marshall was loudly applauded. Miss Marshall is one of the best soprano singers that Charleston has yet produced. The Clafin teachers left a few days after the concert for Orangeburg where they will be engaged for the winter. The platform service at Wesley M. E. Church, Sunday night was well attended. Among the speakers were Dr. L. M. Dunton, President of Oberlin University and Thos. Jackson, Secretary of the Negro Department of the Exposition. The speeches made by the above mentioned gentlemen showed the result of careful thought and study.

We Charlestonians have been somewhat excited and apprehensive this week on account of predictions of a cyclone which was to strike the city either on Friday evening or Saturday morning. All day Friday the wind blew at an unusually rapid rate and sand storms were almost blinding. There was considerable speculation as to what destruction a cyclone might bring to the city and many reminiscences recalled of experiences during the earthquake of 1887 and the former cyclone of 1893. It is interesting to hear the older inhabitants tell of incidents and happenings on the memorable 31st of August, 1887, when the fearful quaking of another earth threatened death and dire calamity to the entire city. Some persons were actually frightened to death, others were killed or wounded by falling debris, and still others escaped without injury. I once heard Dr. W. D. Cram tell how he escaped a horrible fate. He was out that night attending to professional duties and was walking back home after the first shock when suddenly something seemed to whisper to him: "Get out in the middle of the street." Mechanically he obeyed the command of this voice and he was too soon, for scarcely was he at the distance of the side-walk when the wall of a dwelling directly opposite fell with a deafening crash. The doctor has never been able to understand the benign influence directed his way at that instant, but he believes more than that "There is a divinity that guards our ends." Our fears of the pending cyclone this week proved needless, for after a refreshing rain which was much needed, the wind ceased blowing and the sun shone forth in all its splendor.

The management of the Negro Department of the Exposition is making a united and determined effort to have the city of Charleston well represented in the Negro building. Some of us who attended the Nashville and Atlanta Expositions remember that there was not much in the Atlanta Building from Atlanta or in the Nashville Building from Nashville. We propose to have it otherwise here, especially as we are anxious to have the colored mechanics of this city to make a creditable display. For it is generally conceded by those who know that there are more and better Negro mechanics in Charleston than in any other city of its size in the South. To the end that these plans might be carried out, the Secretary of our department invited about 75 representative citizens to meet at the office of the Negro Department on Thursday night for the purpose of interchanging views as to the best method of procedure to accomplish the desired results. It was the unanimous opinion that we should have a monster mass meeting at Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church on the 2nd Tuesday night in October. Judging from the earnestness of those present at the meeting on Thursday night, the mass meeting will be a great boon to the Negro Department.

Mr. W. A. Hanton, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was in the city recently on business connected with the Association here. While he was here arrangements were perfected to hold a Y. M. C. A. Conference in Charleston during Christmas week. The conference to be composed of delegates from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Florida. One Y. M. C. A. has decided to employ a local secretary while the Exposition is running and permanently if the necessary funds can be provided.

All the public schools opened Tuesday morning with an unusually large attendance. Both teachers and pupils seemed to be glad to get back to work.

LINCOLN AT REST AT LAST.

Springfield, O., Oct. 1.—The burial of the remains of Abraham Lincoln is now practically complete. Thirteen times the body has been removed to different resting places and it is thought that no further removal of the body will ever take place. The casket is buried under 13 feet of earth and encased in over six feet of cement work, and the marble sarcophagus originally intended for the reception of the body is now replaced in its old position in the tomb. It would probably take a large force of workmen several days to excavate the casket.

FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL.

Dr. Warfield Appointed Surgeon-in-Chief.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Dr. William A. Warfield, assistant surgeon-in-chief of the Freedman's Hospital has been appointed by Secretary Hitchcock, surgeon-in-chief of the Freedman's Hospital, to succeed Dr. A. M. Curtis, who



DR. C. W. WARFIELD.

resigned last August. A number of the friends of Dr. Curtis have been active in trying to have him reappointed, but Secretary Hitchcock, after consulting with President Roosevelt, decided to promote Dr. Warfield. This is in line with the Civil Service. Dr. Warfield is a Marylander, and the first, for many years, to receive what might be called a Presidential appointment. Dr. Warfield entered the Freedman's Hospital as an intern in 1891, since which time he has received several promotions, with the result that at last he has reached the head of the institution.

COLORED VOTERS TO MAKE FIGHT.

They Will Vigorously Contest Any Suffrage Provision of the New Constitution.

Richmond, Va., October 1.—The Afro-American voters of Virginia have already taken steps to contest in the Supreme Court of the United States any provision in the new Virginia constitution that may have a tendency to curtail their suffrage. James H. Hayes, a prominent lawyer of this city is at the head of the movement, which grew out of a conference held in Charlottesville, last spring. Former Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, and Judge L. L. Lewis, formerly president of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, have been approached in reference to becoming counsel in the case.

The colored lawyers who have charge of the matter in addition to Mr. Hayes, are J. C. Carter, of Houston; R. P. Armstrong, of Lynchburg; C. W. Kildre of Danville; R. E. Harner, of Warrington, and J. L. Parker, of Pocahontas. The colored people of Brunswick have engaged E. P. Buford, a prominent democrat as their lawyer.

ENTRAGED SUIT.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Ann Street, entered suit in the Court of Law and Chancery against the Norfolk and Western Railway, claiming \$10,000 for the loss of the life of her husband, Wm Street, an employe of the railroad, who was run over and killed by a train at Lambert's Point.

MIDNIGHT'S MUSINGS.

IS NOW IN MRS. CARRIE NATION'S STATE.

Steps A While in Chicago And At The Same Time Makes Another Attempt To Join The Masons—Writes A Number Of Old Friends, And Has A Very Pleasant Time—Goes To An Emancipation—Tells About Some Of The Things He Saw There—Goes to Conference.

Atchison, Kansas.—This is the state where I dwell. Mrs. Carrie Nation, and I am here, but have not been able to see her, but I have been informed that she lives in the states. I have a few things to say before I take my seat this week.

When I took my pen in hand to write to you last week I was in Chicago, attending to some few business matters and meeting some of the good people in that part of the country. I saw Rev. R. H. W. Leak, also Bishop Grant, though I did not get to see much of them because the conference was in session way over on the West side of the Chicago river, and the water was so dirty that I did not care to see it, and it even made me sick to cross the river. While in Chicago I was the guest of Mrs. Laura Bartlett, and put forth an effort to join the Masons while I was there, but they would not receive me. I have now been fooling with this business for a long time, and I may go to the Grand Lodge next week in Quincy, Ill., to see if I can get in and in case I do I will let you know something about my success.

Saturday found me getting out of Chicago, and I went direct to Galesburg, Ill., and had a man to take my trunk and other things to the home of Rev. D. E. Murff's, while I walked up the street. I went to bed early and bright and early Sunday morning was up and on my way to church. I enjoyed going to church, but then I was asked to do the talking Sunday morning. You see I did talk and I am proud to be able to tell you that the people listened to me and some shook my lily black hand. Rev. Murff is a young man who has prepared for the work of preaching and he is an excellent Christian gentleman, I am proud to be able to say so.

At night I talked at the A. M. E. Church, and had only a few people out, because the preacher was at conference. The next thing I was on my way to see another part of the country. Talked to the little children in the Sunday school. I told them about drinking whiskey, wine and beer and smoking cigars, and all promised me that they would not do so. While in Galesburg I had the pleasure of meeting the Grand Master of the Lodge there in Masons, Mr. John Williams and spent the night with him. He is a young man who is making his mark in the world. He has married an excellent young woman and is now buying a good home. He has furnished up his house and provides for his wife and has her stay at home keep his house and have his meals ready for him when he comes to them instead of sending her out to work for the white folks. Mrs. Julia Williams is true to her husband and is doing good for him.

Monday morning I left Galesburg, for Quincy where the Grand Master will hold their Grand Lodge. Upon reaching the town I met the Rev. Mr. Walker, who invited me to go with him out to an emancipation celebration which was given under the management of the church in town. He got a horse and buggy and rode me out to see. I found a few sisters sitting around a table. We had a few sandwiches of beef and fish, and pretty soon we met Rev. D. Cooper who wanted that he had to go to town and on his return would have Rev. Walker to make his speech. I waited and then the preacher returned and Rev. Walker asked them to go up and listen at his speech, for there were many people present by this time. They did not come as fast as his thought they should come so he declared that the blank niggers made him tired, and he was going home. Some of the officers got around him and got him to remain long enough to make his speech.

One little bow-legged man called the meeting to order, and Rev. Washington made a prayer, in which he thanked God making free all the colored people. He concluded his prayer and then came a reading by Miss Rhoda Johnson, who read the proclamation made by Abraham Lincoln. As she read that document in such an impressive manner I could not keep the tears from coming out of my eyes as large as apples. I cried and then she ended the reading. Miss Johnson is a young woman who has gone through the schools and is employed as a teacher. She is a fine young woman and spends her time in the things that are for the uplift of her people, and

let me here tell you that the same is true about Miss M. Brown who is another one of the teachers and who has worked her way up in life and is also a teacher. These two young women are among the leaders.

Now came the speech by Mr. Walker. He is a preacher, but he made a poor speech, and many of the people went out because he was so rough and not refined. His rough coarse words caused my people to get dissatisfied with the celebration. He asked the people instead of making a speech. Then some of the people in the audience who know that I was posted on slavery asked me to speak which I declined to do at first, but when they kept after me I got up and said a few things.

After the speech making, the people got around and talked and got rid of the eatings and then I noticed the girls coming in their short necks and low sleeves cut in bias, not in on their heads coming to the park, and then I watched the crowd and saw them go in a big open room and I started to go but a man stopped me and demanded 10 cents, and when I asked for what purpose they wanted the 10 cents I was told that they would be dancing there. I did not pay the money for I did not want to stop, so I looked outside. Pretty soon the work started with a two step, and this was another hugging. The men would put their arms around the women and the women would rest on their shoulders and they turned and turned and hugging and kissing in the order. I looked at the people and then I said that I wanted to know if that was a hugging celebration instead of an emancipation.

I do not understand this dancing business, and suppose that I will not be able to understand it. The boys seemed to enjoy it and the girls too. I noted that some of the teachers went into it. Then on another side of the hall was a bar where the people used beer and other things, and even a little baby girl was given part of a glass beer by her parents. I got tired of looking at this business and went to town. I was informed that it was all for the benefit of the church and I will say no more on the subject. I call on Miss Anna Brown, then went to church to a church entertainment heard some singing, and then at 1 o'clock started for this part of the world. I stopped at Kansas City for a few hours before coming on down the line. In Kansas City, I called to see Rev. S. W. Bacoote, pastor of the largest church in town. He has just married a new wife and seemed very happy. I say tell you more about him when I see him. Now let me tell you that I am always proud when I can see men like Dr. Bacoote and others doing good fine work. I am proud to be able to tell you that I met Rev. O. J. Scott, but as I am to be there all the week, and will write my next letter from that point. I will not take up your time now to tell you about them, but as I am in Atchison, I suppose it is my duty to tell you a few things about this town and then bring this letter to a close.

Reaching town I was assigned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs by Rev. Grant the pastor, and then went to sleep and slept sound all night. Bright and early Wednesday morning I went to the opening of the Kansas Nebraska Conference over which Bishop C. T. Shaffer presides. The church made no mistake in making him a Bishop and he is doing a fine work. Bishop Shaffer has made his way to the front and is doing a fine work for his church and race. He has found his way to the hearts of the people in this part of the country and the men were all around him and took part in the opening of the conference and heard his address. I was proud of many things I saw in the conference and to see so many able men preaching the word and trying to lift up the people.

Just across the street from the church is to be found the school room, and that is where the best teacher is. He is a native of the state and has worked his way up in life, now being considered one of the best teachers in the country. I am so proud of him and would be glad to make him my son because he has something in his head. I am always proud to meet the men who are doing something. In the school in I found many boys and girls and many teachers. I did not learn the names of all the teachers but I will tell you some of them. Misses N. Parrott, Carrie Smith, M. Fisher, N. Generals and M. Lewis. I am happy because they are doing something for the race. The boys and girls who attend the school are neat and clean, look as nice as any white children and I am proud of them on this account.

I had the pleasure of going to the home of Prof. Gray, and this brings me forth to say that he married a former teacher from Normal. His home is nicely furnished and represents a model home. Time will not permit me to enter into details, but you will remember him because he is the brother to the Mr. Gray that I met in Chicago and the one that I met in Baldwin, La.

Now, the time is at hand that I must bring this letter to a close, but will come to see you next week again. J. O. MIDNIGHT.

It is the hard rubs of the world that makes a man bright.

PARKER IN BALTIMORE.

DELIVERED A LECTURE IN JOHN WESLEY M. E. CHURCH.

Tells How He Saved The Late President From A Third Shot—Thinks The Court That Tried Czolgosz Should Have Named Him—Dur-ing The Trial—No Mention Of Parker Was Made In Any Way—Probably The Detectives Want To Fake All The Glory—A Fair Sized Audience.

Notwithstanding the pour down of rain a fair-sized audience greeted James B. Parker, the Afro-American who saved the late President McKinley from a third shot from the pistol of his assassin. While Mr. Parker is a giant in stature, he is a most modest man, and told his simple story in a way that carried his hearers with him.

It will be remembered that the great white journals of New York city and the journals of Buffalo were the first ones to give Parker the credit of being the only man in that vast audience who had the presence of mind to grapple at once with the assassin. Two shots had been fired from a revolver, which was fully loaded, and more shots would have been fired had not the assassin been stopped in time. The New York papers gave a full and graphic account of the incident and gave Parker full credit for his heroic act. Since that time, however, the newspapers and others have had as little to say about the matter as possible. But while they have had little or nothing to say, not one of them have denied Parker's assertions.

Mr. Parker was introduced by former Councilman Cummings, and among other things said: "As you all know, said he, I was standing near the President that day and I did my best under the circumstances. I would have given my life to have been able to save the President's life and taken Czolgosz's bullet into my body."

"I don't know why so many people have tried to deprive me of the credit of having attempted to save the president nor do I know why I was not called to give my testimony before the court when Czolgosz was tried. Probably the detectives want to take all the credit. But I am certain that if the President were alive today he would say that I was the first one to strike down Czolgosz and prevented him from firing another bullet."

"The President was standing in the Temple of Music, Mr. Milburn being on his right and Mr. Gage on his left. Czolgosz was directly in front of me in the line. I noticed that he was moving very slowly, and I tried to pass him, but he restrained me with his elbow. I did not observe the handkerchief over his hand until the president extended his hand to the assassin. As he did so I glanced down, and, being a much taller man, saw the bandage plainly. Almost instantly two shots rang out in quick succession. As the president fell I swung Czolgosz around with my left arm and struck him a terrific blow on the nose. As I struck the blow I grabbed for the revolver. I missed the revolver and grabbed him by the throat."

"One of the special officers caught the pistol from Czolgosz's hand, and the crowd, mistaking him for the assassin, commenced to assault him. 'I'm not the man,' he cried, and then the crowd came to where I was kneeling upon Czolgosz. I had my knee pressing him to the floor, and a couple of artillerymen struck him across the head."

"Some of the men, however, helped me to raise him off the floor and we carried him into a side room. There we threw him on the table as though he were a bag of eggs, and, in truth, he seemed to be dead. We searched him, but found nothing of any value."

"The crowd became so dense that it was best to move the prisoner, and he was driven off to the police station in a carriage, the crowd following after. This was the last I saw of him."

"I did not see the president after the shooting until he was laid in state at Buffalo. This is a correct version of the affair."

TUSKEGEE HAPPENINGS.

An Effort To Build An Agricultural School In Texas—A Good Showing For The Canning Department.

(Special to The Afro-American Ledger.)

Tuskegee, Ala., October 1.—We have with us for a few days, Hon. B. L. Smith, president of the Farmers' Improvement Society, of Texas. Mr.

Smith is here in the interest of an Agricultural College, which he hopes soon to establish in Texas. He is an energetic and influential citizen of that state.

The school enrollment at present is the largest in the history of the institution. Each day brings a greater increase. At this writing it is 976. During the past summer 2,831 cans of blackberries, 127 cans of okra, 348 cans of tomatoes, 130 cans of corn and 74 cans of soup beans were put up by the canning division of the institution under the supervision of our chaplain, Rev. E. J. Penney. These several fruits and vegetables will prove of great value in the boarding school year.

FREEDMAN NOTES.

News and Notes from the Negro Community.

(Special to The Afro-American Ledger.)

Frederick, Md., Oct. 3.—Sunday was Missionary Day at Asbury M. E. Church and the sum of \$73.50 was realized. The pastor, Rev. Pinkney preached at both services.

At Quinn A. M. E. Church, Rev. A. Murray, missionary of the Eastern District preached at the morning and evening services. Rev. D. P. Seaton, of Washington D.C. preached at Quinn Church on Wednesday evening to a large congregation.

Mrs. Pinkney, wife of Rev. G. D. Pinkney, is visiting in Washington.

Mrs. Martha Mifflin is at home again after an extended visit to Baltimore. Mr. Walker Costley is at home from a visit to the South. Mr. Royal Cousin and Miss Dora Brown were married last Thursday. Mr. Thomas Clarke and Mrs. Sarah Course of Allainsville are on the sick list. Mrs. Gertrude Walker of Allainsville street has gone to Frostburg.

Mr. Frank Roberts is home again. Mr. Thomas Hall of Allainsville street is sick from an accident caused by running a nail in his foot. Mr. Marshall Jenkins and family went to Libertytown last Sunday.

Miss Ella Holland has taken the leadership in membership in School No. 2. She is much liked by pupils and teachers as well.

GENERAL CONFERENCE CLOSURES ITS SESSIONS.

Discipline Revised Hymn Book and Other Periodicals to be Printed.

(Special to The Afro-American Ledger.)

Melvale, Md., Oct. 3.—The thirteenth General Conference of the Colored M. P. Church convened in Melvale M. P. Church, September 25th, and was in session 6 days. The most important business was the revision of the Book of Discipline. Having gone through the usual routine of work before them the conference appointed Revs. B. H. Knight, J. H. Smith and E. W. Scott a committee to publish the discipline, hymn book and Sunday School periodicals. The conference also elected Rev. E. W. Scott president; Rev. B. H. Knight, secretary; Rev. Wm. Bird, assistant secretary; Rev. G. E. Cooper, treasurer and Rev. J. H. Coursey general book steward.

The conference adjourned to meet at Towson, Md., September, 1905.

DEFENDED HER SISTERS.

(Special to The Afro-American Ledger.)

Washington, D.C., Oct. 2.—Miss Julia Steward, a woman living near Cabin John Bridge, in Montgomery county, shot and perhaps fatally wounded Jas. Harris, in defence of her small sister whom the man had compelled to accompany him from the house. The woman was taken into custody and declared that she believed Harris to have some criminal intention towards the child.

Clubs Have Their Advantages.

I think it must be owned that the spectacles from the old order of home life have greatly ameliorated the condition of the weak, the timid, the less self-assertive writes Bishop Potter in the Woman's Companion. In any given home circle it is not always the eldest or the strongest who claims the most sensitive nature and not fight for its precedence in the home any more than out of it. A gentle, modest woman will often be overborne by a loud, quarrelsome and vulgarly modern children. A man of refinement and real force will often let himself be bullied by a braying woman because his very nature makes him "no brawler." Now, in the old days, so far as social intercourse was concerned, it was largely a question of the home or nothing. If there was no bright talk, no diverting recreation, no songs and laughter there, there was none anywhere.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

It is Composed of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity.

GREAT GATHERING IN SAN FRANCISCO

The Session Inaugurated With the Celebration of the Holy Communion—An Impressive Procession of Bishops, Headed by the Rev. F. W. Clappett, Rector of Trinity Church.

San Francisco (Special).—The triennial convention of Episcopal bishops, clergy and laity was inaugurated at 7:30 a. m. with the celebration of Holy Communion in the local Episcopal churches. At 11 a. m. the convention was formally opened at Trinity Church with solemn religious exercises.

The procession was headed by Rev. F. W. Clappett, rector of Trinity Church. They came Secretary Hart, of the House of Bishops, and Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, secretary of the House of Deputies. Following were the junior bishops and then the older prelates in the order of seniority of consecration.

STEEL TRUST DECLARES DIVIDEND.

After Making All Deductions There Remains a Balance of \$40,295,166.

New York (Special).—The directors of the United States Steel Corporation have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1.34 per cent. on the preferred stock and 1 per cent. on the common stock.

According to the statement of the corporation for the six months ended September 30 (September estimated) the total net earnings from operations were \$5,954,872. After deducting \$7,500,705, set aside for sinking funds and for maintenance, and six months' interest charges on bonds—\$7,600,000—there remained a balance of \$40,295,166. The balance applicable to surplus or new construction, as the board of directors may direct, after deducting the dividends for the two quarters, was \$12,326,742.

GRAVE CRISIS IN CHINA.

Open Attacks Made by Rebel Upon Cities After Sacking Missions.

London (By Cable).—Thousands of rebels, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hongkong, "after sacking the German mission at Ping Thong, attacked Hinan, a city near Canton. They were repulsed, and then attacked Shikma, where they were again repulsed. Two thousand Chinese troops have been sent to suppress them."

"Disorders have arisen in the Yangtze provinces, owing to the advances of the floods and the diversion of the relief funds by corrupt officials," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard. "These threaten to culminate in rebellion. The situation is very grave, and the local authorities have been ordered to raise troops and to place the districts in a state of defense."

SURPRISED BY BOLOMEN.

General Hughes on the Disaster to Company C, Ninth Infantry.

Washington (Special).—The following cablegram was received at the War Department from General Chaffee:

"Manila.—Adjutant General, Washington:—With reference to your telegram of the 30th ult., will cable names of the missing enlisted men as soon as ascertained. The company was rushed about 6 o'clock in the morning by a large body of bolomen, about 400. General Hughes thinks the surprise was due to the confidence of the commanding officer in assertions of friendship from the natives. Result of the investigation will be cabled as soon as obtained. CHAFFEE."

Fatal Rush of Culin.

Shenandoah, Pa. (Special).—Neal Deerecko, Herman Deerecko and Frank Ross were killed and James T. Sharkey, John McDonald, John Tramo and Dominick Angelo were painfully injured by a rush of culm at the North American Washery. The men were working at the foot of the bank when the rush occurred which entombed them. Six of the men were buried under tons of fine culm, but a large force of men went to work to rescue at once and in a short time the huge pile of dirt was removed. It was thought at first that all were dead, but Angelo, McDonald and Tramo were rescued. Sharkey, who is superintendent of the washery, is a resident of Wilkes-Barre.

Perished in a Burning Barn.

Pipestone, Minn. (Special).—Three men were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a barn near the village of Trasky, this county. The men were members of a threshing crew of nine men who were asleep in the barn. Their six companions made their escape without serious injury. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Sala by Her Brothers?

De Soto, Mo. (Special).—Evidence was presented to Coroner Taylor that John Meloy and Mrs. Sarah Uren were murdered in the woman's house. William and Daniel Greenhill, brothers of the woman, are under close guard. They say that excitement led them to mutilate with hatchet and axe what they believed to be their sister's dead body and that of Meloy. The testimony of three doctors who examined the bodies, however, was to the effect that the hatchet wounds in the heads had been inflicted before the bullets were fired into the brains of the victims.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Governor Odell, of New York, in receipt of two letters, evidently written by cranks, asking that the death sentence of Czolgosz be commuted to life imprisonment.

The Pittsburg and Buffalo Company awarded contracts for the opening of six new coal mines, the investment to be about \$1,500,000.

Walter Booth, after trying to kill Emily Lantz, who had broken her engagement to him, shot and killed himself in Philadelphia.

James Edward Brady was hanged in the public square in Helena, Mont., by a mob for assaulting a five-year-old girl.

The New York Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the lower court. By this decision the anti-trust law is upheld, and the hearing in the case of the Ice Trust, whose extortions in New York and in other cities are well known, will be had.

In a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, Prof. Milton Whitney comments unfavorably on the methods pursued by farmers in Southern Maryland.

Advices received in Washington state that Venezuela, while desiring peace, will be prepared to meet any further provocation by Colombia.

The question of laying a cable from San Francisco to the Philippines was discussed by President Roosevelt and his Cabinet.

The special train bearing delegates to the Episcopal Convention arrived in San Francisco on time, with all well on board.

President Lorce, of the B. & O. R. R., has been elected president of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the National Farmers' Congress is being held in Sioux Falls, S. D.

At De Soto, Mo., William Greenhill confessed that his brother killed their sister and her suitor.

All the leading miners of America held a secret session in Parkersburg, W. Va.

George M. Pullman was married to Mrs. Brazell, a divorcee, in Carson, Nev. Admiral Sampson surrendered command of the Boston Navy Yard.

Frederick W. Hartman, an old farmer, living near Hobart, Ind., fatally wounded his wife and then committed suicide.

A sensation was caused in Pittsburg by the removal of 23 officers and employees of the Department of Public Safety.

In a quarrel over a crap game Willie Jordan shot Benjamin Walker through the heart at Norfolk, Va., and escaped.

The jury in Newport News, Va., that tried Russell Van Arsdale for the murder of his uncle was unable to agree.

In a shooting affray in Callaway, Ky., Josiah Ely was killed and Joe Gay fatally wounded.

In a fight between strikers and policemen in San Francisco seven men were wounded, one probably fatally. Four special policemen and a recently discharged naval man were assaulted by a mob.

White men whipped a negro so severely that he died in Harrison county, Texas. When they attempted to break into the house of another negro he shot and killed one of them.

Foreign.

Lord Kitchener reports that a Boer attack on Colonel Kekewich's camp, at Moedville, had been repelled. Colonel Kekewich being wounded. He also reported that the guns captured by the Boers at Vlakfontein had been recovered.

United States Consul McWade, at Canton, China, confirmed the report of the uprising in the Singing district and the defeat of the rebels.

The Bulgarian brigands who carried off Miss Helen H. Stone have demanded \$150,000 for her release.

Prince Henry of Prussia has started on a trip to Russia to visit the Czar.

A nephew of the late Commandant Joubert and two other prominent Boer prisoners of war at Darrells Island escaped to Bermuda, and were in hiding there two days with the assistance of Boer friends on the island. They were finally recaptured.

Marie Joseph Eastwick, of Philadelphia, was committed to jail in London for trial on the charge of having forged a railroad certificate to the value of \$100,000. Her father says she has been insane.

In a letter to the United States League in Dublin, William O'Brien says the Irish need the arms and training of the Boers to testify to their hatred of English rule.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived at Victoria, B. C., on the steamer Empress of India, and were greeted with a royal salute.

The marriage contract between Miss Helen Morton, daughter of former Vice-President Morton, and Count Bozen de Perigord was signed in Paris.

The Russian Prince Nikochidze, arrested as an anarchist in Rome, Italy, was sentenced to 20 days' imprisonment.

Henry Vignaud, vice-president of the Americanists' Society of Paris, who has made a life study of the early history of America, claims that Columbus had positive information as to the existence of lands to the westward.

The Paris police suppressed a satirical paper containing scandalous cartoons of Queen Victoria, King Edward, Lord Kitchener and others, bearing upon the war in South Africa.

Prince Chun, head of the Chinese Commission of Expiation, left Berlin for China by command of his brother, the Emperor of China.

Fighting has occurred between Christians and Mussulmans at Beirut, Syria. British government officials deny that any British protectorate over Kuwait, the proposed terminus on the Persian Gulf of the Bagdad Railroad, is contemplated.

Financial.

Standard Oil shares declined 30 points last week.

Erie's net earnings in August increased \$221,873 over the same month of last year.

During September the deposits at national banks were increased by Secretary Gage from \$96,373,000 to \$100,583,000.

The loans of the Imperial Bank of Germany which throughout the crisis has been loaning money freely, aggregate \$225,000,000, as compared with \$185,000,000 a year ago.

THE BOERS ARE STILL AGGRESSIVE.

Thirty-Three British Killed at Colonel Kekewich's Camp.

Lord Kitchener Reports That the Boers, After Two Hours' Fighting, Were Driven Off—Colonel Kekewich Himself Was Among the Wounded, Whose Number Is Not Given—Boers Were One Thousand Strong.

London (By Cable).—Lord Kitchener reports that two officers and 31 men have been killed in an attack made on Colonel Kekewich's camp, at Moedville. The Boers, who were under Commandants de la Rey and Kemp, had 10 officers and 114 men wounded after two hours' night fighting, when the Boers were driven off. Colonel Kekewich was among the wounded.

The Boer reverse at Moedville occurred September 29. The Boers are reported to have been 1000 strong. Lord Kitchener in his dispatch says the British repelled the attack with great vigor. Colonel Kekewich was slightly wounded in two places. He says that all ranks behaved extremely well. The wounded were taken to Rustenburg, half way between Pretoria and Mafeking.

Lord Kitchener confirms the heavy losses of the Boers—about 250 killed and 300 wounded—during their attack on Fort Itala and Fort Prospect. He says the guns recently captured at Vlakfontein have been recovered from the Boers.

A telegram from Bloemfontein indicates that the guns Lord Kitchener reports having recovered were dug up, the Boers having buried them.

A mixed column under General Kitchener, Lord Kitchener's brother, has been sent to relieve, presumably, Natal from Commandant General Botha's forces. It has reached Vereeniging from the Boers.

The casualty list shows that in the fighting at Vredendal River last Friday Colonel Plumer lost 2 officers killed and 10 men killed and wounded.

FIVE NEGROES LYNCHED.

Revenge for the Murder of Texas Planter—Race War On.

Dallas, Tex. (Special).—The details are just beginning to reach Dallas of a race war in Harrison county, starting near Hallville, and spreading in all directions, in which five negroes have been lynched since last Saturday.

The trouble is said to have started because negroes who had rented cotton lands from rich planters refused to harvest their crops or permit the planters to get their shares of the yield.

A posse of white men it is said, went to the home of a negro, Thomas Walker, on the plantation of Julian Atwood. Walker fired on the white men, killing Atwood.

During the early part of the chase that followed one negro was caught and hanged and two more were hanged on Sunday in the timber near the Gregg county line. George Muckleroy was taken out at night, near Marshall, and whipped to death.

Taking it for granted that Thomas Walker has been lynched, the number of negroes killed is five, and Julian Atwood, the white man, makes the sixth victim of the tragedy.

All that has happened has taken place in a district not covered by telegraph or held by arbiters, but which are reported to have been from responsible parties at Long View and Marshall. The people of the counties of Harrison and Gregg, both whites and blacks, are reported to be in a frenzy of excitement, and more lynchings are likely to occur.

The white men declare the black renters have not only refused to gather their crops on shares, but have swindled them out of money by turning the season with which to purchase supplies.

Ois Believes Deprad.

Chicago (Special).—Major-General Otis, commanding the Department of the Lakes, stated that the coal miners had been an assault on Guard Depred at present McKinley's tomb in Canton. "I am satisfied that the assault was made, and that it was made by prisoners who had escaped from the jail at Canton," said the General. "I base my assertions on a full report which has been submitted to me by Captain Biddle, who is in charge of the guard at Canton. The man on whom the assault was made is one of the best soldiers in the army, according to Captain Biddle's report."

Arbitrators Compromise.

Knoxville, Tenn. (Special).—Judge C. D. Clark, W. R. Fairly and Hywell Davis, arbitrators of the coal miners wage scale controversy, have made a decision providing that nine hours shall constitute a working day, without change in wages now paid; that mining pay shall be advanced three-fifths of a cent on run-of-mine and one cent on screen coal; that no change shall be made in pay for yardage work, and that one pay-day per month shall remain. The miners asked for a nine-hour day instead of ten hours, a general advance in wages and two pay days per month.

Mercy to an American.

London (By Cable).—At the Clerkenwell criminal sessions a young American, Ford Ritchie, who had been convicted of robbery, received a novel sentence. The judge said he would be merciful in the hope of redeeming the prisoner from a career of crime and would send him to jail for confinement until Saturday, when he would be conducted to Queen's Wharf and handed over to friends on board a vessel bound for America, with the understanding that if he refused to go with them he would be rearrested and sentenced to imprisonment for a term commensurate with his offense.

Florida's Orange Crop.

Tallahassee, Fla. (Special).—The Florida orange crop for the approaching season is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at between 1,600,000 and 1,700,000 boxes, which will net the growers about \$2 per box. Experts say that within five years the yield will be as large as it was in the banner year (1893-94), when it approximated 5,000,000 boxes. It is the opinion of department officials that the glory of Florida as an orange producing State lies in the near future and not in the past.

YACHTS ENGAGED IN DRIFTING MATCH.

The Flucky Wind Favored the Challenger Just Enough to Be Provoking.

First Race Day, September 26.—Yachts failed to finish within time limit of 5 1/2 hours; race called off, with the Columbia three-quarters of a mile ahead.

Second Race Day, September 28.—Columbia won completed race by 1 minute 20 seconds completed time.

Third Race Day, October 1.—Yachts failed to finish within time limit; race called off, with the Shamrock II, one-half mile ahead.

New York (Special).—No wind! That is the whole story of second day's international yachting contest in two words.

Light throughout the day, the erratic zephyr wafted the Columbia and the Shamrock II, as far as the first mark and a bit beyond, and then failed. It also failed, did this weakling wind, to give any decisive proof as to the respective qualities of the two yachts in light weather.

Favoring first one and then the other, the fluky breeze helped the Shamrock II to round the first mark—10 miles from the start—without meeting like a quarter of a mile lead over the Columbia, an advantage which the British boat's own fine light-weaver qualities and her undisputed speed when reaching on a light wind enabled her considerably to increase while on the journey to the second mark. But long before that point could be reached the committee was off the regatta committee having figured that it would be impossible to complete the rest of the race in the 50 minutes intervening before the expiration of the time limit.

But while actually proving nothing decisive, this inconclusive contest inflated the hopes of the Shamrock II's adherents and brought about a corresponding depression among those who have backed the Columbia to win. Some who narrowly watched the abortive effort to make a finish flatly declared their conviction that the Shamrock II is a superior boat to the Columbia in light weather, the sort that is most likely to prevail throughout the coming contests.

ONE DEAD AND TWO DYING.

A Woman Poured Oil in a Kitchen Stove With Terrible Result.

Pittsburg (Special).—As a result of an attempt to boil to hasty along the kitchen fire Mrs. Barbara Sturgent, died, her husband, Andrew Sturgent, and their son George are dying, and two other children—Barbara and Andrew—are very badly burned.

The family occupied two rooms of a tenement house at 1102 Washington avenue. Bradlock, Mrs. Sturgent, while getting the breakfast started, poured oil on the kindling wood in the stove and immediately there was an explosion. The room was filled with clothing hung on a line to dry. In an instant the two rooms were a blazing furnace. Mrs. Sturgent was burned to death, while her husband and son were literally cooked. The other families in the building were rescued by prompt work by the firemen.

Getting Up a Great Show.

St. Louis (Special).—A joint meeting of the committees in legislation and on State and Territorial exhibits of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held with D. M. Houser in the chair. Secretary Reeves reported that 10 States had made appropriations amounting to \$1,785,000. Several of these will increase their appropriations materially.

Nearly all the 35 States and Territories that have yet taken no action looking to an exhibit report that appropriations will be made. The War Department has authorized the appointment of commissioners to prepare exhibits from Cuba and the Philippines.

Say They Saw Burning Ship.

Duluth, Minn. (Special).—At 6 o'clock in the morning Policeman John Roberg says he saw a large steamer burning on Lake about three miles from shore. He was at his home, and members of his family and another family living in the same house say they also saw the spectacle. So far as can be learned, they are the only persons in either Duluth or Superior who saw it, but they are absolutely positive. Marine men are skeptical, since no missing boats have been reported.

Confederates' Home Burned.

Atlanta, Ga. (Special).—The Confederate Soldiers' Home, just east of this city, was destroyed by fire. No lives were lost, but there were several narrow escapes. About 70 veterans were inmates of the building, some of them being invalids, and they were rescued with difficulty. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, with an insurance of \$10,000. The home was opened for the ex-Confederate veterans of the State June 30 and was built by popular subscription.

Filipino Official Accused.

Manila (By Cable).—Juan Cardona, who until recently was President of Gerona, Province of Tarlac, and who was appointed secretary of the Tarlac provincial government, has been arrested on the charge of accusing persons of crime for the purpose of extorting money from them.

More than 50 persons declare they have been robbed by him in this way, some saying they have even surrendered title deeds to property. Cardona had been one of the most reliable natives holding pro-American views.

Killed by a Big Bucket.

Wilkes-Barre (Special).—Martin Braun was killed and Anthony Meister injured by a bucket weighing 3500 pounds falling on them in a sewer trench where they were at work. The bucket, used in excavating, run overhead on a trolley and was loaded when the wire broke. Braun was caught directly under it and his head was cut off, both legs broken and he was horribly crushed. Meister had his legs crushed.

British Sympathy Strongly Shown.

London (By Cable).—Six hundred sets of resolutions of sympathy on the occasion of the death of President McKinley have reached the United States embassy from societies and public bodies in the United Kingdom, besides a larger number of letters and telegrams. They will be indexed and filed in a specially constructed case for preservation, as are those which were received at the time of the deaths of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield, which latter are about one-fifth as many as those received in connection with the death of Mr. McKinley.

SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST IN MINE.

Miner's Lamp Causes a Fire in Mine of Wellington Company.

EXPLOSIONS FRUSTRATE RESCUERS.

When It Was Realized That the Men Could Not Be Saved a Strong Force Started to Choke the Mine, But Their Work Was Undone by a Terrible Explosion, Which Blew Down the Barricade.

Victoria, B. C. (Special).—Seventeen men are dead as a result of a fire and explosion in extension mine No. 2, belonging to the Wellington Colliery Company. The flames started from a curtain, which caught fire from a miner's lamp and communicated across the slope. In half an hour the whole slope was on fire. Rescuers flocked to the mine and reached the place where the miners had been at work, but the men had gone. They had run with the fresh air, instead of against it, in an attempt to get out of the accustomed route, thus meeting death half way. While the rescuers were at work several explosions occurred. When it was realized that the men could not be saved, a strong force started to choke the mine, but their work was undone by a terrific explosion, which blew down the barricade. A little later the fanhouse was burned.

James Thomas, a rope rider, had a thrilling escape. He was riding down the slope and, seeing the fire coming, jumped off the car and ran. George Southcomb and Eugene Griffith, timber man, called to him to follow them, but he ran on up the slope for 100 feet to his mouth and barely escaped with his life. The other men were overtaken by the flames and perished.

The fire is still raging, but it is thought it can be extinguished without flooding the mine.

Cruiser Cleveland Launched.

Bath, Me. (Special).—Great interest attended the launching here at the Bath Iron Works of the United States cruiser Cleveland. The spectators occupied every available place from which the ceremonies could be viewed.

At a few minutes before noon the christening party, including Miss Ruth Hanna, Senators Hanna, Frye and Hale and congressman Littlefield, mounted the platform at the bow of the cruiser, and almost at the stroke of noon Miss Hanna, with a daintily mounted silver hatchet, cut the cords, releasing the key-shores, and, as the big craft began to move, broke a bottle of American champagne over the bow, christening the cruiser "Cleveland."

More Gold Comes In.

Vancouver, B. C. (Special).—The steamer City of Seattle has arrived from Skagway with 314 passengers. Crowds are now coming out from Dawson, and 200 were to have arrived in Skagway on the day that the Seattle left. The steamer had \$300,000 worth of gold. Among her passengers was Consul McCook, of Dawson, who is on his way to Washington on Government business. He says much excitement is reported at Atlin on account of the discovery of what is believed to be the "mother lode" of the district.

Shot as He Sought Revenge.

Kingston, N. Y. (Special).—Augustus Miller was shot in the stomach and probably mortally wounded by John Walton. Walton had reported several employees of the Lawrence Cement Company at Rosendale to the management of the company for making alleged derogatory remarks about President McKinley after the latter was shot, and they were discharged. Miller, being one of the number, Miller and his wife, it is said, assaulted Walton, and the latter, who had been warned of threats against him, shot Miller while defending himself.

Temperance Crusade in England.

London (By Cable).—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, has begun his crusade in England, at the invitation of the Free Churches, holding the first of his 75 meetings in London this week. Mr. Henry thinks there is more drunkenness here than in the United States, especially among the women. He points out that one-third of the arrests for drunkenness in this country during the year 1900 were of women.

Haytiens Oppose President Sam.

Kingston, Jamaica (By Cable).—Reports of a revolutionary outbreak in Hayti reached here by the German steamer Alene, from New York via Jamaica, Hayti. According to the statements of those on board the Alene, a large number of prominent men in Jeremie were arrested on the charge of conspiracy and immediately removed to Port-au-Prince and imprisoned. The situation in the interior of Hayti is reported to be serious, owing to the opposition to President Sam continuing to retain office.

Revolution in Venezuela.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao (By Cable).—Reports received here from Venezuela confirm the rumors that the partisans of Gen. Jose Manuel Hernandez, known as "El Mocho" (the maimed, because of a crippled arm), are very active. A new outbreak is expected at several points shortly.

General Hernandez is the head of the Conservative party in Venezuela. He has led several revolutions against the Liberal governments of the republic.

Bureau to Be Removed.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—It was announced here that the National Bureau of Identification, at present located in this city, will be removed to Washington, D. C., where it is claimed superior facilities for the work are to be had. The date of the change will be set at a meeting of the board of governors in Washington next month.

Shot by a Marine.

New York (Special).—Charles P. Bremer, of Yonkers, N. Y., one of a batch of military prisoners who were being escorted aboard the steamer Hamilton, bound for Norfolk, tried to escape and was shot above the right hip by one of the marine guards, Edward Early. The guard used a revolver, and the bullet passed through Meiner's body. Meiner was conveyed to the Hudson Street Hospital, and after Early had reported at the Leonard Street Police Station he was allowed to proceed with the rest of the guard, in command of the ship.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Government Makes Apology.

The United States Government has very quietly tendered an apology to Japan for an indignity committed upon the wife of an official of that country. Some time ago, when the bubonic plague was prevalent in the Orient, the customs officers at Honolulu were instructed to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the disease becoming prevalent in Hawaii.

A steamer from Japan arrived at the port, and the officers made a rigid inspection of all passengers, but especially some of the Japanese. There were several Japanese women aboard, who were subjected to a most offensive examination by male inspectors. The wife of the Japanese consul at Honolulu was among those thus treated. The consul was much wrought up, especially as European passengers were permitted to land without undergoing the ordeal. He complained to his government, who laid the facts before the State Department, with the result that an apology was soon forthcoming. This government assured Japan that the discrimination against women of that country was made not for racial or national reasons, but because of geographical conditions.

For Pan-American Congress.

The United States delegates to the Congress of American Republics held their first meeting at the State Department. There were present William J. Buchanan, John Barrett, Charles M. Pepper and Volney W. Foster. The fifth delegate—ex-Senator Henry G. Davis—has not yet reached Washington.

The delegates were called to order by Acting Secretary Adee in the diplomatic room of the State Department, and spent a half hour in discussion of the method of procedure to be adopted. Later the delegates called, by appointment, on the President to pay their respects.

Mr. Fox, of the Bureau of American Republics, who is to act as secretary to the United States delegates, is making arrangements for the equipment of a special train, which will convey these delegates, together with a number of representatives of Central and South American Republics, from Washington to the City of Mexico, by way of St. Louis. It is intended that this train shall be a model of excellence from a railroad point of view, and every care will be taken to insure the comfort of the passengers.

Public Debt Statement.

The monthly statement of the public debt, just issued, shows that at the close of business September 30, 1901, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$1,031,524,305, a decrease for the month of \$4,825,401. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$966,120,000; debt bearing no interest, \$383,200,000; total, \$1,349,320,000. This amount, however, does not include \$288,032,000 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$78,832,000; in national bank deposits, \$250,200,000; \$383,200,000; total, \$1,349,320,000. There are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$877,407,595, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$319,912,405.

To Use Old "Sooner" Plan.

The Interior Department is rapidly completing plans for the opening of the Fort Hall (Idaho) Indian reservation. The date for the opening has not yet been fixed, as the preliminary work has not been completed, but it is expected that the reservation, which contains 400,000 acres, will be thrown open to settlement within a few weeks. The Quinault reservation in Washington, comprising 300,000 acres, probably will be thrown open to settlement next spring. The contract for surveying the reservation is about to be awarded.

Commissioner Herman, of the General Land Office, said that it was probable the old "sooner" system would

IRVING A. HALL, WOOD, OIL, WOOD. GOOD GOOD PRIME PINE WOOD. Saved and Delivered. SMALL NUT COAL. All other Grades equally as cheap. Orders by Mail Promptly attended to. OFFICE AND YARD: 921-23 WARNER ST. Push Your Business Or Your Business Will Push You. The Afro-American Is An Excellent Pusher Get It To Push You. BARGAINS!

The readers of this paper are constantly upon the alert to ascertain where goods can be purchased at the lowest prices, and if a merchant does not advertise and keep the buyer conversant with his line of goods, how can he expect to sell them?

THINK OVER THIS!

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY Ever Made for the Hair. BEEF MARROW HAIR POMADE A PERFECT HAIR DRESSING. DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED. Will make curly hair straight. CHICAGO HAIR POMADE CO., 59 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

FASHION FANCY. MARIGOLD VELVET ON A BLACK HAT. Marigold yellow velvet, glowing in intensity, is twisted with a Spanish lace scarf of cream color around the crown of a black straw hat. This is the new shape of carriage hat, which comes quite low on the forehead and consequently shades the face. One black and one white and one yellow quill are curved about the crown.

THE PHOTOGRAPH RING. A novelty in rings is the photograph ring. The face of the friend or relative that one desires always to have near is photographed on crystal, and then painted, and the painting covered with gold foil for protection. This is set in the ring, and the picture glows through the transparent crystal. Sometimes the tiniest of ivory miniatures is similarly used.

THREE HUNDRED PERFECT YOUNG WOMEN. As a result of gymnastics and outdoor life, 300 young women in Chicago have just been pronounced physically perfect. They are to become public school teachers, and the three women doctors who made the examination of these young Junos say: "We have never before found so many women physically perfect. We believe that this is due to the gymnasium training in the normal school and the appetite for athletics which has been developed in the last five years. These young women are singularly free from all nervous disorders and weakness of the eyes."

A NEW AMUSEMENT. As gems set lace have become the fashion women with leisure have found a new amusement and are patiently adorning shoulder straps, fichus and collarettes with seed pearls and pearls of all other sizes. Dainty fans of Brussels lace will be powered with opals, emeralds, sapphires and such colorful stones, although brilliants also will be in high favor. Indeed, all effective stones will be popular for this novel purpose, and garnets, with their rich, deep tint, may be expected to emerge with the others from their long and ignominious seclusion. The stones to be used in this decoration are specially mounted, with tiny loops attached by which to secure them.

WAR PAINTING BY A WOMEN. One of the most successful pictures shown in this year's Royal academy was painted by a young woman, Lucy Kemp-Welch. It has been purchased by the trustees of the Chantry bequest. The subject is "Lord Dundonald's Dash on Ladysmith," and it is said to be wonderfully truthful in its presentation of detail. Lord Dundonald was greatly interested in its progress and gave the artist much assistance in regard to the portraits and other details. Miss Kemp-Welch lives in the little town of Bushey and works in a glass studio in order to get her outdoor effects without undue exposure to the weather. As its floor is the fresh green grass she brings the horses she wishes to paint within the glass walls and studies them at her leisure in sun or rain. Horses are her favorite subject. She began her work by illustrating her father's books on entomology.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WOMAN STUDENT OF BUGS. Almost since her childhood Miss Eleanor Ormerod, of St. Alban's, England, has devoted her time to studying the habits of insects. Her annual reports on "Injurious Insects and Common Farm Pests" are more widely published and have done immeasurable service to the fruit and vegetable growers in diffusing knowledge as to how best to deal with their insect enemies.

She began the work in 1877, when comparatively little was known of the habits and methods of extermination of insects injurious to crops, and of this knowledge still less was readily accessible to the public. So this issue of her reports was the only reliable information on insect pests. Miss Ormerod's reports were issued at a financial loss, but this she never allowed to trouble her. For some years now she has been an invalid, but during that time she has gone through a tremendous amount of scientific research. In her manner she is best described as sweet and gracious, her old-fashioned womanliness and courtesy having all the fragrance of an old-world garden. But she has strong individuality and great willpower, and it is these qualities, without doubt, which have made for the great success of her learned and self-denying efforts.—Mainly About People.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SANDAL. Of the hygienic and anatomical advantages of the sandal for young children while the foot is growing there is no question. The pattern that has been adopted for the sole is well in accord with the outlines of the foot, and the method of fastening by soft, easy straps around the angle allows free play for the joint. No one is higher authority on the foot than Mr. T. W. Nunn, the consulting surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital, and he expressed emphatic approbation of the innovation. He points out that for comfort and well being in walking it is necessary that the heel of the shoe should remain perfectly steady in the back of the shoe, and that unless this is preserved, holding the foot in the proper line (which is from the centre of the heel to the centre of the great toe), "reading over" and consequent abnormal strains occur. With the sandal this becomes impossible. At the same time, he urges upon parents not to look upon the sandal as a cure for retraction (crumpling up) of

the toes or many other of the seemingly small deformities of the feet. These are far less often due to boot-makers' mistakes or merely local causes than to obscure after consequences of measles or other infantile complaints.—London Telegraph.

VISITING MILLINERS. In New York and Boston many girls and women go out trimming hats just as a seamstress would go out to sew, and they have engagements for months in advance. They charge by the hour for their services, and make a good living.

The woman who was left a widow, with her own way to make, took a course in millinery. Just as she completed the course her teacher received a letter from a banker in one of the prosperous towns of the State saying there was an opening there for a good milliner, and asking her if she could send one. This woman went, and her shop soon paid for all the investment she had made.

Graduates who take the complete course are prepared to teach if they choose. A new idea is for them to give lessons in homes, perhaps to a mother and daughters at the same time. They charge at a given rate a lesson, just as a music teacher or drawing teacher would, and after the first few pupils have been gained the rest is easy, for one tells another.

The practical nature of this work and its constant demand commends it at once. The teacher believes that girls should be taught millinery as well as sewing, and she hopes that in time it may be made a part of the regular training of the schools, as sewing has been.—Chicago Record-Herald.

SKIRTS CLEAR THE GROUND. What a joy the "walking length" frocks have been to us this summer! How nice it was to return from a scramble on the rocks or a ramble in the woods or a morning's boating in the outing skirt, and find the hem perfectly fresh, and the lustre of the binding undimmed by mud, dust, or soaked with sea water. How much the short skirt simplifies the duties of the girl without a dressing maid only she can tell. The putting on of fresh skirt binding is a task only less repulsive than the cutting away of the tattered fragments which result from letting a long skirt sweep along the streets.

The summer brought us a welcome reprieve from skirt lifting and skirt carrying. Who will want to reassume such onerous duties? The proper place for a trained skirt is the drawing room or the carriage. The train is obviously out of place in the skirt of a street costume. After our three months' holiday from carrying a street dress to train over the arm we are loth to go back to distasteful servitude. The girl with small, well-shaped feet will not be an obstacle to any movement which will popularize having our autumn frocks cut with the skirt "walking length." The skirt which touches but does not drag, gives some degree of trouble because the binding receives a coat of dust or mud, and the skirt is too short to be held up. The skirt which clears the ground gives real satisfaction.—Philadelphia Record.



Biscuit color with a touch of turquoise makes an excellent combination. Pongee has this season made its appearance in a terra cotta tint.

Long black and white ostrich plumes are to be very much worn this fall. On all the fall hats black velvet is seen in the form of a knot or a bow if nothing more.

Narrow ruchings of tulle are the distinctive trimming for autumn gowns of tulle and wool canvas.

The latest "throatlet" is of rich black lace lightly studded with diamonds and passing through gold slides.

Jet promises to be extensively worn, this winter and the new jetted robes, spangles and bead trimmings are exceptionally handsome.

The King Edward stock is a recent addition to feminine neckwear. It is of peau de soie in delicate colors, the turn over being of the same color as the plain stock.

Red geraniums are to be worn as hair ornaments with red gowns, but the most effective of the new floral adornments for the coiffure is a white velvet orchid tinted with pale green and mauve.

The cavalier hat is one of the season's models, which, although quite distinct from the familiar picture hat, is decidedly picturesque. The Marquis dipping in a point well over the eyes in front is another fall design.

One of the newest things in hair ornaments is a spray of morning glories ranging from purple through different shades of pink to the purest white. Three small flowers and one big one compose the spray and the blossoms are spangled with rhinestone dewdrops.

For Napoleonic Cranks. Those who have vowed a cult to Napoleon will be interested to learn that Malinasion is nearly ready to receive them on Pilgrimage. It is a colossal restoration that M. Osiris has made there; every piece of furniture, art-object, trinket, name in the inventory of the epoch that can be found is being put back in its original place, the state has recently accepted the gift of Mr. Osiris, and will collect there all its scattered Napoleonic souvenirs. The enthusiasts will be delighted to know that M. Osiris has even traced the path of Napoleon when he made his last tour of the chateau before starting for exile. This supreme crank has named his promenade the "Route de l'Exil" and has bordered it with laurels.

WOODEN LEG AWED HIM. What Most Surprised the Buddhist Lama on His Travels in Japan.

The Buddhist Lama of Peking, who has just completed a tour of Japan, seems to have confined his travels heretofore to Tibet and China. In Japan, according to the newspapers of that country, he saw many things that surprised him greatly, which is not remarkable, as the empire contains much of vastly greater novelty to travellers than all that his guides had to show. But of all that his guides had to show his greatest wonderment was the wooden leg of Count Okuma.

The Lama was entertained by the Count at his country estate, the residence on which was destroyed by fire not long ago. As the new building was not completed the feast was spread in marquees set about under the trees. While Okuma and his guest were conversing the Lama observed something unusual about one of the Count's legs. The latter, observing this, had the interpreter inform the Lama that the limb was an artificial one. Had the amazement with which this was received been manifested by a less august personage than the Buddhist prelate of Peking it must certainly have been amusing to those about him. But Count Okuma hastened to explain. Even then the Lama seemed incredulous, and it was not until he had examined the artificial leg critically, felt it with his own hands and studied the working of its joints that he seemed satisfied of the correctness of what had been told him.

Then he gave free expression to his astonishment. He said that surgery had not reached a point in either Tibet or China enabling them to perform such operations as Count Okuma had undergone, nor had the artisans of either country attempted the manufacture of such wonderful contrivances as wooden legs, the plant joints of which enabled their possessors to go about almost as freely as if they had all their original members.—New York Sun.

Most Northern Town. Hammerfest, Norway, has the distinction of being the northernmost town in the world, lying in latitude 70 degrees 40 minutes, 71 seconds, while the North Cape is 71 degrees and 10 minutes 40 seconds. At Hammerfest the sun does not set from the 13th of May to the 29th of July, and does not rise from the 18th of November to the 23d of January. Vegetation is very rare. The landscape is thoroughly arctic. A patch of grass, a few creeping pine and hardy flowers, little bunches of reindeer moss and the brown lichens that cling to the rock are the only signs of plant life. The rest of the surface of the earth is bare, gray rock and gravel.

It is a pretty little town, however, and looks amazingly new, which is accounted for by the fact that nearly every building in the place was destroyed by fire in 1890. The houses are well constructed of wood or logs squared on three sides, oiled and polished; the stores are large, with show windows attractively dressed; the Lutheran church is one of the largest and finest to be seen in Norway, and the school-house is a model building, with all modern conveniences and room for twice as many pupils as the town can furnish.

Hammerfest is a busy place, for its population, which is about 2,500, being the center of the fishing trade and proud of the fact that it handles more cod liver oil than any other place in the world. In the southern part of the town are the "boileries," as they are called, at which the livers are reduced to oil, and a strong odor is apparent when the wind comes from that direction.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Boys, American and English.

Both in England and in America the boys might be described as being keen, and there is nothing blame about them. And they have plenty of interests; for instance, their mission, which is a capital idea; their school paper, and their shop or store, which is not nearly so useful. The English boy does not spend so much money on ice drinks, although his luxuries are probably equally unwholesome.

The American masters whom I met were excellent as men and as masters; but they did not seem to be, for the most part, men who had chosen to be schoolmasters in preference to many other professions. Their methods of teaching were certainly better than those in England; thus, they pronounced Greek in the proper way, or in something like it, and not in the English way; they allowed the boys to ask questions; freely, and did not aim at making their boys reproduce just what the text-book said; in a word, they did not blindly follow custom and authority. There was less drill, however in the American system, where more drill is really needed; for American boys, so far as I can see, are apt to be lacking in self-restraint. Again, there was less accuracy; America does not produce many accurate and refined scholars, although, on the other hand, the work was more interesting than the work at an English public school, and had far more energy and bustle about it.—The Outlook.

Digestibility of Eggs.

According to the investigators of the Department of Agriculture hard-boiled eggs and fried eggs require three and one-half hours for digestion, soft-boiled eggs require three hours, roasted eggs two and one-quarter hours, raw eggs, not whipped, two hours, and raw eggs whipped, one and one-half hours. It has also been established that from 93 to 97 per cent. of an egg that is eaten is digested.

The Chincha Islands, on which not a plant grows, have yielded to the Peruvian government guano worth \$200,000,000.

Political Notices.

For Clerk of Circuit Court No. 2, Thos. A. Robinson, ELECTION, Tuesday, November 5, 1901.

RAILROADS.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD. Taking Effect Sept. 29th 1901. Trains leave Hiltan Station, as follows: DAILY. 4.30 A. M.—East Main Line, Hagerstown, N. & W. R. H. and the South, and except Sunday P. H. R. Chambersburg, Martinsburg, and Winchester. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. 7.25 A. M.—Main Line, Hagerstown, N. & W. R. H. and the South, and except Sunday P. H. R. Chambersburg, Martinsburg, and Winchester. 10.12 A. M.—Accom. For Union Bridge, York, and Gettysburg. 2.25 P. M.—Accom. For Union Bridge. 3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. & O. Div. Also Frederick, Emmitsburg, and Shippensburg. 5.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove. 6.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge. 11.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove. SUNDAYS ONLY. 9.35 A. M.—Accom. for Union Bridge and Hanover. 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge. 4.00 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove. 10.35 P. M.—Accom. for Emory Grove. Trips and packages times, 210, Baltimore St. Trains stop at Hiltan, Penn. Ave., Fulton and Walkway (North avenue) stations. J. S. NORRIS, Gen. Mgr.

STEAMBOATS.

BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY. OLD RELIABLE BAY LINE. ELEGANT STEAMERS DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY FROM NEW PIERS, 10, 11, 12 AND 13 LIGHT ST. AT 6.30 P. M. FOR OLD POINT, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND ALL POINTS SOUTH. Connect at Portsmouth with SEABOARD AIR LINE SOLID TRAIN PORTSMOUTH TO ATLANTA. At Norfolk connect with Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk and Chesapeake, Norfolk and Southern, Norfolk and Western Railroads, and with Old Dominion Line for Newbern and Washington, N. C. Meals on European Plan. Luxurious Staterooms, Electric Light, Steam heat, Bathing Free. Reserve State rooms, 103 East Baltimore Street. Phone 1435. E. M. BROWN, G. T. Agent. W. Randall, G. F. & P. Agent. John R. Sherwood, V. P. & Gen. Mgr.

CHEESAPEAKE STEAMSHIP CO. Chesapeake Line.

United States Mail and Passenger Steamers AUGUSTA and ATLANTA for Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Va. Steamers leave Baltimore daily (except Sunday) at 6.30 P. M., and arrive Old Point Comfort 6 A. M. and Norfolk 7 A. M., where connection is made with rail lines for all points South and Southwest.

York River Line.

ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMERS "CHARLOTTE" AND "BALTIMORE" FOR WEST POINT AND RICHMOND, VA. Steamers leave Baltimore (daily except Sunday) at 7.30 P. M., and arrive West Point at 7.50 P. M. and Richmond at 9.15 A. M.

Steamers leaving Baltimore on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and leaving West Point on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays call at Yorktown and Clay Bank; and steamers leaving Baltimore on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and West Point on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, call at Gloucester Point and Allmonds Wharf.

STEARERS LEAVE BALTIMORE FROM PIERS 13 AND 19 LIGHT STREET WHARF.

Through tickets to all points can be secured, baggage checked and staterooms reserved from the City Ticket Offices, No. 109, 120 and 327 East Baltimore street, or the General Offices, 480 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. RUBEN POSTER, E. J. CHISM, Gen. Man'gr. G. Ticket Agent T. H. McDANNELL, Trav. Pass. Agent

DOES IT PAY? Edison, Bell, Howe, Singer, McCormick, and other millionaires inventors began life poor. Fortune await other inventors. Can you devise improvements on articles in common use? While you delay, others may patent your ideas. We guarantee against loss of fees paid us for services. Free moderate and payable by installments. "The Inventor's Assistant" sent free on request. Patent Attorney, GOPP & CO., Washington, D. C.

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RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY CO. Steamers leave PIERS 8, 4, 4, Light Street Wharf, as follows: RAILWAY DIVISION (Pier 4). 4.10 P. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Saturday only 5.00 P. M., for Clearbrook and intermediate stations to Ocean City. Freight received at PIER 4, Light St. daily until 12.30 P. M. No freight received on Sunday. CHOPTANK RIVER LINE 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cam ridge and landings to Denton.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE—5 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingetown Point, Deals Island and landings to Salisbury. NANTICOKE RIVER LINE—5 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deals Island and landings to Seaford, Del. GREAT WICOMICO RIVER LINE (Pier No. 8).—5.00 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for landings on the Great Wicomico River, Digging, Dymers, Indian & Antipoloon Creeks to Bubanks, Va. Saturday trip extends to Millford Haven. PIANKATANK RIVER LINE (Pier 8) 5 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday for landings on Millford Haven and Piangkatank River to Freeport, Va.

STEAMERS FROM SOUTH ST. WHARF. POCOMOKE RIVER LINE—5 P. M. Tuesday and Friday for Christfield Taugler Island, Onancock and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. MESSINGO RIVER LINE—5 P. M. Monday and Tuesday for Fords, Christfield, Finneys, Onancock, Chesapeake, Hunting Creek and Messongo. OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE—5 P. M. every Wednesday and Sunday for Christfield, Pougoteague, Nunda, and Ochohanne River. Tickets on sale at 111 E. Balto. St., and on steamers. A. J. BENJAMIN, Supt. Ry. Division. T. A. JOYNES, General Superintendent. dt. T. MURDOCH, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Daily, Daily, except Sunday, Sunday except Westward. Lv. Mt. Royal, Lv. Camden. CHICAGO via Pitts. 9.51 a. m. 9.40 a. m. CHICAGO via Newark 9.42 p. m. 7.00 a. m. CINCINNATI via St. L. 9.51 a. m. 9.50 a. m. CINCINNATI via St. L. 9.51 a. m. 9.50 a. m. CINCINNATI via St. L. 9.51 a. m. 9.50 a. m. PITTSBURG & CLEVELAND 9.51 a. m. 9.50 a. m. PITTSBURG & CLEVELAND 9.51 a. m. 9.50 a. m. PITTSBURG & CLEVELAND 9.51 a. m. 9.50 a. m. WASHINGTON Local 9.51 a. m. 9.50 a. m. Express 7.00 a. m. 7.00 a. m. Local 7.00 a. m. 7.00 a. m. Express 7.05 a. m. 7.05 a. m. Express 7.10 a. m. 7.10 a. m. Local 7.10 a. m. 7.10 a. m. Express 7.15 a. m. 7.15 a. m. Local 7.15 a. m. 7.15 a. m. Express 7.20 a. m. 7.20 a. m. Local 7.20 a. m. 7.20 a. m. Express 7.25 a. m. 7.25 a. m. Local 7.25 a. m. 7.25 a. m. Express 7.30 a. m. 7.30 a. m. Local 7.30 a. m. 7.30 a. m. Express 7.35 a. m. 7.35 a. m. Local 7.35 a. m. 7.35 a. m. Express 7.40 a. m. 7.40 a. m. Local 7.40 a. m. 7.40 a. m. Express 7.45 a. m. 7.45 a. m. 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Afro-American Ledger

Published Every Saturday

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All letters sent to this office for publication must have the writer's signature in full; or otherwise such articles will be ignored.

Changes and other having news or notices will please have the same at our office by Wednesday, to insure publication in the week's issue.

Correspondents will please have all communications in this office by noon on Wednesday.

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Telephone 1811 Courtland.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 5, 1901

"White supremacy" means Democratic supremacy and nothing more.

Those white store keepers on Pennsylvania avenue who have so much to say about the lawlessness of colored people should "Go way back and sit down."

Hon. Victor Baughman, should give his Negro bug-a-boo a rest. No decent man believes there is a word of truth in what he says about it.

Col. Victor Baughman's plea for white supremacy means a plea for the supremacy of Messrs. Raisin and Gorman.

What we want to know is will the good people of this State be fooled by the hypocrisy of Messrs. Gorman, Raisin & Co.

Gorman, Raisin, Smith and Baughman in chorus, with eyes uplifted, "this is a white man's government." Which means a government by the above named quartette.

When Col. (?) Victor Baughman kicks up the Negro bug-a-boo dust he does it simply to hide some Democratic trick. It would be well to keep a sharp eye upon the gallant (?) Colonel. (?)

Editor Clifford, of the Pioneer Press, seems to have gotten up against the real thing. One hundred dollars fine was the size of it. While we sympathize with Editor Clifford, he shouldn't ought to have done it.

We feel very sure that if the white man can stand the State being under the control of such men as Gorman, Raisin, & Co., the colored man can stand it. It will hit the white tax payer harder than it will the colored one.

When the Democratic party rises to remark that they desire to eliminate the Negro from politics simply on the ground that he is illiterate and criminal, it lies and knows it lies and that is all there is about it. It means that they want to stay in power and nothing more.

"The Law According to Miles," is the caption of an editorial in the Evening News. The News would have struck closer to the mark had it said the Law and the Gospel, for Miles has been the gospel as well as the law to the present Board of Police Commissioners.

The Dallas Express comes to us this week with the "Your Subscription has expired," marked with a blue pencil. Say now, Mr. King, what have we done? Don't you get the Afro. regularly every week, or is it not worth exchanging? Say, now, let us know right quick.

Next week will be the last chance for registration, and it would be well for those not yet registered to get their names on the registration books so that they can vote at the approaching election. Do not throw away your chance to put a vote in the box against Gorman, Raisin & Co.

If the pastors of the several colored churches in the northwestern section of this city will just tell their congregations of the various firms on Pennsylvania avenue that are trying to make it especially hard for the colored people in that district, we feel sure that in a very short time they will be brought to their senses. There are times when we should resent insults.

Our Democratic friends are giving the brother-in-black a great deal more credit for being able to control something than the average Negro is willing to give himself. A very few of them are willing to concede that he can control himself much less making eleven white men take to the woods.

Thirteen times has the body of Abraham Lincoln been buried. It is to be hoped that it will now be allowed to rest. Thirteen is considered unlucky, and if he were to be buried another time something might happen.

The Afro-American Ledger takes this method, and we think we voice the sentiment of every right thinking colored man in the State of thanking the Baltimore Evening News for its words of "Sobriety and Truth," in its editorial of Tuesday evening, October 1. We feel that we owe a debt of gratitude to the Evening News that will be hard to pay. It is given to so few white journals in this part of the country to speak in such plain terms as has the Evening News, and it is for that reason we commend the spirit of fairness which ever prevades its columns. The News is a welcome visitor to our home at all times. We do not feel that the News has any special interest in the Afro-American race, but what it says it says because it believes it is right to say it. It is therefore, the more commendable. If the News had a very large constituency of colored readers and advertisers, we might look at it from a personal standpoint, but as it has neither, therefore, whatever it says in defence of the race it says it because it believes it is right in saying it. All praise to the News.

THE NEGRO RACKET.

The Gorman-Raisin literary bureau is laying out the election. The election still five weeks off, and already the paid advertisements are running by the column, and every column black with the horrors of Negro rule. Unless their tactics should be changed, it is evident that this is the plea upon which it will be attempted to restore the rascally rinz that made an honorable political career impossible for the man of this city and State for twenty years. They are asking the sensible people of Maryland to get themselves worked up into a fever of apprehension over the "menace to civilization" presented by the colored population, and to beg the Democratic ring to preserve them from destruction.

THE NEGRO RACKET.

It is a shabby trick, and as shabby as it is mean. Everybody knows that it is all put on. Everybody knows that it is not inspired by any desire for the welfare either of the white man or of the black man, but solely by a desire for the offices, and the "bottle" generally. Everybody ought to know that it can't do any good either to the white man or to the black man. On the contrary, whatever evil there is in this matter of race is only aggravated by this kind of agitation. It is the best way to make the Negroes in reality the nuisance and stumbling block which these politicians pretend they now are. It makes bad blood where before there was friendly feeling, and creates the very mischiefs which it pretends to deplore.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS AS A WORKING RULE.

Whatever maybe the accomplishments and education of an individual starting out in the battle of life, we should say that without knowledge of the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, he is most unfortunately and illly equipped for the struggle. There have been countless attempts, both individual and corporate, in business and industrial pursuits among members of the race throughout the country, and while there have been many successes, there have also been many lamentable failures. The persons who failed did not intend to fail. They had great expectations and were sure of success, nevertheless they failed. Of course, in many instances, such failures are directly traceable to inexperience in an untried field. But, more or less, this same environment in all untried fields attaches itself to every experimental effort and enterprise. Certainly, many of the men who have gone down and under in the effort were men of intellectual parts, and aggressively industrious. What then may we ask is the real basic cause of failure?

We are far from concluding that all our failures are traceable to the absence of the permanent fruits of a habitual and applied acquaintance with the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer. We would not dare make such an assertion. But while we refrain from such a general and sweeping conclusion, we are not unmindful of the fact that many a meritorious and needed enterprise has gone the way of all the earth simply because there was a want of inherent honesty and strong character in the projectors of such a commendable institution. At any rate, young men who are thinking about launching out into some business, profession, or other employment, would not act unwisely if they seriously considered the proper place of the Ten Commandments in their general

conduct. We have many laws, and innumerable books on moral ethics but none of them will prove more helpful to the young man with a laudable ambition to succeed in his chosen calling, than the old fashioned Ten Commandments. One of the greatest needs of Negro leaders in the varied walks and industries of life, is character, good, strong and enduring character. To build up a successful character which is to successfully resist the insidious snares and temptations which must inevitably assail it, from time to time, is about as hard work as any kind that can be imagined. The slowness which characterizes the growth of good moral ideas renders it so much the more necessary that one should begin his acquaintance with this absolutely indispensable rule, the Ten Commandments, at the earliest period of his life so that as he grows, his mind begins to expand, the impress and influence of the same will be wrought into his very being. It is all pure rot for any one to contend that a man can not attain a real successful life who unflinchingly squares his actions by the very spirit of the commandments given on Mt. Sinai for the moral government of the human race. While not neglecting education, and the physical development of the body, the man who brings to bear upon all his other powers a character that is transparent, clean and strong, will achieve the greatest success, and by and through such a life will influence along the line of the highest possible development countless numbers of aspiring young men who will honor themselves, their country and their God.

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THE FORUM.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Editor of The Afro-American Ledger:—I am in a quandary and really in need of information, and I am compelled to ask a question about our leaders. Why is it that Mr. John P. Forrester, of Centerville, Md., the colored Republican leader of the voters of Queen Anne county has failed to do his duty as a leader by not informing the voters of Queen Anne county as to what they should do under the present Democratic administration. The first direct information we have received was from the headquarters in Baltimore, from the chairman of the State Central Committee. We down here in Queen Anne county have been shamefully neglected as to the state of things concerning the Republican party. There are a very few who take the daily papers, and of course many have no information as to what is going on, and we rely to a large extent upon our leaders for information, and we think that Mr. J. P. Forrester should explain why he has neglected his duty. Yours truly,
JOHN OUFER, Centerville.

LITERATURE.

An unusual number of illustrated articles on a great variety of subjects will be found in the October Magazine Number of The Outlook. The list includes The Episcopal Triennial Convention by Florence E. Winslow; The Unification of New York, by Thomas R. Dawley, Jr.; Chicago's Book of Days, by Harry Paul; author of The Cliff Dwellers, illustrated by drawings from Albert Fleury; The Making of an American; the last installment of Mr. Ries's autobiography; The Wesley's and their new portraits, by the Rev. W. J. Winthrop, D. D.; and in the Mountains by J. Cleve Land Cady. In addition there are full page portraits of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Waideck-Roseau, the late Bishop Whipple, President Seth Low, the Duke and Duchess of York and others. The Man from Glangary the new novel by Ralph Connor, the author of Black Rock and The Sky Pilot is continued. (\$3 a year. The Outlook company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

A MAGAZINE FOR COLLEGE MEN.

"The Business Side of a Great University," by President Harper, of the University of Chicago, is the opening article in the College Man's Number (October 19) of The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD

UNION VETERAN LEAGUE ENCAMPMENT AT GETTYSBURG, PA., OCTOBER 9-11, 1901.

On account of the above Encampment the Western Maryland R. R. Co. will reduce the rates from all stations to Gettysburg, Pa., on October 9 to 11, inclusive, the return portion being made good until October 12, at the low rate of one fare for the round trip, thus affording an opportunity to all to visit the largest and most interesting Encampment that has been held at Gettysburg for years.

A HOME IN THE SOUTH.

Escape the rigors of another Northern Winter and enjoy the delights of the Southland.

Nowhere can be found a more delightful climate than in our own Southland. Its winters are mild and balmy and in the most cases summer does not bring with it such extremes of heat as are to be found elsewhere. In fact, the South is a land where extremes of climate are avoided, and consequently, is a healthful and altogether desirable location.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD

EXCURSION RATES AND SPECIAL TRAINS TO THE HAGERSTOWN FAIR.

The Western Maryland Railroad announces the sale of Excursion Tickets to the big Hagerstown Fair, from October 14th to October 18th, inclusive, good to return until October 19th, inclusive. On Thursday, October 17th, a special train for the Fair will leave Westminster at 7:50 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations to Chesapeake, and returning, leave Hagerstown at 5:50 and Fair Grounds 6:00 P. M. On Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 16th and 17th, a special train will start from Baltimore, stopping at all stations to and including Westminster, returning, leave Hagerstown each day at 5:25 and Fair Grounds 5:35 P. M. Excursion tickets will be good on regular or special trains.

Times must be pretty hard when a man can not collect his thoughts.

EDUCATIONAL.

Maryland Industrial and Agricultural School.

The Maryland Industrial and Agricultural School at Laurel will begin its first session, Wednesday October 30, 1901.

OBJECT:—This school will devote itself not only to the literary education of its pupils, but will emphasize especially their industrial and agricultural training under competent instructors.

LOCATION:—The premises on which the school is founded is several hundred feet above the level of the sea, and the conditions conducive to health are perfect. The school is located on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Train service ample, 32 a day. The site is just a pleasant 10 minutes walk from the depot, but upon notifying the President, all students will be met by the school bus.

TERMS:—Board \$7 per month. Tuition \$1, per month. Room rent \$1, per month. Each student will be expected to provide himself with bed covers and a lamp. The institution will furnish bed-stead, mattress, chair, table and fuel. Pupils will furnish their own books.

OPPORTUNITY:—This gives an opportunity to parents whose duties call them from home during the day or night, to place their children where they will receive the attention that a well ordered home would provide. For further information address the President of the Board, REV. ERNEST LYON, 141 W. Hill Street, Baltimore, Md.

THE FLAG'S GRIEF.

For the Afro-American Ledger.

WIND.—"Gly stars and stripes why are you draped
In mourning deep and dreary
Why cease to dally with the breeze
Thats sporting o'er your head?
Do you no longer wave to tell
That emblematic peace
Which bids a prosperous nation's work
Go on and never cease?
We cannot rightly guess the cause;
Tell us, oh weeping flag!"

FLAG.—"Ah! gentle breeze, you cannot guess;
'Tis sore and hard to bear,
The grief you see depicted in
The sunber black we wear.
We had a high and noble chief,
Our pride and our delight,
He was the sunshine of our life
And all our days were bright.
But fate is oft a cruel foe.
Our noble chief is dead.

"There lurked a dark and fiendish foe
Who hated freedom's laws,
He aimed at freedom's chief and he
Fell martyr to her cause.
So farewell sporting breeze to you,
We cannot play today,
'Tis there on earth no healing balm
To take our grief away!
For sick and sad at heart are we—
We mourn our martyred chief.

INDIAN SHOPPERS.

Arkansas City, Kan., is quite a trading point for the Indians from the territory. One day a number of bucks and squaws rode into town single file, tied their ponies in a bunch and started out to spend their last allowance from Uncle Sam. The first place they came to was a furniture store, the owner of which had chanced to display a lot of old-fashioned, bright-colored ball fringe in the window. They gave a few significant grunts, walked in and purchased the entire stock, proceeding then and there to bedeck themselves. Those that wore the big gray felt hats pinned a band of the fringe around the brim, with the balls dangling; some made necklaces and bracelets of it and others used it for belts, while all that was left they looped frantically over their red blankets. There were broad grins of satisfaction on their faces when suddenly the leader said "Eat," and off they strode in search of food. One squaw got a big sack full of bananas and, calmly seating herself in the middle of the pavement in the busiest part of the town, began to devour them. This was too much for a group of small boys near by. They immediately dared the bravest of their number to steal or beg a banana. As the hungry was far from safe, he put on a furrer, woe-begone look and approached, gesticulating and saying, "Me eat!" The squaw eyed him unblinkingly and went on eating bananas. But with his companions gazing him from a distance, the urchin would not give up, so the pantomime continued until the last banana disappeared, when she arose with a bounce slapped his skin full in the boy's face and stood off after more.—Saturday Evening Post.

One of Tom Johnson's reforms. Among the radical reforms pressed by Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, is the passing of a ordinance by which the cost of maintaining and maintaining Euclid avenue and other fine residence streets is to be borne entirely by abutting property owners. He is able to support the measure with the better grace since he himself lives on the avenue which carries his name. Cleveland believes to be the best street in the world.

A Remarkable Book. The most remarkable book in the world, so far as appearance is concerned, is neither written nor printed. It is in the Imperial Library of Paris, and the letters are cut out of tissue paper with a pair of scissors. A sheet of blue tissue, in which the letters are cut, is placed between two pieces of white, and so the book is read.

Pocahontas is depicted as having features as regular as those of an European woman. She also is said to have had a light complexion, that was usual among Indians.

FOR THE HOME.

This column will be published regularly hereafter and will be devoted to women and the home. The editors of this column will be glad to have from time to time any suggestion that may be offered by our lady readers. Remember this column belongs exclusively to women, and any questions that you may wish to see answered to the best ability by the editors, and the suggestions will be gladly acted upon. Address all communications intended for this column to Miss Jennie Jones care Afro-American Ledger, 307 S. Paul St.

WOMAN AND THE CRUCIBLE.

[From the Chicago Record-Herald.]
Oh, is it faith in God above
That leads you on, sweet woman?
Ah, do not think his holy love
Is still for you, sweet woman?
Do you go to church to wear
Your best clothes—to make them stare
Who have the chance to see you there?
Fair woman, lovely woman?
Nay, let them smile who will, but I
Believe in you, sweet woman.
Your hope is still in Him on high,
Sweet woman, trusting woman!
I see your fair, fond face aglow
With love for those you lead, and on,
I think of her that, long ago,
Led me to church, sweet woman.
I hear the scoffers, day by day,
Oh, woman, lovely woman;
But still you keep the good old way.
In spite of all, sweet woman;
And while you have the faith to raise
Your voice in earnest song of praise,
Man never can stray far from the ways
To heaven, sweet, sweet woman.
—S. E. KISER.

BEING IN EARNEST.

Nearly all of our failures in life are caused by lack of earnestness. Unless we are trained, from our childhood, to be in earnest, whether at work or play, we cannot expect our efforts to be crowned with any degree of success. The leaders of each and every enterprise started, are always chosen from the file of earnest workers. Of course being in earnest does not mean doing things only when it is pleasant, but it may mean going out in all sorts of weather or perhaps we can only succeed by being in positions for which we have no taste, or may be working with people whose ways are not our ways still if we are in earnest these things will not worry us if we are wise.

Many young men and young women too have to do a great many things they would rather not in order to get thru school, but by so doing they show that they are in earnest and only a few persons can be found who by word or act, will try to hinder their progress. This earnestness is very commendable, and should be continued by those who are trying hard to make their way in life.

There hardly can be found a person who has any respect for the idle man, and woman seen in many of the towns. The people are never in earnest about anything that will improve their condition; we should see to it that our boys and girls are kept from places where they will be influenced by these people. Children who are always in earnest among those who are always in earnest about what they are doing, are always learning lessons which will be of more value to them than anything they can get in after life.

When a young girl goes away to school she should have one walking skirt, one dark skirt to wear with shirt waists and a dress (a good white one would do) for evening wear. One whole suit and the wash waists from the past summer should be enough to last until your daughter returns the next year. She should take along a mirror, some pictures of home and anything else that could be spared to make her room look pretty and comfortable.

Whole suits will be worn this year and but few separate waists. Hats, gloves and suits must all match. Many of the fall dresses have the skirts and waists tucked all over. Black and white will be the leading colors for evening wear. Young girls will wear light shades.

THE WIFE NOT A SLAVE.

Husband and wife are equal: the one not inferior to the other: the wife not a slave: not a housekeeper—but an equal: a companion. And just so far as a young man starts out with that idea fixed firmly in his mind—to make a companion, a comrade, a chum of his wife—just so far does he start out right.—October Ladies' Home Journal.

AGAIN—DON'T DRINK DURING MEALS.

Be careful to limit the amount of water and fluids which you take during meals, since large quantities of these, especially ice water, hinder digestion. Not more than one glass of water should be taken during each meal. In order to quench the thirst which is so apt to clamor for water at meals, an eminent authority suggests taking a glass of hot water fifteen or thirty minutes before meals. This acts especially well in the morning, as it cleanses the stomach.—October Ladies' Home Journal.

Cave Pastor Resignation.

The members and friends of Bethel A. M. E. Church gave their pastor, Rev. John Hurst, D.D., a very pleasant reception, on Monday night last. The church was well filled with the many friends of the pastor who heard him with pleasure. Dr. Hurst spoke of his sojourn in Europe and also gave a vivid description of the Ecumenical Conference. He also spoke of the very excellent treatment the delegates of the States received from the foreigners. Rev. Hurst is delighted with his trip, and he expressed himself.

The coming Institute for Colored teachers in Baltimore county will be conducted by Dr. Lucy E. Moten, principal of the Washington Normal School. Miss Laura Campbell, a High School alumna was recently made an assistant at the Mt. Winans public school.

KING AND QUEEN RALLY.

A Good Collection and Prizes Given.
(Special to The Afro-American Ledger.)
Billicott City, Md., Oct. 1.—Sunday last was the great King and Queen Rally day at Mt. Zion M. E. Church. The rainy morning had some effect on the general turnout, but the financial success was greatly reduced. Rev. E. Ayres, of Skyville, preached in the morning and afternoon. The pastor preached at night; Rev. John H. Wilson of Baltimore, was present. The amount raised during the day was \$280. Mrs. Amelia Tyres raised the highest amount, won the first prize and was crowned Queen. Mrs. Jane Randall won the second prize and was crowned the first maid of honor. Mr. George Montgomery won third prize. Mr. Arthur Campbell won the next prize and Miss Ella Beon was crowned next maid of honor. Rev. Hazekiah Brown conducted the Epworth League at 6 P. M. Interesting speeches were delivered by Dr. J. W. Fraith and Prof. P. A. Goings.

HARMANS NOTES.

(Special to The Afro-American Ledger.)
Harmans, Md., Oct. 1.—Rev. Moorhann preached at St. Marks on Sunday morning and in the afternoon he preached at Holly Run, where the camp meeting is in progress. Prayer and praise services are being held at St. Marks two evenings each week.
Mrs. Annie Adams, of Stony Run, who was reported sick last week, died on Monday, at 5 a. m. Funeral took her late home on Tuesday afternoon. Brother Wm. H. Matthews officiated. She was 53 years of age. She had a husband, three sons and two daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. The G. U. O. of T. R., of which she was a member turned out in large numbers.
Miss Martha Burley it reported better.

SPARROWS POINT NOTES.

(Special to The Afro-American Ledger.)
Sparrows Point, Oct. 5.—Rev. Virgil, pastor of Ebenezer M. E. Church preached at the morning services. In the afternoon the Sunday school held a very interesting service. The Epworth League services at 6:30 p. m., was led by Mrs. Helen Cooper. Mrs. Annie E. Brown, the evangelist of Washington, began a revival service here, after preaching one of the most appealing sermons ever listened to from that desk and at her appeal fifteen penitents came forward for prayer, with the result that thus far three persons have professed conversion. On every street corner we can hear expressions of interest in the revival.
The services at the Baptist Church were largely attended. Rev. Mr. Robb spoke at both services.
Mrs. Thomas H. Meeker has just returned from a three weeks vacation. The Misses Halls and Miss Ethel McMechen, Drs. Samuel Gray and Thos. Jackson of Howard University were down Saturday and spent a pleasant day crabbing near theighthouse.
Mrs. Mary Thomas is visiting friends in Easton.
Mrs. Josie Wilson of Lexington street attended the services on Sunday. She was a guest of Mrs. Thomas Wheeler.
Mr. J. S. Monroe was given exhorters license after his trial sermon last Friday night.

Will Meet in Baltimore

The eighth annual meeting of the Colored Presbyterian Council, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia will convene in the Grace Presbyterian Church on October 31st and continue in session to November 3rd. A large number of eminent Presbyterians will be present and a program of live subjects has been arranged for discussion.

High and Polytechnic School.

The work in the academic department is under way. The shops are fitted up by two of the teachers as stated by Mr. Walter Stewart Ebb, a Polytechnic alumnus, who besides being a good mechanic is a good painter and excellent in freehand drawing.

The Alumni Association of the Colored Polytechnic Institute, met on Thursday evening. A committee was appointed to inquire into the classification of Polytechnic students in the High and Polytechnic School; and other matters arranged.

Opening Exercises.

The School of Christ Institution 704 Ensor St. held its Opening Exercises, on last Tuesday evening. A special program was rendered, welcome addressed by Rev. J. C. Allen, pastor of First Baptist Church, responded to by the Dean Dr. G. W. Kennard who spoke on the interest of the school and what good and wonderful work that had been accomplished by the said institution. Prof. J. F. Brown, the president, was introduced also made a fine address in experience to the school etc. The students were then introduced to the audience and recited a lesson in Anatomy. The school opened on Wednesday with a Corps of excellent and efficient teachers. A useful souvenir, "Every Ready medicine 'Spoon'" was presented to each person, by the medical Department of the Institution.

Board of Directors Organized.

The Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Aid Association City Missionary Society, was organized on last Wednesday Sept. 26th, at 1237 Division St. The Board consists of the following persons, Messrs. C. W. Wright, Wm. H. Lively, W. L. Fitzgerald, Robert Marshall, J. H. Murphy, Wm. G. Marshall, Drs. E. J. Wheatley, Richard G. Baker, Mrs. J. H. Bailey, Mr. Bruce, and Miss Lavinia Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebraim Jackson are home from Atlantic City.

Central Athletic Association.

The Central Athletic Association football team began practice yesterday at Druid Hill Park. The association expects to be represented by the strongest team in its history. Most of last year's eleven is on hand and there is some promising material among the newcomers. The physical condition of the men will be looked after by a recognized physician, who has lately become a member of the association. Richard C. Wright, ex-captain of the High School team, will coach the candidates for positions behind the line, while William McCullough (1899) and Daniel F. Butler (1897) will look after the line men. Much attention will be given to the "tackel-back" formations, which were used by the team with great success last season. Among the candidates are Henry, Turpin, Johnston, Young, Barbour, Doaver, McCollough, White, B. Hughes, Banks, Lawson, V. Hughes, Chase, Butler and Wise. The schedule will contain games with Pennsylvania, Charter School, Central High School, York High School, Howard University, Columbia Athletic Club, Morgan College, Princeton Athletic Club and Baltimore High School. The team will average about 150 pounds.

A Pretty Wedding.

One of the prettiest weddings ever for a longtime was that of Mr. Isaiah Raiff and Miss Ida Johnson, on Wednesday, September 25. The bride was beautifully attired in organdie over white silk, and carried Bride's Roses. The bridesmaid was Miss Elizabeth Johnson, sister of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Norris, pastor of Allen A. M. E. Church. The presents were many and some of them very handsome. The newly wedded couple will reside at 1023 Druid Hill Avenue.

Revival Meeting.

A most successful revival is being carried on at Sharp Street Memorial M. E. Church. Rev. Alfred Young, Pastor, the revival, which has been going on for several weeks is increasing in interest every night. Quite a number of converts have been reported and a number are at the anxious seat. This is the most successful revival that the church has had for several years. Not only young people but older ones as well are taking a deep interest in the work and a number of elderly people have been seen at the altar asking for prayer.

Superintendent's Union Pass Resolutions.

Whereas, our beloved President William McKinley, while in the active discharge of his duties as President of the United States in the City of Buffalo, on the 6th ultimo, received his death wound at the hands of an assassin which caused this country profound sorrow, and
Whereas, this country and the world has lost an able defender of peace in the said William McKinley,
Resolved, Therefore, by the members of the Superintendent's Union of the M. E. Churches of Baltimore City that we deplore and lament the sudden calling away of our noble president.
Resolved, Further that the world has lost a great arbitrator for peace between nations, and the church one of the most devout members, and the country, an able statesman and a loyal patriot.
Resolved, further that his dear wife has lost a tender and most affectionate husband and we commend her to God, who will sustain her in all of her afflictions.
Finally be it resolved, that we submit to the ways and will of Him that doeth all things well, and say in the language of the immortal McKinley, "It is God's way, let His will and not ours be done."
Respectfully submitted,
John C. Fortie, Daniel W. Maddox, Grant E. Biddle,
Thomas H. Smith, President.

Mr James C. Hawkins was the successful contestant for the vacant scholarship at Morgan College and will enter school on Monday next.

Animals Sometimes Kill Themselves.
You often—more's the pity!—hear about men killing themselves, but did you ever hear that animals take their own lives? There is a Florida beetle that dies in one's hand the instant it is caught, from excitement, maybe, and a sea cucumber, akin to the star fish, that gets so mad when you disturb it that it throws out all its digestive organs. The crab often throws away a limb, if in any way it is made useless. It is easily done. In the crab's upper arm there is a little groove, and when he grows excited and wants to throw off his arm, he jerks it back and off it comes at the little grooved ring. There is a kind of lizard that drops its tail in the grass when the captor draws near. The tail squirms on to attract attention while Mr. Lizard slides out of sight. The fox will gnaw off a paw to release himself from a trap, and the "mantia," an insect, bites off its toes when captured. A dog will sometimes starve himself to death at his master's grave. Many wild animals refuse to eat when caught.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The sugar cane is now cultivated in every part of Africa that has been explored by whites.

THE UNKNOWN NAVIES.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE SEA POWER IS RARELY REFERRED TO.

Mexico, Notwithstanding Her Long Coast Line, Possesses Practically No Navy—Roumania Has Quite a Good Navy, Considering Her Size.
The world has a good deal about the navies of the big countries, but there are many governments of more or less naval pretensions of whose sea power no mention is made, writes John Edward Jenks, in the Saturday Evening Post. There are some very interesting facts connected with these unknown and unadvertised and unimpressive navies. The great nations keep watch, too, on what the smaller governments are doing, lest one of them, like Japan, jump from a picture-book little island to a world power.

It will surprise most people to know that Mexico, which has a long coastline and many varied interests, possesses practically no navy, although she enjoys the luxury of a shipbuilding program for which one million dollars has already been voted. It is to be carried out in the course of five years, and eight gunboats of 1000 tons displacement and a speed of eighteen knots will be built, as well as two torpedo boats. It is intended that four of the gunboats will be for patrol service on the Pacific Coast and four for the Gulf of Mexico. The ships at present on the Mexican register comprise a steel vessel of 1200 tons, four gunboats and five torpedo boats, none of them of much account.

Egypt is another power which has no efficient warships. The Republic of Ecuador has a navy consisting of two old French dispatch vessels, the Popin and the Inconstant, built of wood and iron in 1886. In addition to this squadron the government possesses a torpedo boat and two steam transport vessels.

Belgium has a navy of packets. Twelve such vessels of between 410 and 684 tons were built between 1870 and 1888, and constitute the power of Belgium on the sea.

During the last year the calamity overtook Liberia of the total loss of her entire navy. She had only two vessels, the Gorronomah and the Rocktown. The former sank as she lay at anchor, and the other was wrecked.

Impoverished Turkey has placed a number of contracts with shipbuilding firms, including the Cramp, in Philadelphia, for the construction of vessels of war, and Krupp, the German gun-maker, is under contract to supply a large number of quick-firing guns. The vessels are of modern design, although none of them are very large.

Bulgaria has a navy of eleven steamers of small size, of which one is the Prince's yacht. Two armored gunboats for the defense of the Danube are now in course of construction at Leghorn, and other vessels are to be built. Haiti possesses a steel gun-vessel of 940 tons, a gunboat of 200 tons, an iron corvette of 1200 tons, and three iron or steel sloops of from 500 to 900 tons. Most of these vessels are armed with quick-firing machine guns.

The navy of Morocco consists of a torpedo cruiser of about 1200 tons displacement, 2500 horse-power, eighteen knot speed, and carrying two guns. Two gunboats of 450 tons are being built for that government. Persia has a 1200-ton dispatch vessel capable of attaining high speed. She is called the Persepolis and is armed with five small breech-loading guns. Peru has an armed vessel of 1700 tons and a screw steamer of 400 tons.

Roumania has quite a good navy as compared with some other and larger nations, and enjoys the opulent luxury of a shipbuilding program. The navy consists of a 1300-ton protected cruiser, a 350-ton composite gunboat, six very small gunboats, six ninety-five-ton coast-guard vessels, a screw steamer of 240 tons, and six torpedo boats of twenty-one-knot speed, built, however, in 1882. Roumania intends to build eight monitors of 500 tons, twelve torpedo boats and eight vedettes for the Danube, six coast-defense vessels of 3500 tons, four destroyers of 300 tons, and twelve torpedo boats.

Santo Domingo possesses three vessels; one of them, the Independencia was built in England in 1894, and carries seven Hotchkiss quick-firing guns. Venezuela has a gun-vessel of 834 tons and this navy will be augmented some day by four river gunboats now in course of construction. Three gunboats of twelve-knot speed constitute the invincible navy of Uruguay, a force which would have a hard time with the mobilized fleet of Siam, which has two 800-ton corvettes, six gunboats, a 2500-ton deck cruiser armed with fourteen guns and a 650-ton cruiser.

The remote monarchy in Borneo known as Sarawak, the ruler of which is a rajah and a nephew of the Englishman who rescued the territory from barbarism, has a little navy of its own. It is made up of two gunboats of 175 and 118 tons respectively, of low speed, and each armed with two guns.

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OZONO,

which is sold with an iron-clad guarantee to do all that is claimed for it, or we will forfeit \$50.00. Now, we ask you a plain question—would we absolutely agree to forfeit \$50.00 if you are dissatisfied with our preparations, if they were not true to all we claim for them? We have advertised for several years under this guarantee, and we are glad to say that every one who has used Ozono has been satisfied in every respect.

20,000 people are to-day using our preparations, and every purchaser recommends Ozono as the King of all Hair Tonics. Ozono will positively take the Kinks out of Knotty, Kinky, Harsh, Curly, Refractory, Trouble-making Hair. It will make short, harsh hair long and straight. It will cure your head of all itching, worrying scalp diseases. Itch, Eczema, Dandruff, and Scurf can not live after Ozono has been applied. It will stop your hair from falling out. It will restore gray hair to its natural color, making the hair long and soft.

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RISE OF ANARCHISM.

GROWTH OF THE CULT SINCE THE HERNE CONVENTION.

Born of the Revolutions of 1848 in Teuton and Latin Europe—Anarchy's Campaign Plan—Instigator of Assassins—The Haymarket Murders.

Contrary, perhaps, to general belief the rise of anarchy as a distinct sociological belief is quite a recent phenomenon. Anarchism as a principle, if the idea be not contradictory, and and their finding has resulted in a big sensation for the immediate locality and a gold mine for the fellow who took it up for exhibition purposes. More frauds have been perpetrated in this way than even in dime museums. The bureau has suppressed more of these frauds within recent years than it has stopped to count, and there is not a year without its good sensation in the local office itself. It is seldom, however, that anarchists as enemies of the existing order hark back about twenty-five years if one accepts the date of the Berne convention, 1876, when the insurrectionary propaganda was approved of, as the critical date.

Leaving out the question of formal dates for the moment, anarchism is really the child of the revolutions of 1848 in Teuton and Latin Europe, with the forbidding spirit of Russian nihilism in the person of Michael Bakunin as its evil genius. But whatever the various revolutionists of 1848 planned to accomplish, were they dreamers, poetical believers in impossible utopias, or fanatical men imbued with a hatred for governments or not, there ensued for twenty years a period of loose and formless national and international agitation. During this period, however, there was a tendency toward crystallization around the revolutionary socialism of Proudhon, 1809-1865; of La-salle 1825-1864, and of March, 1818-1883 and about the nihilism of Bakunin, 1814-1876. At the close of the period of confused welter of impossible doctrines and formulae, such as Proudhon's famous "property is theft," with the organizations of international societies, ostensibly in the interest of workingmen, a new era set in which lasted for fifteen years, from 1865 to 1880, and whatever else it developed closed with the separation of socialism and socialistic ideas from the extreme anti-social philosophies of schemes of violence advocated by the exponents of anarchy.

The extremists, it is true, had always existed in the various associations and they had begun to map out campaign of violence long before 1876, when it was approved at Berne, but it was not until the London conviction of 1881, no matter what had been done elsewhere in any of the national centers, that the real "plan of campaign" peculiar to anarchism as it is known the world over today was officially adopted. It is one of the ironies of fate that the capital of Great Britain, which has harbored the various European revolutionists for thirty-three years, should by this convention of extremists of 1881 be forever associated with the origin of a propaganda of assassination which had for its first victim the Czar Alexander II, in 1882, and its last King Humbert, in 1900. Whether Great Britain could have scotched anarchism in its very infancy is a question, but there is no questioning the historic fact that it did not, and that the repellent leaders like Bakunin and his satellites, and then Most and Kropotkin, found the freedom of England their opportunity and made the most of it.

At the convention of 1881, when the destruction of all rulers was decreed as an act of faith, Most and Kropotkin were the leaders, the latter a man of thirty-nine, and it is a curious commentary on affairs that Most to-day, after having done more than any other one man to encourage assassination the world over, has now quieted down into a kind of harmless bar room fixture in New York, while Prince Kropotkin assumes the airs and privileges of a philosopher and philanthropist and finds maudlin admirers even in our own colleges, who view him as some profound thinker and prophet of redeemed humanity. As a matter of fact, Kropotkin's hands are red with the blood of murderous deeds instigated by him and so admitted by him, and as his philosophy regards a return to the conditions of even such primitive savagery as exists in Tierra del Fuego as an ideal existence need no demonstration. Kropotkin differs from Most merely in education and tastes, for from 1880 to within recent years they were equally blood-thirsty, equally the enemies of society, no matter whether it was an autocracy or a democracy, and Kropotkin's reception in this country last spring was a piece of absurdity that was almost criminal in its stupidity.

Until 1886, when the anarchists in Chicago attacked the police, a few years after Most had arrived here, having found even London too hot for him, most Americans indulged themselves in the pleasing illusion that the anarchists were downtrodden foreigners who were trying to rid the world of rulers admittedly tyrants. And even after the hideous Haymarket murders there was a more or less complaisant belief prevalent that while the anarchists might not like the American police they were not conspiring against the institutions of the United States or against those in executive place, and that for the most part they were embittered foreigners who would soon learn better and "get over it." And then there were those who pretended to see something in the philosophy of anarchism as expounded by dreamers like Reclus, the geographer, and the adroit Kropotkin.

As a result of this the real significance of anarchism has been overlooked here. And as a consequence of our refusal to believe these enemies of society were all that they painted themselves to be, we have the Paterson plots and the Buffalo attack and an ugly problem on our hands that will not down by mere denunciation.—Philadelphia Press.

PINEAPPLES GROWN IN CUBA.

Pronounced the Best and Are Very Easily Produced.

Nowhere on the globe do pineapples thrive as in Eastern Cuba, where the conditions of soil and climate bring "the golden apples of Hesperides" to absolute perfection; yet the pineapple industry has never had much attention in this section, says a correspondent of the Providence Journal. Here is another chance for the enterprising Yankee. A tract of unoccupied land, extending far as one can see, may be bought for a few dollars and turned into a fruit farm, the virgin soil of unparalleled richness being capable of producing every tropical growth. Shipping facilities are already established at Beracoo and several small ports, and if the land touches the Yumuri or some other river, so much the better for its owner. Until one has seen the golden glory of a pineapple plantation, he can think of no more attractive sight than a sugarcane field, glistening pale yellow under the torrid sun and billowing in the gentle breeze like a wind-swept sea. But even more fascinating is a field of pineapples, each great "apple" guarded by a circle of glittering, sharp-edged bayonets. In Florida the pineapple leaf is so sharply serrated that the thought of getting around among them suggests a field of torture. Evolution seems to have progressed further in Cuba, for in the older and more carefully cultivated plantations, the saw teeth that edge the long pointed leaves have mainly disappeared.

Before the war it was the sight of a lifetime to go out to Marianna, a suburb of Havana, and there drive through an estate which had eighty thousand pineapple plants in full bearing. Over in Natsau they call the pine plantations "groves" and "orchards" as if they were trees. Whether groves or fields the plant is about the same, producing one of the most luscious and popular fruits known to man, for which there is constant and ample demand. Like most things worth having in this troubled life the golden "pines" are not easy to get at. A very short stroll among the stinging leaves will lead you to sympathize with the New Yorker, who after a visit to Marianna, said: "You do not mind the first two hundred or three hundred sticks and prods from the needle points of the bayonet leaves as you cross a field, but after a while your tortured cutis can endure no more, and your remarks about the pineapple crop are likely to be prejudiced by present soreness. How much nicer it would be if the 'apples' really did grow in orchards and you could send a colored boy up the trees to shake down a few and I then could sit down in the shade and eat them."

A plant produces only one pine at a time. The fruit thrusts itself upward from a central stalk, precisely like those of the Agave Americana, or "century" in the middle of a mass of long, narrow and sharp arched leaves spreading forth plant, with which everybody is familiar. The stem is perhaps eighteen inches to two feet in height.

The same plant produces a second apple, and a third, and so on through several bearings; after which a new plant must be started from the "slip." Nothing is easier of cultivation or requires less capital and previous experience, and few crops bring in greater or more certain returns.

The Shade.

I wandered up the street of this modern town marvelling greatly at the strange sights I saw. Nothing seemed familiar, and a great feeling of loneliness came over me. Of a truth, I was a stranger to all this.

Suddenly as I passed a great house mine ears were assailed by a great tumult arising from within.

"Gadzooks!" I cried, "this soundeth something like! Me thinks mine apprehension hath not forgotten the sound of battle! I will within and perchance happen upon a very pretty encounter!"

Whereupon I drew my trusty blade and dashed through the door.

It was an awful sight. Men danced up and down and beat the air like demons. Truly, the actions were wondrously like a deadly fray, but wonderful to relate, there were no blows being struck!

"Have at thee!" I thundered, aiming a thrust at a knight of goodly size with his hat upon the back of his head and his neckband hanging by one end.

Just then I was confronted by another, who spoke and said:

"Whateyedoin' here?"

"Seeking a fair and honorable encounter with these contending knights," quoth I.

"Gwan!" retorted the churl, "costs \$25,000 to get the privilege of this floor. It's the Stock Exchange!"

Sadly I sheathed my rapier and faded away with a ghostly tear; for alas! I wist that I was a stranger, indeed, and that men no longer fight with swords, but with their lungs, and by wrinking up their faces and jabbing the air with their fingers.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Generals of the Revolution. Of the generals of the Revolution it may be fairly said that their military ability was, at least, superior to that of their opponents. They never lost an army, while Burgoyne lost his at Saratoga, and Cornwallis his at Yorktown. Howe gained victories at Long Island, the Brandywine, and Germantown, but they were not due to his skill, but to the fact that he commanded regular trained troops and was opposed by undisciplined levies; he escaped defeat at Monmouth, but this was due to Lee's treachery and cowardice. Similarly Cornwallis gained victories at Guilford and Eutaw Springs, and for the same reasons. But neither Howe nor Cornwallis was ever able to destroy or capture the army opposed to him; and Clinton did not think it prudent to attempt any decisive operations. On the other hand, Washington constantly showed military ability of the very highest order. There is no greater mistake than to call him a good man, but a second-rate soldier.—General Francis V. Greene in Scribner's.

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THE SABBATH SCHOOL

International Lesson Comments for October 6. Subject: Joseph Sold into Egypt, Gen. xxxvii, 12-26—Golden Text, Acts vii, 9—Memory Verses, 26-28—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

12. "In Shechem." Shechem was about fifty miles north of Hebron. Jacob owned pastures there (33: 19) and had dug a well. "Send thee unto them." Jacob no doubt had some anxiety about his sons, because he had removed from Shechem on account of the sins they had committed there; he therefore decides to send Joseph to learn of their welfare. He could trust Joseph, and he had no thought that his brothers would wish to injure him.

14. "Go, I pray thee." Joseph's mission to this remote and dangerous country is a proof that Jacob did not treat him with much indulgence, and that he did not keep him home from any feelings of tenderness. Lions, bears, panthers and wolves were common in Palestine in those days.

17. "Dothan." This was about fifteen or twenty miles north of Shechem. Their envious feelings rose up. Their occupation gave them abundant time for gloomy meditation and for conversation. They doubtless brooded over their relations to Joseph, cherished revenge, and encouraged one another in their enmity. "Conspired," cunningly plotted. "To slay him." This would have been a premeditated murder had they fully carried out their purposes.

19. "This dreamer cometh." The Master of dreams, R. V. margin. This was a form of speech conveying great contempt. "And we will slay." From envy and malice they proceeded to conspire against the life of their brother, and then contrived a lie to impose upon their own father.

21. "And Reuben—said." Reuben of all the brothers had the greatest reason to be jealous of Joseph, for as the eldest he was entitled to many of the favors which were being conferred upon Joseph; yet Reuben proves to be his best friend.

22. "Shed no blood." He did not dare to shed his brother's blood, neither did he dare manfully to save him. Reuben's real design was to find some way to restore Joseph to his father.

23. "Out of his coat." This probably was done that, if ever found, he might not be discerned as a person of distinction, and hence no inquiry would be made concerning him. They also took the coat off to show to their father.

24. "Into a pit." One of the many reservoirs excavated out of the solid rock or built of stones and plastered, for the purpose of holding rain water. They were bottle-shaped, so that it was almost impossible to escape. There are thousands of such cisterns in upper Galilee; they grow how dependent the population was upon rain water. "Was empty." It was safe from drowning, but was left to die from starvation. "What terribly wicked men they must have been!" They set down to a joyous feast, eating and drinking the very dainties he had brought them, while they left him to die. It was at this time (Gen. 42: 21) that they "saw the anguish of his soul," when he besought them and they would not hear. Reuben was not a partaker of that meal, but was off probably devising measures for the rescue of his brother. It is impossible that he was envious at his dreams, his gaudy dress, or the partiality of their father which could have confirmed them in such awful wickedness.

25. "The head of Joseph must have been produced by a diabolical plot, on account of which they saw they could never be at ease until they had rid themselves of his hated presence. This is the true solution of the mystery, just as it was in the case of Cain. 1 John 3: 12. "Ismaelites." Called also Midianites (vs. 28, 36), probably because the caravan consisted of both of these. The general meaning is Arabian merchants. From Gilgath, a country east of the Jordan. "Spicery." (Gleed was famous in early times for its spices and aromatic gums. Jer. 8: 22; 46: 11.) "Talm." This was a very precious gum obtained from the balsam tree, almost peculiar to Palestine. "T. Egypt." Egypt would be a great market for spices on account of their being used for incense in the temples, and for embalming the dead.

26. "Judah." The fourth son of Jacob. His name means "praise of the Lord." "What profit is there in sin at the best?" "Let us sell him." The sight of these traveling merchants gave a sudden turn to the views of the conspirators; for having no wish to commit a greater degree of crime than was necessary for the accomplishment of their end, they readily approved of Judah's suggestion to dispose of their obvious brother as a slave.

28. "Sold Joseph." Acting impulsively on Judah's advice they had their poor victim ready by the time the merchants reached them. "Twenty pieces of silver." The money was probably in rings or pieces, and silver is always mentioned in the records of that early age, before gold, on account of the rarity of the latter. In those days money was weighed and not coined. Twenty pieces (shekels) of silver was the price of a slave under twenty years of age (Lev. 27: 9), and according to the Oxford Bible was equivalent to \$11.28.

29. "Reuben returned." Reuben had planned to rescue Joseph and send him home, safely, as soon as his brothers had left him. But the thing was of God, who had designed that Joseph's deliverance should be accomplished by other means than his. "Rent his clothes." See on v. 23.

30. "Whither shall I go?" Reuben was the eldest and Jacob would hold him responsible for Joseph's safety.

31. "Killed a kid." They dared not tell the truth, therefore they make lies their refuge. How true it is that "what we sow we reap!" Jacob had deceived his father, and now in turn he is deceived by his sons.

32. "Sent the coat." All this was done and said by their servant whom they had sent.

34. "Rent-sackcloth." The common signs of Oriental mourning. A rent is made in the skirt more or less according to the afflicted feelings of the mourner, and a coarse, rough piece of black sackcloth or camel's hair cloth is wound around the waist. "Many days." It was twenty-two years before he saw him again.

35. "All his daughters." Dinah is the only daughter of Jacob that we know about; his daughters-in-law are probably included here.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW

General Trade Conditions. R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade," says: "Normal conditions have been fully restored in the distribution of merchandise, the placing of orders stimulating the few lines that appeared to halt. One of the most gratifying features of the business situation is the pronounced preference for the better grades of goods, clearly indicating the improved financial condition of consumers."

"Steadiness in quotations of corn at the present high level is all that producers could desire. Shipments from the Atlantic Coast for the week were 728,020 bushels, against 1,560,818 last year and 2,954,477 two years ago. "What is well sustained and still better prices are promised by the heavy export movement, which from all United States ports for the week reached 5,208,413 bushels, flour included, against 3,537,482 last year and 4,605,362 in 1899. Western receipts of 2,292,456 bushels exceed even the liberal shipments in 1900 of 6,954,777 bushels.

"Failures for the week numbered 207 in the United States against 204 last year, and 31 in Canada against 18 last year."

LA EST QUOTATIONS. Flour—Best Patent, \$4.60; High Grade Extra, \$4.10; Minnesota bakers \$2.95-3.10.

Wheat—New York, No. 2 red, \$3.75-3.76; Philadelphia, No. 2 red, \$3.73-3.74; Baltimore, 73c.

Corn—New York, No. 2, 64c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 62-63c; Baltimore, No. 2, 58-59c.

Oats—New York, No. 2, 41c; Philadelphia, No. 2, white, 39-40c; Baltimore, No. 2, white, 39-40c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50-16.00; No. 3 timothy, \$14.00-14.50.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples—Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, per brl, fancy, \$1.60-1.75. Beets—Native, per 100 bunches \$1.00-1.50. Cabbage—Native, per 100 \$1.00-1.50; do, New York State, per 100 \$1.00-1.20.

Carrots—Native, per bushel 1-1.20. Cauliflower—Long Island, per crate, brl \$2.50-3.00. Celery—New York State, per dozen stalks 30c-35c. Corn—Sugar, per dozen, native 5-7c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per brl \$6.00-6.50. Eggplants—Native, per 5-lb basket 15-20c; do, per 100—2-3.00. Grapes—New York, per 5-lb basket, Concord, 8-10c; do, per 5-lb basket, Niagara, 10-12c. Lettuce—Native, per bushel box 20-25c. Lima beans—Native, per bushel box 65-70c. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bu 8-10c; do, Ohio, yellow, per bu 8-10c. Oyster-plants—Native, per bunch 3-4c. String beans—Native, per bu, green 30-40c. Peaches—Eastern Shore, per box, yellow, 75-90c. Pears—Eastern Shore, Dutchess, per basket 15-20c; do, New York Bartlett, per brl, \$3.00-4.00. Pumpkins—Native, each, brl, \$3.00-4.00. Tomatoes—Eastern Shore, Maryland, per basket 25-30c. Turnips—Native, per bushel box 35-40c.

Potatoes—White—Native, per bushel box 70-80c; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bushel, No. 1, 70-75c; do, second, 45-50c; do, New York, per bu, prime, 2-2.80. Sweet potatoes, Eastern Shore, Virginia, per brl, yellow, \$1.50-1.65; do, Anne Arundel, per brl, No. 1, \$1.50-1.65. Yams—Virginia, per brl, No. 1, 2-3.00.

Provisions and Hog Products—Bulk rib sides 10-12c; clear do 10-12c; shoulders, 9-10c; do, fat backs, 14 lbs and under 10-12c; 18 lbs and under 9-10c; do, bellies, 10-12c; do, mess rib 8-10c; do, ham butts 9-10c; do, clear rib sides 11-12c; do, shoulders 10-12c; sugar-cured breasts, small 13-14c; do, 12 lbs and over, 13-14c; do, shoulders, bladecuts, 9-10c; do, narrow, 9-10c; do, extra broad 10-12c; do, do, California hams 9-10c; hams, 10 lbs 13-14c; do, 12 lbs and over 12-14c; do, 15 lbs and over 12-14c; do, skinned 13-14c; do, beef, Western, canvassed and salted, 14-15c; do, tenders 16-17c; mess ribs, 14-15c; ham pork 17-18c; lard, refined, 50-lb cans 11-12c; do, do, half-barrels and new tubs 11-12c. Lard, in tierces 11c.

Dairy Products—Butter—Elgin 23-24c; separator, extras 22-23c; do, first, 20-21c; do, gathered cream 20-21c; do, imitation 17-19c; lard, extra 15-17c; lard, first 14-15c; choice Western rolls 15-16c; fair to good 13-14c; half-pound creamery, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania 21-23c; do, rolls, 2-lb, do 20c.

Eggs—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen 18-19c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, per dozen 18-19c; Virginia, per dozen 18-19c. 19c. Southern 17-18c; guinea—1-1.50; lechouse, closely refined 17-17.5c. Jobbing prices 1/4 to 1c higher.

Cheese—New cheese, large, 6 lbs 10-12c; 10-12c; do, flats, 37 lbs, 10-12c 10-12c; picnics, 23 lbs, 10-12c to 11c. Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 10-11-1/4c; cows and light steers, 9-9-1/2c.

Live Stock. Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers \$6.00-6.45; stockers and feeders \$5.25-5.40; cows \$5.00-5.25; heifers \$4.00-4.25; calves \$3.00-3.50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers \$6.70-7.10; good to choice, heavy \$6.80-7.20; rough, heavy \$6.40-6.75; light \$6.45-6.95. Sheep—Good to choice wethers \$3.00-4.00; fair to choice mixed \$3.00-3.60; Western sheep \$3.25-3.85; native lambs \$3.00-3.50; Western lambs \$3.75-4.75.

East Liberty—Cattle steady; choice, \$5.75-6.00; prime \$5.50-5.75; good \$5.25-5.50. Hogs—Slow and lower; prime heavies \$7.25-7.30; assorted medium \$7.00-7.25; heavy Yorkers \$7.15-7.20; light Yorkers \$7.00-7.10; grassers \$6.80-7.00; pigs \$6.00-6.80; skips \$4.75-5.75; roughs \$5.00-6.00. Sheep steady; best wethers \$3.00-4.00; culls and common \$1.25-2.25; yearlings \$4.50-5.25; veal calves \$7.00-7.75.

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Carrots—Native, per bushel 1-1.20. Cauliflower—Long Island, per crate, brl \$2.50-3.00. Celery—New York State, per dozen stalks 30c-35c. Corn—Sugar, per dozen, native 5-7c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per brl \$6.00-6.50. Eggplants—Native, per 5-lb basket 15-20c; do, per 100—2-3.00. Grapes—New York, per 5-lb basket, Concord, 8-10c; do, per 5-lb basket, Niagara, 10-12c. Lettuce—Native, per bushel box 20-25c. Lima beans—Native, per bushel box 65-70c. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bu 8-10c; do, Ohio, yellow, per bu 8-10c. Oyster-plants—Native, per bunch 3-4c. String beans—Native, per bu, green 30-40c. Peaches—Eastern Shore, per box, yellow, 75-90c. Pears—Eastern Shore, Dutchess, per basket 15-20c; do, New York Bartlett, per brl, \$3.00-4.00. Pumpkins—Native, each, brl, \$3.00-4.00. Tomatoes—Eastern Shore, Maryland, per basket 25-30c. Turnips—Native, per bushel box 35-40c.

Potatoes—White—Native, per bushel box 70-80c; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bushel, No. 1, 70-75c; do, second, 45-50c; do, New York, per bu, prime, 2-2.80. Sweet potatoes, Eastern Shore, Virginia, per brl, yellow, \$1.50-1.65; do, Anne Arundel, per brl, No. 1, \$1.50-1.65. Yams—Virginia, per brl, No. 1, 2-3.00.

Provisions and Hog Products—Bulk rib sides 10-12c; clear do 10-12c; shoulders, 9-10c; do, fat backs, 14 lbs and under 10-12c; 18 lbs and under 9-10c; do, bellies, 10-12c; do, mess rib 8-10c; do, ham butts 9-10c; do, clear rib sides 11-12c; do, shoulders 10-12c; sugar-cured breasts, small 13-14c; do, 12 lbs and over, 13-14c; do, shoulders, bladecuts, 9-10c; do, narrow, 9-10c; do, extra broad 10-12c; do, do, California hams 9-10c; hams, 10 lbs 13-14c; do, 12 lbs and over 12-14c; do, 15 lbs and over 12-14c; do, skinned 13-14c; do, beef, Western, canvassed and salted, 14-15c; do, tenders 16-17c; mess ribs, 14-15c; ham pork 17-18c; lard, refined, 50-lb cans 11-12c; do, do, half-barrels and new tubs 11-12c. Lard, in tierces

ABOUT THE CITY.

Cooking School To Open. Arrangements are being completed to re-open the cooking school of the Colored Young Women's Christian Association.

A Prosperous Organization. The Oliver Christian Relief Association, an organization for the relief of the sick, which was organized some years ago in St. John A. M. E. Church, and whose membership had dwindled to some 15 members, has taken on new lease of life.

Reception to Pastor. Rev. J. Albert Johnson, pastor of St. John A. M. E. Church was tendered a reception by his members and congregation at the church on Thursday night.

A Surprise Party. On last Friday evening, several young ladies and gentlemen tendered Miss Lilly B. Murphy a surprise party. It was a complete success, as anything in that line could be, as the young lady was in total ignorance of the entire affair, until about nine o'clock, a party consisting of over sixty came in upon her.

These present were Mr. and Mrs. Cabell Calloway, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Wadly, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. T. Bradford, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Credit, Mrs. Lina Akels, Mrs. Mazie Payne, Mrs. M. I. Rodman, Misses Irene Scott, Ellen, Mary and Fannie Lansay, Ella and Emma Brown, Elizabeth and Martha Davis, Evaline Turner, Sallie Hatchett, Winifred Mason, Belle Scott, Louise Ella and Eva Smith, Alice and Belle Wilson, Rose and Frances Murphy, Louise Lynch, Beatrice Bradford, Estelle Langley, Lizzie Hiteaux, Edith Matell, Lillie M. Robert, Florence Hughes, Messrs. Melville Lee, Bernard Taylor, Evans Fernandez, Daniel Murphy, Charles and Sherman Jones, Howard Smith, Roland Johnson, Ralph Stewart of Washington, D. C., M. Price of Yale, Edgar Braxton, Harry T. Pratt, Samuel Ewell, Truly Hatchett, Clarence Chambers, Howard Gross, Louis Garrison, Jacob N. Cholin, Drs. Rich, Johnson, Harry McCord, Rich Baker, Daniel Brown, Edward Whealey, H. E. Young, Wm. Wright, Mr. Garnet Lee.

Ministers' Meetings. The A. M. E. Minister's Meeting on Monday last devoted the most of its time in hearing a few words from the return ministers who have been sojourning in Europe for the past two months.

Bishop Lee among other things said that the presence of nearly sixty colored delegates from the colored churches in this country did much to make the delegates to the Ecumenical Conference acquainted with the condition of the colored people in this country and that they created a very favorable impression while abroad.

The ministers are arranging for a mass meeting in the near future in the interest of temperance work in this city among their people.

Among the visitors to the meeting were Revs. C. H. Murray of Frederick; Samuel Johnson, of Easton; Charles Young of Cumberland. Rev. E. Lyon, F. E. Eggleston and W. E. Williams of this city.

Reception to Pastor.

Trinity A. M. E. Church was crowded to the doors on last Friday night by the members of the church and the friends of the Rev. John W. Beckett. The occasion was a reception in the honor of the return of the very popular pastor of Trinity Church from a trip to Europe.

Miss Lottie Hammond, a recent high school graduate, has been appointed teacher in Cecil county.

Religious Notices.

St. John A. M. E. Church, Lexington Street near Pine, Sunday Oct. 6th, at 3 p. m., Rev. J. W. Beckett, of Trinity A. M. E. Church, will preach a special sermon to Class No. 6, Brother Chas. H. Waters, leader and the Hemsley Tabernacle No. 2, Order of Galilean Fishermen, in behalf of the rally at which time his congregation and the public are invited to attend.

At Allen A. M. E. Church, Sunday at 11 a. m., a sermon by the pastor; 7.30 p. m. Sacred Concert, silver offering at the door; Sunday school at 9 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Daniel Johnson, Supt. George Brent, Pres. Literary. J. W. Norris, Pastor.

Semi-Annual Rally at the Madison Street Presbyterian Church, next Sabbath, Oct. 6th. Rev. Darious L. Donnell preaches at 11 a. m., and the Rev. J. Albert Johnson, D.D., at 4 p. m. Friends of the Master are cordially invited to worship with us.

Sharp Street Memorial M. E. Church, Dolph and Etting Sts. 11 a. m. Communion; 7.30 p. m. special sermon by the pastor, text: If Kings, 4 chapter and 40 verse; Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.; Epworth League, 4.30 p. m. Revival services continued. Rev. A. Young, Pastor.

Memorial Meeting. The Frederick Douglass Memorial meeting in honor of the late President McKinley will be held in Centennial M. E. church, Wednesday Oct. 9, at 8 p. m. Prominent speakers will be present. J. M. Ralph, pres.; A. J. Smith, sec.; Rev. D. W. Hays, pastor.

Literary Opening. The Allen Literary Association will have their Annual Opening at Allen A. M. E. Church, Stockton near Baltimore street, Wednesday evening, October 9, 1901, at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE. The Epworth League of Ames M. E. Church will open Oct. 6th, 1901. There will a grand program arranged for the occasion. We hope to have the patronage of the public in general. Exercises begins at 5 p. m. until 6 p. m. Silver offering at the door. Thos. P. Kelson, Pres.; Mamie Gross, Sec. Rev. H. A. Carroll, pastor.

Special Notices.

INFORMATION WANTED. Any information of Charles Stewart, John Stewart, Henrietta Sidmon, or any of their children will be thankfully received. They were sold south before the war by a family named McTavish. Address, John Vincent Thomas, 22 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

ROOMS FOR RENT. Now is the time to secure nice rooms in the central part of the city. Nice rooms for rent for societies and various organizations at the Moses tabernacle, 608 N. East-street.

SPECIAL TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. All kinds of the very best Ladies and Gents' fine clothing, Ladies Tailor Made Suits, supported gowns suitable for Wedding Parties, ordinary occasions, etc., can be purchased at reasonable prices at Mrs. C. H. Weems, 533 N. Howard St. All business strictly private.

A lady teacher, [musician] English, Latin, studied in Europe, German, French and Spanish. Address, Teacher, Afro American Office.

\$15.00 TO \$18.00 A WEEK salary for an intelligent man or woman in each town. Permanent position \$3 cents per hour for spare time. Manufacturer, Box 78, Philadelphia.

Ideal School. The Ideal School of Short-Hand, Typewriting and Mimeography, Day and Night classes. Terms very moderate. For particulars call or write. AUGUSTUS & RALPH, Samaritan Building, N. E. cor. Calvert and Saratoga streets. Room No. 1.

A New A. M. E. Church. Two lots of grounds have been bought and as \$325 has been paid on account and according to the contract six years in which to pay the balance of \$275; for an A. M. E. Church at Mt. Winans, Baltimore County. A consecration service was held a few Sundays ago and at the same time a church was organized with 28 members and a Sunday School of 24 children. An effort will be made to build on the two lots in the near future.

Normal And Agricultural School. One of the busiest men in town in these days of busy men, is the Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon, pastor of John Wesley M. E. Church and president of the Maryland Industrial and Agricultural School. The Doctor is doing everything in his power to have the school ready for occupancy by the time the doors open for pupils on the 30th of the present month.

Death's And Funerals. Philip Woodland, a highly respected citizen of Catonsville, died at his late home, Winters avenue, Catonsville, Sunday, September 29th, 1901, from paralysis of the brain, after a lingering illness of two years.

TWO BITS OF FUN. Manda was perched up on the stone wall, a piece of Johnny-cake in one hand and a raw turnip in the other.

"Do you see 'em?" said Manda's twin sister, Melia, reaching up so that her freckled forehead was on a level with the climb wall. Poor Melia couldn't stomp up because she had a stone bruise on her foot, and it hurt her to put her toe in the crevices of the wall.

"Yes," replied Manda, peering through the yellow leaves. "Elizabeth Edwards has got a croquet-party. More'n a dozen there! The girls have got on white dresses, and the boys have velvet jackets and ruffles on their shirtwaists."

"I don't see why she didn't invite us!" said Melia, pettishly. "Cause we're poor and our mother takes in washing and our best dresses are only gingham," soborly.

"We can play croquet real well, though! My, don't I wish we had a set?"

"Manda took another bite of her turnip, crunched it between her even white teeth, and then said, earnestly, as she scrambled down from the wall: "I say, 'Melia! Let's make one!"

Stout, yellow willow stems, with leaves stripped off, were bent hoop-like for the arches; for mallets Manda begged two large spoons from a mother, and long sticks made handles for them.

Such a jolly game as they had! It was so funny that the girls never quarreled a bit—and I'm afraid I can't say that of the young folks over in Judge Edward's yard.

"I tell you what, mother," said Manda, as she went into the house for a new spoon, "home-made games are the nicest, after all. One has two bits of fun with them! The first is the making them; and the second is playing them."—Mary E. Q. Brush, in Youth's Companion.

Clover cushions are a fad of the hour, and the very thought of their dainty perfume will woo you tired mortal to dreaming of "the winds which tell of the violet's birth." The clover blooms are carefully dried in the shade, turning and exposing every part to the air each day. One or two of these cushions among a collection of pillows for a divan will permeate the atmosphere with a lingering fragrance. The covers for clover cushions are varied and novel. One of the prettiest is of white pique with scattered bunches of clover worked upon it.

The Colored Citizens of Baltimore WILL WELCOME James B. Parker, THE COLORED HERO, At Bethel A. M. E. Church, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 9, 1901.

Who by his bravery saved the late President McKinley from instant death at Buffalo. Parker's bravery and presence of mind has made him a hero of who we should be proud. All race loving citizens should turn out in their strength and honor the man who has elevated the race in the estimation of the world. Prominent ministers and citizens will deliver addresses.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. REV JOHN HURST, D. D. PASTOR.

BLACK SKIN REMOVER.



A Wonderful Face Bleach AND HAIR STRAIGHTENER both in a box for \$1, or three boxes for \$2. Guaranteed to do what we say and to be the "best in the world." One box is all that is required if used as directed.

A WONDERFUL FACE BLEACH. A PEACH-LIKE complexion obtained if used as directed. Will turn the skin of a black or brown person four or five shades lighter, and a mulatto person perfectly white.

THE HAIR STRAIGHTENER that goes in every one-dollar box is enough to make any one's hair grow long and straight, and keeps it from falling out.

CRANE AND CO. 122 West Broad Street, RICHMOND.

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J.W. PEPPER Music Magazine. Furnishes Monthly to all lovers of Song and Music a vast volume of New, Choice and Popular Compositions by the most popular Authors of the day.

SCOTT'S STRAIGHTENER AND GROWER. The only safe preparation in the world that will grow and straighten curly hair.

SCOTT'S Face Bleach and Beautifier. Whiter than snow and gives a beautiful complexion. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

1,000 Persons Wanted. Agents to introduce the fastest selling specialties in the world.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY Curly Hair Made Straight By OZONIZED OX MARROW.

This wonderful hair pomade is the only safe preparation in the world that makes curly hair only hair straight as shown above.

THE DEFENSE OF THE SPARROW.

Benefit the Farmer More Than He Costs Him. My experience with the sparrow, has proved to me, says a writer, that he is the farmer's best friend.

THE BIGGEST VESSEL AFLOAT.

It Has Nine Decks and Can Accommodate Nearly 3,000 Passengers. The new steamer Celtic, which reached New York recently, is the largest vessel ever built.

A Story of Italy's Dowager Queen.

The following little story is reported about Queen Margherita of Italy and a poor child. Her majesty was walking in a Roman suburb, when she noticed a pleasant-faced little girl and spoke to her.

Negro Home-Owners. Of 1,410,769 negro heads of families throughout the United States, 264,288 own their homes and farms, and 1,146,481 are tenants.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Ralph Stewart, of Washington, D. C., was in the city last week.

Mr. Price, a student of Yale Medical Department, was here for a few days visiting friends.

Mr. Samuel Ewell, our popular pianist, is at home again, after several months stay in Atlantic City.

Revs. John Hurst, John W. Beckett and J. Albert Jonsson, are home again after a most pleasant trip to London, Eng., where the Ecumenical Conference of the Methodist Church met.

Mrs. Annie Ross, the widow of Mr. Jeremiah Ross, was married quietly at noon Tuesday, Sept. 24th, to Mr. Hezekiah Jones, at 1030 Leadenhall street, where they will reside, by the Rev. C. W. Mossell, pastor of Ebenezer Church.

Mr. Augustus Boone, of Washington, D. C., spent Sunday in Baltimore visiting his sister, Mrs. James H. Spears, 921 Myrtle avenue, and others.

Mr. David A. Onley, of Washington, D. C., spent last Sunday in Baltimore, the guest of Miss Ozella Tabbs of 921 Myrtle avenue.

Miss Alice Wilson, of North Carey street, entertain a few friends on Tuesday night in honor of Miss Boer, of Germantown, Pa., who is visiting Rev. and Mrs. J. Albert Johnson, on George street.

Mr. Bernard Taylour has been confined to his bed for a few days this days week.

Mrs. Mary E. Freeland and her daughter Sadie, of Broad street, have returned from Cape May, N. J.

Mrs. Mary Colwell, of Henrietta street, has returned home from Asbury Park.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Augustus Burkitt and Mr. G. Herman VanNockey.

Bishop James A. Handy has been quite indisposed for the past few days at his residence on N. Carey street. He is suffering from a slight case of indigestion. He is now able to be out again.

Mr. Clarence H. Chandler, who spent the summer at Atlantic City, remained a few days in Philadelphia, the guest of Mrs. Thomas Gaskins, after which he returned to Lincoln University, from which institution he will receive the degree of Bachelor of Art this year.

Mr. Percy Smith, of Boston, Mass., is in the city visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rozier and Master E. Rozier have returned from Trappe, Md., where they spent a pleasant vacation.

Mr. William Jefferson and Miss Mattie Wyatt were married at Bethel Baptist Church, Essex county, Va., on last Wednesday evening.

Mr. Joseph E. Prescoe, of Ross-ville, Md., and Miss Marion Rollins, of this city, were married last week.

Mr. Robert E. L. Washington, of Gouanstown, a graduate of A. & M. College, Greenboro, N. C., will take a course in architecture at Drexel Institution this winter.

Mrs. Bertha Johnson has left for Queen Annes Co., where she is teaching.

Miss Mamie Moore has returned to Queen Annes county, where she is engaged in teaching.

Mr. Joseph E. Toogood is back from Atlantic City.

Mr. John W. Thompson, a Polytechnic Alumni, has left for Barclay, Md., where he has charge of a school.

Mrs. Mary E. Saunders and Mrs. Sarah E. Gibson are taking a short visit to Philadelphia and Atlantic city.

Rev. Alfred Young will preach a special sermon at the Sharp Street Memorial M. E. Church, Sunday night, from the text, "There is death in the pot."

Mr. James A. Ross, chief of the Negro Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition was in the city during the week.

Miss Ella B. Dowel, a graduate of Moigan College has been appointed a teacher in the public schools of this city.

Elected Officers. Hiram Holy Royal Arch Chapter F. & A. Masons, at their annual convocation, at their tabernacle, Masonic Temple, Courtland Street, on Wednesday night, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. H. Murphy, grand high priest; David Harrod, deputy grand high priest; Caleb Robinson, grand scribe; Edward Richardson, grand king; James H. Hill, grand secretary; W. W. Gaskins, grand treasurer. The officers elected will be installed on Wednesday night, October 16th.