

## WANT THEIR OWN WAY.

The International Woman's Council at Washington City.

The Most Distinguished Gathering of Woman Suffragists Ever Held.

Entertaining Addresses by Prominent Leaders of the Movement.

[SPECIAL WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.]

The International Council of Women has been in session here during the week. It was called by the National Woman Suffrage Association of the United States to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the first woman's rights convention. The sessions were held in Albaugh's Opera House. There were



SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

in attendance about 230 delegates from National Woman's Rights Associations or kindred societies in this and other countries. About thirty associations of this character were represented in the council, which was probably the largest gathering of notable women in the history of this country.

Susan B. Anthony called the council to order. Elizabeth Cady Stanton delivered the address of welcome, and, after reviewing at some length the history of the suffrage movement, she said:

"In calling this council we anticipated many desirable results. Aside from the pleasure from mutual acquaintance in meeting face to face so many of our countrywomen, as well as those from foreign lands, we hoped to secure thorough national and international organization in all those reforms in which we are mutually interested. To come together for a week and part with the same fragmentary societies and clubs would be the defeat of half the purpose of our gathering."

Mrs. Stanton made the startling announcement that if the rights of women were not to be obtained by just and fair means the result would be that they would join hands with the Anarchists, and the scenes of the French Revolution would be re-enacted. This dread threat, when first uttered, was received in silence on the part of the audience, instead of being greeted with applause, as were most of her climaxes. But to the outside public it would appear that the bomb had not been so quietly received. J. D. Cannon of Iowa, a prominent member of the Grange, has prepared an urgent protest against the dissemination of such principles among the woman suffragists.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Stanton's address, which was often interrupted by applause, Miss Anthony introduced to the audience, in the order named, delegates from Norway, Finland, France, India, Ireland, England, and Canada. Each was greeted with hearty applause, to which brief responses were made.

The first paper of the congress was read by Mary Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, on the subject of "The Higher Education for Women in the United States."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Sewall's address Miss Anthony introduced Pundita Rammabai Saraswati, a native Indian woman, who was dressed in native costume. She spoke extemporaneously for half an hour upon the subject of "The Women of India," and received the close attention of the audience. She said that in the olden times in her country women were completely under the control of their husbands and but few were allowed to be educated, and these of the Brahmins or priestly caste. Only a few were allowed any educational advantages. According to the teaching of their priest, an Indian woman could only reach heaven through complete and perfect obedience to her husband. Since 1878 about half a dozen native women had graduated with honor from the universities. Calcutta had taken the highest ground in the education of women. A great change is being wrought. What India needed was women teachers.

Mrs. Louise Reed Stowell read a paper upon the subject of "The Typical Woman of This Century."

She said that the typical woman of this century was, in the earlier portion of it, seated in the schoolhouse steps listening to the recitations of the boys. She had left the steps, had nearly finished her crusade against college doors, and had not only entered the colleges and universities but had in many instances taken the instructor's chair.

"Temperance" was one of the topics discussed by the council. Of course Miss Frances E. Willard was the leading speaker on this subject. She had among her audience Senators and Mrs. Palmer, Senator and Mrs. Sabin, and a goodly number of other conspicuous people, and her talk was warmly received. Miss Willard's happiest sentence was that in which she declared that the granting of woman's rights would in no wise imperil the happiness of the home circle, since woman carried with her wherever she went, under any and all conditions of life, the essence of home, which was to her a God-given dower which nothing ever could or would eradicate or eliminate.

One of the most taking addresses so far made before the council was that of Prof. Rena A. Michaels, of Evanston, Ill. Her subject was "Co-education," and in the limited time at her disposal she only sought to discuss the social phase of it. The underlying thought, drawn from experience of college life, was that the girl made her home wherever she was, even amid books, and that no amount of educational training or culture would uproot these home instincts. The women of the West were eulogized even beyond their sisters of the East, and a neighborly tribute to Prof. Michaels to the esteem in which Frances E. Willard is held met with a hearty response.

Leona M. Barry read a paper upon "What the Knights of Labor Are Doing for Women." She said: "We are building around our working girls a wall to defend and protect them from the humiliations which heretofore they have been subjected to. There are no better law supporters, no more loyal citizens, than the law of their country and their country's flag, than the organized working men and women of to-day. They do not demand revolution; but they do demand reform. They do not ask it by the power of physical or brute force or strength, they do not ask it by the destruction of life or property, they simply ask it at the hands of the law-making bodies of their nation."

Hilda B. Loud also delivered an address. She said that she was beginning to question why it was right for her to vote, to speak, and to hold office in the Knights of Labor, and was wrong for her to do so in the state? Woman's recognition was slow on account of man's selfishness and female timidity; and then, besides, office has not and never will have the attraction for a woman that it has for a man. The Knights of Labor is the grand

educational force among the masses which protects capital and monopoly from the results of their folly and crime."

An address which met with a warm response was that of Miss Clara Barton, fresh from the relief work at Mount Vernon, Ill. Miss Barton is called the American Florence Nightingale. Her name is beloved by many a veteran of the war, to whom she brought comfort when wounded on the field of battle, or when languishing in prison, and is honored in Europe, where she served during the Franco-Prussian war as an active member of the Society of the Red Cross of Geneva. The paper was interesting as a comprehensive outline of the work accomplished by the Red Cross Society, and at its close Miss Barton was loudly applauded.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's paper on "The Power of Organization" was distinctly Bostonian in tone and remarkable in the coming of the word "demotic." In speaking of the Suffrage Association of Massachusetts, between which and the present International Council it has been rumored there was lack of sympathy, Mrs. Howe said that she hoped to see the two organizations unite in their efforts, and that much good would result from this combination. A happy phrase applauded by the audience was that the watchword would then be to make home the college, court, church, and sanatorium of all true women.

Mary F. Eastman, President of the Association for the Advancement of Women, began her able address by quoting from Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Blessed are those who say good things for us."

Rev. Amanda Deyo, of the Universal Peace Union, told of the movement which had given rise to that organization. The society had, she said, twenty-five branch circles in the United States.

Mrs. M. Louise Thomas gave an account of the famous Sorosis Club, its organization, object, and growth during the twenty years of its existence. Mrs. D. G. Croly (Jennie June) followed Mrs. Thomas, and gave a passing allusion to the Sorosis, of which she was one of the original incorporators. Mrs. Croly said that her first appearance as a speaker was thirty years ago, when by invitation she attended a convention for the purpose of discussing some contemplated change in the matter of dress—woman's hoopskirt at that time measuring four yards in circumference. Her own dress to-day was a braided skirt of clay-colored broadcloth, with draperies of seal brown ottoman silk. One of Mrs. Croly's pet organizations is the Working Women's Guild of Philadelphia, which has now a membership of 700, composed of women engaged in manual labor.

Frances E. Willard spoke of the suffrage work. She illustrated her ideas of organization at once in an object lesson. "Do you see that?" she said, holding up her open hand with the fingers spread wide apart. "And do you see that?" and she closed her fingers and put her clenched fist up in an attitude worthy of John L. Sullivan. She went on to speak of the power of taking hold of hands, the accumulating power of organization. It took a great many years, she said, for women to come out in perspective far enough to have an International Council.

Miss Anthony introduced Mrs. Marella M. Hill, of Dover, N. H. Mrs. Hill is a little woman, 82 years old. She is bright, and her hair is still black. Miss Anthony said that Mrs. Hill was one of the first women to engage in organized efforts to elevate young women. Mrs. Hill represented the Free-will Baptists. She spoke for some minutes, telling of her denominational organizations, and especially those that helped young women.

The legal conditions of women were discussed at length by the council, the ablest speaker



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

being Mrs. Alice Scatcherd, whose address was on "The Legal Conditions of Women in the Three Kingdoms." Mrs. Scatcherd is a delegate from Leeds, England. She divided her discourse under three heads—"The Industrial Property Rights," "Rights in the Family," and "Personal Rights"—and gave a fine address, which was listened to with interest by the audience, who were nevertheless put to the blush by her plain speaking, for Mrs. Scatcherd was much in earnest, and believed in every word she said. She enumerated the different clauses of the English law relating to women. Mrs. Scatcherd said that previous to 1882, when the Married Women's Property act was passed, no married woman could open or keep a bank account without the consent of her husband.

The address of Mrs. Lily Devereux Blake, of New York, on "The Legal Disabilities of Women" was an able one, treating of those things in America of which her successor spoke in regard to the English laws. One point advocated was that when women transgressed the laws and were up before the tribunal to have justice meted out, they should be tried by a judge and jury composed of their peers—women.

Miss Alice Fletcher, who is Special Indian Agent under the Severeity Hill, read a paper on the "Legal Conditions of Indian Women," which went to prove that the generally accepted idea regarding the Indian woman as a slave to be bought and sold without rights or position in the tribe was a wrong one.

Miss Anthony introduced a native woman, the Princess Yagoua, a Mohawk by birth, whose pretty person was gorgeously arrayed, and who rightly gauged her audience when brought forward by saying that she knew they would rather look than hear her speak. Over a petticoat of black velvet, heavily incrustated with crystal beading, was worn a short polonaise of scarlet satin glittering with a border of spangles and dangling crystal fringe. Around her neck were ropes of crystal beads, while a glidy little yellow bow confined the lace wither corsage. Her head was adorned with its short, bristling, black hair looked like the broad sides of a globular doormat.

"What Shall Be Done with the Neglected Rich?" was the subject of an address by Frances E. W. Harper, who was proud to announce herself of African parentage. In a



LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

plain worsted gown, without an attempt at furbelow or ornamentation of any kind, the mulatto woman stood up before the crowded house and delivered her discourse with such telling effect that after the opening lines perfect silence reigned. A clever view of her subject was stated when she said that the class of persons to whom her discourse had reference were those of "plethoric purse but attenuated souls." Another interesting discourse was that on "Police Matrons," delivered by Mrs. Susan H

Barney, National Superintendent prison, jail, police, and almshouse work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The gist was an urgent plea for the appointment of a woman at every station-house in order to inspect and minister to such unfortunate of their own sex as should be from time to time brought in.

Esther L. Warner made an address on "Women as Farmers." Prof. Rena A. Michaels spoke on "Women as Educators." Laura C. Holloway dealt with "Women in Journalism," and Sarah Hackett Stevenson read a paper on "Women in Medicine." Women in Law" was the subject treated by Mrs. Ada Bittenberger, who is her husband's partner in law. The Rev. Ada Bowles spoke of "Women in the Ministry," and said that women should be allowed to share the pulpit equally with men. Other addresses were made by Mrs. Martha S. Fields (Catherine Cole) of the New Orleans *Pionnyne*, representing the Woman's International Press Association; Mrs. Amelia Hadley Moll of Washington, D. C., representing the National Press Association; and Matilda B. Carse, who spoke of what a few women have accomplished in the financial world; Rena A. Michaels, Ph. D., dean of the Woman's College of the Northwestern University, who spoke on "Co-education;" Cora A. Benson, A. M., L. L. B., Michigan University, and fellow in history, Bryn Mawr College, who chose for her subject "College Fellowship for Women;" Martha McLellan Brown, Vice President Wesleyan College, Cincinnati; Phoebe Cousins, of Missouri, the first woman United States Marshal ever appointed; and by



PHOEBE W. COUZINS.

Matilda Joslyn Gage, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, and many others.

Gossip of the Council.

Dr. Mary Walker has made herself such a blooming nuisance that she has been tabooed without regard to age, sex, or previous standing.

It is said that Belva Lockwood has also made some sour grapes remarks. Belva was ignored in the program, and this was done purposely. The reasons were that she was too sensational and cared little for the cause of woman suffrage except to advertise herself. Mrs. Bessie Starr Keeler, of Toronto, gave a good, breezy address, and she gave the reason for being a Canadian, which was that she was able in Canada to obtain the university education which was fifteen years ago denied to her in this native country.

United States Marshal Phoebe Cousins, of St. Louis, was the handsomest woman among all the delegates. Upon more than one occasion Miss Anthony was obliged to rise and use the gavel somewhat sharply to obtain a cessation from talking in the audience.

Miss Helen Taylor, who is John Stuart Mill's step-daughter, did not attend the council, and her letter explaining why she did not keep her appointment has disturbed the ladies a good deal. When Miss Taylor agreed to cross the Atlantic to counsel with the woman suffragists of America she did not know that Mrs. Ashton Dilke had been invited. She does not like Mrs. Dilke, and she is surprised that the American ladies should receive her.

Mrs. Stanton's exact words, which have created so much comment, were as follows: "I have often said to the men of the present day that the next generation of women will not stand arguing with you as we do now, and we have for half a century. The organizations of labor all over the country are holding out their hands to women. The time is not far distant when, if men do not do justice to women, the women will strike hands with labor, with socialists, and with anarchists, and you will have the scenes of the revolution of France acted over again in this republic."

Dr. Mary Walker received her increase of pension not a moment too soon. Since the women's congress repelled her advances she has become so emphatic in her gestures that she has ruptured at least a dozen pairs of suspenders.

Susan B. Anthony declares that the reason she never married was because she didn't want to be any man's relic. "No man," she proudly exclaims, "shall put me as a relic on a grave-stone." Evidently she never considered the possibility of the other party outlasting her.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a conspicuous figure in the Council, is 72 years old. She was the chief agency in calling the first "Women's Rights Convention" in this country, which was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. It was then that she introduced the famous resolution that the intelligent world has been debating ever since: "Resolved, That it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise." As a result of her father (she was unmarried) actually consulted friends to the propriety of placing her in an insane asylum.

How to Demagnetize a Watch.

Magnetism is assuming the same rule with the watch-repairer that malaria plays in medical practice, i. e., as a cover for ignorance. When you take your watch back to the man you have just paid for cleaning it, with the statement that it loses five or ten minutes a day, and generally doesn't mind its helm, he looks wise, says it has been magnetized, and charges you another and a bigger fee for removing the "hoodoo." Almost any one can demagnetize his watch. Lay it down on a table, with open dial face upward, and make a diagram of the polarity (whether north or south) at each hour number on the dial, and whether weak or strong—this by means of a small pocket-compass, or needle, remembering that the north pole of the compass is repelled by the north pole of the watch, and attracted by the south pole, and vice versa. Take the point of the strongest magnetism first and wave several times at a short distance in front of each pole like the pole of a small bar magnet. This will tend to neutralize the first polarity by induction of an opposite one, and thus, by a little practice, first one point of magnetism in the watch after another may be neutralized, using the compass each time as a test.

SIDNEY WOOLLETT, the elocutionist, can repeat more than 300,000 verses of poetry; that is, he says so, and no one has yet been foolhardy enough to ask him to prove it by repeating them.—*Exchange.*

SITTING BULL says his race is passionately fond of showy ornaments. He himself has had the war-whoop ring in his ears quite often.

## TWENTY MILLIONS WANTED.

The House Committee's River and Harbor Bill the Largest on Record.

How It Is Proposed to Distribute the Vast Sum—The Illinois Ship Canal.

[Washington special.]

The river and harbor bill, as finally agreed upon by the House committee, makes an aggregate appropriation of \$19,432,783, and is the largest bill of the kind ever brought in. Chairman Blanchard says the bill of 1882, which was the largest up to that time, aggregated \$18,123,000. Some of the appropriations are as follows:

|                   |            |                                  |         |                                 |         |                               |         |
|-------------------|------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Chicago.....      | \$ 240,000 | Erie harbor and New Orleans..... | 200,000 | for purchase Arkansas Pass..... | 100,000 | Presque Isle.....             | 833,000 |
| Galveston.....    | 500,000    | Galveston Bay.....               | 100,000 | Sabine Pass.....                | 250,000 | Sandusky City.....            | 40,000  |
| Cleveland.....    | 75,000     | Michigan City.....               | 95,000  | Toledo.....                     | 150,000 | Sand B'ch h'r.....            | 70,000  |
| Duluth.....       | 80,000     | of refuge.....                   | 70,000  | Humboldt, Cal.....              | 150,000 | Manitowish.....               | 80,000  |
| Oakland, Cal..... | 175,000    | Superior & St. Wilmington.....   | 90,000  | Louis Bays.....                 | 50,000  | Yaquina Bay.....              | 60,000  |
| Greenville.....   | 75,000     | Portage Lake.....                | 10,000  | Aicksburg.....                  | 150,000 | Plaquemine.....               | 10,000  |
| Ashtabula, O..... | 30,000     | Saugatuck.....                   | 5,000   | Muskegon, O.....                | 60,000  | South Haven.....              | 10,000  |
| Calumet h'r.....  | 10,000     | Marquette.....                   | 25,000  | Gr. Haven.....                  | 25,000  | Ahnapee.....                  | 5,000   |
| Or. Marais.....   | 50,000     | Oregon Bay.....                  | 10,000  | Cure Fear.....                  | 15,000  | Kenosha.....                  | 7,500   |
| Muskegon.....     | 45,000     | Keweenaw.....                    | 10,000  | Hickman, Ky.....                | 50,000  | Manitowoc.....                | 8,000   |
| Columbus, Ky..... | 25,000     | Menominee.....                   | 9,000   | Charlevoix.....                 | 45,000  | Milwaukee har- Cheboygan..... | 70,000  |
| Frankfort.....    | 8,000      | Milwaukee har- Manitowish.....   | 10,000  | Black Lake.....                 | 5,000   | Oconto.....                   | 2,000   |
| Monroe.....       | 5,000      | Pt. Washington.....              | 5,000   | Pentwater.....                  | 8,000   | Shoebay.....                  | 15,000  |
| Waukegan.....     | 25,000     | Two Rivers.....                  | 2,500   |                                 |         |                               |         |

Appropriations in the bill for rivers and canals include the following:

|                                  |             |                               |         |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Mississippi.....                 | 300,000     | St. Kanawha.....              | 100,000 |
| from mouth of Missouri.....      | 200,000     | Illinois.....                 | 100,000 |
| to Gulf.....                     | \$3,385,000 | Muskegon.....                 | 102,000 |
| St. Mary's Falls & Hay Lake..... | 1,500,000   | push se lock & dam No. 7..... | 162,000 |
| Missouri.....                    | 625,000     | Allegheny.....                | 25,000  |
| Ohio.....                        | 515,000     | Schuylkill.....               | 25,000  |
| Columbia.....                    | 635,000     | Herr's Island.....            | 35,000  |
| Tennessee.....                   | 265,000     | dam, Pa.....                  | 35,000  |
| Buffalo Bay.....                 | 175,000     | Monongahela.....              | 100,000 |
| St. John's.....                  | 150,000     | River, W. Va.....             | 35,000  |
| Detroit.....                     | 130,000     | Saginaw.....                  | 55,000  |
| Red.....                         | 10,000      | Wabash.....                   | 65,000  |
| Black Warrior.....               | 100,000     | Calumet.....                  | 50,000  |
| Arkansas.....                    | 175,000     | St. Louis.....                | 100,000 |
| Cairo.....                       | 100,000     | La Fourche.....               | 50,000  |
| Big Sandy, Va.....               | 31,500      | Cascades, Ore.....            | 175,000 |
| Pascagoula.....                  | 27,500      | Columbia.....                 | 350,000 |
| Yazoo.....                       | 32,000      | Lower Willa- do, Ark.....     | 80,000  |
| Yucatchita.....                  | 25,000      | St. Joe, Ore.....             | 15,000  |
| Red River of N. San Joaquin..... | 25,000      | ship canal.....               | 50,000  |
| San Luis, Cal.....               | 25,000      | Clinton River.....            | 5,000   |
| Sacto-Feather.....               | 20,000      | Chippewa.....                 | 5,000   |
| Deepwater.....                   | 150,000     | Yellow B'ks.....              | 5,000   |
| Coccolillo River.....            | 20,000      | St. Croix.....                | 7,500   |
| Coos Bay.....                    | 50,000      | White.....                    | 5,000   |

The distribution of the river and harbor money is as follows:

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Six New England States.....     | \$ 950,000  |
| Four Middle States.....         | 333,333     |
| Thirteen Southern States.....   | 5,365,900   |
| Michigan.....                   | \$2,151,500 |
| Wisconsin.....                  | 300,000     |
| Minnesota.....                  | 130,000     |
| Indiana.....                    | 165,000     |
| Illinois.....                   | 490,000     |
| Ohio.....                       | 504,000     |
| Missouri.....                   | 600,000     |
| West Virginia.....              | 393,500     |
| Three Pacific Coast States..... | \$4,242,900 |

The Mississippi and Missouri and Ohio rivers are not included in the above statement.

Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, and Iowa get no appropriations.

The committee decided not to make a specific appropriation for the Illinois ship canal, but to insert in the river and harbor bill a clause permitting the Secretary of War, at his discretion, to make a survey of the Illinois and Des Moines rivers. The clause is not mandatory, but simply authorizes the Secretary to do thus and so and pay the expense out of the general appropriation. In other words, the friends of the enterprise will then be compelled to come to Washington and persuade Mr. Endicott, who can not see over the Allegheny mountains, and frequently not beyond the Hudson, to order the survey. But Gen. Henderson, who is a member of the committee, says that this is the best that could be done, and that he had to take a very small slice or no bread.

## FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

Men Who Are Mentioned as Possible Successors of Judge Waite.

The following gentlemen have already been suggested by the newspapers and in other ways as possible candidates for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court:

George V. N. Lothrop, of Michigan (now Minister to Russia).

Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan (now Postmaster General).

Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court.

Ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio.

Ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana.

Senator Turpie, of Indiana.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana.

Judge Niblack, of Indiana.

Secretary Bayard.

Attorney General Garland.

Minister Phelps.

Secretary Vilas.

Judge Doolittle, of Illinois and Wisconsin.

James G. Jenkins, of Milwaukee.

Speaker Carlisle.

Judge Hoady, late of Ohio, now of New York.

Judge Jackson, of Tennessee.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama.

W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio.

Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago.

Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago.

William C. Goudy, of Chicago.

Judge Scholfield, of Illinois.

Col. J. Ross Thompson, of Erie, Pa.

Depew's Strength in New York.

Col. Dave Litter has been over to New York for a few days smelling around the political centers to see what he can find out, and he comes back to Washington convinced that Chauncey Depew is an active and a strong candidate for the Presidency. The New York delegation will be solid for him. Mr. Litter thinks, although there will probably not be any attempt to instruct them. The State ticket will be Miller for Governor and Sloan for Lieutenant Governor, a stalwart and a half-breed, and will unite the whole party on the old lines.—*Washington cor. Chicago News.*

## READ THIS, NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

Do Not Fail to Heed the Warning.

Have you dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, kidney and liver disease? Every hour you neglect them may take years from your life.

Have you nervousness, weakness, nervous debility, sleeplessness, and exhaustion? Every beat of your heart is but a funeral march toward your grave.

Have you neuralgia, rheumatism, epilepsy, palpitation, the tobacco or morphine habit? Any one of these is liable at any moment to take your heart in its deadly grasp.

Have you headache, loss of memory, numbness, trembling, prickly sensation, cold feet, or weakness of the limbs? The sword of Damocles is suspended above you. Just so sure as you neglect these symptoms, just so sure will paralysis, insanity, prostration, or death follow.

Save yourselves from these alarming results while there is yet time by the use of that most wonderful discovery for the nerves, Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic, which is a perfect and complete cure for all the above diseases. Pronounced the greatest medical discovery of the century.

It will take away your nervousness and make your nerves strong and steady. If you are weak, tired, and exhausted, it will make you strong and vigorous. It will cure your indigestion and dyspepsia, give you an appetite, regulate your bowels, kidneys, and liver. It will give you natural and refreshing sleep, stop all palpitation of the heart, trembling, numbness, headache, and neuralgia pains. It is a perfect specific for nervous debility and exhausted nervous vitality. It is the best spring tonic, invigorator, and restorative in existence, for it makes the weak strong, invigorates the tired and overworked brain, nerves the weary limbs, and restores health, strength, and vitality.

Do not fail to use this wonderful remedy, and you are sure of a cure. For sale by all druggists at \$1 per bottle. If your druggist does not have it he will get it for you. Insist upon having Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic. Its discoverer, Dr. Greene, is the great specialist in nervous diseases, of 35 West 14th st., New York, who can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.

Nothing Serious.

Miss Clara (to Featherly, who is making an evening call)—"Poor little Bobby swallowed a penny to-day, and we've all been so worried about it."

Featherly (somewhat at a loss for words of encouragement)—"Oh, I—er—wouldn't worry, Miss Clara; a penny is not much."—*Harper's Bazar.*

THE hostile forces advance with various combinations; they attack each other and fight for a certain time. The critical moment arrives, and a mental flash decides the fortunes of the day.—*Napoleon I.*

What Constitutes a Family Medicine?

A preparation which is adapted to the relief and cure of ailments to which members of a household are most subject, and which is not only alleged to do this, but has long and unfailingly proved its ability to do it, assuredly deserves the title of a reliable Family Medicine. Among time-honored preparations, which experience and the sanction of the medical profession indicate as deserving of popular regard and confidence, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine adapted to the eradication of dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, the three most frequently occurring ailments that vex mankind. Derived from a botanic percentage, it is efficient as well as pure and wholesome. It relieves nervous disquietude and inactivity of the kidneys, and counteracts a tendency to rheumatism. For renewing flagging strength and imparting appetite it can be implicitly relied upon. Fever and ague, rheumatism and debility are remedied by it.

JUDGE—Madam, what is your age? She—Your Honor, I leave that to the mercy of the Court.

EVERY dime museum proprietor favors freak commerce.—*Texas Siftings.*

Ex-Alderman S. O. Dishman Happily Surprised.

"Father, we are much pleased at seeing you home again. Come, sit down, and tell us of your journey."

"Well, I have been out about five weeks this time, and have met with very gratifying results. I have written many papers, and what is still more pleasing, I find that the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association is becoming very popular in this State. Now, Effie, tell me how you are; I see you are looking so much better."

"Yes, father, that rheumatism which has given me so much pain for months has entirely left me. Oh! I was so lame a part of the time that I could scarcely stand upon my feet. Hibbard