



THE LATE SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Woman Suffrage a Live Issue

By the Late Susan B. Anthony

Last Half Century Has Seen Emancipation of Woman—Former Unjust Laws Regarding Woman—If Married, She Could Not Hold Property Legally—Gradual Change of Public Opinion—Miss Anthony's Successful Fight for Married Women's Rights—Women Vote in Colorado.

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(Susan B. Anthony's name is known everywhere as that of one of the strongest, cleverest women of the age. It is synonymous with the marvelous evolution in the status of woman in which from the early '40s until her death early in the present year she was the central figure. The transition of the young quaker girl, afraid of the sound of her own voice, into the reformer and orator is no more wonderful than the great change which have been brought about in the condition of women largely through her efforts.)

Half a century ago, when the agitation for woman suffrage was first commenced, if the outlook for its success had been what it is today, the question would long since have been settled, the friction of the new regime smoothed away and the general public oblivious to the fact that there ever had been a struggle to bring all this about. The present generation has not the slightest conception of the conditions which existed at the time when the first demand was made that the ballot should be placed in the hand of woman. The wife who to-day rests secure in the ownership of the home and of all the property which comes to her, who manages it herself and enjoys the profits; the other one who, compelled to work for wages to support her children, collects and uses them according to her judgment; the mother who, widowed by death or divorce, rejoices in the possession of her children; the woman who, in every possible vocation, earning a livelihood and often a competence—all these are in utter ignorance of the efforts which were made by the women of the past to secure for them these privileges.

We have now reached the point where the antagonism against the equal rights of women is confined almost wholly to that of the suffrage. In practically all other respects they are conceded and while some states are slow in changing their laws to conform to the new dispensation the justice of it is admitted and it will prevail universally in the near future, so far as the statutes are concerned. The battle henceforth must be for the franchise. The vital question thus becomes: What is the outlook for the ultimate success of this last contest?

Commencing with municipal suffrage to widows and spinners in 1869, England now grants to all women, on the same terms as to men, the full suffrage except the parliamentary vote. West Australia began with the municipal ballot in 1871; South Australia in 1880; New Zealand in 1886. The full parliamentary suffrage was granted to women in New Zealand in 1893; in South Australia in 1895; in West Australia in 1900. The Isle of Man granted the full franchise in 1883. Every English colony has some form of woman suffrage.

Forty-five years ago in no part of the United States did women possess a shred of suffrage, save that in Kentucky widows could vote on school matters. In 1861 Kansas gave this privilege to all women. In 1875 school suffrage was granted to women by Minnesota and Michigan; in 1876 by Colorado; in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon; in 1879 by Massachusetts; in 1880 by New York and Vermont; in 1883 by Nebraska; in 1885 by Wisconsin; in 1887 by North and South Dakota, Arizona and New Jersey; in 1889 by Montana; in 1890 by Washington; in 1891 by Illinois; in 1893 by Connecticut; in 1894 by Ohio.

In 1869 the territory of Wyoming gave full suffrage to women and, after 21 years' experience, the state came

into the union in 1890, with this provision in its constitution.

Colorado in 1892 submitted to the voters the question of full enfranchisement, and it was carried by a majority of 6,237.

In the territory of Utah the women voted on all matters from 1870 to 1887, when they were arbitrarily disfranchised by act of congress. In 1895 full suffrage was incorporated in the constitution which was submitted to male voters only and received a large majority. Utah therefore was admitted as a state in January, 1896, with women fully enfranchised.

In Idaho, at the general election of 1896, a constitutional amendment giving women full suffrage was submitted to the voters. It was endorsed by all four of the political parties and carried by a majority of 5,884.

In Kansas in 1887 the legislature passed a bill by a vote of 25 to 13 in the senate, and 90 to 21 in the house, conferring the municipal franchise upon the women of the state.

In Michigan in 1893 the legislature by a large majority gave municipal suffrage to women, but the law was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

In Montana in 1889 women property owners were granted a vote on all questions submitted to taxpayers. This same right was incorporated in the new constitution of Louisiana in 1898. Women can exercise this privilege also in seven third-class cities in New York.

In Iowa they may vote on questions of bonding the municipality; in Minnesota for library trustees; in Delaware in four towns for commissioners; in Mississippi on several unimportant matters. In Arkansas they have a voice in local option.

No one who examines these statistics can fail to see a steady advance in the direction of woman suffrage, with the retrogression in only one single instance. Has the ballot been taken away from women after it was granted—viz., in the territory of Washington. This was done, after its legality had been three times declared by different legislatures, through a despotic and most unjust decision of the supreme court, which was in direct contradiction to the organic act under which the territory was organized.

The only logical conclusion must be that the advance will continue, and this is the more irresistible because women themselves are developing so rapidly in education, business ability, organized work, self-reliance and knowledge of public affairs. They are also becoming large property holders and taxpayers, and as such are demanding a voice in questions directly affecting their financial interests—a claim which public sentiment is largely inclined to grant. The continued policy of our government has been to extend the suffrage, until now all classes of citizens are enfranchised, with the one and only exception of women. In natural sequence they must be the next to receive the ballot. As has been shown above, the line is already broken in many places, and the movement under headway which must inevitably result in making all women—subject only to such restrictions as apply to men—a part of the electoral body.

"But," the question will be asked, "can you find any encouragement in the defeats which the suffrage amendment has met when it has been voted on in the different states?" Yes, decidedly.

In 1867 such an amendment received in Kansas 9,070 affirmative and 18,957 negative votes. In 1894 it was again submitted and received 95,302 affirmative and 130,139 negative votes, a very considerable decrease in the percentage of the opposition.

In Colorado in 1877 the vote stood 6,612 yeas, 14,055 nays; defeated by 7,441. In 1893 it stood 25,698 yeas, 29,461 nays; a majority of 6,237 in favor—women were enfranchised.

In Oregon in 1884 the vote stood 11,223 yeas, 28,176 nays; opposing majority, 16,953. In 1900 it stood 26,265 yeas, 28,402 nays; the opposing majority only 2,137.

In 1889 the vote on a suffrage amendment in Washington was 16,527 yeas, 35,913 nays; majority against, 19,386. In 1898 the vote was 29,171 yeas, 30,497 nays; majority against reduced to 10,326.

South Dakota in 1890 gave 22,972 votes in favor and 45,632 in opposition; a majority against of 22,660. In 1898 it gave 19,698 in favor, 22,983 against, the opposing majority being brought down to 3,285.

Is there anything discouraging in these figures? Do they not show beyond all question by the very great reduction of the opposing majority at each election the gradual melting away of that Hon. John D. Long calls "the glacier of bourbonism and oppression?" The idea of woman suffrage has to encounter the opposing prejudice and custom of the centuries. These are particularly strong in the case of foreign men to whom the thought of liberty and equality for women is a revelation which they are not prepared to accept by their votes. The bitter hostility of those classes who may be described under the general term of enemies of good govern-

ment, always must be counted as solidly against this measure. The third line of opposition is found in the natural conservatism of even the intelligent and respectable classes among a native born. That all these adverse conditions, in the brief space of a few years, have been overcome to the extent indicated by the above figures, is as sure a guaranty as one could ask that in a few years more, counting upon the same ratio of decrease, they will entirely disappear and the majority be transferred from the negative to the affirmative side of this question.

Do I feel disheartened at the series of defeats which this measure encountered in the various state legislatures? Not in the least. When the agitation for equal rights first began it was almost impossible to have the question considered at all by legislative bodies. However, there always has existed among civilized men a greater or less sentiment of justice and chivalry toward women. When the latter would present their bills for suffrage, and also for the modification of some especially unjust law, the former would be thrown aside without debate and the latter eventually granted as a sort of concession. When I remember that I myself and the small handful of women who were associated with me went up to the New York legislature in petition in hand, for ten years before we could get a law giving married women control of the wages they earned; when I recollect that a little band of women, headed by Lucy Stone and Rev. Anna Shaw, besieged the Massachusetts legislature ten years before they were successful in getting the legal right for a wife to be buried in her husband's cemetery lot; and when I recall many other instances quite as outrageous I am not surprised that the yielding of the great fundamental power of the suffrage has been so long delayed.

At first, as has been said, legislatures refused any consideration whatever of this question. Then it progressed to the stage of being taken up and made the subject of ribaldry and abuse which seem incredible at the present day. Now it has reached the plane of dignified argument and it is seldom that any legislature rejects such a bill without a certain amount of discussion. This question has occupied a full day's session of the United States congress on several occasions. It was debated a few years ago for two days in a respectful manner in the Massachusetts house of representatives; it has been the subject of serious discussion in half a dozen legislatures within a recent period. At every session of the New York legislature a woman-suffrage bill in some form receives careful consideration and seldom fails to pass either the senate or the assembly by a large majority. In all legislatures it is no uncommon occurrence for the bill to pass one house and frequently to be defeated in the other by a bare margin. Sometimes only a vote for a reconsideration saves it from complete success; sometimes it does carry and goes to the voters for ratification. Eleven legislatures have thus submitted the question and five have taken this action twice, with an increased affirmative vote, as has been shown.

Is there any other logical conclusion to be drawn from these facts than that this progress will continue, and that, as public sentiment becomes more enlightened, the justice and the need of woman's vote more evident, and women themselves more importunate, one state after another will fall into line and grant their full enfranchisement?

Wendell Phillips used to say: "When not only congress and the state legislatures, but all the crossroads schoolhouses are debating the question of slavery, I know that the cause will succeed." The question of woman suffrage has now reached this point. There is seldom a day in the year that I do not receive requests, ranging from the great universities of the country to the intermediate departments of the public schools, and from clubs and societies of every description, for literature and other information to be used in debates upon this subject. The most casual reader must observe that there is scarcely an edition of any of the great or small daily papers, or of the numerous monthly periodicals, which does not contain articles bearing directly or indirectly upon this matter. This must be regarded as an indication that it is a live, practical issue and one of general interest.

These are the principal reasons, and an infinite number of minor ones might be given, why its advocates find ample encouragement in the outlook for woman suffrage.

Curse of Indecision.

The man who is always asking advice from everybody never takes it from anybody. He is much too weak minded even to make up his mind as to which advice suits his mind the best, and he lives in a perpetual state of indecision which the earnestly expressed opinions of his friends and acquaintances only serve to aggravate. The end of such a man is confusion and disaster, which are really all that he deserves.—London Weekly Dispatch.

Blue Eyed and Fair Skinned Indians.

One of the mysteries of Mexico is presented by the Mya Indians, who inhabit the Sierra Madre mountains in the lower part of Sonora. They have fair skins, blue eyes and light hair and students of ethnology have always been puzzled to account for them. There is a tradition, however, that these Indians are the descendants of the crew of passengers of a Swedish vessel wrecked on the Mexican coast centuries before Columbus discovered the new world, but this tradition is founded on nothing more substantial than a folk tale current among them that their ancestors came over the big salt water hundreds of moons ago.

A Weird Death.

"In our laboratories," said a chemist, "we make a good deal of cyanide of potassium. Men who handle this poison are too often seized with an insane desire to eat it. The white and beautiful crystals exercise on the mind a strange fascination, such as snakes are said to exercise upon small birds. Though you know that the stuff is deadly you feel a horrible longing to crush a handful of it into your mouth."

His Masterpiece.

Francis Miles Finch, who died recently at the age of 80 years, achieved in one poem, "The Blue and the Gray," a more certain immortality than many poets of many volumes. The poem appeared two years after the close of the civil war, and appealed at once to the national heart. It comes nearer than any other thing in American literature, except some great prose utterances of Lincoln, to putting into words the best that men were thinking in a time of sorrow and hope.

The Reason Why.

After turning the music he bent over her and murmured: "Did you notice how my hand trembled, Miss Fitzpatrick?" "Er—yes, Mr. Manning," she answered, shyly. "And can you guess why it trembled?" he breathed into her ear. The white fingers of beautiful Mayme Fitzpatrick fell from the keys and lay limp in her lap, and a great blush dyed her cheek's clear pallor. "N—no," she whispered. Young Clarence Manning looked deep into her eyes. "Shall I tell you?" he asked. "Yes, if you like," she said faintly. There was a long pause. The youth swallowed audibly. Then his voice, hoarse with an emotion that did him credit, thrilled through the silence. "It was out with the boys last night, and it was four o'clock this morning before I got to bed."

Horrible Revenge.

"I finally found a means of getting even with Brown for disturbing my sleep at six o'clock mornings with his lawn mower." "What is it?" "I wait till they retire for the night then start our phonograph."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Oh, Oh, Oh!

Mrs. Henpeck—Why is a husband like dough? Mr. Henpeck (inspirationally)—Because a woman needs him. Mrs. Henpeck—Not at all. It's because husband's hard to get off one's hands.—Judge.

One of the Two.

"Brown is either making money these days or else he is a good actor." "What makes you think so?" "He drops money in the collection plate at church as carelessly as a millionaire."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Diamonds Vanish Completely.

If you should burn your diamonds you would not even have ashes left as a memento. After combustion the diamond leaves absolutely nothing.



IN GUERRILLA DAYS.

The Express Messenger Tells How He saved the Money on the Train.

"I ran through Kentucky in 1864 and '65, on the Kentucky Central, and had to make some 'short turns' in order to keep company money out of the hands of the guerrillas."

Thus spoke James G. Newland, one of the oldest expressmen in the country. He now runs between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, over the Little Miami and Panhandle railroads, handling as much cash business, I dare say, as any through messenger in the service.

Mr. Newland was en route to Chicago, renewing acquaintances, and it was while he was stopping at the Tremont house, Wabash, Ind., that the correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean was introduced to the old gentleman, who, a little later, warming up to the subject of his experiences on the railroad as expressman, continued:

"At one time I lay in my car a whole day at North Benson, Ky., while the guerrillas on the other side of the town and the garrison in a federal fort on the other disputed with solid shot, shells and bullets for the possession of the passenger train. The fort saved us, and that night I packed up all the money and got away over ten miles on foot—several burned bridges preventing the train's escape—and took a hand-car for Louisville, Ky., at the first unbroken piece of track.

"Another time, I remember, we left Covington for Lexington, having ex-Postmaster General Blair among the passengers. Old Pete Everett's guerrillas opened on the train from a small dry creek bed at Lairdsburg station, 60 miles out, and he regular train guard—they were on every train in those days, as you're doubtless aware—had a rattling fight with them before the guerrillas left. When the show was over ex-Postmaster General Blair picked up a baby belonging to a young woman who got off there, and went away, unsuspected, with the mother, and thus undoubtedly pre-

vented his own capture, and the train backed to Covington for a fresh start. "These guerrillas were undoubtedly a 'tough proposition,' if I do so say it myself, and speaking of train robbers, while I was on the Galveston & San Antonio railroad we were stopped one night some miles out of El Paso, Tex. Two men wearing masks crawled over the tender, revolvers in hands, and ordered the engineer and fireman to lead the way to the express car. They did so.

I Got Away Over Ten Miles on Foot.

"Reaching the express car, one of the robbers threw some dynamite against the car door, the explosion of which knocked a hole in the car and broke all the glass in the other doors. The robbers called upon me and my companion to come out. We did so, but before obeying I put my revolver just inside the car door. "They searched us and ordered us back into the car. We again obeyed, but as one of the robbers attempted to follow me into the car I caught up my pistol and placing it against the robber's breast, fired, and shot him through the heart. The robber, while lying writhing upon the ground, fired twice upon me and then expired. "The second robber and then exchanged shots as he attempted to drag his comrade's body to the engine, intending to uncouple it from the train and thus get away. "While the robber was lifting the body upon the engine I secured a double-barreled shotgun and quickly fired at the surviving train robber. He sank to the ground and then suddenly sprang up and ran away. On the following day his body was found in a bush about 50 yards from the scene of the attempted robbery. Only one buckshot had struck the fellow, but it had cut the artery over the heart. "However, the toughest time I ever had was the express car fight in Montello, Nev., in 1882. I had carried a shotgun as express messenger on most of the lines in Nevada, Arizona and Idaho and other states, but," after a pause, "I never had as close a call as that.

"The train got into Montello about one o'clock, a bright moonlight night. The engineer stopped at a switch to allow a freight train to go by, and while the train was standing still the robbers, seven in all, appeared, covered the engineer, fireman, and conductor with revolvers, and took possession of the train. "After the freight train pulled out the robbers entered the engine and pulled the train down the track, and began their attack on the express car. "They ordered me out of the car; I refused, and during the night never spoke to them again. "While they were consulting as to the best mode of attack I barricaded the doors with the safe, boxes, etc., and was prepared for them. They sur-

rounded the car and seven bullets crashed through the solid sides and doors. I knew, of course, that my life was at the mercy of luck or fate, but never weakened. I took up a position at the side of the car, and returned each round of shots during all that night. At one stage of the proceedings the robbers swung my car loose from the remainder of the train and pushed it along the track 60 yards. They would then shoot for a time and retire to consult, and then renew the attack.

"Finally they determined to carry wood and set fire to the car, and would doubtless have done so had not the process exposed them too much to my fire. At about three o'clock the passenger train from the opposite direction arrived upon the scene. Some of the attacking party immediately ordered them to move on as rapidly as possible. Deciding prudence the better part of valor, they at once did so, running to the next station, where they secured help and then returned, arriving at Montello soon after daylight. Of course it must be remembered that in the meantime the attack on me was continued.

"During the night I was three times shot at, one bullet striking me in the left hand, badly maiming it; one in the thigh, a flesh wound, and the last one grazing my abdomen. I was, of course, pretty sore from the hurts for some time afterward; nevertheless, I was glad to escape with my life. "One of the robbers was so badly wounded that he died an hour after being wounded and was buried a mile or two from the station by his companions; before they attempted to make good their escape. "Shortly after daylight came they gave up their attempt to rob the car, mounted their horses, and left, taking their wounded companion with them. "I was taken to San Francisco to rest and recuperate, while 18 men in all pursued the highwaymen. "The express company offered a reward of \$1,000 each for them, and five of them were captured, namely: Brown, Kelly, Walker, Delano and Murry, and sent to prison in the city of Carson, Nev., for a long term. Three of them, however, have since been pardoned by an ex-governor on account of 'extenuating circumstances."

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

The Long Night of "Black Friday" in the War Telegraph Offices.

I remember the long night of Friday, April 14, that black day in our country's history, when the hate and cruelty embodied in four years of bloody war culminated in one stroke of madness, aimed at the life of one who himself had only "charity for all" with "malice toward none," writes David Homer Bates, in Century. Although I was on duty in the cipher room that evening, I have no distinct remembrance of anything that occurred prior to the moment when some one rushed into the office with blanched face, saying: "There is a rumor below that President Lincoln has been shot in Ford's theater." Before we could fully take in the awful import, other rumors reached us, horror following fast upon horror; the savage attack upon Secretary Seward, and the frustrated efforts to reach and kill Vice President Johnson, Secretary Stanton and other members of the government. As the successive accounts crystallized, a fearful dread filled our hearts, lest it should be found that the entire cabinet had been murdered. An hour of this awful suspense, and then we received word from Maj. Eckert, who had gone quickly to Secretary Stanton's house on K street, and from there with the secretary to the house on Tenth street, opposite the theater, to which the president had been carried after having been shot by John Wilkes Booth. This message merely assured us of the present safety of Stanton, while confirming our worst fears concerning the president.

A relay of mounted messengers was at once established by Maj. Eckert, and all night long they carried bulletins in the handwriting of Secretary Stanton addressed to Gen. Dix, New York city, which were at once given to the press and sent over the wires throughout the country. As these bulletins were spelled out in the Morse telegraph characters, our hearts were stunned and yet seemed to be on fire. The awfulness of the tragedy hushed us into silence. As the hours slowly passed hope revived faintly as some sentence offered faint encouragement that the precious life might perhaps be spared to complete its chosen work; but at last about 7:30 a. m., April 15, the tension gave away and we knew that our beloved president was gone from us forever.

Of Good Fighting Stuff.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment of New York was recruited at the darkest time in the history of the civil war, when men of business interests and family connections realized that the conflict was a struggle to the death, and that they must make sacrifices if American institutions were to be preserved. This meant that the personnel of the regiment was of a high class. Such men, fighting with all the strength of body and of heart in the "bloody angle," says the Troy Times, won the field of Gettysburg. Such men loyal to their enlistment until the surrender at Appomattox, decided the issue of '61-'65. Such men deserve the gratitude of a country which has entered into the reward of the brave labors of veterans many of whom comrades sleep in soldiers' graves or bear on their bodies the disabling scars of the enemy's shot and shell.

Information Wanted.

Homeless and vagrant earthquakes ought to be taught to leave their addresses when they register on the seismographs.—Chicago Daily News.

A TEMPERANCE CENTENNIAL



B. J. CLARK

Surely the temperance movement is like the mustard seed of Christ's parable which was the smallest of all seeds, but grew to be a great tree. The temperance movement was the tiny seed in 1808 when Dr. Billy James Clark formed the first temperance society in history at Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, and now it has become the great temperance tree whose branches have spread throughout the land and all the world to bear their blessed fruit of reformation, and provide the leaves of healing for the cruel and deadly wounds which King Alcohol has inflicted.

Temperance as a principle was a minus quantity a century ago and organized temperance effort was a thing unknown, but to-day we find the organized forces of temperance everywhere at work warning people of the evil effects of alcoholic beverages, seeking to alleviate the suffering caused by drink and to rescue those addicted to intemperance, and combating the evil forces which are at work promoting the liquor interests.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

In recognition of the small beginning and the amazing growth which the temperance movement has made during the past century, the temperance forces of the world are planning to hold a temperance congress next year in June at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., not far from the place where the first temperance society was formed under the inspiration and leadership of Billy Clark. Little did he realize as he organized the first society for the carrying on of temperance work with the help of Rev. L. Armstrong, Gardner Storr and James Mott, that a century was to rally to his temperance banner multitudes of societies and millions of earnest followers. Little did he and the others associated with him realize that that quiet, insignificant meeting which was held in his home at Moreau on April 30, 1808, was to provide the inspiration for a great world-wide temperance congress, and that at his home and at his grave there would gather multitudes pledged to the same work who would there find new inspiration and new courage for pressing the battle against the forces of intemperance.

But such is to be the fact, and how fitting it seems that the society which Billy Clark organized and which is still in existence, should be in charge of the preliminary arrangements for the coming centennial celebration. Such initial steps have already been taken and a contract secured for the great convention hall at Saratoga Springs. This splendid auditorium will seat 5,000 people, and there is every likelihood that its utmost capacity will be taxed, and that overflow meetings will have to be held in the various churches of the place, the pastors all having agreed to recommend to their official boards the placing of their edifices, free of charge, at the disposal of such temperance societies as may fittingly occupy them.

All temperance societies, of whatever name or nature, throughout the entire world, have been most cordially invited to participate in this unique celebration. Each organization so participating will be a law unto itself, making its own program and responsible for its own utterances. Upon application, there will be assigned to each organization a day or days, as they may elect, the great hall or some church, as they may choose, and hotel accommodations secured, if desired. The various nations of the world will be invited to send national representatives to this congress. Medical associations and historical societies will also be asked to fraternize in the work. Churches of all denominations will be invited to participate. The president of the National United States and the governor of New York will be invited to be present or to be represented by some official of the American nation and of the state government of New York.

The History of this Century of Tem-

perance reform will be divided into five periods, of 20 years each, and the progress of temperance sentiment during each of these periods will be shown by the increase in public sentiment, the organization of temperance societies, the attitude of the Christian churches, and the passage of prohibitory laws by the various governments. A paper will be given by Dr. Charles Ingraham, on "The Birth of the Temperance Reform at Moreau," giving a history of Dr. Billy James Clark and the temperance society organized by him and his associates. Speakers of international reputation will be secured for one address each day, in the great convention hall. In addition to these meetings, the various temperance organizations will hold separate conventions, and it is expected that three or more different conventions will be in session at the same time each day.

The Following Organizations have already consented to be represented upon the general program committee:

The National Prohibition party; the Inter-Collegiate Prohibition association; the National Young People's Christian Temperance union; the International supreme lodge of Good Templars; the national grand lodge of Good Templars of America; the National Woman's Christian Temperance union; the National Medical society; New York State Historical society; Presbyterian general assembly; Sons of Temperance; National Young Men's Christian association; New York State Woman's Christian Temperance union; National Educational society; the Congregational church; Woman's Prohibition Club of America; New York State Young Women's Christian Temperance union; Anti-Saloon league; the Catholic church; National Temperance society; Catholic Total Abstinence society; Society of Friends; National Sunday School association; the Methodist church; German Society for the Study of Alcohol and Saloon Reform; Scottish Independent Order of Good Templars of Hungary; Young People's Prohibition League of America; National Society of Christian Endeavor.

Representatives of the Inter-National Supreme Lodge of Good Templars

and of the National Grand lodge will be tendered a reception in the great convention hall on Monday evening, June 15, 1908. Sunday, June 20, will be observed as Saturday school day, and the County Sunday School association is arranging to take advantage of this opportunity to secure a great demonstration and parade of the Sunday schools. The County W. C. T. U. will welcome the state and national unions on Monday and Tuesday, June 22 and 23.

It is intended to hold proper services at the grave of Dr. Billy J. Clark, founder of the first temperance society in history, whose remains are buried at Glens Falls. There will also be an excursion, with proper exercises, to the home of Dr. Clark, and to the church where Rev. L. Armstrong, who was associated with Dr. Clark preached for many years. A Centennial Congress club of about 175 members has already been formed. Life membership in this club is obtained by the payment of the nominal fee of \$1.

The Right Day.

"Dick—Yes, the beautiful blonde accepted me. Jack—Accepted you? Why, six fellows proposed to her and she refused them all." Dick—Yes; but I proposed on the right day. Jack—What day was that? Dick—Friday. She couldn't resist. Friday is bargain day, you know.

Poor Substitutes.

Hurry and Cunning are two apprentices of Dispatch and Skill; but neither of them ever learns his master's trade.

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"I finally found a means of getting even with Brown for disturbing my sleep at six o'clock mornings with his lawn mower." "What is it?" "I wait till they retire for the night then start our phonograph."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Oh, Oh, Oh!

Mrs. Henpeck—Why is a husband like dough? Mr. Henpeck (inspirationally)—Because a woman needs him. Mrs. Henpeck—Not at all. It's because husband's hard to get off one's hands.—Judge.

One of the Two.

"Brown is either making money these days or else he is a good actor." "What makes you think so?" "He drops money in the collection plate at church as carelessly as a millionaire."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Diamonds Vanish Completely.

If you should burn your diamonds you would not even have ashes left as a memento. After combustion the diamond leaves absolutely nothing.

New Ideas in Gifts

Sofa Pillows Stuffed with Balsam Fir Always Welcome.

Sofa pillows stuffed with balsam fir have long been in use and will ever be a delight to the weary city