

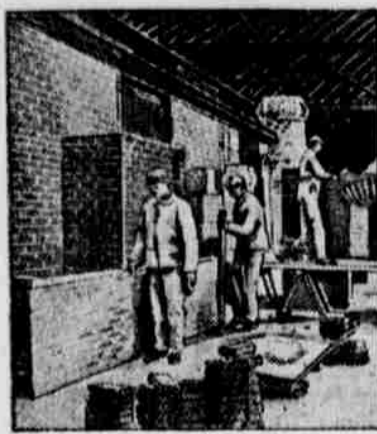
THE NEGRO PROBLEM

It Will Be Solved by Modern Industrial Education.

Some Lessons Learned by a Visit to Hampton Institute—South the Only Section Where Negroes Can Thrive.

(Special Hampton (Va.) Letter.) HUMAN nature is a queer thing, and every man or woman living is more or less of a busybody. We are apt to work ourselves into a perfect frenzy of excitement over things which do not concern us and are ever ready to offer advice on questions about which we know absolutely nothing.

Take the negro problem for example. One of the most radical pleas in favor



AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE. (Colored Students Receiving Instruction in Bricklaying.)

of political and social equality of negroes which the writer ever heard was uttered by a handsome little gentleman who had never been outside the state of Massachusetts and who, according to his own confession, had never met more than three representatives of the colored race—his barber, his neighbor's coachman and the family washerwoman. Personally he had no desire to associate with these estimable persons on an equal footing, yet he was honest in the belief that the people of the south should recognize the negroes as their equals.

Eventually, there can be no doubt, the negro problem will settle itself; but it is equally certain that well-meaning mischief makers will retard rather than advance its solution. The colored man is destined to work out his own salvation, in his own way and in his own time. The only aid which white agitators can give him is of an educational and financial nature. In a social way they can do absolutely nothing for him.

Persons who talk about colonizing negroes in the north are mistaken. The south is the only section of the country where the colored race can prosper and grow in thrift and influence. This fact is recognized by such men as Booker T. Washington and Paul Lawrence Dunbar as well as by the heads of the various institutions of learning for colored youth. In the north the negro cannot find employment as a mechanic or at office work. He is not wanted as clerk in a store nor in an official capacity. For the educated colored man there are three openings: he may become a preacher, a doctor or a lawyer—among his own people. The uneducated man must either do manual labor, work for a railroad as porter, polish shoes, be a waiter or a barber. In the south, on the other hand,



AN OLD-TIME BARN. (This Is the Way Negroes Used to Keep Their Stock.)

he can find employment as a carpenter, bricklayer, shoemaker, tailor, harness-maker, stone mason, dairyman, farm overseer and in a score of other fairly lucrative occupations. He is not discriminated against on account of his color, and in southern cities it is not unusual to see the colored mechanics lay brick while white helpers carry the load. Such a state of affairs would not be countenanced by northern trades unions for a single day. But the salvation of the negro lies not so much in trade as in agriculture, and by nature and inclination he is adapted to tilling southern soil. The great forward strides made by the race during the past decade can be ascribed to the fact that progressive colored men have turned their attention to general farming and have, in a comparatively short time, acquired much valuable property and a sense of independence which has taught them to respect their calling and their people.

We hear in these days a great deal about the advancement of the southern negro, and most of it, let us record it with joy, is true; but we do not hear quite enough of the man who is primarily responsible for this happy state of affairs—Gen. S. C. Armstrong, who, in 1868, founded the Hampton insti-

tute, near Hampton, Va., for the practical education of negro youth and devoted his life to the upbuilding of this institution from which proceeded Tuskegee, Calhoun and other industrial schools of a similar character. Gen. Armstrong's idea was a noble one and has borne rich fruit. His motto was "learning by doing." He did not want to make white men and women out of colored boys and girls. His one aim was to educate them systematically and teach them a trade so that they might be able to elevate their people along educational lines. While the academic features are not neglected at Hampton, the students are constantly kept in an atmosphere of busy industry and taught that labor is divine. His training at Hampton made Booker T. Washington what he is, and if the institution had turned out no other graduate but this truly great man its mission would still have been a great one.

Although originally founded as a school for colored youth, Indians have been admitted to Hampton since 1878. In 1878 Capt. Pratt brought 15 prisoners of war from St. Augustine to Hampton. He remained one year, bringing in the meantime other Indians from the west. So successful was this experiment in industrial education for the Indian that the now famous Carlisle school was established. Some 6,000 young people of the negro and Indian races have had the advantages of Hampton's training, and have gone out as teachers, farmers, mechanics and business men to lift their people to a higher level and it is a fact universally recognized in the south that whole counties have been transformed by their work; tumble-down cabins have given place to cozy homes and dirty barnyards converted into up-to-date dairies with silos and other modern improvements.

At the present time Hampton has about 500 negro scholars and 135 Indian boys and girls, who are under the supervision of 80 officers and teachers. Fifty-five buildings accommodate this busy army. These include dormitories, school buildings, library, church, hospital, gymnasium, saw and planing mill, various shops, a well-equipped trade school and a large building for domestic science and agriculture. Military discipline is maintained and the boy students are re-



MODEL BARN WITH SILO. (Built on His Farm by a Hampton Institute Graduate.)

quired to wear the substitute uniform. They are divided into companies and battalions, have formed a band and glee, football and other clubs.

The trade department includes thorough courses in carpentry, cabinet making, bricklaying, plastering, painting, wheelwrighting, blacksmithing, machine work, steam engineering, tailoring, shoe and harness making, tinsmithing and printing. A trade course occupies three years—the first in the trade school; the second in one of the production industries, to get an idea of the commercial value of the work, and the third again in the trade school, where the course is completed. The agricultural department is fully equipped for class-room, laboratory, farm-engineering, dairy and greenhouse work, and has several grain, vegetable and stock farms and orchards, on which the students have instruction and practice. The domestic science department furnishes instruction in sewing, dressmaking, laundering, cooking and housekeeping, thus preparing the girl graduates to teach their people the art of homemaking.

The impression has gained ground that Hampton institute is a government school. Such is not the case, however. The institution is a private corporation, undenominational in character, controlled by 17 trustees and managed by Principal H. B. Friswell. Its income is derived from an endowment fund, which is just one-fourth as large as needed, from the sale of goods manufactured in the workshops, farm and dairy products and from the receipts of the glee clubs which visit the north during the winter season. For the deficit in running expenses, aggregating about \$80,000 per year, the school is obliged to appeal to the public.

One thing which impresses the visitor to Hampton more than anything else is the self-reliance of the students. The young men and women are perfect in their deportment, courteous in manner, conscious of their man and womanhood, but never "fresh." They are the hope of their race and of far more value to the nation than the superficially-educated northern negro whose display of learning usually is ludicrous, if not pathetic. They will also be mighty factors in the readjustment of southern politics and institutions; but they will never be accorded social equality in the south, where the prejudice against the negro is a social factor—let it be said in a Chicago whisper—is almost as strong as in the north. G. W. WEIPPERT.

Where the Moon Is Bright. In Zululand, when the moon is at the full, objects are visible at a distance of seven miles. By starlight one can read with ease.



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Baltimore, 1859. G. W. GAIL & AX

National Specialism in Medical Treatment.

Almost every community has some one physician who has had remarkable success in the treatment of certain diseases. Other doctors envy him and sometimes malign him. But he doesn't give the other doctors the secret of his cures. He worked to win that secret. Its discovery demanded time, thought and brains. He keeps the secret he won, goes on curing these special diseases and presently develops into a specialist. People come at last thousands of miles to be treated by him and to take the medicine which has cured so many others of a similar disease.

But people to come thousands of miles must be rich, and the number of patients who can be personally treated must be limited. Let us suppose this successful physician who becomes a specialist, takes another view of specialism. Let us suppose that he says: "If I treat only the few who are near me or can afford to come to me and pay large fees, I can reach but few people. There must thousands die whom those other doctors can't cure, because they haven't my secret and because they can't reach me, and in many cases don't know me. Why not go out to the people instead of their coming to me? Why not give my medicine to the many at a small cost rather than to the few for fat fees? Why not put up my successful preparations, place them in every drug store within reach of the sick, and tell the people through the newspapers what this medicine will do?"

That is the thought that came to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. He had succeeded with two prescriptions in a remarkable way. He came to the place where the call for his services along the lines of the cures he effected compelled him to become a specialist. He could not give time to the treatment of other forms of disease, which he well may another physician could cure as well as he. He was compelled to specialize his work along the lines of his success. Now the question came, shall I be a narrow specialist or a broad one? Shall I be a local specialist or a national specialist? Shall I take the few fat fees and know that there are thousands who can't pay me or reach my treatment, or shall I put up this medicine, send it all over the country and sell it at a price within the reach of all?

Dr. Pierce decided to be a National Specialist, to accept for his put up prescriptions the odious title of "patent medicine" and trust to their successful cures to vindicate his action.

How thorough this vindication has been is witnessed by thousands and hundreds of thousands of healthy men and women who owe health and even life to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which cures womanly diseases.

Modern conditions demand that we do not class medicines like Dr. Pierce's with the "patents" of the past, but call them in proper terms, put-up prescriptions.

What the Strike Is Costing.

The strike is now in its fourth week. Allowing the miners six days a week of labor, which they would have had in the condition of the coal market, the loss to the miners for the three weeks of idleness is \$3,890,000, the loss to the other employes put out of work because of the strike is \$900,000; the loss to the operators is \$7,800,000. Thus the loss to date by the strike to employer and employes is \$12,594,000. The business men of the region estimate their loss at approximately \$2,225,000.

Salt will cure catarrh if used persistently. Make a solution as strong as can be easily borne and snuff it up into one nostril at a time, retaining it there a second or two. It should be used three times a day, and the water must be slightly warmed.

Pure Food Laws Enforced.

More Grocers Fined For Selling Alum Baking Powders.

The St. Louis papers report several more grocers brought to trial upon the charge of selling baking powder containing alum in violation of the law. The parties were all convicted and each fined \$100.

Several baking powders which have been found by analysis to contain alum have been offered in this market. They are called DAVIS O. K., CROWN, GOLDEN SHIELD.

In many places similar powders, under these or other names, are offered for sale at from ten to twenty cents a pound.

Good baking powder is one of the most useful things in the kitchen. There are several good powders on the market; housekeepers will help the authorities in their efforts to promote the sale of pure and wholesome food, if when buying baking powder they will insist upon having some one of the well known brands of cream of tartar powders, which are pure and healthful beyond a doubt.

No Danger from Locusts This Year.

Professor Alvin Davidson, of Lafayette College, says it is probable the insect "wrongly termed the 17 year locust, will not cause any trouble, as the country is full of English sparrows which eat them ravenously. Under the trees of the college campus one may see hundreds of cicada wings, which the birds have torn from the insects while devouring them. The large sand wash, or cicada killer also carries vast numbers during June and July. On account of the presence of these two natural enemies, entomologists predict that the 17 year locust will become extinct during the present century."

A Royal Arcanum Ruling.

A number of important changes and decisions were made by the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum at its deliberations at Atlantic City. In the future the executive committee will pass upon paying policies of suicides who may have been demented at the time of their self-destruction, and the policies of men who take their lives will be forfeited if they had not been at least five years in the order.

Counterfeit Cola About.

It is said that a number of towns hereabouts have been for the last few days fairly flooded with counterfeit money. It is in the denominations of silver dollars, quarters and nickels. Where the money is coming from is, of course, a mystery, but the authorities are investigating the matter.

A sack of flour dumped into the empty flour chest of a cheerless home will bring more solid comfort to an empty stomach than a cottage prayer meeting.

ROADS IN GERMANY.

How They Are Kept in Repair Without Any Appreciable Cost to the Taxpayers.

Americans concede that roadmaking in Germany is a fine art. Few, however, realize that road repairing has been reduced to a comparatively cheap art as well. I wish devotedly that local societies could be formed in order to study it, and apply the results of the study to country roads in America. I spoke once on the subject to an audience of leading citizens in Ulster county in New York, an ideal county to experiment in, having all the three chief things for success. I mean stones, paupers and fruit trees. Germans, namely, find that it pays to encourage peasants to free their fields of stones; the property rises in value—taxing value. The stones thrown into heaps by the roadside are purchased by the district road-repairing commission. Poor men, who otherwise would have to be supported in almshouses, are hired to break these stones, and then are trained to the work of repairing the roadbeds. The money to pay the men is made by auctioning off to the highest bidder the crops of the fruit trees that were planted on both sides of the highway when it was built, and which are nourished well by the manure that falls along the road and is pushed at intervals by a road tender upon their roots. The purchaser of the crop sees to it that his fruit is not stolen. The road commissioners have no bother about that. And although the sale is by auction, it brings in considerable. Every burgher knows how much, because the sales of highway fruit crops are published in the local newspapers.—Countess von Krockow, in Chicago Tribune.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania on Monday the thirtieth day of June, 1902, by J. Lee Harman, William B. Conner, W. D. Beckley, and H. A. McKillip under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called "The Harman-Cogger Co.," the character and object whereof is the manufacture of iron and steel, or both, or of any other metal, or of any article of commerce from metal or wood, or both, and for these purposes, to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Friday June 6th, 1902, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, by William H. Rhawn, Jesse K. Sharpless, Reuben J. Shuman, George B. Rhawn and Charles E. Randall for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called "The Catawissa Car and Foundry Company," the character and object of which is the manufacture of cars of all kinds, car wheels and any article of commerce from wood or iron or both, and for those purposes, to have and possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In re-estate of Louisa Ann Young, late of Orange township, Col. Co. Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Louisa Ann Young, late of Orange township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Bill Jones, late of Bloomsburg, Pa. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Bill Jones, late of the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Mrs. Lavina Jones, resident of said town, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Harriet Roan, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Harriet Roan, late of the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

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J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office, in Lockard's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wirt's Building, 2nd floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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