

FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.

Annual Convention of the Woman Suffrage Association Called to Order.

Miss Susan B. Anthony Delivers Her Annual Address—Work of Miss Gregg, of Kansas, Complimented—Protest Against Missouri Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Susan B. Anthony called the 30th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association to order at the Columbia theater yesterday. The decorations consisted mainly in the display of two handsome American flags, each with four stars, emblematic of the states which have granted the right of suffrage to women. Prior to the general public session there was a meeting of the executive committee which was more fully attended than on any previous occasion. Four states and territories were reported as not having paid up the necessary dues, viz., Utah, Colorado, Alabama and Arizona, and, in accordance with the rules of the association, the delegates from them would be denied the privilege of voting.

In Miss Anthony's address she spoke of the success so far attained in behalf of woman suffrage, and urged all those identified in the movement to stand together for better results. The grievances which women had against their common enemy—man—to-day were as great and as many as the early colonists had against King George.

Following the opening address, the convention settled down to routine business, including roll calls, announcements of committees, etc. Miss Lucy Anthony was appointed time-keeper. Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, the vice president-at-large, made a brief report, which told particularly of the excellent work of Miss Hay, of California, and Miss Gregg, of Kansas, the two society organizers, throughout the year. She spoke of the growing sentiment in favor of woman suffrage. The newspapers were favorable to the woman suffragists, and they were the greatest help to which they might look for assistance.

The report of Rachel Foster Avery, the corresponding secretary, closed the work of the morning session.

The afternoon session of the convention was devoted mainly to hearing short addresses by state presidents or other proxies. They were all of an encouraging character and showed satisfactory growth of the movement in behalf of woman suffrage. When the report of the committees on credentials was being presented by Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Victoria C. Whitney, of St. Louis, entered a protest against the admission of Missouri delegates to the convention, but after listening to her for ten minutes the meeting adjourned, the protest remaining unacted upon.

At the evening session, a short address was made by Miss Anthony. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was sick and unable to attend and her paper on "Our Defeats and Triumphs" was read by Clara Berwick Colby.

MAJ. WARNER ACCEPTS.

He Will Be the Federal Attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Maj. William Warner, of Kansas City, accepted the position of district attorney. D. J. Hoff, now in Washington, this morning received a telegram from the major to that effect. He at once went to the white house and was granted an immediate audience. The appointment will be made at once. The president expressed the utmost satisfaction at this conclusion of the affair.

Missouri politicians in Washington are of the opinion that the western Missouri appointments will be announced this week. The Kerens people declare that F. E. Kellogg, of Rich Hill, and W. L. Kessinger, have been decided upon for collector of internal revenue and surveyor of the port, respectively, and that their nominations may go the senate Tuesday.

Irreligion in France.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—No more striking demonstration of the alarming growth of irreligion in France than the orders just issued by the government to the mint to the effect that henceforth the inscription "Dieu Protège la France" (May God Protect France) shall be omitted from all coins. It has figured on the latter for just 100 years without any interruption, through two empires, the reigns of three kings, the commune and two republics until now.

He Died Poor.

SOUTH ROYALTON, Vt., Feb. 15.—David W. Ramsdell, famous as the discoverer of the "Norway oat," died here yesterday, aged 74 years. When a young man engaged in farming he procured from the government a package of oat seeds from the west, in which he found a peculiar oat, which on development he named the Norway. He cultivated this and from its sale amassed a fortune. He met with business reverses and died comparatively poor.

For Striking a Woman.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Feb. 15.—Frank Frever, the wealthiest farmer in Benton township, is under arrest for striking Mrs. Myrtle Devine in the face at a social gathering. Mrs. Devine is a married woman and prominent in church circles. She says when she refused to dance with Frever he struck her a number of times in the face, and she wears two black eyes to prove her story.

IN HONOR OF LINCOLN.

The Martyr President the Subject of Elogies by Scores of Notable Speakers. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 14.—The 89th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was generally observed throughout the country on the 12th by exercises in the public schools and banquets and oratory at night. In this city Superintendent Greenwood, of the public schools, presided at a big meeting and speeches were made by Revs. Neel and Northrup. In Chicago the Marquette club celebrated the event with a notable banquet in the great dining hall of the Auditorium, 1,200 persons being present. Speeches were made by ex-President Harrison; Justice Brewer, of the federal supreme court; Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage; President James H. Canfield, of the university of Nebraska, and Bishop Potter, of the Episcopal church. Chauncey M. Depew and Theodore Roosevelt were the orators in New York; Gen. B. F. Tracy at Boston, Webster Davis at Baltimore, William J. Bryan at Lincoln, Neb., and Senator John M. Thurston at Brooklyn. In Minnesota, which was the first state to legislate Lincoln's birthday into a legal holiday, the day was generally observed. In St. Paul the Loyal Legion gave a big banquet at which Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, was the principal orator.

TO PROTECT OLD GLORY.

Patriotic Societies Unite in Organizing the American Flag Association.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A new patriotic society was organized in the council chambers at the city hall. It will be known as the American Flag association, and its members will be made up from committees selected from the various patriotic societies of the country. Its object will be to protect the national flag from desecration. The new association is the outcome of the congress held in the city hall last December of representatives of a number of national patriotic societies. After a speech by Gen. O. O. Howard, a number of names were suggested for the society and the American Flag association chosen. These officers were elected: President, Ralph E. Prime; vice president, Gen. O. O. Howard; second vice president, Col. Fred Grant; secretary, Thomas Wilson; treasurer, J. L. Ward.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

An Ohio Bill by Senator Garfield to Regulate the Tenure of Public Employees.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14.—Senator Garfield has introduced a bill to adopt civil service reform in Ohio and its larger municipalities. The bill establishes a state commission of three members, appointed by the governor for three years, who are to classify the employees of the state whose appointments are not by law required to be confirmed by the senate. The commission will hold examinations and provide those who hold appointive power with lists of eligibles. Otherwise their appointive power is not changed. No employe can be removed except for cause, and vacancies must be filled by appointment from the eligible lists.

IN A SPECIAL CAR.

Three Young Men Will Leave Sedalia for Alaska with Letters of Credit.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 14.—W. H. Harrah, of this city, John Frey, son of J. J. Frey, general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, and J. S. Hunter, of New Franklin, will leave next Tuesday for the Alaska gold fields. The party travel in a special Santa Fe car to Seattle and on February 25 will board the steamer City of Topeka, which will carry them as far as it will be possible to go, probably landing at Cook's inlet, the objective point being Copper river. The trio will have letters of credit for several thousand dollars, and if they do not secure claims in the gold diggings will engage in business of some kind.

BRYAN'S PLAN OF FUSION.

To Bring Together Some Democrats, Some Republicans and All Populists.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—William J. Bryan has a new idea on hand and new plans to organize a party to control the next house of representatives. He makes the opposition to the gold standard the basis of his scheme. He wants the house to be composed of some democrats, some republicans and all the populists. He says:

If the democrats, populists and silver republicans were agreed upon but one question that question might be important enough to justify co-operation, although the parties differed on all other subjects: but those who advocate the union of the principal reform forces against the common enemy can point not to one, but to a number of reforms which are demanded with equal emphasis by democrats, populists and silver republicans.

CENSURE FOR M'KINLEY.

Topeka Veterans Feel Slighted—Publication of Pensions Denounced.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 14.—Lincoln post, G. A. R., passed radical resolutions opposing the proposed plan of publishing the pension roll and criticizing H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, for encouraging such a proposition. The resolutions say that no old soldier ever "sneaked on the pension roll," and they protest against the veterans being held before the public as suspected swindlers. The resolutions also censure President McKinley for failing to refer in his message to congress to the old soldiers, who, they say, "have made it possible for him to preside over a united country."

MORE CUBAN TALK.

Two Phases of the Problem Brought Before the United States Senate.

Unnecessary Excitement in the House Over an Order to Republican Members—Vincent, of Kansas, Introduces a Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—During the short open session of the senate yesterday two phases of the Cuban question were adverted to briefly. The amendment of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents was reported adversely by the foreign relations committee, not, as Senator Morgan explained, on the merits of the amendment, but because the committee did not approve of tacking such legislation to appropriation bills. Senator Morgan's resolution calling upon the president for the reports of United States consuls in Cuba and for information as to whether any agent of the autonomous government in Cuba has been accredited to this government and recognized by it, was adopted without dissent. A feature of the session was a speech in advocacy of the free coinage of standard silver dollars by Senator Allen, of Nebraska. At the conclusion of his remarks, Senator Harris, of Kansas, introduced a resolution with reference to the latest phase of the Kansas Pacific sale. He said, in connection with the resolution, that the reason for its presentation at this time was that the attorney general had informed him less than a week ago that he proposed to redeem the first mortgage bonds of the Kansas Pacific and have a receiver appointed for the road. "We were surprised," said Senator Harris, "to learn that the attorney general had decided to abandon his expressed plan of redeeming the first mortgage bonds of the Kansas Pacific and having a receiver appointed for the road. By this deal, if it be true that it has been entered into, the government would lose \$6,624,107 interest due." The resolution went over.

The senate devoted almost four hours in executive session to the consideration of the Hawaiian treaty. The principal speech was made by Senator Pettigrew, this being the third installment of his remarks upon the subject.

During the session Senator White, of California, attempted to ascertain from Senator Davis, in charge of the treaty, whether there would be any early attempt to secure a vote upon it. The California senator stated his opinion that there ought to be at least three weeks' notice of a time for a vote, for the arrangement of pairs. Senator Davis stated that he could not at present say when the debate would cease or when the senate would be prepared to take a vote.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill for the suppression of gambling in the territories of the United States. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, introduced a bill authorizing the loyal Creek Indians of the Indian territory to bring suit in the court of claims for damages committed upon their property. Senator Pettigrew presented a petition of T. N. Foster and 21 other members of the South McAlester, I. T., bar, asking for right of appeal from decisions of United States courts in citizenship cases.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Considerable unnecessary excitement was caused among the members of the house yesterday by the rumor broadly circulated before the house convened that important action relative to Cuba was to be taken. It turned out to be simply a resolution of inquiry unanimously reported to the foreign affairs committee last week calling on the state department for information as to the condition of the reconcentrados in Cuba and the progress made in Spain's effort to induce the Cubans to accept autonomy. The resolution was adopted without division. Another resolution was calling for the correspondence relating to the exclusion of our fruits, beef and horses from Germany. The remainder of the day was devoted to District of Columbia business.

Late Sunday night, one of the subordinate officials of the house sent out an imperative summons to each republican member, impressing the urgent necessity of his presence at the session Monday. At first no one seemed to know the purpose of this rallying call and all sorts of rumors were afloat. All that was definitely known at first was that something in regard to Cuba was to be brought up in the house. It turned out that Chairman Hitt, of the foreign affairs committee, was merely to call up some resolutions reached by his committee calling upon the state department for general information, one of which related to Cuba, and the notice had been sent out as a precautionary measure to prevent the possible amendment of the resolution by the opposition, a proceeding which would be in order if the previous question were voted down.

Mr. Vincent, of Kansas, introduced a bill to continue the construction of buildings at Fort Riley, Kan. The bill provides for the construction of stables, gunsheds and barracks, veterinary hospital and paddock, electric lighting plant, bachelor quarters, assembly room, school, library and mess for officers, and store house for inflammable material, and appropriates the sum of \$100,000 therefor.

BEGGED FROM THE RICH.

A New York Landlady's Way of Supplying Her Boarders with Good Things.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Mary Maschin, who kept a boardinghouse at 689 Third avenue, had the reputation of setting a much more elaborate table than the ordinary run of such establishments in that vicinity. Her boarders voted her a great success, and vowed that she was the most wonderful cook and manager in New York. But the secret has come out. Mrs. Maschin fed her boarders largely upon viands begged at the houses of the wealthy. For more than a year she has made daily visits to the fashionable houses and begged food. Dressed outwardly in the thinnest and raggedest of garments, she apparently suffered from the cold and hunger, and was seldom turned away without bountiful gifts from the remnants of the rich tables. She is now in the workhouse, where she was sent as a vagrant.

SAVINGS INCREASED \$8,500,000.

New York Savings Banks Made a Splendid Showing for the Year 1897.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Superintendent F. D. Kilburn, of the state banking department, yesterday completed his tabulation of the reports of the 130 savings banks of the state, showing their condition on the morning of January 1 last.

The total resources of the banks are \$890,751,244. The liabilities of the banks include \$763,684,916 due to depositors, \$102,426,162 in surplus funds and other liabilities of \$640,165. Compared with the reports of the previous years, the banks show an increase in resources of \$57,577,612. In the item "moneys due depositors," there is a gain of \$48,508,028, and the amount of money deposited during the year was greater than in 1896 by \$3,763,840. The withdrawals amounted to \$12,219,665 less this year than last.

STRENGTH OF MILITIA.

Interesting Figures About the "Fighting Strength" of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn yesterday transmitted to congress an abstract of the militia force of the United States. The abstract for Missouri is taken from that of 1896, no returns having been made to the department since that time. The total strength of the militia force in Missouri is 2,349. The number of men in Missouri reported as available for military service is 400,000. Kansas has a militia force of 1,463, and 100,000 men available. Oklahoma has a force of 547 men, and 50,000 available. The aggregate militia force of the United States is 114,358, and, including the territories, 114,392. The grand aggregate of men available is 10,301,339.

THEY MAY STRIKE.

Employees of All New England Cotton Mills May Cripple a Big Industry.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—At a meeting yesterday in this city of 55 representatives of textile unions in New England it was unanimously voted to recommend that all unions call out the operatives in every mill in New England. The meeting was practically the outcome of the recommendation which President Gompers made to the Federation of Labor the previous Sunday, in which he urged the different unions to unite on some settled policy regarding the mill situation in New England. If all should acquiesce and vote to strike, 147,000 operatives would undoubtedly cease work and the manufacture of cotton goods throughout New England would be at a standstill.

ONE MILLION MAY STRIKE.

American Federation of Labor Preparing to Inaugurate the Eight-Hour Movement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been in this city for two days to get the unions of this city to enter into a great movement for the eight-hour work day. According to the present plans of labor leaders a demand for the eight-hour day will be made May 1 that will involve fully 1,000,000 men. The American Federation of Labor will make this demand in one trade at a time and according to the leaders great strikes are expected before the battle likely to follow shall be decided.

OUTWITTED THE SPIES.

Another Filibustering Expedition for Cuba Is Started from Tampa, Fla.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 14.—Almost under the nose of Edward Gaylor, superintendent of Pinkertons, and the Spanish spies, a large Cuban expedition left Tampa Saturday night, and last night sailed from a point on Peace river. The men, about 70 in number, walked through the streets of Tampa about two o'clock yesterday morning and boarded a special train, which quickly bore them to a point near where they were to embark, and there they remained in hiding until last night, when a tug took them out to the steamer, which bore them away to Cuba.

VETERANS WANT TO VOTE.

Members of the Leavenworth Home May Be Given Limited Enfranchisement.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 14.—A petition is in circulation among the veterans of the national soldiers' home here asking congress to pass a law giving them the right to vote for presidential electors and members of congress. Within a week it will have been signed by practically all of the 2,800 veterans at the home. Veterans are allowed to vote for president and congressmen at Dayton, O., Santa Monica, Cal., and other national soldiers' home and those here think that they should have the same privilege.

A Benefactress' Kind Act.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. John Tansey, of 130 Baker Street, Detroit, Michigan, is one of those women who always know just what to do in all trouble and sickness. One that is a mother to those in distress. To a reporter she said: "I am the mother of ten children and have raised eight of them. Several years ago we had a serious time with my daughter, which began when she was about sixteen years old. She did not have any serious illness, but seemed to gradually waste away. Having never had consumption in our family, as we come of good old Irish and Scotch stock, we did not think it was that. Our doctor called the disease by an old name which, I afterward learned, meant lack of blood.

"It is impossible to describe the feeling John and I had as we noticed our daughter slowly passing away from us. We finally found, however, a medicine that seemed to



help her, and from the first we noticed a decided change for the better, and after three months' treatment her health was so greatly improved you would not have recognized her. She gained in flesh rapidly and was soon in perfect health. The medicine used was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have always kept these pills in the house since and have recommended them to many people. I have told mothers about them and they have effected some wonderful cures.

"Every mother in this land should keep these pills in the house, as they are good for many ailments, particularly those arising from impoverished or diseased blood, and weakened nerve force."

TOO OBLIGING.

A Housemaid's Effort to Please and Its Disappointing Result.

A young woman, whose home is in St. Paul, spent a few days in Washington the guest of a congressional family from New England. She had just returned from a six months' tour of Europe, and the traveling bag she carried was plastered over with steamer labels and stamps of half the famous hotels on the continent. She is not an ostentatious person, by any means, the St. Paul girl, but she certainly did set great store by that decorated bag, and gazed with pride on its collection of labels. Her charm of manner and the liberality of her tips, too, perhaps, completely won the heart of the trim New England housemaid of the congressional family. On the morning of the guest's departure for St. Paul the maid appeared at the door of her room, wreathed with smiles and holding the traveling bag in her hand.

"Here's your valise, miss," she said, gleefully. "I had some trouble with it, and it took quite a little soaking; but I knew you wouldn't want to start off with all those tags pasted all over it. I got 'em all off for you, and the valise just looks brand new."

And if you want to see a striking example of rage too deep for speech you have only to speak of New England neatness in the presence of one young woman from St. Paul.—Washington Post.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Only Half Sure.

Bookstore Salesman—What can I show you, madam?

Mrs. Struckett-Ritch—I want to order the complete works of—the complete works of—there, I've forgotten again! I know it's either Wordsworth or Southworth, but I can't remember which. About the same thing, ain't they?—Chicago Tribune.

More than forty thousand cases of Asthma and Hay-Fever have been treated by Dr. P. Harold Hayes and Associates, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the evidence that a cure to stay cured can be accomplished is as complete as it is abundant and convincing. All who suffer, or have friends who suffer, can have books and blanks for free examination sent on application and after receiving a statement of the case Dr. Hayes will write his opinion as to curability free.

His Apprehension.

De Witte—I feel so sorry for those cad-dies!

Miss Askens—Why?
"I'm afraid of some of them may grow up to become golf players."—Puck.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Mothers must be an awfully good thing; children cry for them so much.—Acheson Globe.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

When a girl goes on the street to look for her steady, everybody knows it.—Acheson Globe.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Pilo's Cure for Consumption.—Louisa Lindaman, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '91.

It is astonishing how many people criticize things they know nothing about.—Washington Democrat.

After a man is 30, in thinking of coating he considers the walk back.—Acheson Globe.