

# The Woman's Tribune.

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

VOL. XIV. NO. 18.

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1897.

FIVE CENTS A COPY.

## A DEAD DEAR.

I took a year out of my life and story,  
A dead year and said, "I will wear thee a tomb!  
'All the kings of the nations lie in glory.'  
Cased in cedar and shut in a sacred gloom:  
Swathed in linen and precious unguents old;  
Painted with cinnabar and rich with gold.

"Silent they rest, in solemn salvatory,  
Sealed from the moth and the owl and the fitter-  
mouse.

Each with his name on his brow.  
'All the kings of the nations lie in glory.'  
Every one in his own house:  
Then why not thou?

"Year," I said, "thou shalt not lack  
Bribes to bar thy coming back:  
Doth old Egypt wear her best  
In the chambers of her rest?  
Doth she take to her last bed  
Beaten gold and glorious red?  
Envy not for thou wilt wear  
In the dark a shroud as fair:  
Golden with the sunny ray  
Thou withdrawest from my day.  
Wrought upon with colors fine,  
Stolen from this life of mine;  
Like the dusky Lyonian kings,  
Lie with two wide open wings  
On thy breast, as if to say,  
'On these wings Hope flew away.'  
And so housed, and thus adorned,  
Not forgotten, and not scorned,  
Let the dark for evermore  
Close thee when I close mine door:  
And the dust for ages fall  
In the creases of thy pall:  
And no voice for vast time  
Break thy sealed solitude."

I took the year out of my life and story,  
The dead year, and said, "I have loved thee a tomb  
'All the kings of the nations lie in glory.'  
Cased in cedar and shut in a sacred gloom,  
But for the sword, and the sceptre, and diadem,  
Sure thou didst reign like them."  
So I laid her with those tyrants old and hoary,  
According to my vow:

"The kings of the nations lie in glory,  
And so thou, dear!"

"Kock," I said, "thy ribs are strong,  
That drink thee a drink long:  
Hine the light from parted eyes—  
Hine it least the dead arise."  
"A car," I said and turned away,  
"I am free of thee this day:  
I am that we two only know,  
I forgive and I forgive."  
So thy face to mine I meet  
In the field of the sea's retreat:

Thus we parted, she and I,  
Lute and dead and put it by,  
Lute and dead and said, "Be free!  
I have no more need of thee."  
No more need! O, mad mistake,  
With repentance in its wake!  
Ignorant, and rash, and blind:  
Lute had left the grave behind:  
But had looked within its nod  
With the spices and the gold,  
All she had to keep her warm  
In the rags of the storm.

Scarce the sunset bloom was gone,  
And the little stars outshone,  
Here the dead year, shut and stark,  
Drew me to her in the dark,  
Death drew me to come to her,  
Beating at her sepulchre,  
Crying out: "How can I part  
With the best share of my heart?  
Lo! it lies upon the pier,  
Captive with the buried year,  
O my heart!" and I fell prone,  
Weeping at the sealed stone,  
"Year among the shades," I said,  
"Once I live and thou art dead,  
Let my captive heart be free  
Like a bird to fly to me."  
And I stayed so a voice to win,  
But none answered from within,  
And I kissed the door—and night  
Deepened till the stars waxed bright.

"So; swing open door, and shade  
Take me: I am not afraid,  
For the time will not be long:  
Soon I shall have waxen strong—  
Strong enough my own to win  
From the grave it lies within."  
And I entered, on her pier  
Quiet lay the buried year,  
I sat down where I could see  
Life without, and sunshine free,  
Death within. And I between,  
Wanted my own heart to wear  
From the shroud that enaged her  
In the rock-hewn sepulchre:  
Waited till the dead should say,  
"Heart be free of me this day!"  
Waited with a patient will—  
AND I WAIT BETWEEN THEM SMILE.

I take the year back to my life and story,  
The dead year, and say, "I will share in thy tomb,  
'All the kings of the nations lie in glory.'  
Cased in cedar, and shut in a sacred gloom.

They reigned in their lifetime with sceptre and diadem

But thou excellest them:  
For life doth make thy grave her oratory.  
And the crown is still on thy brow,  
'All the kings of the nations lie in glory.'  
And so dost thou."  
—From Poems, by Jean Ingelow.

Jean Ingelow.

No English poet of the day has been dearer to the common people than Jean Ingelow, who passed away from her home in Kensington, a charming suburb of London, on July 20, in her seventy-seventh year. Jean Ingelow was born in St. Botolph's town as it was anciently called, although long before our poet's time it had become the Boston from which John Cotton named the Massachusetts seaport where he landed. Her best known poem "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire" preserves the legend of her own town. The Humber is a tidal river, and doubtless has more than once "swept out the flocks to sea". There is a tower there 200 feet high in which hangs a lantern which throws its light forty miles out to sea. The scenery of the surrounding Lake country which gave Wordsworth his inspiration, was not without its effect on her.

Jean Ingelow wrote charming stories, especially those for children, four novels, of which the best known is "Of the Skelligs", and its heroine, Dorothea, is thought to represent the mental development of the author. Her fiction is strong and dramatic, but it is by her poetry that she has endeared herself to the English-reading world. Mr. Steadman very poetically and aptly says: "Her songs sprang up suddenly and tunelessly as skylarks from the daisy-spangled, hawthorn-bordered meadows of old England, with a blitheness long unknown, and in their idyllic underflights moved with the tenderest currents of human life." Of all her poems, "A Dead Year" has in it most of the spiritual quality in its interpretation of life. In burying the dead year with its grief she all unwittingly buries her heart with it, and it gives her no peace until she takes it back again along with the dead year whose pain is to be evermore a part of her life. The TRIBUNE gives in this issue, almost entire, this poem which it considers Miss Ingelow's masterpiece, although it is seldom quoted or referred to.

Many hearts are grieved by the report that Ambassador Hay has made an attempt to secure an amelioration of the condition of Mrs. Florence Maybrick but that the British government has declined to interfere. If Mr Hay could feel that it was possible for him to personally present the matter to the Queen, he would certainly accomplish the release of this American woman and gratify the American public who believe, perhaps without exception, that she was unfairly tried and unjustly condemned.

Miss F. Henrietta Muller early in the year left London, the scene of her distinguished literary labors, for India, which she had before visited at some length and to whose women she now intends to devote her life. An Indian paper speaks of her as the president of the society for the Ayran education of Indian ladies and says that she has promised to give a thousand rupees yearly for three years to the Mahakah Pathshala of Calcutta.

The city of Hartford is about to erect a bronze statue of Harriet Beecher Stowe. It has accepted the design of the sculptor, W. Clark Noble, who has represented Mrs. Stowe as seated, with Uncle Tom kneeling, and reaching up his arms from which hang broken chains. The statue is to be twelve feet high, and its unveiling in 1893 will be made a State celebration.

Mrs Marilla M. Ricker is evidently not disgruntled with her party because she did not get the appointment as minister to Colombia for which she was so strongly endorsed. She is writing now for New Hampshire newspapers answering objections to the Dingley bill, and asking people to give it a fair chance before taking against it.

## A Successful Woman.

The opening of the thirty-third scholastic year of the Spencerian Business College this week is an opportune occasion to speak of Mrs. Sara Andrews Spencer's wonderful work as the head of an institution that, of its kind, has no superior.

The battle for woman's equality is not yet won even in the educational field, and will not be until women with equal qualifications have an equal chance to win the high positions in the profession. The National Educational Association gives a scant share of honors to its majority women members. In universities and colleges women as yet, even in the most progressive, have only an occasional professorship and in most no place at all or else are limited to assisting some chair filled by a man. Unpleasant as the truth may be, women are still, as a rule, only the employed, the directed; and men are the managing power, not only in the immediate control of the educational interests but in the political world in which, as far as our public institutions are concerned, the final authority inheres.

It is encouraging to turn from the contemplation of these facts to an instance in which a woman has achieved both success and recognition in a position requiring the highest ability, and one, too, which seems the farthest removed from the educational positions usually sought by women.

The Spencerian Business College was founded by Professor Henry C. Spencer and conducted by him until his death, at which time he bequeathed the sole proprietorship to his wife who had been associated with him for twenty-five years in its management; and who has conducted it with increasing success, and fully maintained the high standard it had won.

The College is now moved to the Academy of Music, corner of Ninth and D. On this spot it had its home for many years in the old Lincoln Hall building. Eleven years ago the Spencers, who had their living apartments also in the building, were driven from it by a fire which consumed everything and gave them barely time to escape with their lives. By an explosion of gas Mrs. Spencer, being last to leave, was cut off from the rest of the family, and wandered through that immense building trying to find an exit. The story of her deliverance when told by herself with her great dramatic power, is thrilling enough to be the basis of a poem or a romance. The scene came back to her with the vividness of yesterday, as I sat and chatted with her the other evening upon the strange events which had brought her back here again under such greatly improved conditions. It was a rare good fortune to have an undisturbed evening with this gifted woman, who is usually engrossed with her school duties although she does somehow seem to be able to keep up with everything. I found her in her private corner, the tower alcove, of one of the large halls devoted to the school. The end of this hall is partitioned off as a bank for the instruction of the students and the alcove is curtained off from this. The view was fine and in that sunset glow appeared doubly beautiful. Looking south half a block, one sees Pennsylvania Avenue, and beyond, the Smithsonian grounds and the National Museum. To the West one block is the Avenue again with an unobstructed view for a long distance. Here we sat and talked as sunset faded into twilight and the stars came out. Then Mrs. Spencer touched a button, and the place was illumined with electric light, and its beauty and fitness for its purpose was revealed. Two large halls have been arranged appropriately, one for the business course and the other for the short hand and type-writing department. In the former are the splendid appointments that Mrs. Spencer brought home from the World's Fair in Chicago.

It may not be generally known that there was a Business Education exhibit in which ten leading colleges participated, each keeping four pupils there, and changing each month, so that there were during the whole Exposition forty pupils

going through with the routine of a regular Business College course. The very handsomest banking and business desks that could be made were used for this exhibit and the entire equipment Mrs. Spencer purchased at the close of the Exposition for her school here.

Mrs. Spencer now feels that the College has come to its permanent home, and in due time she will fit up other halls in this building. The spacious stairway lends itself finely to decoration with the college pictures. The rooms have all been newly arranged and decorated to meet Mrs. Spencer's wishes and everything is bright and cheerful. It is only since Mrs. Spencer's return from the meeting of the National Educational Association that she learned that the building she had been occupying for eleven years was to be sold. She was dismayed for the school must open promptly at any cost. Fortunately this place met her eye at once. The proprietors wanted to secure her as a tenant and so they put six groups of men to do the fitting up under her supervision. The work made rapid progress and in an incredibly short time the place was ready. Then came the moving which occupied eleven transfer wagons three days and things had to be moved less than two blocks. That the change could be so smoothly accomplished and everything in apple-pie order by August 30, when the school opened, indicates the ability and generalship which has made Mrs. Spencer great in her life-work.

No person is doing more to mould the character of the community to-day than Mrs. Spencer as she gathers around her her able faculty and the hundreds of young men and women whom she trains not only in business methods but in all that tends to make an upright, reliable character.

Mrs. Spencer conducts the college with personal supervision of every detail, and it is only by the most zealous consecration of time and talent that such an institution can be kept at the pinnacle of the profession; but her thought is not confined wholly to her school. She bears the interests of the church of her choice always in remembrance. Her charitable work and her special efforts for unfortunate women would require a volume to relate. She is also profoundly interested in all phases of reform, and whatever cause she espouses, she defends with brilliant oratory. As a disputant in the Academy of Forty she has no superior. It is well to put on our near-sighted spectacles occasionally to get a glimpse of an heroic personality who is in our midst.

## Origin of Leap Year Privilege.

Few people are aware that in two countries at least laws have been passed giving women the right to propose marriage. In case of refusal to accept the hand of the suitor a heavy fine was imposed upon the unfortunate man. Among the ancient records of Scotland a searcher has recently discovered an act of Scottish parliament passed in the year 1283, which reads as follows:

"It is statud and ordand that during the reign of his maist blisist Begeste, ilk for the yeare knowne as lepe yeare, ilk mayden layde of bothe highe and lowe estait shall hae liberte to bespeke ye man she likes, albeit he refuses to talk hir to be his lawful wife, he shall be mulcted in ye sum ane dundis or less, as his estate may be; except and awis gif he can make it appear that he is betrothit and ither woman he then shall be free." A few years later a similar law was passed in France and received the approval of the king. It is also said that before Columbus sailed on his famous voyage a similar privilege was granted to the maidens of Genoa and Florence. There is no records of any fines imposed under the Scotch law or trace of statistics of the number of spinsters who took advantage of it or the French enactment—*The Green Dag*.

The one supreme characteristic of the Victorian reign has been the progress which it has made toward admitting all the people, rich and poor, male and female, noble and plebeian, Anglican and nonconformist, Catholic and Jew, to a full and equal share in all that is going at home or abroad. The people have at last been admitted to enter into its inheritance. And a spacious inheritance it is, and one that has expanded every day since the reign began.—*W. T. Stead*.

The world needs good thinking.

**WOMAN'S TRIBUNE,**  
 Edited and Published Fortnightly by  
**CLARA BEWICK COLBY**  
 Subscription Price, \$1.00 a Year  
*in advance, for 10 cents. Single copies, 5 cents. By foreign post, \$1.50.*  
 Subscriptions are continued until ordered stopped, unless otherwise specified. Money should be sent by postal note, order, by draft, or by registered letter. Sent in any other way it is at risk of sender.  
 Address all Communications to  
 Washington, D. C., 1425 10th St. N. W.

**General Officers of National American Woman Suffrage Association**

*Honorary President, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, 26 West 61st St., New York City.*  
*President, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rochester, N. Y.*  
*Vice-President-Large Rev. ANNA H. SHAW, Souderton, Philadelphia, Pa.*  
*Corresponding Secretary, RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, 1341 Arch St., Philadelphia.*  
*Recording Secretary, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, 3 Park St., Boston.*  
*Treasurer, HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Warren, Ohio.*  
*Auditors, LAURA C. LEVY, 100 W. 42nd St., CATHERINE WATSON McCULLOUGH, Chicago, Illinois.*  
*Chairman of Committee on Organization, GARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, 183 World Building, New York.*

The WOMAN'S TRIBUNE reproduces in this issue the Bulletin on Wyoming and other places where women vote. It is regarded by suffrage workers as the best document that has ever been published. The price post-paid is \$50 per thousand.

It was Mrs. Patty Miller Stucking, mother of Miss Pike who prepared the article published in last issue of the TRIBUNE, concerning Miss Frances Graham French, and read it at a meeting of the Woman's National Press Association. The mistake was in this office where the manuscript, not having any name attached, was credited from a mistaken memory.

The Report of National Congress of Mothers is a large paper-bound book of 278 pages, fine paper clear print. It contains all the addresses given at this memorable meeting, and will be found most valuable to mothers and teachers. All the speeches should be read and discussed at all woman suffrage societies and women's clubs. In order that it may be liberally used in this way the WOMAN'S TRIBUNE will send it postpaid for one new yearly, or ten trial subscriptions.

The ladies of the Board of the Tennessee Exposition have given October 25 to the Woman's National Press Association. A large delegation will attend.

**Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.**

Article 2. SECTION 2. In their inherent right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, all members of the human race are equal.

SECTION 3. Since equality in the employment of natural and civil rights is only made sure through political equality, the laws of this State affecting the political rights and privileges of its citizens shall be without distinction of race, color, sex or any circumstance or condition whatsoever other than individual incompetency and unworthiness, duly ascertained by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Thus reads the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Wyoming, and these sections are enforced by the first section of Article 6, which says: "The right of citizens of the State of Wyoming to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex."

If the status of Wyoming has been materially benefited by the vote of women, where it has prevailed for twenty-seven years, it will certainly be the best argument for its adoption in every State in the Union.

In compiling the first volume of the laws of Wyoming, Secretary Lee said: "In the provisions of the Woman's Suffrage clause, enacted in 1869, we placed the youngest Territory on earth in the vanguard of civilization and progress." That this statement has been verified by practical experience the testimony is unanimous, continuous and conclusive. Not a link is wanting in the chain of evidence, and, as a Governor of the Territory once said, "The only dissenting voice against woman's suffrage was that of convicts who had been tried and found guilty by women jurors." Women exercised the right of jurors and contributed to the speedy release of the Territory from the regime of the pistol and bowie-knife. They not only performed their new duties without losing any of the womanly virtues and with dignity and decorum, but good results were immediately borne. Chief Justice Howe of the Supreme Court, under whose direction women were first drawn on juries, wrote in 1872: "After the grand jury had been in session two days, the dance-house keepers, gamblers and demi-monde fled out of the State in dismay to escape the indictment of the women grand jurors. In short," he adds, "I have never, in twenty-five years of constant experience in the courts of the country, seen a more faithful and resolutely honest grand and petit jury than these." And there is no doubt that the superior conditions that exist in Wyoming are in a great measure due to the sitting of women on juries in these early days.

It may be stated here that the same result

**Nebraska W. S. A.**

The Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association will hold its Sixteenth Annual Meeting at Lincoln, October 4th and 5th. It was decided last year to have the convention at Table Rock in connection with the Chautauque and as the guests of the Table Rock W. S. A., one of the oldest and most indefatigable of the societies of the State; but the postponement of the Chautauque necessarily postponed the Convention; and now there are such good reasons for holding the meeting at Lincoln, that by vote of the general officers it has been decided to accept the invitation of the Lincoln society.

The Lincoln W. S. A., formed only in February last, cordially invites the Convention; and it is thought that by holding this annual meeting there, not only will the most convenient place be offered to delegates, but this society, which has grown into a vigorous activity quite unaided by influences from without, will be strengthened for the important work devolving upon a suffrage society at the State capital. This result will be the most important gain that can at present be made in the State work.

The local arrangements are in charge of the Lincoln society and delegates will be entertained. A good programme will be prepared to include State and national speakers. Mrs. Colby, president, will be in Nebraska for this meeting. Other announcements will be made in next issue of the TRIBUNE.

The National Irrigation Congress meets in Lincoln, September 28-30, and an effort will be made to secure an extension of their reduced rates to include the dates of this meeting. The suffrage association will also combine with the State Federation of Clubs, which meets at Beatrice October 6 to secure reduced rates. It is hoped that by holding this meeting just before that of the Federation of Clubs many wishing to attend both will be able to do so.

All persons expecting to attend are requested to notify Miss Helen M. Goff, corresponding secretary, of the State Association, 1313 L. street, Lincoln, Nebr.

The Punjab Vegetarian Society at Lahore has issued its Fifth Annual Report. The Society is organized "to keep out western flesh-eating habits from the vegetarian races of India."

was observed when women were voters and jurors in the Territory of Washington. After they had exercised the rights, Hon. John Robson, Secretary of the province of British Columbia, introduced a woman suffrage bill in the British Columbia Parliament as a government measure; for he said the women of Washington are voting all the gamblers and blacklegs out of their Territory, and if the women of Seattle have the ballot, in self-protection we must give it to the women of Victoria.

In the official record of Governor John W. Hoyt, in 1873, he stated: "Attendance upon school is obligatory; teachers are equally paid, male and female alike, for the same service." Does not this indicate a favorable result from woman's suffrage, when it was the first commonwealth to adopt compulsory education, and the first, and the only one, to pay teachers equally without regard to sex, until Utah adopted such a law at its first legislative session after the women of that State had become voters?

Governor Hoyt's testimony with regard to the direct benefit of woman's suffrage was also very strong in 1882. In his official report, he said: "Elsewhere objections persist in calling this honorable statute of ours, 'an experiment.' We know it is not; that under it we have better laws, better officers, better institutions, better morals and higher social conditions in general than could otherwise exist; that none of the predicted evils, such as loss of native delicacy and disturbance of home relations, has followed in its train; that the great body of our women, and the best of them, have accepted the elective franchise as a precious boon and exercise it as a patriotic duty—in a word, that after twelve years of happy experience, woman's suffrage is so thoroughly rooted and established in the minds and hearts of the people that among them all, no voice is ever uplifted in protest against it or in question of it."

In 1879 the Speaker of the House, Hon. N. L. Andrews, a Democrat, ratified what had been said by the Republican governors, saying publicly: "I came to the Territory in 1871, strongly prejudiced against woman suffrage. It has produced much good, and no evil that I could discern. In my opinion, the real health-giving remedy that would counteract political degeneracy would be the ballot in the hands of women in every State and Territory."

In 1883, Chief Justice Joseph W. Fisher stated: "I have seen the effects of woman suffrage. Instead of encouraging fraud and corruption, it tends greatly to purify elections."

Governor Francis E. Warren said in 1885:

**Relief Work for Cuba.**

The Woman's National Relief Association for Cuba in Aid of the American Red Cross is not inactive in these days of excitement with regard to Cuba. Not waiting for the lead of any one, as soon as the news came about Miss Cisneros, it at once cabled, at its own expense, to the Queen Regent of Spain asking her to interpose in behalf of the unfortunate young lady. It also wrote to Consul General Lee, thanking him for the humane stand he had taken and begging him to use every effort to save Miss Cisneros and offering to receive and care for her if she could be sent to this country.

A prominent newspaper in New York recently asked Miss Barton why the Red Cross was not at work in Cuba and she responded with a statement of the fact that last January she obtained permission of the Queen Regent to go there and made her appeal to the American public for funds but none had been placed in her hands. This emphasizes the need of the Association now formed to secure the funds. All readers of the TRIBUNE who wish to help in this humane work are invited to send the membership fee of one dollar or such donation as they see fit. It can be sent direct to the headquarters at 1101 K street northwest, where Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood has generously placed a commodious first floor room of the Strathmore Arms at the use of the Association. There the secretary, Mrs. Kilgore, is daily at work and weekly meetings of the executive committee are held under the able chairmanship of Mrs. J. E. Gilbert. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the advocate general, is ever ready with assistance in diplomatic matters and Mrs. Lockwood acts as president until Mrs. J. C. Burrows returns.

Even if the war in Cuba should be over before Miss Barton could get there, their work would long be needed for relief there to restore the island now devastated and blighted by long continued war. No one need fear, therefore, that the money will not be used as designed.

After this work is entirely ended, it is the intention of the Association to organize on a permanent basis, so that it may at any time be ready to respond to calls for relief.

"I have seen much of the workings of woman suffrage. I have yet to hear of the first case of domestic discord growing therefrom. Our women nearly all vote. As the majority of women are good, the result is good—not evil." In the same year he reported to the Secretary of the Interior: "The men are as favorable to woman suffrage as the women are. Wyoming appreciates, believes in, and indorses woman suffrage." In his official report next year, he said: "Woman suffrage continues as popular as at first. The women nearly all vote, and neither party objects." And in 1889, he reported: "No one will deny that woman's influence in voting has always been on the side of the Government. The people favor its continuance."

Official evidence as to the beneficial effects of woman suffrage is supported by the testimony of residents and visitors from all over the world. On the other side are only random statements born of a prejudice whose wish is father to the thought. We are, therefore, bound to believe that the status of Wyoming has been favorably affected by woman suffrage if we exercise the ordinary trust and daily transactions are based.

"With such an experience of twenty years it was not strange that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of July, 1889, the first framers of organic law ever elected by the votes of women, should embody the magnificent declaration quoted at the outset, and present to the world the first constitution adopted by man which gives each citizen the same rights guaranteed to every other citizen."

It was not strange that when the admission bill was trembling in the balance, and at a mass meeting of citizens women expressed their willingness that Hon. Joseph Carey should be telegraphed to allow the temporary disfranchisement of the women to securely ratify the admission, the reply from the fathers, brothers and sons was, "No, we will wait a generation, if need be. We will not go in as a State without our women."

Following the example of every Territorial government, Gov. Barber, the first State governor says: "Woman suffrage does not degrade a woman. On the contrary, it ennobles her and brings out all the strong attributes of true womanhood. To their credit, be it said, the women are almost a unit for ability, honesty and integrity wherever found, in high life or low life. A man must walk straight in Wyoming, for the women hold the balance of power and they are using it wisely and judiciously. They make the cause of education their first aim. They are making our schools the models of the country, and, too, they can make a dollar go much further than their husbands."

But, perhaps, the most conspicuous testimony from Wyoming was afforded by its

for a more than temporary significance. The TRIBUNE suggests that woman suffrage societies and woman's clubs might well establish a Relief department so as to be ready to act in local matters or, for national purposes, to act in unison with the national organization.

The *Woman's Signal* is reproducing the earliest book written on the "woman question", Mary Woolstonecraft's "Windication of the Rights of Women". This English exchange is edited by Mrs. Fenwick Miller, whom many Americans will remember as a brilliant participant in the Woman's Congress at the World's Fair in Chicago. Her writings are bright and forceful and the paper commends itself to all classes of readers. It can be obtained in this country post paid for \$1.50 per annum. Address 35 Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London, W. C.

The *Blue Grass Blade*, published in Kentucky, devotes four columns to Mrs. Josephine K. Henry whom it styles, after a comparison of Mrs. Henry to the great statesmen of her age, the greatest human being in the world. It wants Mrs. Henry elected President of the United States, and takes its stand for the principles advocated by Mrs. Henry; among which are equal rights for women, compulsory education, national marriage laws; Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and international currency, &c. The question of a woman in the Presidential chair will someday come in earnest before the American people, but this will be after women shall have ceased to be classed by their countrymen with the idiots and criminals, and when that time comes, may the nation have a standard bearer as strong and true in adherence to principle as the gifted and brilliant Mrs. Henry.

If Mr. Nicola Tesla is correctly reported he has solved the problem of wireless telegraphy by the use of an electrical oscillator which will cause vibrations in the static electricity of the earth. The energy of the electric current is displayed only when the current is interrupted, and Mr. Tesla makes an oscillator which can interrupt the current millions of times a second. His experiments fully demonstrate much that has been claimed by occultists for the theory of vibrations.

legislature which not only memorialized Congress to pass a woman suffrage amendment to the National Constitution but also adopted the following:

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.**

*Be it resolved by the Second Legislature of the State of Wyoming:*

"That the possession and exercise of suffrage by the women in Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm and has done great good in many ways; that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism and vice from the State, and that without any violent or oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government, and a remarkable degree of civilization and public order; and we point with pride to the facts that after nearly twenty-five years of woman suffrage not one county in Wyoming has a poor house, that our jails are almost empty, and crime, except that committed by strangers, is fully almost unknown; and as the result of experience we urge every civilized community on earth to enfranchise its women without delay."

*Resolved,* That an authenticated copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Governor of the State to the legislatures of every State and Territory in this country and to every legislative body in the world; and that we request that the legislatures of every civilized world to call the attention of their readers to these resolutions.

The above passed the House but did not reach the Senate for want of time; whereupon Mr. Wilcox wrote to every Senator to know if they would have concurred in it. All but one endorsed it heartily and so did Governor Osborn.

Woman suffrage has never assumed a partisan attitude in Wyoming, and since the Democrats in Congress opposed as a party measure the admission of Wyoming, making its woman suffrage clause an excuse for their opposition, the Democrats of Wyoming have taken great pains to assure the women that they have always been favorable to woman's possession of the ballot. In 1869, when the Republican party elected women to sit in the National Convention, the Democratic party took pains to bring them into their State Convention and even urged one to become a candidate for a leading place on the State ticket.

Although the verdict of the people of the Commonwealth, thus variously expressed, furnishes the best possible evidence of the value of woman suffrage, it is interesting to note how it is supported by figures, wherever it is possible to schedule conditions. The following facts are gathered from comparing Wyoming in general with the whole United States, and in particular with the eleven States which form the Western group. Since the only feature of Wyoming that it does not share with others of these States is the exceptional experience of woman suffrage, it is fair to conclude that any marked difference in its status is due to this fact.

The population of the United States has increased in the last decade 24.6 per cent. That of Wyoming has increased 127.9 per

By request of the National executive committee of the British Woman's Temperance Association Lady Somerset has consented to retain the presidency which she had resigned on account of difference of opinion concerning the policy of the organization on the Contagious Diseases Acts for India. However much women working in reforms regret Lady Henry's position in the matter, they can but feel that one so long devoted to every good work is sincere and unimpeachable in her motives. Such a difference of opinion not on technicalities but on a great question which stirs the hearts and consciences, has, perhaps, never before occurred among women reformers, and it calls for charity, sympathy, and patience. Far more important than any other outcome of this difference is that women learn to hold judgment in that other outcome to the motives of their co-workers, and to have toleration for those who do not see eye to eye with them in all matters of method. Lady Henry's whole life is a testimonial to the fact that she desires the same end as those who now differ from her, the establishment of whatever will make for better and purer living.

Mrs. Marie M. Higgins, a Washington lady who went to Ceylon about six years ago to take charge of the Museum School and Orphanage for Buddhist girls at Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon, has done most excellent work there. Ever and again word has come from persons who have visited the school bearing testimony to its success and to Mrs. Higgins' devotion to her work. A little paper entitled *Rays of Light* is issued from the offices of the school, and from this we learn that Mrs. Higgins has been prostrated on account of the long continued nervous strain to which she has been subjected, but she is now able to resume her work. The writer well remembers Mrs. Higgins' zeal and devotion with which Mrs. Higgins set sail for work in that distant land and has ever since watched her progress with sincere interest.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood has been for a few weeks in Chicago supervising the "History of the World's Fair," now nearly ready for publication.

If any Philadelphia subscribers missed the issue of August 21, please notify this office.

cent. But while the number of criminals in the whole United States has increased 40.3 per cent, an alarming ratio—far beyond the increase in population—yet beyond the immense increase in population in Wyoming, the number of criminals has not increased at all, giving a relative decrease which shows a law-abiding community, and constantly improving condition of the public morals. In 1880, there were confined in the jails and prisons of Wyoming 74 criminals, 72 men and 2 women. The census of 1890 shows the same number of criminals, 74, as against an average number of criminals in the other Western States, of 645.8. This remarkable fact is made more interesting because the 74 in 1890 are all men, and thus the scourge of the vicious woman in politics disappears. Wyoming being the only State in which the per cent. of criminal women has decreased, it is evident that the morals of the female part of the population improve with the exercise of the right of suffrage.

A celebrated student of heredity has said that material development in the nineteenth century has produced such a strain upon the Anglo-Saxon race that unless some influence can be brought to bear to raise it a degree or two in the moral scale to maintain the balance, it must degenerate. The condition of affairs at this time, with crime increasing nearly twice as fast as the population of the whole United States, and in a much larger ratio in all the Western States except Wyoming where it has not increased at all but has a relative decrease of about four-fifths, should make every student of sociology and every patriotic citizen give thoughtful attention to woman suffrage as the possible remedy for national deterioration.

If woman's ballot is the means whereby the moral strength of men can be re-enforced and the race lifted a step higher on the moral plane, is there a person who loves country or humanity, who will refuse to aid in securing it.

We shall have to have woman suffrage to save the home. How to prevent divorce, and maintain the sacred institution of the home, is the problem of to-day. In the United States, the estimated number of married couples to one divorce was 664 in 1870, and 481 in 1880, the number of divorced marriages in the United States increasing 38 per cent. In the Western group, the States, (omitting Wyoming), which are beyond or partly beyond the Rocky Mountains, the average increase was 50 per cent. In Nebraska, Wyoming's neighbor, it was 79 per cent. To take the statistics from two excellent law-abiding communities. In Michigan it was 50 per cent, and in Minnesota it was 55 per cent, while in Wyoming,

There is activity all along the line in suffrage work. Rev. Anna Shaw is speaking in Iowa, and remains there through September, when she returns to Long Island for October. Mrs. Laura M. Johnson will work in Iowa until Nov. 5, and Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett is also at work there. The South Dakota W. S. A. annual meeting will be held Sept. 28, 29, and 30; and after that about thirty county conventions will be held under the management of Miss Hay and Mrs. Gregg. Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, and Mrs. Mary C. Bradford of Colorado, will be in the Iowa and South Dakota conventions in September and October.

Miss Lucia B. Griffin, the well-known reader and impersonator of Albia, Iowa, has recently been awarded a verdict of \$10,000, against the Illinois Central R.R. for personal injury incurred in an accident in '94. This decision was rendered in the United States Court of Appeals affirming that of the lower court. Miss Griffin is an earnest woman suffragist and liberal in her terms with all suffrage societies and clubs desiring to make money by an entertainment. She is young, of interesting appearance, genial, and gifted. The editor of the *TRIBUNE* rejoices in Miss Griffin's success and from personal knowledge of her work commends it heartily.

In the death of Mrs. Pauline A. Batty of Tiskilwa, Illinois, the *TRIBUNE* has lost a warm friend and the cause of woman suffrage a firm and constant supporter. She was a lineal descendant of George Walker, the preacher, who bore himself with such intrepidity during the siege of Londonderry about two hundred years ago, and she ever showed the same devotion to principle. She was born in the State of Vermont over seventy years ago but had lived for the last sixty years in Illinois where she will be greatly missed.

The *TRIBUNE* would like to give its out-of-town readers some of the large advantages which are found in a large city like Washington. Any sum of money that readers may wish to send for utility in books will be utilized to best advantage, following as far as possible, any suggestion that may be made as to style and price of books.

the number of divorced marriages had decreased 20 per cent. Stating the result in another way, divorces increased in the United States, from 1870 to 1880, 70.4 per cent, nearly three times the per cent. of the increase of the population for the same period, and in the group of Western states, above referred to, they have increased 376.3 per cent, while in Wyoming the increase in divorce is 61.5 per cent, only one-half as large as the per cent. of increase of the population.

To state the matter in terms that all can remember, the ratio of divorce in Wyoming is to that of the whole United States as 1 is to 3; to that of the other states in the Western group as 1 is to 4.

That the conditions of a society where women have political rights and privileges conduce to a tranquil state of mind and a high degree of intelligence, is shown by the statistics of insanity and idiocy, Wyoming being far below the average in these. Compare Wyoming with a typical Eastern State, Connecticut, where the latter has one insane person to every 359 of the population, Wyoming has but one to every 1,497. Nor is this wholly a difference of East and West, for Idaho, its neighbor, shows one in every 1,020 insane. The proportion of idiots is in Connecticut, 1 to 616; Idaho, 1 to 1,534; and Wyoming, 1 to 4,336. Especially would voting seem to increase the intelligence of women, for in both Connecticut and Idaho there are over seven-tenths as many female idiots as there are male idiots, while in Wyoming there are only four-tenths as many.

The Constitution of Wyoming clearly marks the progressive thought of the Commonwealth, and is a magnificent instrument, even aside from the woman suffrage clause. It embodies unique provisions in the line of education, prevention of crime, and reformations that are the exponent of a higher as well as paternal thought in government. No money can be appropriated by the legislature to religious or sectarian uses. The rights of labor are recognized. Perpetuities and monopolies are forever prohibited. Two provisions pre-eminently mark the influence of woman's possession of political power, an educational qualification is found in the suffrage clause, and a provision that in payment for labor for the State there shall be no difference in wages because of sex.

That all this wise legislation has been enacted by men only, shows that the good induced by women in politics will not be limited to direct results, but will quicken and inspire men to a higher standard of thought and action as they become truly the representatives of women in the legislative halls.

It thus appearing that the twenty-seven years of woman suffrage have been satisfactory to the citizens of Wyoming; that they

### Are You Making the Most of Yourself?

The magazine which will help you to succeed is *The Child Culture Journal*. It is a wide-awake exponent of human nature. You using thought and care in bringing up first children? This CHILD CULTURE DEPARTMENT will help you to study the characteristics of each child. Send ten cents for sample copy and a catalogue of helpful books.

**Cripple Creek via Colorado Springs.**  
The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway is four hours quicker from Chicago to Cripple Creek than any other line. For full particulars address,  
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

### Free Stop-over at Washington.

On all through tickets between the east, west, north and south, reading via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a stop-over at Washington can be secured, without extra charge for railroad fare, by depositing the ticket, upon arrival at Washington, with the B. & O. ticket agent at that point. Washington is always attractive to visitors, and particularly so during the present Congress in session. This arrangement for stop-over privilege will doubtless be appreciated by the public, and will bring to the National Capital many travelers to view its superb public buildings, monuments, museums and thoroughfares.

### Finest Train in the World.

To St. Paul and Minneapolis.  
The Burlington Route Limited Express train which leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m. for St. Paul and Minneapolis is without question the most beautiful, luxurious train ever seen. It consists of Pullman Compartment and Standard Sleeping Cars, Pullman Buffet Smoking Car, Burlington Route Dining Car a la carte, Reclining Chair Cars and Coach, all lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

The Perfection Support advertised elsewhere is fully up to all that is claimed for it. In white it is easily laundered, is very durable, cool and comfortable. It is just the thing for those who wish to free themselves from the discomfort of the corset. In warm weather it should be worn by all ladies who need any support. Orders taken at the office of the WOMAN'S TRIBUNE.

### REDUCED RATES.

Tennessee - Centennial - Exposition. OVER THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Southern Railway announces the following low rates from Washington, D. C., to Nashville, Tenn.; occasion Tennessee Centennial Exposition:

SEASON EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold April 28th, 1897, daily, until and including October 15th, at \$28 75.  
TWENTY-DAY excursion tickets will be sold daily, beginning April 29, until October 15th, at \$21 05.

TEN DAY excursion tickets will be sold on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, beginning April 29th, until October 26th, 1897, at \$15 30.

RATES for Military and Students in parties of 25 or more made known upon application.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars New York and Washington to Nashville, Tenn., through Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C., "The Land of the Sky."

L. S. Brown, Gen'l Agent Pass. Dept.  
W. A. Turk, Gen'l Passenger Agent.  
J. M. Culp, Traffic Manager.  
Washington, D. C.

### Saturday and Sunday Trips to the Country.

Commencing Saturday, May 30th, and continuing until further notice, the B. & O. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets, at rate of one fare for the round trip, for regular trains of Saturday and Sunday, to points on the Metropolitan Branch and Main Line between Washington, Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, and to points on the Washington branch between Washington and Laurel.

### B. & O. Summer Book.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has just issued a very handsome book for summer travel, describing the mountain resorts, Springs and baths located on and adjacent to the Atlantic Coast. The routes for reaching them are set forth in a comprehensive, and clear manner. The book is printed on fine paper, beautifully illustrated, and will prove of valuable assistance to parties contemplating a summer tour. Copies can be had by applying to various B. & O. Agents or by sending 10 cents in stamps to cover postage to J. M. Schryver, Baltimore, Md.

have conducted to good order in elections and the purity of politics; that the educational system is improved, and teachers are paid without regard to sex; that Wyoming stands alone in showing a decreased proportion of crime and divorce, and that it has elevated the personal character of both sexes, why should any State longer delay or refuse to enfranchise its women? The women of the other States are as ready for the ballot as were the women of Wyoming, and will prove as intelligent, as virtuous, as patriotic. Will the citizens of any State dare deny it?—*Clara Bewick Colby.*

### Woman Suffrage in Colorado.

Hon. John F. Shafroth, Representative from Colorado, in an address before the House Judiciary Committee, January 28, 1895, on behalf of a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States said:

*Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee:* I do want to say a word in behalf of this measure, because we have, we think, solved the question in Colorado. There is no use in rehearsing the arguments in favor or against the question of woman suffrage; you are all familiar with them. But in Colorado we have practical experience. We have had what we think is a determination that woman suffrage is a detriment, and a complete refutation of the arguments that are made that woman suffrage will have a tendency to degrade or lower the standard of woman. It is often claimed that those who are against woman suffrage are all quacks as you give the power to vote to woman, immediately she will be contaminated by having to go to the polls. Now I want to say that in Colorado the direct opposite has been the experience. Instead of the caucus for the primary being held in the questionable places, they are held in the parlors of the most fashionable people in Denver. Instead of those caucuses being attended by a few persons, they are public, and are attended by all of that political party.

In the election of 1894 a greater per cent. of ladies voted than men; and instead of their being contaminated by anything of a bad nature at the polls, the effect has been that there are no loafers, there are no drunkards, there are no persons of questionable character standing around the polls.

### The Woman's Tribune

Published Weekly at Washington, D. C.  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.  
Send ten cents for Five Sample Copies.  
CLARA BEWICK COLBY, Editor and Publisher.  
THE NATIONAL BULLETIN is to supply Woman Suffrage Societies with information and arguments at low price. Each month's mailing of interest will be presented which should have a wide distribution. Published monthly at the office of THE WOMAN'S TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.  
Subscription price 15 cents per an. 50 cts. for six months; 1.00 for a year. Single copies 5 cts. per number; 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

### Woman Suffrage in the British Empire.

Municipal suffrage was conferred on women householders in England in 1869, and six years later upon the women of Scotland. In 1870 English women were empowered to vote and be voted for at School Board elections. The municipal ballot has been conferred upon the women of Ireland and other parts of the British Empire, from time to time, until now in that vast domain there is scarcely a province or an isle of the sea in which the right of woman to vote at municipal elections is not recognized and protected. The right to vote for members of the County Councils and for all elective officers save Members of Parliament has been given to the women of England, and the full suffrage, including that for Members of Parliament has been given to women in the Isle of Man, New Zealand and South Australia.

As these extensions of electoral duties might have been at any time withdrawn, since they depend upon legislative enactment, the fact that there has been no effort to do so shows that the exercise of them has been satisfactory to the people and to the lawmakers.

### Woman Suffrage in the Isle of Man.

Women's Suffrage in Parliamentary elections in this island was granted by the House of Keys Election, 1881. In the form originally intended, both owners and occupiers were to have been allowed a vote. As a compromise it was arranged that the vote be restricted to female owners, as an experiment. Experience soon showed that women were quite equal to exercising the rights conferred upon them, and that they used at least as much discretion in voting as members of the other sex. This was fully recognized by the House of Keys Election Act, 1892, when women occupiers were allowed to vote as well as women owners.

For fourteen years the women in the Isle of Man have enjoyed the privilege of the Parliamentary franchise, and the quiet manner in which they have exercised their rights is perhaps the best answer to those who credit women with extreme revolutionary tendencies.—*James Hodgson, Peel, Isle of Man.*

### Woman Suffrage in New Zealand.

The late election refutes the charges made by the opponents of female franchise that women are incapable, owing to their inexperience in political affairs, to exercise the privilege intelligently. They have fully demonstrated their unmistakable capacity in this respect beyond the possibility of a doubt by their keen appreciation of the issues involved and the sensible discrimination they have displayed in their selection of candidates.—*Report of J. D. Connolly, U. S. Consul at Auckland, to State Department.*

A FRIEND.

Life offers no joy like a friend: Fulfillment and prophecy blend In the throbs of a heart with our own— A heart where we know, and are known. Yet more than they friend unto thee Is the friendship hereafter to be. When the flower of thy life shall unfold Out of hindering darkness and cold Love mocks thee, whose mounting desire Does not to the Perfect aspire: Nor lovest thou the soul thou wouldst win To shut with thine emptiness in. A friend! Deep is calling to deep: A friend! the heart wakes from sleep, To behold the worlds lit by one face. With one heavenward step to keep pace. O Heart wherein all hearts are known, Whose infinite throbs stir our own! O Friend beyond friends! What are we, Who ask so much less, yet have thee. —Lucy Larcom.

Among the Clubs.

The Elgin Woman's Club had a "trolley day" by which they cleared \$600. The Denver Woman's Club has 706 paid up members. The club rooms are open every day but Sunday, and there are classes or meetings at all hours. Their standing committees are: Programme, Social, Sewing School, Finance, Penny Provident, Ping-pong Gardens. They have also committees representing various philanthropic societies. The Nebraska State Federation holds its annual meeting at Beatrice, October 6. The Chicago Woman's Club has issued a handsome year book which shows that it has 762 members. Initiation fee, \$16; annual dues, \$10. It has four auxiliaries that have done magnificent work in their respective lines. These are the Political Equality League, containing many of the most prominent and influential women of the club; the Model Workshop and Lodging House Association; the Public School Art Society; the Women and Children's Protective Agency, and the School Children's Aid Society. The work is done in departments. The reform department has committees to visit county institutions and secure reform in their management; to secure reform in laws affecting women and children; in charge of jail school; to report action of civic federation in regard to municipal affairs; to distribute reading matter at the county institutions; representative on board of protective agency; school children's aid society; model lodging house and workshop association. The home department has a member on the board of the protective agency for women and girls, and has also a committee on the school children's aid society. The department of education has a committee on the school children's aid society, and others as follows: Chicago public school art association; conference of delegates of Chicago, public school visitors; to secure better sanitary conditions in the public schools; to co-operate with the "committee of sixty" from the public schools; to secure manual training for both sexes in the public schools; to school laws; to secure the appointment of the best men and women on the board of education; delegates to model workshop and lodging house association. The art and literature department has three study classes: in English poetry, the evolution of music, and sculpture, the first meeting twice a month and the last two once a month. All club members can attend these classes. The standing committees of this department are on the Chicago public school art society, the school children's aid society, and the model workshop and lodging house association. The department of philanthropy has committees on jail and police stations; bureau of charities, and publishing "Friendly Visitor;" university and social settlements, dependent and criminal children, and representatives on the school children's aid society and the board of the protective agency. The department of science and philosophy has a representative on the board of the school children's aid society, and has a committee on the Egyptian exploration fund.

The remarkable cure of Admiral Henry of gout, rheumatism and other diseases by muscle beating with instruments of his own invention, is recorded by Sir John Sinclair in a book published in the early part of this century, and entitled, "Code of Health and Longevity." This case of Admiral Henry is described at some length in an article by Jennie Chandler in the July number of Dr. Holbrook's valuable monthly, *Herald of Health*. It throws a side-light on the new medical system of *Osteopathy*, a bill to legalize which in Illinois has just been vetoed by Governor Tanner. The road of the redemption of the long-suffering human body from the damnation of ignorance and prejudice acting under the protection of law is a long and hard one to travel.

A middle-aged Scotch lady with experience in teaching small children desires an engagement in a family. Only a small salary asked in addition to the home-For particulars, address WOMAN'S TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

Order books through the WOMAN'S TRIBUNE

A Word on the Single Tax.

The WOMAN'S TRIBUNE deplores the use of birds by women as ornaments. While men and women are so careless of the rights of their fellow human beings, it is unlikely that they will give heed to the crusade against the use of our feathered songsters for ornaments. Unjust social conditions crush the lives out of millions of human beings; and it is said that they have souls, while the birds have not. Is it not time then that we extended some of our sympathy to our own kind? To-day idleness lives sumptuously, while labor slaves. Give labor access to land and it would supply all its wants. The single tax on land values would eliminate the toll-gatherers who stand between labor and nature's storehouse. It would give to labor natural wages, that is, the full product of labor. With the human family bound by the ties of love, it would not be long till our sympathies would be extended to the creatures of a lower order.—A. Freeland, Waco, Texas.

Extracts From Correspondence.

DENVER, COLO.—You manage to get the most complete news of all that relates to the true advancement of women of any paper I find. I was glad to see in a recent issue some reprints of "Cervile Alcyon's" poems. "When Bluetts Bloom is a sweet thing, a genuine little poem.—R. J. F.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—I would not be without the WOMAN'S TRIBUNE for a great deal. Continue your good work in enlightening the world.—E. C. Z.

TOBIAS, NEB.—Although I am a cranky old bachelor I could not very well live without the TRIBUNE. I wish you abundant success. I should like to have some of our great law makers explain why a noble, intelligent and refined woman should be deprived of the right of suffrage, when a great many men, who are in reality inferior to an intelligent brute, are accorded that privilege. Our law makers need more light.—S. L.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The TRIBUNE is a great stimulus. After reading I always send the numbers away where I think they will do missionary work. This is an era of great achievement. All hail to the noble women engaged in the work.—H. S. L.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.—Enclosed find 25 cents for which please send me five copies of your valuable paper with the article on "A Glimpse of the Unseen World," by Annie Besant. I had a copy given me to read, and it is the strongest article I have read on the subject. I believe in it, and I know of a case where a person had this same article read to them and the result was that they were actually made well. I read it last night, and as the person who gave it to me must have gone away and take the article, I must have some for myself to read and digest. If more would only read these lessons what a different world we would have.—M. B. H.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—I am so glad you came out so forcibly on the subject of the annexation of Hawaii, which I agree with you in considering most unnecessary, impolitic and unjust.—E. T.

The Milford, Nebraska, Home for Erring Women has been taken last winter, by the legislature, from under the management of the Woman's Board of Charities and placed under the control of the Governor of the State. The *Woman's Weekly* speaks to the point when it says, this is a government of men and not of women, and it is but natural that when men vote money for anything they will want to manage it. They cannot be blamed for it, and the remedy lies in women demanding their right to help men make the laws.

To Chicago and the East.

Passengers going east for business, will naturally gravitate to Chicago, as the great commercial center. Passengers re-visiting friends or relatives in the eastern States always desire to "take in" Chicago en route. All classes of passengers will find that the "Short Line" of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, via Omaha and Council Bluffs, affords excellent facilities to reach their destinations in a manner that will be sure to give the utmost satisfaction. A reference to the time tables will indicate the route to be chosen, and by asking any principal agent west of the Missouri River for a ticket over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and you will be cheerfully furnished with the proper passport via Omaha and Chicago. Please note that all the "Short Line" trains arrive in Chicago in ample time to connect with the express trains of all the great through car lines to the principal eastern cities. For additional particulars, time-tables, maps, etc., please call on or address F. A. Nash, General Agent Omaha, Neb.

Parliamentary Law.

Mrs. Lillian Cole Bethel has prepared a model Compendium and Question Book of Parliamentary Law. It is systematically arranged for ready reference for women's clubs, and will be found a convenient pocket manual for all. It gives the cream of all the larger books in use.

In paper imitation of leather it costs .25; in leather .40. It can be ordered through the WOMAN'S TRIBUNE.

Zintka Lanuni's Corner.

ROCK-A-BYE.

"Rock-a-bye, babies, upon the tree top," To her young mother bird sings, "When the wind's still the rocking will stop. And then you may all use your wings." "Rock-a-bye, babies, under the eaves," The swallow croons to her brood, "Here you are safer, my children, from thieves Than if I had built in the wood." "Rock-a-bye, babies, the river runs deep," The redbird trills to her flock, "The river stirs only to sing you to sleep, The wind your green cradle to rock!" —Mary N. Prescott, in St. Nicholas.

Dear friends: My mamma says I must write a letter to the little children who read my corner and I think I ought to, because I am now seven years old. I had a birthday party a little while ago. The children who came to play and take tea with me were John and Neal, (I will mention the boys first because there were only two of them), Effie, Lillian, Edna, Helen, Dotty, and Evelyn; all my little friends who live near, except Johnnie, who was bashful and would not come, and Irving and Roy, who were away from the city.

Since then I have been to Onset Bay with mamma and I had four baths in the ocean water, that is very salt; and I had a very good time splashing about. I wish you could have been with me. One night when it was dark, mamma and I went in our bathing suits from Miss Hatch's to the beach and had a bath all alone, and it wasn't moonlight.

Mamma gave a lecture there, with some stereopticon slides and Indian pictures, and one of them was I. I had five pictures taken by the beach: one playing in the sand; one sitting on a rock and pulling down a bough from the pine tree above; one standing by the rock, still holding the bough in my hand; one sitting in the grass, almost covered with it; and one standing by the sea with head resting on my hands, and the wind blowing my dress, and you can see the boats and the water. I wish I could show you these pictures, and I will if you come to see me. I had a lot of nice friends at Onset, and one was Estelle, and there was Marjorie, and one was June Adkinson, I thought June was a nice girl and I like her very well. (I won't say I love her, because she might laugh at me.) I hope I can go with my mamma again to Onset some day, it is so beautiful.

The other day I saw two carrier doves and if we owned one, and put a letter on its neck it would go straight to papa; and if papa took one with him to Nebraska and then tied a letter on its neck and let it go, it would come straight back to us. These doves were brownish red with white on their necks all frizzled up, and white on top of its head coming down on the face. The bird man called them homing pigeons. I think it is very wonderful that they can fly so many miles over woods and waters to find their home and not lose their way.

Well, I must say good-by for this time. —Zintka Lanuni Colby.

This is Zintka's first letter for publication although she is quite accustomed to dictate letters to her friends. One of her earliest amusements was to play dictating letters as she had heard her mamma dictate to her stenographer.

New Turkish and Russian Bath 1309 G STREET, N. W., WASH., D. C. HOT, SALT and COMMON BATHS for Ladies and Gentlemen. Every day except Sunday. Ladies 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Gentlemen 7 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. on Saturdays. TURKISH BATH CO.

HOSFORD ELECTRIC-MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS 918 H Street, Northwest. Rheumatism, Paralysis, and Nervous Disease Successfully Treated. Special Treatment for Catarrh and Complexion. L. P. HOSFORD, M. D. M. E. BARTLETT, Electrician.

Mrs. C. W. McNaughton, DENTIST. OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12; 10 to 4; 6 to 7. Ohio Bank Building, 14th and G, Washington, D. C. Graduate of Michigan University, Class of 1885.

THE WOMAN'S BIBLE. Third American and Second English Edition—Ten Thousand Copies—of Part I. will be issued in August, 1897. Part II, completing the work, will be ready about October, 1897. Part I. consists of Commentaries on the Pentateuch; Part II. of Commentaries on the remainder of the Bible, by members of the Revising Committee.

REVISING COMMITTEE. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Rev. Ebenezer A. Eastford, Clara Bewick Colby, Rev. Augusta Chapin, Mary A. Livermore, Mary Seymour Howell, Josephine K. Henry, Frances Ellen Barré, Charlotte Beebe Wilbour, M. Louise Thomas, Cornelia Collins Hussey, Martha R. Almy, Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, Sarah A. Underwood, Catherine F. Stebbins, Ellen Battelle Dickric, Lillie Devereux Blake, Matilda Josephine Sage, Rev. Olympia Brown, Helen H. Gardner, Lucinda B. Chandler, Louisa Southworth, Clara Newman, Ursula N. Gesterfeld.

FOREIGN MEMBERS. Baroness Alexander Gribenber, Ursula M. Bright, Irma von Troll-Brunstyan, Priscilla Bright McLaren, Frances H. Lord, Isabelle Bogdoff, Finland, England, Austria, Scotland, England, France.

Press Comments. "We have read some of the passages of the commentary prepared for the 'Woman's Bible' by that very accomplished American woman and biblical student, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. They are a great deal more satisfactory than many of the comments upon the same texts that we have read in other and more pretentious commentaries. Mrs. Stanton's interpretative remarks are often shrewd and sensible." —New York Sun.

"A unique edition of the Scripture. An extraordinary pronouncement of Holy Writ." —Denver Times. "A celebrated divine holds the devil responsible for the 'Woman's Bible.'" —Denver Post. "If the Revision Committee continue this style of exegesis, we venture to predict that there will be sensations in the religious world such as no man on time, no Cui mingo, nor Colenso, nor Beecher, nor Briggs, has been able to arouse." —N. Y. Press. "The New Woman's Bible is one of the remarkable productions of the century." —Denver News. "The comments are right up to date." —Cincinnati Tribune.

On receipt of One Dollar we will forward Part I. to you at once postpaid, and Part II. when issued.

ADDRESS: European Publishing Company, 35 Wall St., New York City.

[Order through the WOMAN'S TRIBUNE or send two new yearly subscriptions, and receive it free.]



Perfection Supports. Ladies will find a good substitute for the corset in Mrs. Newell's Perfection-Breast Support Form which is endorsed by Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker in her lectures as the best and cheapest on the market. By its use the weight of the breasts is removed from the dress waist to the shoulders, giving ventilation and correct shape with perfect freedom of the body. The Low Form is best suited to those who only need it for support while the High Form supplies deficiencies of figure; when ordering send bust measure. Send to the office of the WOMAN'S TRIBUNE. Price by mail \$1.00.

The Perfume of Violets. The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous powder.

BE Solid Trains TO all Points WEST