

# DAILY

DAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1864.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

St. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.

A splendid ball was given at the Legation of the United States by Gen. Clay, on the anniversary of the birthday of Washington. The extensive apartment of the Minister was re-furnished and elegantly decorated in honor of the event, and the portrait of Washington, elaborately and tastefully enshrined in laurel and evergreens, under the supervision of Mr. Bergh, Secretary of Legation, occupied the most conspicuous wall of the spacious ball-room. Flowers and other plants, in spring-like confusion, adorned the walls, piers and angles of the drawing-rooms, while the floor of the hall was bounded by a *parterre* of flowers. Against a wall of an elegant *boudoir* was also suspended a life-like portrait of Alexander II.

At about 11 o'clock the guests began to arrive, and among them were the following: Prince d'Oldenbourg, Duke Nicholas Leuchtenbourg, Duc de Mecklenbourg, Prince Nicholas, of Nassau; Comte Phalen, of Bavaria; Monsieur Milutine, Minister of War; Monsieur Valoueff, Minister of the Interior; M. de Tolstoy, Minister of the Postes; M. Moukhanoff, of Foreign Affairs; M. de Rich-ten, Comte Tolstoy, Grand Echanson; Comte Ribeaupierre, Grand Marshal Comte Schouvaloff, Prince Dolgorouki, Comte Panine, Prince Gortschakoff, Baron Rosen, Baron Korff, Prince Gagarin, Comte Nicholas de Orloff Denisoff, and the entire diplomatic corps. The ladies belonging to the families enumerated above, as well as many others distinguished in fashionable life here, were also present.

The minister of the United States, with a liberality never before witnessed in this country—on the part of an American envoy—challenged the sincere compliments of his guests by his urbanity and prodigal hospitality. The responsible duties of hostess were performed by Mrs. Henry Bergh, wife of the Secretary, with an intelligent dignity and courtesy, the result of many years' experience of foreign life.

IRISH EMIGRATION TO

BY TELE

AFTERNOON

FROM FLORIDA  
CAROL

Rebel Attack on J  
Occupation of Pila  
—Union Movement

NEW YORK, March 30.—  
to the 24th mention an a  
Rebels on Jenkins' Island  
but their plan was frustr  
boats, who fired upon the

Pilaka, Florida, has t  
small detachment of our  
steamer, called the Sumte

A letter dated off St. M  
17, says the Unionists of  
organized themselves in  
commenced operations ag  
raid on the salt works and  
tax collector. They had  
with Rebel cavalry, beati  
and capturing ten pris  
captured three army wag  
horses and one hundred a  
and captured a large am  
ence. These Union men  
ammunition from the Go

Officer Degraded a  
Hard L

NEW YORK, March  
Hill, 18th Regiment corp  
sentenced to be degrade  
presence of his troops, a  
Dry Tortugas for one y  
proving the sentence, s  
attempt to effect violenc  
over powerless women  
himself and criminal in  
man. The country doe  
vice men who so disc  
wear."



# DAILY GAZETTE: THURSDAY

all To night.—Let no one of Christian Commission meet at Mozart Hall. Assurances have been given that Rev. Dr. Eddy of Chicago, and General Fisk of St. Louis, and others will certainly be present. Speakers are eminent men, and the audience will be large. We expect to see a

ert J. Breckinridge, the Kentucky divine and fearless Union cause when the government were most bold, we will be present to-night, and on the Anniversary of the Christian Commission at Mozart Hall. Rev. Dr. T. M. Eddy of Chicago, and Gen. C. B. Fisk, of St. Louis, will deliver short addresses on the occasion.

**Fourth Ward Union Meeting.**—A meeting last evening, 30th inst., when Mr. W. H. See was called to the chair, and Mr. J. H. Laws appointed Secretary. The chairmanship was held through an inadvertence, as Mr. J. H. Laws, whose term of office expires next year. On the result of the action of the regular meeting to this nomination was re-

proceeded to vote anew, when Mr. J. H. Laws being renominated, and Mr. J. H. Laws, by a unanimous vote, was duly declared Chairman for School Visitor. The selection and announcement of committees was referred to the next meeting; with request that Mr. J. H. Laws, in the Fourteenth Ward, be on the committees on the day of

JOHN F. WILTSEE, Chairman.  
Secretary.

**Chamber of Commerce**  
**Notice of the Death of Mr. N.**

At a session of the Chamber of Commerce the following paper was read: A committee previously appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Messrs. Nich-

Wm. E. ARTHUR presided as Judge *pro tempore* of the Circuit Court on Tuesday, in the trial of E. B. Gardiner; and John P. Harrison, Esq., as Commonwealth's Attorney, Judge Doniphan and Carpenter both being absent.

It was reported in Lexington yesterday, that Camp Nelson had been evacuated, owing to a change of base for supplies, and the military stores removed to Nashville. It was also reported that many, if not all the buildings there had been destroyed, were about being, destroyed by fire. This rumor is doubtless incorrect.

THE dwelling house of Dr. R. A. Gibney, about five miles from Lexington, on the Harrodsburg turnpike, was destroyed by fire on Monday last. The loss is \$4,000.

THE celebrated stallions Mansfield and Jack have been removed from Kentucky to Ohio, where they are hereafter to be domiciled. They are among the finest bred horses in Kentucky, both being by the imported horse Sovereign, and out of the finest bred mares in the State.

WE learn that the troops which have been stationed at Mount Sterling, for some time past, under the command of Gen. Sturgis, have left that place and are now encamped near Paris.

SOME two weeks since, we gave an account of a grand dinner, given at Burlington, Ky., in honor of the 23d Kentucky Veteran Volunteers. The ladies of Petersburg, of the same county, determined not to be outdone, also gave one on Tuesday last. The principal portion of the regiment returned to Covington via Burlington. The officers present expressed themselves well pleased with the kind treatment received.

## NEWPORT NEWS.

THE Newport City Fuel Company, which was chartered by the last Legislature, will soon commence operation. A meeting of the stockholders was held on Tuesday evening, when the following gentlemen were elected as a Board of Directors for the ensuing year: Jacob Hawthorn, P. Constable, John P. Jackson, N. B. Shaler, and F. M. Webster. The Directors will meet this evening at the office of F. M. Webster, for the purpose of organizing. The formation of this Company is a very timely idea, and we are glad to learn that our citizens are fully aroused to the importance of the movement. A large amount of stock has already been taken, and much more will be, we have no doubt.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### Good Furniture Sale,

By Jacob Graff & Co., this morning at 8½ o'clock, on Elm, between Fourth and Fifth streets, No. 162.

### Kindling Wood,

For sale at reduced prices, at Hinkle, Guild & Co., No. 365 West Front street. mar31

### Dwelling at Auction.

Samuel A. Sargent sells at auction, this morning at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 330 Ninth street, between Lehigh and Mound, a two-story Frame Dwelling, 30 feet front by 1



OD SECOND HAND... RES OF THE FAY... ND GROCERY-A... RESIDOR LOTS... HAVE A FEW... PROPERTY WITH... PROPERTY ON... R AND SA... OP ROOMS... LING-EN... ROOMS-UN... LE ROOMS... OF FIVE... E ROOMS... AN HOME... R ROOMS... FLOOR... DAWAY-S... N SECOND... E ROOMS... AT BRICK... and spend... GGAN HAS... KNOWING... SCAR ON... A ROCKFROOK

# THE WOMEN WIN.

## A Victory for the Kentucky Equal Rights Association.

Full Text of the "Husband and Wife Bill" Passed at the Recent Session of the Legislature After a Hard Fight.

AN ACT to amend and re-enact article three (3) of an act entitled "An Act Relating to Husband and Wife," and entitled "Husband and Wife," approved May 16, 1893.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That article III (3) of an act entitled "An Act Relating to Husband and Wife," approved May 16, 1893, be, and it is amended and re-enacted, so as the same shall read as follows:

Sec. 31. Marriage shall give to the husband, during the life of the wife, no estate or interest in the wife's property, real or personal, conveyed at the time or acquired after the marriage. During the existence of the marriage relation the wife shall hold and own all her estate to her separate and exclusive use, and free from the debts, liabilities, or control of her husband. No part of a married woman's estate shall be subjected to the payment or satisfaction of any liability, upon a contract made after marriage, to answer for the debt, default or misdoing of another, including her husband, unless such estate shall have been set apart for that purpose by deed of mortgage or other conveyance, but her estate shall be liable for debts and responsibilities contracted or incurred before marriage, and for such contracted after marriage, except as in this act provided.

Sec. 32. A married woman may lease, acquire and hold property, real and personal, by gift, devise or descent, or purchase, and she may, in her own name, as if she were unmarried, sell and dispose of her personal property. She may make contracts, and sue and be sued as a single woman, except that she may not make any executory contract to sell or convey or mortgage her real estate, unless her husband join in such contract; but she shall have the power and right to rent out her real estate, and collect, receive and recover in her own name the rents thereof and make contracts for the improvement thereof.

A gift, transfer or assignment of personal property between husband and wife shall not be valid as to third persons unless the same be in writing and acknowledged and recorded as chattel mortgages are required by law to be acknowledged and recorded; but the recording of any such writing shall not make valid any such gift, transfer or assignment which is fraudulent or violable as to creditors or purchasers.

Sec. 33. Husband and wife may sell and convey her lands or chattels real, but the conveyance must be acknowledged and recorded in the manner required by the chapter on conveyances.

Sec. 34. The husband shall not be liable for any debt or responsibility contracted or incurred before or after marriage, except to the amount or value of personal property he may receive from or by her by virtue of the marriage, but shall be liable for necessities furnished to her after marriage.

Sec. 35. When the husband abandons the wife and lives separate and apart from her, or abandons her without making sufficient provision for her maintenance, or when he is confined in the penitentiary for an unexpired term of more than one year, or when he becomes permanently deranged in his mind, the wife, by judgment of a court of equity, may be empowered to sell and convey, by her own deed, any of her real estate freed as to it and its proceeds from any claim of her husband. Provided, That in case of insanity he shall have been adjudged a lunatic by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 36. After the death of either the husband or wife, the survivor shall have an estate for his or her life in one-third of all the real estate of which he or she or anyone for his or her use, was seized of an estate in fee simple during the coverture, unless the right to such dower or interest shall have an absolute estate in one-half of the surplus personally left by such decedent.

Sec. 37. If the wife voluntarily leave her husband and live in adultery, or if the husband voluntarily leave, his wife and live in adultery, the party so offending shall forfeit all right and interest in and to the property and estate of the other, unless they afterward become reconciled and live together as husband and wife.

Sec. 38. If the husband, during the coverture, was seized in law of the fee simple of any real estate, then the wife, if she survive him, may have dower therein, although the husband may not have had the actual possession thereof.

Sec. 39. The wife shall not be endowed of land sold, but not conveyed by the husband before marriage, nor of land sold, in good faith, after marriage, to satisfy a lien or incumbrance created before marriage, or created by deed in which she joins or to satisfy a lien for the purchase money; but if there is a surplus of the land or proceeds of sale after satisfying the lien, she may have dower out of such surplus of the land or compensation out of such surplus of the proceeds, unless they were received or disposed of by the husband in his lifetime.

Sec. 40. A conveyance or devise of real or personal estate, by way of jointure, may bar the wife's interest in the property and estate of her husband; but if made before marriage, without her consent, or during her infancy, or after marriage, she may wit, in twelve months after her husband's death, waive the jointure by written relinquishment, acknowledged or proved before, and left with the clerk of the county court, and have her dower share of his estate as herein provided. When she so demands and received her dower, or such share of his estate, the estate conveyed or devised, in lieu

thereof shall determine and revert to the heirs of the representative of the grantor or devisee.

Sec. 41. Where the wife is lawfully deprived of her jointure, or any part thereof, and not by any act of her own, she shall have indemnity therefor out of her husband's estate.

Sec. 42. The wife shall be entitled to one-third of the rents and profits of her husband's dowerable real estate from his death until dower is assigned, and she shall hold the mansion-house, yard, garden, the stable, and lot in which it stands, and an orchard, if there is one, adjoining any of the premises aforesaid, without charge therefor, until dower is assigned her.

Sec. 43. Whether the recovery is against the heir, devisee, or purchaser from the husband, the wife shall be endowed according to the value of the estate when received by the heir, devisee or purchaser, so as not to include, in the estimated value, any permanent improvements he has made on the land, against the heir or devisee or his assigns, her claim for rent shall not exceed five years before action, and against a purchaser from the husband shall only be from the commencement of the action, and in either case it shall continue up to final recovery. If, after action is brought, the widow or tenant dies before recovery, the rent may be recovered by her representatives and against his heirs, devisees and representatives.

Sec. 44. The wife shall not be barred of dower by reason of any judgment rendered by default or collusion against the husband, if she would be entitled to dower had there been no such judgment; nor shall an heir be bound by any collusive or ex-parte assignment of dower to the wife, except so far as she shows herself to have been justly entitled thereto.

Sec. 45. Where the lands are not generally held by different devisees or purchasers, it shall not be necessary to assign dower out of each separate portion, but an equitable allotment may be made on one or more parcels in lieu of the whole.

Sec. 46. If the husband held by executory contract, the wife shall not be endowed of the land, unless he owned such equitable right at his death.

Sec. 47. If real estate be conveyed or devised to husband or wife, unless a right by survivorship is expressly provided for, there shall be no mutual right to the entirety by survivorship between them, but they shall take as tenants in common, and the respective rights of the husband or wife as herein fixed with all other incidents to such tenancy.

Sec. 48. Divorce from the bond of matrimony shall bar all claim of either husband or wife to the property, real and personal, of the other after his or her decease.

Sec. 49. Whenever a married woman has become a confirmed lunatic, the circuit court of the county in which is situated the land belonging to the husband of such woman may, upon the petition of her husband, at the sale of the same, contract for the income thereof to be paid to the wife and her committee, if she have one, shall be made defendants to said action; if she have no committee, the court shall appoint an attorney to defend for her to whom the court shall make reasonable allowance to be paid by the husband. A description of said land shall be given in said petition, and the husband's evidence of title filed therewith. If the court be satisfied by the proof that the wife is a confirmed lunatic, it may adjudge the sale and conveyance of her inchoate right of dower in said land; and if she has a committee, the court may direct her to execute with the husband, in the deed conveying said land, or, if she has no committee, the court shall appoint a commissioner, who shall unite with the husband in such conveyance.

A deed so executed shall pass such wife's inchoate right of dower. Before any judgment pursuant to this section shall be rendered, the husband, with at least two good sureties, shall execute, before the court, a conveyance to the Commonwealth for the benefit of the wife to be approved by the court; that she shall be paid the value of her right of dower in said land should such right thereafter become complete.

Sec. 50. The wife of an infant husband, or of a husband judicially declared an idiot or lunatic or imbecile, if she be of the age of 21 years, or if not, with the approval of the Circuit Court on such terms as it may deem equitable, may unite with his guardian or committee, or with the commissioner of the court, in the conveyance of his real estate, so as to release her prospective right of dower, when a sale and conveyance thereof are ordered to be made by the guardian or committee, or by the commissioner or other officer of the court. A wife not of full age may also be permitted by the Circuit Court to unite with her adult husband in the conveyance of his real estate without terms, or on such as may be deemed equitable, so as to release her prospective right of dower. If in judicial proceedings to sell the real estate of an infant husband, or of a husband judicially declared an idiot, imbecile or lunatic, his wife is made a party defendant, and by her answer, and on privy examination in open court, or by a judge of a court wherein such proceedings are pending, or by a commissioner appointed by the court to take the same, she consents to a sale of the property, free from her prospective right of dower, either without terms or on terms by her designated the court may, if it deems the terms of such consent equitable, order the sale of such property, free from her prospective right of dower, upon the terms of consent proposed by such wife.

Sec. 51. A married woman, if she be of sound mind and 21 years of age, may dispose of her estate, by last will and testament, subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 52. The provisions of this act relating to the wife's dower or interest in the husband's real estate, shall apply in all cases so far as may be, to the husband's interest in the wife's real estate.

Sec. 53. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 15, 1894.

Don't fail to make an offer on the two-story brick house advertised on first page by C. K. Oldham. It must be sold this week. Long time if you prefer.

Henry Brown and Hattie Bradley were today licensed to marry.



### KNOWLED

Brings comfort and imparts to personal enjoyment. The many, other than others and enjoy less expenditure, by not adapting the world's best to the needs of physical being, the value to health of the laxative principles only remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to the form most acceptable to the taste, the refreshing beneficial properties of a active, effectually cleansing, dispelling colds, headaches and permanently curing. It has given satisfaction to meet with the approval of profession, because it acts gently. Liver and Bowels working them and it is perfect every objectionable substance.



Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles, manufactured by the California Co., only, whose name is printed on each package, also the name, by and being well informed, accept any substitute if on

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TONIC. Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Tonic is a pure and positive written guarantee. It is a pure and positive written guarantee. It is a pure and positive written guarantee.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TONIC. Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Tonic is a pure and positive written guarantee. It is a pure and positive written guarantee. It is a pure and positive written guarantee.

WORM WHITE'S VERMIFOR. Has led all Worms in EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED. Prepared by RICHARDSON BROTHERS.

SCRATCHED SKIN. A troublesome skin disease to me to scratch for ten months by a few days' use. M. H. WOLFE.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC. I was cured some years ago in my boy by using SWIFT'S SPECIFIC. Many prominent physicians have failed, but Dr. S. Swift's Specific cured me.

A LADY'S TONIC. Is not complete without an iron. COMPLEX POWDER. POZZO. Combines every beauty and purity. Tying, soothing, heat, full, and harmless, rightly used is inviolate delicate and desirable to the face in this climate.



...resting to note how the  
true woman studied every phase of the  
work. Miss Clay was called away for  
the campaign in South Carolina, but  
Mrs. Mary Gratz Morton took her place  
in carrying on the work. Miss Emma  
R. Shaw and Mrs. Richard Arnsperger  
gave unabated zeal, that every detail  
might be successfully carried out. Miss  
Sue Scott was untiring in studying and  
explaining election laws to those women  
who were to serve on election day.

It was decreed that the women and  
men should vote at the same booth in  
the street on the school question. That  
terrified some who had been willing to  
serve as officers at the registration, but  
most of them stood the ground heroical-  
ly—just as women always do when they  
stand face to face with an emergency.  
The officers went to their places and the  
voting began.

The colored women (most of them)  
voted the Democratic ticket, having  
been well bought up and instructed by  
that party, who were active all day long  
at the polls. The women's ticket was  
elected by a large majority.

Nothing unpleasant occurred in the  
city where the women were officers,  
although it was very stormy where men  
ruled. Without exception the men were  
courteous and polite as at a reception,  
taking off their hats and laying aside  
cigars before entering the booths to vote.  
If by thoughtlessness any one forgot to  
put down the cigar, a glance from the  
presiding sheriff, and "I beg your par-  
don" followed.

Counting the ballots was a long, tedi-  
ous work. Lamps had to be lighted in  
order to conclude the day's duties. It  
was 9 o'clock before it was all over.  
Many women took part in that day's  
election who never dreamed of such pub-  
licity coming to them. They still believe  
in having women on the School Board,  
and smile over the experiences of the  
day, but I think they do not "hanker"  
for a repetition of the service.

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Mrs. Ida Withers Harri-  
Received son, President of the  
The Largest Woman's Club of Central  
Vote. Kentucky, was born at  
Grand Gulf, Miss., May  
9, 1851. She is the daughter of Mrs.  
Martha Sharkey and the late Gen. Will-  
iam Temple Withers, C. S. A., who was  
also a gallant young Lieutenant in the  
Mexican war. Mrs. Harrison was grad-  
uated from Patapsco Institute, near  
Baltimore, afterward taking a post-  
graduate course in New Orleans. Her  
father and family moved to Lexington,  
Ky., in 1871, where she was married in  
1879 to Albert W. Harrison, the gifted  
son of the late Hon. James O. Harrison,  
of that city. From early girlhood she  
had been a regular contributor to va-  
rious periodicals and magazines and is  
equally graceful in poetry and prose, as  
her published works fully attest. She  
has long been a member of the "Fort-  
nightly," the oldest woman's club in  
Lexington, and for years was the Pres-  
ident of "The Christian Board of Mis-  
sions of Kentucky." To this position  
she brought that good judgment and  
financial ability which has character-  
ized the management of her own es-



MRS. IDA WITHERS HARRISON.  
(President of the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky.)





MRS. MARY CREEGAN ROARK.  
(Of Lexington, President of Lexington Sorosis.)

## Women At the Polls In Lexington Last Fall.

*The Part They Took In the Board of Education—Acted As  
Officers and Stuck To Their Posts of Duty.*

(Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)  
Lexington, Ky., May 15.—(Special.)—  
The question of women on the School  
Board was presented to the women of  
Lexington soon after the General Assem-  
bly of the State authorized it, by Miss  
Laura Clay, who held meetings in every  
church, explaining the law, requirements  
and obligations hereafter resting upon  
women. Committees were appointed  
from various woman's organizations to  
secure suitable candidates to represent  
the women of Lexington. The following  
names were finally submitted: Mrs. Ida  
Withers Harrison, Mrs. Mary Creegan  
Roark, Mrs. Anna Williamson and Mrs.  
Sarah West Marshall.

Afterward the names of four men were  
added, one from each ward: Rev. Mark  
Collis, Dr. B. L. Coleman, Mr. William  
Bush and Prof. Paul Anderson.

This was known as the woman's tick-  
et. As the time drew near for registra-  
tion and election, there was much  
house-to-house visitation explaining  
the law and urging all the women to  
register. The day came at last to reg-  
ister. Women were appointed officers  
of registration and served as sheriffs,  
clerks and judges. The women had a  
separate place from the men in which  
to register, the place often being a  
front room or parlor of one of the offi-  
cers. A large number of the women  
attended and it is in-  
teresting among

tate. Last fall, when four women were  
elected as members of the Board of Edu-  
cation of the city of Lexington, Mrs.  
Harrison was one of these, receiving the  
largest vote.

\*\*\*  
A  
Successful  
Candidate.

Mrs. Mary Creegan Roark,  
of Lexington, is one of the  
enthusiastic promoters of  
the woman's club move-  
ment in this State. She was  
one of the originators and most hopeful  
supporters of the Lexington Sorosis, and  
is now serving her fourth term as the  
President of that club, one of the strong-  
est and most active of the city's many  
woman's organizations. She is also a  
charter member of the Woman's Club of  
Central Kentucky. She is a gifted wom-  
an and a fine parliamentarian, having  
taken an active interest in everything  
affecting the progress of the community,  
especially in educational matters. She  
was last fall placed upon the independ-  
ent Board of Education ticket, and was  
elected to a two years' term. Her hus-  
band, Prof. R. N. Roark, is dean of the  
department of pedagogy in the Kentucky  
State College.



Feb 21, 1896

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AS OTHERS SEE US.

Mrs. Langhorne's Pointed Comments.

It nearly took our breath away to read the following communication from the Richmond Star. We began a reply but before we had finished the first line we concluded we were not equal to the emergency. Mrs. Langhorne, we understand, is a near relative of Dr. Ruffner, after whom the public school at this place is named. She evidently has a high ideal of what "Ruffner School No. 1" ought to be. We turn over her tart criticisms of affairs in Manassas to the tender mercies of Dr. Clarkson and his able co-adjutors on the school board. If the sterner sex has any friends left, let them, too, come to the front. Read the following, men of Virginia, and see yourselves as others see you:

WOMEN ON SCHOOL BOARDS.

Ed. Star:—Some years ago when riding on a railroad train, about daylight on a summer morning, among the hills and dales of the Shenandoah, some one near me said in decisive tones: "The man ain't been born that can raise a family of children the way they ought to be raised, without a woman to help him."

Roused from my slumbers by the loud tones, I regarded attentively the speaker, an elderly farmer of respectable appearance, curious to know what had produced such an expression of opinion. Apparently indifferent to the fact that he was taking all the passengers into his confidence, the good man proceeded to give a friend he had recognized in a seat near him his difficult experiences in trying to attend to his business and also to care for his motherless children, since the loss of his wife two years before.

What the old widower declared could not be done, our mother Virginia has been trying to do, with the same ill success that met his efforts in the same direction.

The schools of Virginia need the aid of women on the school boards to make them answer the purpose for which they were designed. This impression, which I have long held, was very forcibly renewed in a late visit to the public school for white children at Manassas. The school building, its furniture and environment are a disgrace to the state. It is said the attention of immigrants from the North and West is turned now to the Southland. What will the prospective purchaser of Virginia land think when within thirty miles of Washington he finds such a place used for the instruction of our children? Think of the difficulties that beset a teacher whose position is never too easy, when the blackboard is his her duty to keep in constant use consists of irregular spots and lumps of black and white, with not enough smooth surface for the display of an example in arithmetic or a sentence in grammar?

Where is the school board in such a community? What sort of a state and county superintendent have we?

This is said to be no uncommon picture of the school houses in our rural districts.

To turn from the education provided for children endowed by nature with all their faculties to those who are afflicted, handicapped in the race of life, isolated by misfortune from the pleasures of youth, from usefulness in the varied avocations offered to those who take part in the work of the world.

"The throne of Allah rocks when an orphan is abandoned," runs the original proverb, and if it be true that angels weep over the follies and sorrows of mortals, what tears must fall at the state of things exhibited in our asylums for the deaf, dumb, and blind by the investigation now going on before the General Assembly. Some one has proposed the abolition of capital punishment in Virginia, and brings authorities to prove that in states that do not resort to the death penalty for crime the laws are better enforced. This may be true, but before we do away with the halter it might be used with great advantage upon those who have been in charge of the helpless and hapless children in Staunton. Hanging is too good for them if half the charges made be proven.

Some years ago there was a frightful scandal at the Western Lunatic Asylum, at Staunton. In this case terrible accusations were fully sustained upon investigation, and the man who had committed monstrous crimes in his betrayal of the trust bestowed upon him was permitted to resign. He went

saying that he means "to have a farm for each of his twelve children."

The price of land in the suburbs of Manassas is advancing very rapidly. I was shown a large field about a mile out which sold at \$20 per acre ten or twelve years ago. The owner has wisely planted ornamental trees of fast growing kinds all along the front of his property, and now he purposes selling it in town lots at \$200 per acre. Soil, climate, and location of this district suit well for trucking and fruit culture, and a few years hence will doubtless see a great transformation, as the large plantations of the old slaveholders are sold out in small parcels, and a race of market gardeners and fruit raisers come in to supply the Washington market, and city people build summer homes where they can be almost in sight of the Capitol. Electric roads are being surveyed in various directions. One of them, it is said, will soon reach Manassas.

Only one thing discouraging did I see in the thrifty village, and that was just the point where most encouragement should be found. The public school house for white children, a dilapidated affair in an open field, approached by a muddy road and suggesting pictures of the drunkard's home in the old temperance song books, is positively disgraceful to the community. The interior, broken locks, and windows, all suggested indifferent or incompetent supervision and a great want of interest in education among the citizens.

One of the new and interesting features is the Industrial School for colored youth of both sexes, now in its second term. The beginning of this most worthy enterprise was made by Jenny Deane, a colored woman of the Manassas district, who had been to school in Washington and wanted to see the country children have some advantages offered those of the city. A New York lady bought 100 acres of land for the school and has made liberal contributions to the building and outfit. There are over 90 pupils now, and besides a good English education and moral training, the boys and girls each learn some useful trade, which will help them to earn a living and make good citizens of them when their school days are over. I visited the school, saw the cooking, sewing and carpentering classes at work, heard some good singing by the pupils and was much gratified by the general appearance of tidiness and cheerful industry shown throughout the establishment. The white citizens of the town display a kindly interest in the school, and testify to the improvement among the colored people since it was opened.

The Manassas Gazette about New Year printed a statement signed by the Mayor and other leading citizens that Christmas 1895 passed off without a single arrest among the negroes for disorderly conduct, the first time such a thing has occurred since the emancipation. This great improvement was attributed to the influence of the Industrial School.

ORRA LANGHORNE.



FAIL FAX NOT LOST YET.

SOUND VIEWS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE STILL PREVAIL.

One of the Arguments that Carried the Day in the Fairfax Literary Society Against the Unwisdom of Women by Giving them the Ballot—Woman as the Soul and Centre of the Family Occupies the Best Point of Advantage for Wielding that Influence Over Stakehold which God Intended her to Exert for their Benefit, and who Cannot Hold that Place and Share with Men in their Peculiar Sphere as the Fighters and Law-makers of the Race.

As was mentioned in a letter from Hampton, recently published in The News and Courier, the Fairfax Literary Society, at its last monthly meeting, had a very interesting debate on the question of "Woman's Suffrage." Able arguments were advanced, pro and con, by the unusually intelligent ladies and gentlemen composing the Society, and a decision was finally rendered in the negative by a vote of 9 to 23. One of the arguments that helped to obtain this overwhelming majority against the New Woman heresy was that presented by Mrs. L. W. Youmans. Through the kindness of Mr. J. C. Frazier, of Fairfax, we have been provided with a copy of Mrs. Youmans' argument, and take pleasure in presenting it to our readers in full. Mrs. Youmans said:

In order to a proper understanding of the question it is necessary to inquire what a government is? "A government is the agent of society for the accomplishment of its ends." The chief functions of a government are to promptly and efficiently secure and maintain to all who are under it their rights, and it is a good government in proportion as it insures the fulfillment of these ends. These rights, as laid down in the Declaration of Independence, our Magna Charta, are the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure to man the pursuit of happiness the law gives him two other rights—to property and regulation. Whatever has a right to life has a right to all that is necessary for its preservation; therefore, the Government has the right to regulate the ballot and prescribe the qualifications for holding office. (The right to vote is not a natural right, like life and liberty, but grows out of man's relations to society. Therefore society has a right to say who shall exercise that right, and under what conditions; hence it is the duty of society to confer that right with an eye single to its own well-being. "It has seemed right" that those who are to go to war should determine the question of war, and that those who are liable to do military and police duty, sit in juries and work on the highways should vote on those subjects." In other words, that the voting should be done by those who are most capable of defending and maintaining the Government. Men being more capable of these duties than women, society ordained that the administration of the government should be carried on, under certain limitations, by what is called "manhood suffrage." This principle was carried out still farther by the Kahnds of India, who allowed "no woman, nor any Kahnd, to hold land who with his own hand could not defend it."

Having the grounds on which persons are called upon to take part in the Government, namely, the duties of defending and maintaining it, we are ready for the question, should women have equal suffrage with men? The right to vote is not a natural right. Wherever men have acquired the right of suffrage it has been by conquest. The question is whether her own elevation and best interests and the ends of society require the bestowal of this right upon her. The question has been discussed as if men and women were two distinct classes. A man and his wife are not of a different class, their interests and those of their family are identical. In fact society depends on men and women as entering into a relation which not only unites their interests, but makes each the guardian of the other. The family is the unit of society. After the creation, the first institution established by God was the family. "So God created man in His own image, male and female, created He them," and placed them in the garden. And when God brought her to the man Adam said, "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother and shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh." Society is a combination of families, not of individuals, because without the family society could not exist. It is both the keystone and foundation stone of the social fabric, because as that is will the social fabric be. When home and family go out of the world purity and virtue will go with them. Therefore the domestic life of the family is more important than the public life of society. By a natural relation the wife is the centre of the domestic circle, and the guardian of her husband's interests and rights in all that pertains to it, while he is the husband, the provider, protector and the representative of the interests of his wife and children. She is not only the guardian of her husband, which is proven by statistics that out of a thousand unmarried men twenty-five are criminals, while out of the same number of married men only eighteen are criminals, giving nearly 40 per cent in favor of marriage as a preventive of crime, but she is the one who gives the child his first idea of government, his first idea of duty, his first idea of law, in the years which are the most important. The first five years will color the rest of a child's life. These years he spends almost entirely under the control of his mother. It is upon this principle that the demand for the higher education of women has been so great. That by an enlightened conscience, an enlightened judgment, she may be better qualified to train a higher citizenship.

Recognizing her fitness for this special training, woman has been given positions in the schools until 66 per cent of the teachers of the public schools of the United States are women. Let Miss Clay, the woman suffragist, of Kentucky, in an address delivered at Alexandria, said: "The public schools do not make model citizens." Women, having this great leverage of all the mothers and 90 per cent of the teachers, and still cannot turn out good citizens, does she suppose she can accomplish that end by legislation? If the childhood is wrong, the youth is wrong, the manhood cannot be legislated right. On the contrary, if the individuals comprising society are perverted there is no necessity of government. It has been contrary to the sentiment of this country that men and women should intermingle in public affairs, and woman should be specially careful how she breaks down this sentiment, because she will lose more than she gains, and it will react as a deteriorating influence upon man. It is this sentiment which makes a woman strong through her weakness. If law at the foundation of all that was good in chivalry, and lent to the darkness of the Middle Ages all its heavy and much of its glory. The sentiment surrounding woman, setting her apart as something higher and better than man, is stronger among American men than any other, and in the United States she is treated with more respect and consideration than in any other country. In this State the Jews are made almost entirely, as between a man and his wife, in her favor—going so far as not to allow her property to be alienated from her except for her own benefit. It may be claimed, and the claim is well founded, that all women do not marry. That, in fact, the number of unmarried women increases every day. This is a sad fact, and it bodes no good to the Republic, in discussing employments for women. Juliet Corson says: "The number of educated

women increases, and all the professions open to them are overcrowded. But the rank and file, the domestic woman, man without recruits, the very class that needs replenishing is the one that is dying out. A potent cause of existing conditions is the identical training given to boys and girls, young men and young women of the working class. All know just as much as anyone knows, consequently there can be no advantage of one over the other. This equality in work and earnings has the effect of lessening men's responsibility for taking care of the women of their families. When the woman becomes his competitor the man feels freed from his obligations to provide for her in proportion as she approximates either his superior skill or his equality to earn greater wages."

If such is the consequence of woman's great desire for independence the consciousness will be still more dire when she undertakes her own protection by her own vote. Whenever a wrong is perpetrated against woman and it is called to the attention of the men, they have been quick to redress it, and institute any reforms in the law which are suggested for her protection. But when she proposes to protect herself by her own ballot they feel freed from the responsibility of protecting her. Nothing strengthens a man's character so much as a sense of responsibility, or binds him more closely to his country. Henry Grady had this idea in his mind when he said, "The man who kindles the fire on the hearthstone of an honest and righteous home burns the best incense to liberty." On the contrary lack of responsibility weakens his character and causes him to become egotistical. No country has ever risen above the manhood of its men and the virtue of its women, or has survived the decay of those qualities. "When a wife is no longer content with taking her share in the battle of life, no longer content to recognize the fact that there are things which it better becomes the woman to do than the man, and vice versa; when she insists on going and starting the liberties and vices of the man on casting from her that modesty and reserve which are woman's greatest charm; when she spurs manhood and domestic duties as trivial or monotonous, then, in the marriage state must fall, no dispute; then the fatherland must surely suffer. It was this which led to the horrors of Imperial Rome; it was the sexed women, their profligacy only equalled by their avaracity, who were responsible as much Nero and Domitian themselves for the downfall of Roman civilization."

But it is objected that those women who hold property in their own right are taxed to maintain the Government, and taxation without representation is tyrannical. Representation is based in this country on population, not on property. On the other hand, the Government protects the woman in her right to hold that property, which without that protection she could not hold by her own right. She ought to be willing to contribute her quota to the maintenance of the Government for the sake of that protection. There are a great many foreign holders of property in this country. Foreign syndicates own many of our railroads, steamship lines and coal fields, as well as large areas of land. I do not think the most advanced suffragist will say that either these foreign property holders should exercise the ballot or go untaxed, yet the principle applies equally to them as to women.

The right of suffrage carries with it the duty of personal service and the enforcement of the law—military, police, jury and road duty. It may be claimed that woman is not capable of performing them all. Some women may be, but the majority of women would not be willing to attempt to perform them, and would consider that the hardships of those duties were not compensated for by the exercise of the suffrage. How many of the good women of "Bellevue" would be willing to accept their police duties in putting down the Saturday night riots by assisting in the arrest and putting in the guard house of the rioters? Or how many of the fair ladies would enjoy taking their hoses and their axes, their spades and their shovels and spend six days of the year improving the "highways"? Or how many of the mothers but would consider it a hardship to be compelled to leave their homes and their families and spend a week or two serving on juries? Naturally end necessary burdens with incessant cares and responsibilities of the family circle, would it not be impossible in connection with the proper discharge of her duty for her to respond to additional demands from the public? Would it not be subjecting her to the unjust and trying ordeal of being placed upon double duty, first, charged with the responsibilities of the home circle, and second, being called upon to contribute an equal share in the direction of public affairs? No, let the woman faithfully perform the duties which fall upon her, and leave to the man the performance of the duties which ought to fall upon him. "Take care of the homes, and the men will take care of itself." Let the mothers and teachers cultivate the American sentiment for woman. Let them stimulate man's responsibility for the women of his family. Let them train up:

"Men, whom the last of office cannot kill,  
Men whom the spots of office cannot buy;  
Men who possess opinion and will;  
Men who have honor, men who will not lie."  
"A time like this demands great hearts,  
strong minds, true faith and willing hands." Give to their wives of enlightened judgment and enlightened conscience, with a high appreciation of their duties and responsibilities, and woman's rights will be protected without her turning on her heel to cast a ballot. With such a citizenship she may well say:

"Thou, too, sail on, oh ship of State!  
Sail on, oh Union, strong and great;  
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,  
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;  
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,  
And not a rent made by the gale,  
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,  
Sail on, nor fear to break the sea,  
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee."



the act protecting purchaser, lessee etc., of real estate, was passed and the Senate adjourned until 3 this afternoon.

*Frankfort Post Dispatch June 10, 1898*

Senator McChord at 12:30 presented Chairman Goebel a petition asking the caucus on his bill. A counter petition is also being circulated. Chairman Goebel said he did not know what action he would take under the premises at present.

Morgan Chinn said there had been no effort to get a caucus on his book bill. It was not a political, but a measure in the interest of the people. A caucus would not consider it.

James D. Leech, of Princeton, a free silver banker, will arrive here this week. He will be a candidate for election as prison commissioner under the Bronston bill.

Opie Read and Vischer were popular guests of the Senate this morning.

The Conference Committee on the Chinn book bill meets at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

*E. Mar 9, 1898*

PETITION FROM MRS. HENRY.

Mrs. Josephine K. Henry has sent out the following petition:

"To the Honorable Members of the General Assembly of Kentucky: There is now before your honorable body a bill providing that mothers be given legal claim to their children equal to fathers, entitled the 'Coguardianship Bill.' As the claims of all classes and interests are being considered by your honorable body, voicing the sentiments of the women of Kentucky, who are denied a voice in the laws which govern and tax them, you are respectfully petitioned to call the 'coguardianship bill' from the committee to which it was referred and enact it into a law which will equalize the legal claim of fathers and mothers to their children.

"No man in Kentucky under twenty-one years of age is allowed to dispose of a calf by will, but under our present law a father, though under twenty-one years of age, can will a child, either born or unborn, away from its mother, provided the child is the offspring of legal marriage. Illegitimate children belong to the mother alone. Using the constitutional right of petition, the Kentucky Equal Rights Association hereby pleads with the General Assembly of Kentucky to express its appreciation for the human rights of the motherhood of the State by enacting a coguardianship law. Respectfully submitted,

"JOSEPHINE K. HENRY,  
"Superintendent Legislative Work of Kentucky Equal Rights Association."



AUDI ALTERAM PARTI!

HERE ARE THE BEST ARGUMENTS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Rejoinder to Arguments of Mrs. L. W. Youmans, of Fairfax, whose Paper, Read Before the Literary Society of Fairfax, was Published in The News and Courier, of March 2, Under the Headline, "Fairfax Not Lost Yet."

To the Editor of The News and Courier: Mrs. Youmans opens her argument with a definition of government as "the agent of society for the accomplishment of its ends."

This definition at once suggests the question, What is "Society?" Is it composed of men only? Are not women as well as men members of society? and have not women, equally with men, the right to property and reputation?

Mrs. Youmans says "Whatever has a right to be has a right to all that is necessary for its preservation."

Now, when you come to think of it, there can be no doubt about a woman's being and for her preservation she truly needs a voice or vote in the government formed by her country.

The right to vote is not a natural right," declares Mrs. Youmans, yet that same "Magna Charta" she quotes from lays down as a fundamental principle that "all power inhere in the people; that this is a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Are not women "people?" The "Kalmuk of India," quoted by Mrs. Youmans, only followed their premises to a just conclusion; for, if the cause of land depends on doing soldiers' duty, women should be more allowed to hold land than she should be allowed to vote.

But this is contrary to our conception of government, where the vote of a weak man counts the same as the vote of a giant. And if millions of weak men, who have no physical ability to enforce their will by fighting, can vote, why may not the millions of women vote also?

Now, the question arises, if (as Mrs. Youmans declares) the right to vote is not a natural right, where did those men who came together and organized the "body politic" get their authority in the first instance? I mean the founders of this Republic?

They laid down the principle that "government derives their just powers from the consent of the governed;" which being admitted, brings us back to the point in dispute. By what authority are women, who are governed, kept out their right to consent to be governed by a ballot?

In Chapters 1 and 2 of Genesis are two distinct accounts of creation as different as if written by different authors.

Mrs. Youmans puts the two together, quoting from each, I will quote from the first only, verses 26 and 27: "And God said, 'Let us make man in Our image, (the plural pronoun indicating our presence,) after Our likeness, and let them have dominion.'"

"So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He him; and He blessed them, and said unto them, 'Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowling of the air, and over every living creature that moveth on the earth.'"

There is nothing said in this chapter about a garden, nor "help along" nor "making woman out of Adam's rib."

Here, man is created in God's image, equally with man, and with man, equal dominion.

Mrs. Youmans thinks woman "strong through her weakness," and that this sentiment gave rise to the "chivalry" of the middle ages; but that same kind of chivalry which today sets a few women on pedestals and relegates the masses of women to dish-washing and mangle-making, which gives its seat in the crowded car to the perfumed daughter of fashion, but ignores the poor, earnest old woman in rusty clothes, with basket on her arm, is not so valuable a thing that we need desire to keep it at the sacrifice of our political rights.

Mrs. Youmans is certainly mistaken in claiming that "whereas" men have secured the right of suffrage it has been by conquest.

The negroes of the South did not so acquire it, but were enfranchised by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Neither do the heretics of Europe from all the other monarchies of Europe who land on our shores from year to year to acquire the ballot, but secure the right of sovereign voters with their naturalization papers.

To-day the ignorant and landless negroes are superior, politically, to the white women whose farms they work.

Right here at Fairfax I can recall a number of widows, who are successful farmers, but with no vote in their choice, (supposing, as Mrs. Youmans does, that a whole family can be represented by one of its members, which, recalling the differences in brothers and sisters, or even brothers and brothers, is clearly impossible,) and these widows are really raised by the colored renters on their farms, whose votes help to elect the men that make our laws.

Mrs. Youmans holds up "foreign syndicates" as examples of persons who (along with women) should not exercise the ballot nor yet so untaxed. But really the parallel does not carry weight, since these foreign holders of property do not reside in our country, and lack the condition of citizenship on which we women make here claim the right to a voice in our Government.

I never heard a woman suffragist assert that "men and women are hostile classes;" but rather we claim equality on the ground of our common humanity. Yet the difference between men and women are as great as between people of different States or different occupations, and as greatly require representation. We wouldn't want a North Carolinian in our gubernatorial chair, nor a Chinese laundryman to represent us in Congress, yet the Chinese and the North Carolinian are of the great "brotherhood of man."

Mrs. Youmans deplores the increasing number of "single women," and avows "ill to the country" in consequence.

Now South Carolina is the most married State on earth. It is the Gretna Green of Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina, because the State sets no age to which a child must attain before contracting marriage. We all know how common it is for a girl to be 16 or 17 to marry, and then not a few instances even of the early girls marrying at 13 years.

Now, do the children of these immature marriages develop into the great men so eloquently described by Mrs. Youmans? No; they generally die in infancy and the mortality among the young girl mothers is equally great.

The fact is that the self-supporting woman is more apt to marry with discrimination, and the man of her choice to prove a good husband than the dependent girl. All the more so because such a self-sustaining woman is apt to have judgment and not be in so great a hurry.

The equality of the sexes politically is really no threat to "the integrity of the home." Mrs. Youmans so much fears.

The Hon. Joseph M. Carey, member of Congress, after twenty-seven years' experience of woman suffrage in the State of Wyoming, says: "The question is often asked me, 'Does woman suffrage bring disagreement into the home?' My answer is, 'No, undoubtedly no.' To the husband and wife vote the same way;" is the next question. I reply, 'Not always; the right to vote carries with it the right to vote as one pleases, and it would be a low man who would attempt to make a woman vote against her conviction.'

Mrs. Clara Colby, of "The Woman's Tribune" of Washington, D. C., has spent years in Wyoming, and been at much pains to secure reliable statistics.

These show that the population of Wyoming has increased in the last ten years 122 per cent, and that while the number of criminals in the United States has increased 45.5, an alarming ratio, far beyond the increase of population. Yet notwithstanding the immense increase in population in Wyoming, the number of criminals has not increased at all, which shows a law-abiding community and constantly improving condition of public morals.

"Since the State has had woman suffrage the number of divorces has decreased so largely that the ratio as compared with other Western States is as 1 to 4."

Mrs. Youmans says: "Whenever a wrong is perpetrated against a woman and it is quick to attract the attention of men they are quick to redress it, and institute any reforms in law which are suggested for her protection."

The great and good Miss Frances Willard, as president of the most powerful organization of women in the world, (the Women's Christian Temperance Union)

early instituted the department of social purity and made its work for the reclaiming of fallen women pecuniary her own. Working to this end Miss Willard made herself acquainted with her bearing upon women and thus learned that there is such thing as a woman's consent. So she says in the paper contributed by her to the "Shame of America."

In this paper Miss Willard expressed herself as follows: "Just as soon as it becomes well understood in the homes of the country that by the common law a girl of 10 years (who cannot legally drive away her handkerchief or sell her doll) is held responsible with her strong, relentless assailant for the sale of herself in a crime of which two only are capable, just as soon will the moral sense of the home revolt against the barbarous remembrance of those dark ages, when all women were the property of all men."

"Unless women," continues Miss Willard, "had been at some time objects of barter no such law could ever have been enacted. If I am asked the strongest hindrance to that optimistic view of the strongest as we always hold, I should say the original enactment of the law appointed for its enforcement by men."

Now this diabolical law, surely one of the cruelest wrongs ever perpetrated against the girl children of the State, was brought up for discussion and reform at the Constitutional Convention in 1850 by that purchased slave, yet re-enslaved man of South Carolina, W. C. McGowan, for whose death we are to-day in mourning. And did the men of that Convention who voted to "redeem" this cruel wrong to the little ten-year-old daughters of the State? No indeed! It was only after the hardest fight that this champion of the helpless little ones got the age raised to 14 years, not 16, as he pleaded for.

Mrs. Youmans says "it was the unsexed woman who ruined Imperial Rome." But these "unsexed women" wrought through personal influence, not political participation.

It was the North German nations, "barbarians" as the luxurious Romans called them, who conquered Rome and laid the historian Tacitus declared, "acted upon the direct influence of their women," whom Tacitus qualified of their women, whom No doubt those profligates, high in irresponsible places, the Empresses Agrippina and Poppea, the mother and wife of Nero, helped to make him the vicious, dissipated, corrupt, cowardly soul he was, but the influence of these women corresponded to that existing in England by the favorites and mistresses of such kings as Edward II and Charles II. It was the influence of absolute irresponsibility which is always mischievous.

Now Mrs. Youmans says: "Nothing strengthens a man's character so much as a sense of responsibility, or binds him so closely to his country." Good! I agree with her perfectly, but why not let some sense of responsibility in the shape of a ballot be put into the hands of women to strengthen her also? Yes, I am sure that if we give women the right to vote, they will give us more than we are likely to receive. I don't recollect ever to have seen any of our white men voters working the roads about Fairfax. There is generally one white man overseeing the gang of negro workers from his seat on horseback. So we women will not follow the example of the white men voters and get out of working the roads and roads by paying the road tax, as our husbands, brothers and men friends do not. As to quack roads, there is a no-man's land to do and, and of course, if he needs help he will use judgment in selecting his posse, and neither call small men or women, but strong, stout fellows, fitted for such business, to aid him.

As Mrs. Buckner remarked in her good paper favoring woman suffrage: "Police-men are hired in the cities, and no doubt there will always be plenty of men wanted upon 'the force,'" will not force women upon 'the force'?"

And since the women of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, not to mention the municipal voting women of Great Britain, Sweden and Australia have successfully encountered and solved these problems, why not allow our good fellow-men who are so anxious to redress women's wrongs to let us South Carolina women vote for one year and so demonstrate to the world that we are not inferior to any other State?

Virginia D. Young

Handwritten notes at the top of the page: "Dear Mr. ... 15 Mar 8 898 ... names of ... Fairfax, S.C."





MALAY ARCHERLAGE: The Land of the



THE CHAMPIONS OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.



DOVE-COOT.

...heard strange stories, doubt it not,
...emptied of its gishness,
...it may be of a manlier lot,
...Driven to wild freaks of dress:

...As are these sweeter women, ye may guess,
...In multitudinous homes of this fair land—
...Creatures whom critics do not understand,
...Dwelling in loveliness.
A vision of fair women. They who roam
And traffic far in weary winding ways,
Have in their inmost heart such dream of home

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHINESE.—To represent a Chinese woman wear a
loose blouse of mazarin blue delaine, hanging from a
yoke. The sleeves are long and flowing, reaching to
the edge of the skirt at the ankles. The front is open,
discussing a scarlet or blue petticoat. Hair combed
over the forehead and plaited in a long queue behind.
Mrs. L. T. C.—See reply to your initials in Bazar
No. 20. In the multitude of letters that come to us
we can not remember the particulars of each. For a
miss of fourteen gone the front and one side width of
overskirt. Add a peasant bodice, low, square-necked,
without sleeves.
H. E. B.—Make your India mill exhibition dress with
dem-train and puffed overskirt. Trim with
wide flounce needed by narrow ruffles. High or low
waist, according to fancy; sleeves of one large puff
and a ruffle. Valenciennes lace on waist and sleeves.
White sash, gloves, and slippers. Dress your hair by
Figure 6, Bazar No. 21. Your black alpaca suit, with
a black star shepherdess hat wound with blue gauze
and a veil of same, will answer for traveling. Dust-
colored gloves of undressed kid.
Ms. A. C. J.—We can give you no information
about fashion-plates other than those published in
the Bazar.
M. S. R.—The Bazar does not undertake to recom-
mend paint or rouge of any kind yet
preparations are deleterious, and the

ly prettiest for young girls. Two skirts trimmed with
rows of fluted ruffles in waves or perpendicular ticks,
or else puffs with Valenciennes lace. Wear all white
at the Exhibition—sash, gloves, fan, and garters. For
the reception on the next evening use colored sashes
and flowers.
A ROBERT SUBSCRIBER.—Cut your Marselles suit a
short Gabrielle with sash and a loose, jaunty sacque
without sleeves. Trim with four rows of Marselles
braid.
E. V.—Make your blue and white striped poplin suit
with two skirts and short belted basque trimmed with
bias bands of the same, piped with solid blue silk.
In DULCO.—For \$100 you can buy a real thread lace
point of good size, and, though not of the finest qual-
ity, far preferable to llama or princess lace. Points,
by which we mean the three-cornered, half-square
shawls, are much more fashionable than circles.
C. VAN V.—White suits will be greatly worn this
summer, of materials of every thickness, ranging
from the white serge suits for rudding to thin or-
ganzy muslins for visiting dresses. Cedar-berry and
straw-colored kid gloves will be worn with them;
also very bright-colored gloves to match the sash,
cravat bow, and hat trimmings. Cut your leneo-
colored poplin with a Watteau neck, similar to the
above, but rounded at the corners rather than
square. Make Maria Theresa sleeves.
M. B.—We do not publish addresses in this column.
Read answer to "Miss Lizzie M. B." in Bazar No. 23.
L. O.—The faded riding habit made by our best
merchants are of glossy French morocco of good
body, lined with kid. This makes them stiff, and not
so apt to wrinkle on the leg, as kid lined with linen
is sure to do. They are bucked on the side and
very high on the leg, even higher than your model,
reaching almost to the knee. Curved French heels two
inches high, and not set far under the foot. White
fan-stitching and a bow below the instep for ornament.
Small silver-plated spurs are worn by equited-
triennes. Carriage boots are of satin-francke
buttons are not worn, and curved heels an inch and
a half high. Scallos around the ankles and beside
the button-holes are heavily overcast with black silk
trimmings. These scallops are sufficient trimming with a
needle-worked, placed at the end of the front seam.
Such bows are sold here by the pair or dozen. For
more elaborate trimming a vine pattern of embroid-
ery, braiding, and small jets extending up the instep
seam and around the ankle. Misses' shoes have
curved heels an inch and a quarter high. The heel
of the Marie Antoinette slipper is placed near the
center of the foot, but the weight rests on the toes.
Such shoes are making misery for their wearers and
fortunes for the chiropodists.
Miss FRANK B.—Casaque is pronounced as if
spelled cascade, with the accent on the first syllable.
It differs from a basque in having much fullness in
the back of the skirt. One-third extra fullness is
enough for a gathered flounce.
A CORRESPONDENT.—Make the linen lawn suit for
your five-year-old girl a gored Gabrielle and short
loose sacque. Trim with two narrow ruffles. It is
difficult for so small a child to keep a fichu properly
adjusted.
A READER.—The process of skeletonizing leaves has
not been given in the Bazar.
The Heraldry Office is the proper place
for a consultation regard-

ing armorial bearings. Delvaux's Pezage may possibly
supply the facts you desire.
READER.—An enterprising book agent would be
likely to make his or her expenses in traveling, and
thus secure the change of scene recommended. You
would have little difficulty, with proper references, in
obtaining such an agency from reliable publishers,
after which your success would depend mainly on
yourself.
S.—As we have repeatedly said, we can recommend
no depilatories. The other information you seek has
already been given in our columns.
Mrs. G.—Make your white trimmings with
dem-train and pelum, trimmed with puffs of the
same, piped with blue satin. The tightening-corsege
has a low Watteau neck and Maria Theresa
sleeves. Line with white silk if you can afford it;
if not, use the glossy silecia lining.
H. W. S.—Fine hair-dress or crimoline for skirts
costs 75 cents a yard, and is about half a yard wide.
Stiff cross barred foundation, a serviceable cotton
girdle, is 35 cents a yard, and three-fourths wide.
You can purchase it at any dry-goods store.
ROXANA.—China crape is the most elegant material
for an opera cloak, but is expensive. The shape is a
large mantilla, belted behind, a deep fall over the
arms, and long tabs in front. Trim with bands of
the same, edged with pink velvet, and a deeply net-
ted fringe of pink and white mixed. In lieu of crape
use soft white merino or opera cloth. This is a regu-
lar opera cloak; but why not get for the present sac-
que for parties, balls, and indeed for carriage wear, a
burnous of the new ruffled cloth mentioned in the
New York Fashions of the present Number? Your
ideas about making the white pineapple dress are
very good. Get rose-pink silk for the box-pleated
flounces, and ravel the edges half an inch to form a
light feathery fringe. Put narrow ruffles of the silk
around the Pompadour square of the corsage. Puff
the sleeves to the elbow with narrow pink ruffles
between the puffs and ruffles below. Short wide
pink silk sash, with flounces on the ends. A full-
blown rose with vine of buds and leaves is the col-
ture, with a similar rose for corsage bouquet and to
loop the upper skirt.
Mrs. F. E. L.—Trim your new black silk with three
five-inch flounces sweeping down from the belt like a
trained tunic or corsetlike. Make a pelum and
crown by any of the patterns given in the Supplement
of this Number of the Bazar. Square neck and coat-
sleeves ruffled at the elbow to imitate the Maria Ther-
esa sleeves. Valenciennes chemise and fill at
the wrist. Trim the old silk with pinked ruffles of
black silk, with an inner ruche of white or green
silk. Blue would suit your fair complexion best for
evening. The evening dress you describe is tasteful
and stylish, especially if worn with pink roses in your
hair.
Ms. H. M. E.—Read reply to "Mrs. F. E. L."
DEVOTED SUBSCRIBER.—You neglected to include
sample.—Snaps are quite as much used for break-
fast and tea as for dinner.—Get a strap cap or a hat
with a melon crown—that is, in rows of scallops from
the center toward the sides, and a turned up brim faced
and bound with brown or blue silk.
VERGILIA LEE.—Get poplin, alpaca, or very dark
gray pongee for your traveling dress. Make with
belled mantilla and two skirts trimmed with folds,
Read New York Fashions of Bazar No. 23 for further

information. White muslin and pique wrappers will
be very suitable for morning dresses at the watering-
place or for bonnet trimmings with gros grain ribbon. A
black and white plaid long shawl will answer for ex-
tra wrapping when traveling.
HARRIET A. BELLOW'S
Seneca Falls, November 22, 1868.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.

AUGUST 7th, 1857, I purchased a WHEELER
& WILSON Sewing Machine, which has been
used from that day to this, almost incessantly.
I do not recollect any day, except Sundays, in
which some work has not been done upon it.
By far the greater part of the time it has been
run from seven o'clock in the morning until ten,
eleven, and often until twelve o'clock at night.
It has never cost one cent for repairs, and is to-
day in as complete working order as the day I
bought it. I would not exchange it for a new
machine of any other kind.
HARRIET A. BELLOW'S
Seneca Falls, November 22, 1868.

A SECRET MADE PUBLIC.

To save all further dispute as to the vegetable
principles which impart to SOZODONT its puri-
fying and preservative properties, the proprietors
announce that the Bank of the Gulf, Singapore,
proclaims the fact that the Bank of South America—the cleansing-
properties of which are unequalled by any
other vegetable substance as yet discovered—is
its main ingredient.—[Com.]

COLGATE & CO.'S TOILET SOAPS.—The article pro-
duced by this Company we know to be of the very
best quality. It is a pleasant and effectual purifier
of the flesh.—Northern Christian Advocate.

To remove MOths, PATCHES, FURZELS, and TAN from
the face, use PERBY'S MOth and FERULE LOTION.
Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERBY, 49 Bond St., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists.—[Com.]

COPYING WHEEL.—By the means of the newly-invented
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one sheet to another with the greatest ease. This
Wheel is equally useful for cutting patterns of all sorts,
whether from other patterns or from the designs in
the work. For sale by jewellers generally; or
will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
LADIES' RIDING HATS,
Something Entirely New.
DANIEL D. YOUMANS,
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Importers of English HATS, Novelties in Dress, Shawls,
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Riding Hats (something entirely new), &c., &c.
ALL OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

PAIN PAINT.
Six pints of Amaliflor for Catarrh or colds in the
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free of express charges, on receipt of \$3; or one gallon
of Pain Paint (double strength) for \$30. Small bottles
sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor
and Sole Proprietor, 181 Chatham Square, New York.

CONGAELED VERBENA.
DUDU.—A New Solid Perfume.
C. B. WOODWORTH & SON, Rochester, N. Y.
Specimen cake sent by mail on receipt of 15c.

DRINK PURE TEAS.
The New York World and Professor Seely report:
"The Tea bought at THE GREAT UNITED
STATES TEA WAREHOUSE, Nos. 25, 23,
and 30 Vesey Street, New York (Astor House Block),
were ABSOLUTELY PURE." Try their
90c. AND \$1 OOLONG, \$1 OR \$1.25
JAPAN OR YOUNG HYSO; or send for
price-list. FORM CLUBS, and thereby obtain
your TEAS AND COFFEES at wholesale prices,
saving all intermediate profits. Agents appointed.

NETTLE-RASH.
DR. STAPFORD.—For eight
years my wife had suffered al-
most daily with the Nettle-
Rash—so the doctor called it.
The three packages of IRON
AND SULPHUR POWDERS
I sent for has cured her. She
has had no itching for more
than two months. Enclosed
you will find \$1 00 for another
package for a friend similarly
afflicted. If they do as well in
your case, you may send lots of
them in Yates County. Sent
by return mail.
Yours respectfully,
SIMON G. ELBEBOCK.
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THREE SEASONS IN EUROPEAN VINEYARDS.
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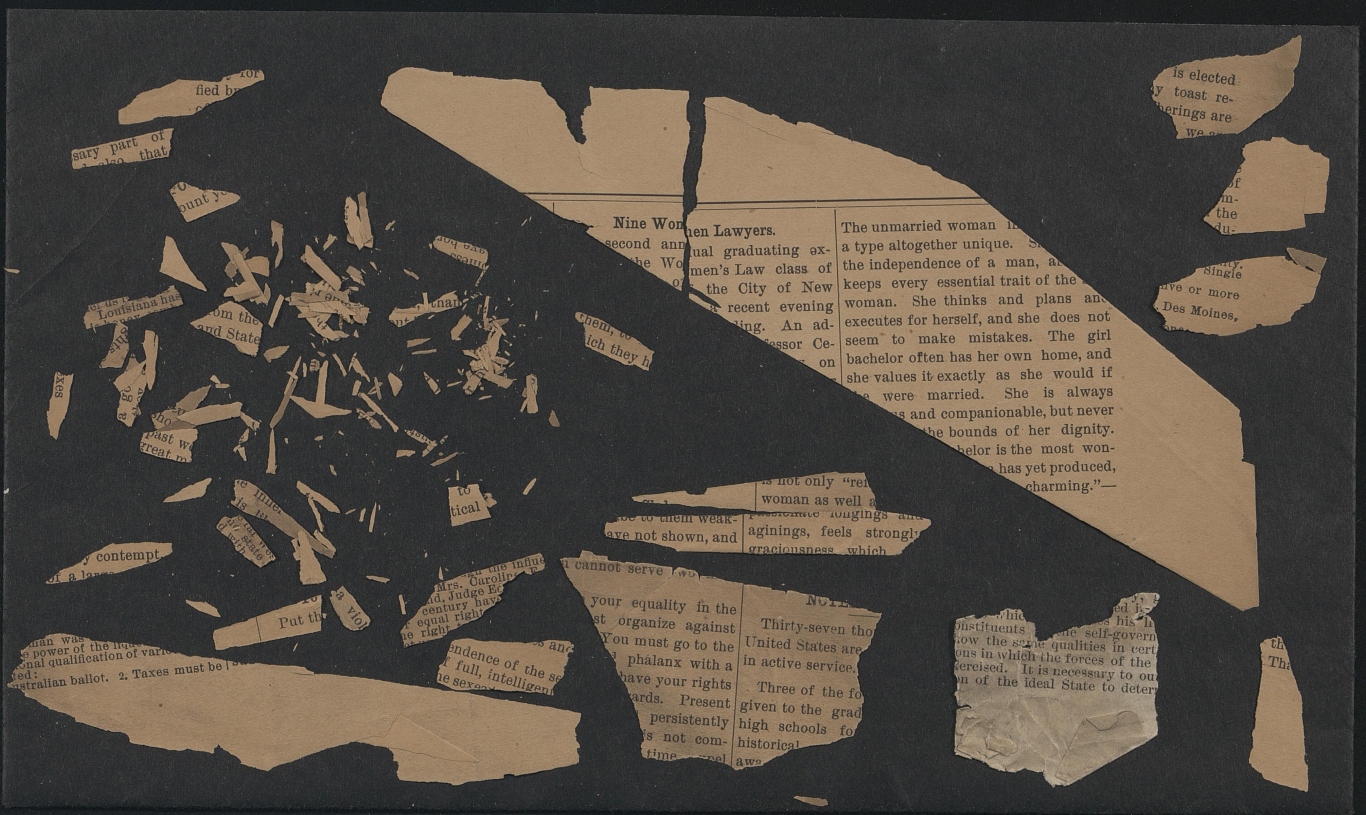
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**The Blue-Grass Clipper,**

—PUBLISHED EVERY—  
**THURSDAY MORNING.**

**GODSON & WILLIAMS,**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MIDWAY, KY., JUNE 29, 1893.

Subscription, \$1.50 per annum in advance otherwise, \$2.00. Advertising Rates—Local Notices 10c. per line; display Advertisements \$1.00 for 1 inch, one insertion. Special rates for larger advertisements and more insertions than one.

**DEMOCRATIC TICKET!**

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
COL. THOS. M. FIELD.  
FOR JAILOR,  
R. D. SHIPP.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

FOR STATE SENATOR.  
We are authorized to announce  
HENRY L. MARTIN,  
of Woodford, as a candidate for State Senator for this district, composed of Woodford, Scott and Jessamine counties, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce B. M. ARNETT, of Jessamine county, as a candidate for the State Senate for this district, composed of the counties of Jessamine, Scott and Woodford, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

LAST week it seemed as if the race for State Senator were over, and Mr. B. M. Arnett, of Nicholasville, would be declared the Democratic nominee by the District Committee which is to meet on Saturday. But in the past few days a change has occurred—a very radical change—and instead of making a declaration of a candidate the committee will, no doubt, have to name a time and method of taking the sense of the Democrats of the district, as to which of two gentlemen shall be the nominee of the party.

Jessamine county, the home of Mr. Arnett, has always been fruitful of political mudslinging and time-honored custom, it makes no exception in this Senatorial race. With the Democratic party there divided into two factions, both clashing, and each seeking supremacy, there is a lamentable lack of harmony, prevailing disorder, and no prospect of peace and party success.

Mr. Arnett, Jessamine's candidate for the Senate, is naturally allied with one of these factions, and for this reason, and also that the defection may be healed more easily, conservative Democrats of Jessamine and others of the other counties of the district, Scott and Woodford, have sought to find a candidate beyond Jessamine's limits. In this they have been successful. After the urgent request of Democrats from various portions of the district Mr. Henry L. Martin, of Woodford, has consented to make the race. It gives us pleasure to announce him as a candidate. He is a man such as the council of State needs. He possesses the essential qualifications to make a Senator of whom any district in this State might justly feel proud. A self-made, extraordinarily successful young business

man, of varied experience, broad and liberal in his views, and in touch with every movement for the best interests of this people. Always bright and cheerful; always kind and generous; always earnest and true as a friend, perhaps no man in this district has a larger number of warm personal friends. Thus hurriedly we have given the reasons for Mr. Martin's candidacy, and very imperfectly set forth his qualifications. He is all that we say of him, and more. Woodford presents him to the district as a candidate as one of that class of men whom the Democrats of Kentucky need so badly in their legislative halls for the general good of the State, and she asks and urges the Democrats of the district to give him their heartiest support. We feel confident it will be given him.

We have nothing to say against Mr. Arnett. An exceedingly clever gentleman, a good Democrat, and well qualified to make a creditable Senator, it is most unfortunate that he is entangled in the Jessamine county contentions.

THE Louisville Post of Saturday urges the making of good roads in the interest of wheelmen and bicycle makers. We doubt if any argument could have been used which would have less weight with the large majority of taxpayers. Good roads are important factors in the prosperity of any community and they are so because they are needed in the important work of daily life and business. As it is, roads that have been made at great expense to the taxpayer are used by wheelmen free of charge, and if other roads are to be made wheelmen less than any other class would be taxed to make them, most of them being young men under age and without taxable property. Bicycling is no doubt a very healthful exercise, but so are boating, base ball, riding and skating, and there is as much sense in demanding that the taxpayers should make roads for wheelmen as to demand that they should find boats, skating rinks, riding schools and base ball grounds for young people who enjoy those pastimes. Besides, so far, wheelmen, as a class, have not made themselves popular with the farmers. Many of them are very indifferent to the safety of those riding or driving timid horses, and think more of making a fast run than of the lives and limbs which they endanger by doing so. They forget that roads were made for other and more important business than to trundle wheels on.

NEEBE, SCHWAB AND FIELDS, the three anarchists who were convicted and sent to the Illinois penitentiary for complicity in the Haymarket riot, Chicago, in 1886, were pardoned by Governor Altgeld Monday, on the grounds that they were not fairly tried and that the presiding judge manifested prejudice against them. It is singular that this matter was overlooked by Gov. Altgeld's predecessors, and also by the Supreme Courts of Illinois and the United States, before whom the case was heard. The pardon was a great surprise to the country, and is generally considered a most extraordinary action and one that will

meet the approval only of those who are the enemies of law and order.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE K. HENRY says: "The interests of the town and state will be safer in the hands of women," and she suggests "that all the loungers and loafers in the State that are supported by women be put to work on the roads and the women vote on the appropriations." It occurs to us that the women who are willing to work and slave to support loafers are not likely to vote to put them on the rock pile. So far as our experience goes we have found that whenever a loafer is put on the rock pile, his mother, wife, or mistress is the first, as a rule to come forward to pay his fine and release him. As the loafers vote so would the women who support them vote. As white men, in the aggregate, vote, so would white women vote, and as black men vote so would black women vote. We should gain nothing by extending the franchise to women but an increase in the number of voters. A more cumbersome and expensive machine to produce the same results.

THE Winchester Democrat in commenting upon the stringency of the money market says: "The financial cloud is not larger than a man's hand and there is no occasion any where for a panic feeling. While there have been bank failures and assignments in the mercantile world, those who do business upon a safe, conservative basis are not being hurt. Times are fairly good and people are doing fairly well. Wheat and hemp are low, but farmers have not received as much in years for hogs and lambs. The spring has been backward, but crops are in good condition and promise an excellent yield. In mercantile circles business is dull, but if the present financial stringency shall bring us back to a cash basis it will have been a blessing in disguise."

MR. GLADSTONE announced in the House of Commons Monday that the West India colonies would be closed to the free coinage of silver. This has caused no small excitement in this country. Immediately on receipt of the news Mr. Carlisle went over to the White House and for nearly two hours discussed the question with Mr. Cleveland. This action of the English government will no doubt precipitate the settlement of the silver question in this country, and the sooner the better.

**Louisville Tobacco Market.**  
LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET FURNISHED BY GLOVER & DURRETT, OF LOUISVILLE WAREHOUSE.]

Sales on our market for the week just closed amount to 1,725 hids, with receipts for the same period of 1732. Sales on our market since January 1st amount to 76,377 hids. Sales of the crop of 1892 on our market to this date amount to 84,123 hids. The market for Burley tobacco for the past week has been quiet, with prices for medium to good grades about the same. Common grades were irregular and a little easier at the close of the week. We presume the planting season has been general and the crop is about on the hill. The following quotations fairly represent our market for new Burley tobacco 1892 crop:

Dark Trash.....	\$3.50 to 4.50
Colony Trash.....	5.25 to 8.50
Common Lugs not colored.....	4.25 to 6.50
Colony Lugs.....	8.25 to 10.00
Common Leaf.....	12.00 to 14.00
Good Leaf.....	14.00 to 19.00
Fine Leaf.....	19.00 to 25.00

**WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE.**

Senator C. A. Board was in town yesterday. He says is not and will not be a candidate for re-election, and all reports to the contrary which are now in circulation are untrue.

**PAYNE'S DEPOT.**

Miss May Risque has returned home after a two weeks' visit in Louisville.

Mr. Marcellus Hopkins, of Compton, Ala., is on a visit to his parents at this place.

Mr. Chas. Parrish and sisters, Misses Margaret and Mary Phil, spent Sunday with Miss Mary Bell Halley.

Miss Elizabeth Platt returned Saturday from an extended visit to friends in Louisville and Princeton.

Mr. Allen Prowitt, of Independence, Mo., made a short visit to his brother, Mr. L. B. Prowitt, at this place the past week.

Miss Lottie Hopkins gave a delightful Gipsy party on Friday evening last. The attendance was large and everyone present spent a most charming time. Dancing was made a special diversion and elegant refreshments were served in a tent set up in the yard for the purpose.

**TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!**

Please take notice that our accounts are all ready, and being very much in need of money request an early settlement, and trust we will not be disappointed.

We have concluded after the 1st of July to Do a strict 30 days business with prompt paying customers (otherwise cash only) and those not settling promptly when bill is presented will be denied further credit.

We have to adopt above rules for our own preservation and can assure every one that it will be to our mutual benefit as we can sell goods so much cheaper than on a long credit; and whilst it will work hard with a few for some time, it will soon be appreciated by all.

Thanking one and all for their liberal patronage and trusting to receive our share hereafter we remain

Respectfully,  
**TH. BAER & CO.**

**To World's Fair Visitors.**

I will on July 1st open a first-class boarding house on Bissell Ave, Chicago, which I propose to keep open during the Worlds Fair. I am now ready to engage board to my Woodford county friends. Terms will be reasonable and I shall make my place a model Kentucky home. Write at once for rates, etc. It would be best to state exactly what time you will arrive in Chicago so I will have rooms reserved. Special rates to parties.  
Mrs. ELIZABETH WALCOTT,  
432 St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.

**\$5.00**  
**\$6.00**  
**\$7.00**  
**\$8.00**  
**\$9.00**

**SUITS**

—FOR—  
**BOYS AND CHILDREN \$4.00** For THREE DAYS

N. B.—Light Coats, Underwear, Vests, Negligee Shirts.

**“Nothing Succeeds**  
**Our \$3.50 Men's Suit Sale**  
We will Continue it THIS WEEK. REMEMBER  
THIS WEEK WE TAKE THE AX TO  
**On Thursday, Friday & Saturday,**  
We offer CHOICE of our \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 SUITS at **\$4.00.** Positively TH  
Will You Look at Them?  
**LOUIS & GUS**  
Lexington's Leading Clothiers,  
Everything in Cool Clothing.



# YOUNG AMERICA'S FOURTH



ER. Some...  
ARRH MEDY.  
GIVES...  
SKIN...  
TONIC...  
TE...  
ENT.

ER. Some...  
ARRH MEDY.  
GIVES...  
SKIN...  
TONIC...  
TE...  
ENT.

## Huldy's Independence

WAL, I beggin' to drive to Pine brook this mornin', sir. Would you heer to come along?

Dea Stone's stout little horse and rocomy carriage stood before the farmhouse gate, and as he addressed Mr. Stone, appeared in the low doorway and, her round face beaming good-naturedly, declared that a ride, as the morning was so fine, "would do you jest a power o' good." I needed very little urging, and was soon comfortably seated by my genial host, driving swiftly along the woolly road.

How delightful to a weary, broken-down man is the fresh, fair country! Already I felt at home with these folk, though the week had not yet passed, since I came among them in obedience to the doctor's peremptory command. Careful nursing, good food, and best of all, the warm personal interest that the deacon and his wife took in my well-being had "set me up wonderfully," as the saying goes. Sweet with the breath of summer, warm winds sweep past us over waving meadows and sunny hillsides, thrushes fluted from the heart of distant trees, and farmhouses here and there gleamed whitely in the sunshine as we flew past and followed the old road, winding—

As old roads will, Here to a farmhouse, And there to a mill, till suddenly, at the turning of a wayside lane, the deacon drove rain, and waited for the woman and little child coming along it, a look of pleasure lighting up his honest, gray eyes.

"Hullo, Huldy!" he shouted, cheerily, "how air ye? Amos, too, is gittin' putty spay, ain't he?"

The laughing reply came back to us, and picking up the child, a boy of some two or three summers, she came forward to shake hands with the deacon, and was accordingly presented to "Miss Cones."

Such a pretty picture of womanhood! A supple, young figure, in close-fitting, blue cotton dress, with a snowy kerchief clasping the firm, white throat, and the soft light falling faintly through those close, green leaves upon the masses of gold-brown hair that crowned her well-poised head, and the little curls straying idly across her broad, low brow. One arm was thrown about the little chap, who nestled close to her rounded chin, his yellow curls stirred slightly by the breeze and a rosy thumb in his wee mouth. How her dark eyes lighted up, and the sensitive lips smiled on him, as with the look of a shy bird, safe on his mother's tender breast, he watched us.

"Ef Jeff wants to see the fies' thing out yit, he had better jist pack you an' mar, an' Amos, enter with new kerridge o' his'n an' drive over to my place, an' got the fies' movin' machine fer miles, son, Huldy, an' mind ye don't forget to tell him," the deacon said to her. Smilingly she promised, when the deacon interrupted her. "You ain't one to forget the road to Stone's farm, air ye, Huldy?" he questioned, in evidently such a teasing manner that the rich red flooded royally her round, smooth cheeks.

"No," and she looked up frankly at him. "You were always our best friend in those days, deacon, 'tis answered with such sweet simplicity that the old man's face grew bright with pleasure as he watched her.

"Wal, wal, ye know I allus did have an awful soft sort of a spot in my old heart for the gals, and he laughed in a satisfied manner. Then after a few inquiries regarding "the folks" on both sides, and the hope expressed that she would be "over to Merdham for the

exercises to-morrow," with a good-natured pinch of the shy baby's cheek, and a hearty shake of his mother's slim, young hand, the deacon clattered briskly to his horse, and once more we started on our journey.

Looking back as we climbed the steep hill, we saw a group of three, where two had been. A stalwart young man, with the baby on his shoulder, and the pretty, young wife leaning beside him, as they went along the roadside.

"Yes, Jeff's a good fellow. That air was a terrible rough courtship, though, I kin tell ye," and the deacon shook his head thoughtfully. "That's where Mr. Cross, her pa, lives," pointing with his whip to an outlying farmhouse. "Twas his way of actin' that made things so hard for the girl," he added by way of explanation.

And seeing that I was interested, as we went up hill and down dale to the little village, he told me the story.

"Wal, ye see 'twas jest this way. From the time this here Pineville was started, an' 'till some five years gone, the Conesses an' the Crosses was jest thicker 'n peas in a pod! Ef ther was a dinnin' folks should, an' bimeby we heard that Jeff had gone west."

"Wal, I had gotten enter the way of droopin' into Crossin, when I come pa ther, 'count o' Huldy (knowin' her when a little mite of a gal) an' I wot 'er 'ole' ter let another man's right stop it off, neither. So one day as Tod an' me set on the stone wall talkin' and herin' a smoke, I see Huldy come an' ter feed her chickens. 'Here's a good chance,' says I to myself, an' then I up and spoke. 'Tod,' says I, 'I'm all right, but I'm a little low on the Huldy as I knowed on.' He gave a start and looked sharp me. 'What's the matter o' her?' says he. 'Jes' look at her,' I says, 'an' see fer yerself.' And then Huldy havin' feel the chickens jes' as we looked up was standin' still as a statter, lookin' out over the hills. 'Piney' jest makes my eyes water now when I think onto it! Seemed 'sit the sunshine that was makin' her hair so gold like hed drewed all the red from those white cheeks, an' put big shadows under them great brown eyes, allus so gentle an' appealin' lookin', an' there was droopin' look to that pretty red mouth, as she stood with her hands clasped, gazin' straight before her, that made my old heart ache ter see."

"Our litle gal only jes' lived a month, ye know."

"Wal, Tod, he looked with me, but didn't say nothin' an' presently Huldy turns and goes later the house again."



WE WATCHED HER DRIVE OFF.

Then we smokes awhile longer, an' bimeby he says: 'Galls is often apt ter get piney like, real piney, but they get a right after a spell. Oh, jest all right!'

"Tod Cross, says I, gittin' up off the stun wall, real mad, 'Ye air makin' bedsin' fool yerself, an' that dear old wants is jest Jeff Cones, an' not a livin' soul else, an' ye know it jest as well as I do!' an' with that I clam down, got on the wagon, an' drove off. I tell ye I was mad ter see that pretty creature look so."

"Wal, 'twas that very same week, I guess, that Huldy come down ter help Marlar on the bedspread, an' she was bakin' an' they got ter talkin' (as when folks will, ye know), an' Marlar said, sudden-like, 'I wonder where on aith Jeff Cones be ter, anyway?' I'm jest a pinin' for a sight of him, allus an' fond of the boy. And Hiram [that's me] has allus sot gre't store by him! Marlar said while she kep' on 'talkin', 'Huldy, ye air watchin' 'er eye out the corner of her eye, an' really she hadn't the heart to go on further, then, fer she see the big, slow tears a-droopin' one by one, an' the girl tryin' to thread her needle with fingers all tremblin'. An' jest then, as they sot them in our kitchen, there come a rap at the door, an' Marlar jumps up, while Huldy turns her back an' wipes her eyes quick on the bedspread, an' she should walk in but Jeff Cones!"

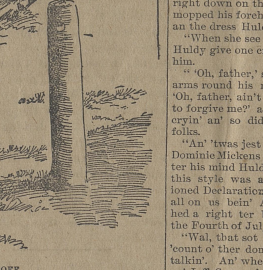
ers an' died. Wal, of course, Tod was consider' sot back over it, an' Melissa heard the news sends down sick for some weeks, but she was young. An' they hed it in Cross barn, an' next 'twas give out that the mare was allin' before like sold her. An' like got mad an' swore that I know it, an' St and Melissa, fer pure spite, I s'pose, kep' throwin' out hints that he did. 'Tenny' was the matter, an' on gettin' 'er 'till Tod an' Ise come ter blows at Piper's store, an' quit speakin' an' o' course ther families took it up. But wires can't stand out 'till ther husbands, ye know, likewise husbands 'g'in wives, so the young families patched it up 'mong 'em, but I tell you the old Cross and Cones families stood it out."

"Tod Cross took to goin' to ther Baptist church, an' ferbid Jeff's comin' ter see Huldy. 'Twas a terrible pity, you see, such doin'—'cause a love affair sot goin' rightly can't stop fer nothin', least of all the dyn' of a hoss critter! Wal, Huldy bein' a dutiful gal, an' used ter mindin', give up lettin' Jeff bring her home from meetin' an' spellin' bees, an' sich, an' took to stayin' home standin' visitin' round, such as young folks should, an' bimeby we heard that Jeff had gone west."

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"Both on 'em stayed to supper, an' Marlar give 'em a royal spread, I can tell yer! An' I never see a puttier sight! 'Twas June, ye know, with a big yellow moon jest fillin' the air, with light, an' as I drew Huldy home, the cool, sweet smell of the woods, an' the grass, an' the drowes, kep' floatin' by us. My, how my heart warmed up to hear the gal singin' out to herself as we went along! I thought out a good deal, sittin' there beside her. I hadn't allus been married myself, an' I'd had some hard spells ter git Marlar. Then I did some talk reasonin' on the Bible lines, fer I know they air putty strong s'm'—putty strong on that pint. Evidently Jeff was a goin' ter 'cleave unto' Huldy, an' she ter Jeff. An' straight up an' down that night I made my mind up!

"'Huldy, my dear,' says I, as I let her down by the front gate, Huldy, my dear, says I, 'ye may tell Jeff from me that he is welcome to the seat under my apple trees when the weather's good, and our settin' room when it ain't.' An' then I drive off fast with-out stoppin'!"

"Wal, Marlar bein' one with me, alse Dominic Waddums married us, (three and thirty years ago come next September), allus upholds me, consequently two old folks by the name of Stone got used to seein' two young folks makin' pretty good use of their big orchards. For Tod still holdin' out 'gainst Jeff, Huldy hed made up her mind to marry him outright the next month. Wal, 'twas a real brave, quiet-lookin' gal, an' a tall, handsome, smiling young man that told us good-by the first day of July. No weddin' finery on that side, for a strange minister in the next town was to marry 'em. An' Marlar cried an' laughed ter watch as she held Huldy close. We watched 'em drive off an' long the road till they crossed the bridge to Thornton. Gee whittaker! but I was glad when Tod Cross knowed it! 'Ye fair, I hed pronouncin' 'er name, 'cause that night, an' I did. Wal, it's see an' square now between us, o' course, but I never see a man in such a tearin' rage fore nor since. He took to his bed, an' Miss Cross, who was allus a good deal on Huldy's side, jest hed a time, an' no mis-taken, for the road till they were sot up over it, decided ter keep on with the program, Huldy or no Huldy. Wal, the Fourth come, an' everybody also, leavewise all that could come. An' we hed hed three speakers, an' the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' when Tod's turn come, I'll show ye the place terror where he stood."

"Feller-citizens' was got through with, an' I stand before ye, an' we was sittin' there waitin' for the rest, when suddenly there come a regular roar, shoutin', stampin', tossin' up hats, an' cheers. An' there, sweet as the cross in her white gown, with chestnut hair an' underneath her white bunnet, holdin' tight to her husband's arm, little smiles cuttin' capers round her mouth, stood Miss' Jefferson Cones."

"When he see 'em Tod Cross jest right down on the fust chair handy, an' mopped his forehead, an' turned whiter an' the dress Huldy hed on."

"When she see him lookin' like that, Huldy give one cry an' runs right up to him."

"Oh, father," she says, throwin' both arms round his neck and kissin' him. Her father ain't you and mother goin' to forgive me?" and then she bust out cryin' an' so did most of the wimen folk."

"An' 'twas jest at this point that the old Dominic Mickens got up an' said as how ter his mind Huldy's gittin' married in this style was a regular good old-fashioned Declaration of Independence, an' all on us bein' American citizens, we hed a right ter bid it. 'Specially on the Fourth of July."

"Wal, that sot 'em all ter laughin', 'count o' ther dominie's funny way of talkin'. An' when we saw Tod Cross an' Jeff Cones shakin' hands, an' then like Cones an' 'everybody crowdin' round an' laughin', an' talkin', an' kissin' Huldy, an' shakin' Jeff's hands, an' 'everybody peaceful an' happy—'we knewed the quarrel was ended forever," said Dea Stone, cheerfully, bowin' to Huldy's independence. Grace Victoria Halsey, in Springfield, Republican.

### SHE OBEYED ORDERS.



BRIDGET, the new girl, has been told to toast the crackers.

He Disapproved.

"Spppy—I can't say I approve of the way in which the Fourth of July is celebrated, doncher know."

Cumso—Why not?

Spppy—It isn't English, yer know.—Judge.

It Was a Big One.

"That was the biggest and noisiest cannon-craacker I ever heard," said Thrivet, after the explosion.

"But it seemed to have met its match," replied Dicer.—Judge.

Tommy—"Havin' mach fun, Bob?"

Bob—"Lots; shot two fingers off my left hand and killed pop's \$500 dog wud you cannon dis mornin'."—Brooklyn Eye.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1895.

### The Woman's Bible.

Most of the women in the South refused to follow the Woman's Christian Temperance Union when it mixed itself in the suffrage question. We suspect a large proportion of the women of the country who have engaged in the suffrage movement will refuse to follow Mrs. Stanton and the other suffrage leaders in their latest prank—the Woman's Bible. We have been reading with much interest liberal extracts from this volume printed in the newspapers. It is one of the funniest things we ever saw. One commentator—Mrs. Stanton, we believe—starts out by boldly denying the inspiration of any part of the Old Testament and declaring the story of the creation and the events in Eden to be the work of anonymous poets and writers of fiction. The next woman who took a hand evidently didn't like to go so far. She proceeds to prove that Eve was the model of an advanced woman, a magnificent character who properly longed for knowledge of good and evil and desired to be as the Gods. She nails old Adam severely and holds up his conduct for the contempt and reprobation of the world. It is evident that a man's character is never safe when his relations get hold of it. This venerable and respected ancestor of ours is, after all these years—a few score millions, probably—subjected to as energetic a feminine pen lashing as if he had voted the wrong way on the suffrage question only yesterday. The serpent is held up to us in this new development which we may describe as "sheology," as a philosopher and a gentleman who reasoned like a Socrates and did the original woman a good turn by persuading her to eat and know things instead of spending her time picking flowers and waiting for Adam to come home and being innocent. The rib idea is rejected with scorn as the invention of some antediluvian enemy of the female sex, intended to degrade woman and to deny her equality.

The new Bible, beginning at the beginning to prove man's inferiority and woman's superiority, comes on down in strict consistency. Mrs. Stanton tackles Noah and declares that the ark was a bungling job, deficient in light and ventilation, and that any woman would have done it much better. She is bitter in her denunciation of the little home made jag with which the end of that historic voyage was celebrated. She is unmerciful in criticism of Abraham and in praise of Sarah. When she reaches Moses she is savage. That man of meekness is held up for the world's detestation as a fraud and a deceiver and we are told that if a woman had had charge of the expedition out of Egypt she would have led the hosts to the promised land in forty days, instead of taking forty years at it. The ten commandments are squarely repudiated in this Woman's Bible. Mrs. Stanton, commentator, expresses the belief that they were forgeries committed by Moses to enslave the woman and to deceive the people and that the interview on Sinai never occurred.

All this sounds like burlesque or insane raving, but it is sober, serious fact. The first volume of "Woman's Bible" has been published and is on sale with all these commentaries and many others like it printed and signed by women who are leaders in the suffrage movement and who usually present three very full names, as the manner of the advanced woman is. The keynote of the whole thing is a most vindictive hatred of everything male. It is evident that in the opinion of these talented sheologists the Almighty was guilty of serious error, if not of crime, in creating men at all.

Whatever progress the woman suffragist idea may have made in this country will probably be undone by this publication. The divorce of woman and Christianity would be the most horrible and the most disastrous divorce of the world's history. We can not imagine worse conditions than the Christian religion without women or women without religion.

Fortunately for the commentators, there is among the newspapers of the country so much prejudice against the equality of the sexes that they have not received and probably will not receive the criticism and comment they deserve, have not been roasted as they would be if they were men or if men could acquire the absolute equality idea so strenuously taught. There will be, however, a very general and pos-

sibly accurate impression in the public mind that women who are so fiercely vindictive against mankind from Adam to this generation have reasons of their own, have felt the sting of disappointments and have not been appreciated by persons of the opposite gender as highly as some of their sisters who were not so advanced and rather more attractive. Some of them possibly drew blanks from the matrimonial lottery.



straightway to another state and secured a position in a public asylum similar to the one he had held and disgraced in Virginia.

When this fact was made known to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Virginia they procured a copy of the proceedings against this evil doer, and sent the document, duly signed and sealed, to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the state to which he had gone. This action was soon followed by another resignation from the man, who ought to have been in the state prison.

It is a sorrowful day for Virginia when it is proved to the world that her men can not be trusted to perform their duties in her educational and eleemosynary institutions. Before any more crimes are committed and the name of our state becomes a by-word and a reproach among the nations, let man call upon his heaven-sent helpmate to aid him in caring for the children God has given—not to him, or to her, but to them.

ORRA LANGHORNE.

Culpeper, Va., February 10, 1896.

STILL AFTER US.

The same writer in the *Free Lance* has this to say about her impression of MANASSAS:

A VISIT TO MANASSAS.

[Communicated.]

CULPEPER, VA., Feb. 15, 1896.—Fate and fancy led me, a few weeks since, to stop over a day or two at Manassas—once only famous for its battlefields, now the ambitious little county seat of Prince William. There is plenty to remind one, in these piping times of peace, of the terrible struggle once waged on those plains now lying so quiet in the sunlight. As one approaches the town from the south, the monument of the Confederate dead looms up. In the village one hears of Battle street and the Cannon House, and there is a little collection of war relics for sale. Manassas, however, is one of the towns of the New South, and is so full of new people and new ideas, that it is evident the village is but a suburb of Washington, which is fast becoming one of the great cities of the country. Some of the residents of the little town hold office in the big one, and go to work there on Monday morning, coming back with baskets and bundles, fresh viands from the city markets, and dry goods from the bargain counters on Saturday evening. Everybody that has anything to sell can dispose of the same in Washington. The thrifty farmers around have regular customers for milk, butter, fruit, fowls, eggs, and all farm products. Those who wish to buy manufactured goods go to the city, so that there is constant passing to and fro. Since the village became the seat of justice a fine new courthouse has been built, and also a new jail. A stranger is impressed with the number of churches for a place of its size. The summer home of Mr. Portner, the rich brewer from Alexandria is here, and the owner recalls the Dutchman of the Shenandoah Valley in his propensity for buying "the land that joins him." It is said that Mr. Portner's estate now extends for miles in the direction of Washington. He is credited with