CLOSING SESSIONS.

The First Triennial Meeting of the Woman's National Council Over.

MANY SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

Some Women Who Had Not Before Been Heard From Speak—Progress of Women in Journalistic Work Told—Women's Share in the Great World's Fair.

It was one minute after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Miss Willard called to order the second session for the day of the Woman's National Council. There was hardly as large an attendance as there was in the morning, but still there was enough to keep away any feeling of lonesomeness that might otherwise have been in such a big place.

Mrs. J. C. Wenham of Grand Rapids, the president of the largest literary society in the country, opened the exercises with a beautiful solo. Amanda Dale of the National Peace Association led in prayer. The papers of the afternoon were varied in character, treating, as a rule, of subjects that did not just chime in with any of the other sessions, each of which was devoted to some one general topic. Most of the speakers were newspaper women from different parts of the country, but all thoroughly conversant with what they were talking about.

MARY F. SEYMOUR.

Mary F. Seymour, editor of the *Business Woman's Journal*, made an able address on "Occupations of Women at Date." Miss Seymour was the chairman of the press committee of the council and she was a most willing and successful aid to the busy reporters who were engaged in writing up the meetings of the council. Miss Seymour began by telling of the difficulties that had stood in the way of women in the learned professions a few years ago, and of woman's present status and success in those same lines of life. The high place that woman has taken in journalism is an undisputed and deserved one.

The success of women does not involve the antagonism of men. Men are willing to acknowledge the success of women, but they also give a helping hand whenever the opportunity offers. Women have succeeded years ago as architects and civil engineers.

As draughtsmen women show themselves quite as well equipped as men. Out of 200 architects who were quizzed on the subject only nineteen said they would have any objections to employing women as assistant architects, and of that nineteen most gave as their objection the fact that they would be obliged to supervise the construction of buildings where they would meet with all sorts and conditions of men. Miss Seymour gave a number of instances of marked success of women in designing, decorating and other lines of work. Each woman has something in which she would excel if she had but the chance, just as her brother. The chief danger is that women will rush into those ranks that are already filled in search of standing out on new and untried paths.

Women are not paid as much for the same class of work as the men simply because they have not the ballot.

"But whose fault is this? Not the fault of the members of the council. But it must be confessed that many women are opposed to the suffrage. When women rise in a body and demand the right of franchise the men will be willing to give it to them. Another reason why women do not get the same pay as men is because they are willing to take less. No employer is likely to pay more than is necessary for the work done, and it is woman's duty to demand suitable recompense for her toil. Until she does that she will not receive her just deserts."

MRS. MARY L. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. Mary L. Lockwood of this city, delegate to the council from the Woman's National Press Association, read a studied and carefully prepared essay on the evolution of women in literature. She began with Cleopatra and traced the history of women in letters downward. She enumerated and discussed a number of women of all time prominent in art and literature and took her hearers rapidly down through the ages and landed them in America in "woman's century."

MRS. CAROLINE S. THOMAS.

"The Young Woman's National Mutual Improvement Association" was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. Caroline S. Thomas in a low tone, of voice so that not many in the audience could hear it. The paper was devoted to a description of the methods and aims of the association.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RELIEF SOCIETY.

Mrs. Jane S. Richards and Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, delegates from the National Women's Relief Society, made a few remarks about their society, which has its headquarters in Utah and branches in the neighboring states. The society has a branch in nearly every village of Utah and vicinity as well as in Norway, Samoa, Hawaii and other countries and a membership of 25,000. Notable results have been accomplished in the advancement of women.

MRS. CAROLYN M. BROWN.

Mrs. Carolyn M. Brown read a paper on the work of the National Protective Agency for Women and Children, which was organized in Chicago in 1886 for the protection of helpless women and children. She cited a number of cases in which the society had come to the rescue of women and children who were in trouble and unable to help themselves, and had done a good work in fostering a public sentiment against certain crimes and in getting more stringent laws passed and carried into execution. Societies of a like nature have been organized in other cities and these have all been amalgamated into one national organization.

MRS. ANTOINETTE VAN HOUSEN WAKEMAN.

"What do the signs of the times signify?" was explained by Mrs. Antoinette Van Housen Wakeman of the Chicago *Post*. "One of these signs," she said, "is the tendency toward organized effort. Organization has been the strong uplifting power of all time, though there is an unwarranted prejudice against combination. Inventive genius no longer waits its time in silence and inactivity, but its price is taken up by organization and added to the wealth of civilization. All things in these latter days are working together for good and the survival of the fittest is seen on all sides.

"A sign of the times that is a benediction is that the angel of peace is brooding over the world. There are no wars nor rumors of war, and arbitration is taking the place of bloodshed. Another sign is the wave of interest in matters psychical, proving the three-fold nature of man.

"Labor organizations are giving full membership to women and it is evident are in favor of woman suffrage. No school or other place of interest has been opened to women save by men. There are few places now that are not open to her and the need of woman suffrage is becoming more and more evident every day. Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota told me recently that he felt sure suffrage for women is a thing of the near future."

MRS. ESTELLE M. H. MERRILL.

Mrs. Estelle M. H. Merrill of the Boston *Globe*, president of the New England Woman's Press Association, gave an informal talk on the outlook for women in journalism, which she characterized as a hopeful and cheerful one.

Miss Amanda T. Jones, the vice president of a Chicago canning company, of which a woman is the president, made an address on women in the canning business which was a nice little advertisement for the particular institution with which she is connected.

The session closed with the benediction by Rev. AmandaDale and the doxology.

A TELEGRAM FROM MRS. HUNT.

The council at its last afternoon session was enlivened by a telegram from Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, the well-known speaker and devoted specialist in securing scientific temperance education laws for the public schools of this country. Mrs. Hunt was detained from the council by this work and the law passed yesterday was the first one that ever secured the unanimous vote of any legislature. The chairman of the Senate committee on education, Hon. Mr. Butler, said in his vigorous defense of the measure "the old north state has been famous for pitch, tar, turpentine and Rip Van Winkle legislation—let us now at one stroke move to the van of the republic for the good of our boys and girls." Hence the unanimous vote. Mrs. Hunt displays in her lectures a large map with the few remaining states that have not adopted the temperance instruction bill covered with black. Upon the passage of the bill Hon. Mr. Finger, superintendent of public instruction for the state, claimed the privilege of taking off the bit of black and putting the map of his state in line for progress.

This great victory leaves but nine more states to be secured, and they will no doubt quickly follow, at the end of which splendid national campaign the National W.C.T.U. will give Mrs. Hunt such a testimonial of appreciation as few women have ever received since history began.

Mrs. Hunt came to Washington last night and will be present in the council today.

The Last Session.

The hour set for the opening of the last session of the Woman's National Council at Albaugh's last evening was 7:15 o'clock. This was a half hour earlier than usual, this change being demanded by the length of the evening's program. "The Organized Work and Life of Women" was the general subject of the evening, and the interest that attached to the subject, as well as the fact that it was the closing session of a particularly interesting meeting, were enough to bring together a large audience. It was nearer 7:30 when Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Maine, the new recording secretary of the council, arose to open the exercises with prayer. She asked that during the evening nothing be said that should not be said and that what was said should be in a proper and seemly manner. This was a little hit apparently at Mrs. Lease of the Farmers' Alliance, who created such a furore Tuesday evening by her wordy attack on Senator Ingalls. That unfortunate break has worried the women connected with the council more than a little.

MRS. ELLA DIETZ CLYMER.

"Women's Clubs—Sorosis" was the subject of an interesting paper read by Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, president of Sorosis. She said that the objects of that club are the promotion of good fellowship among those with literary, artistic and musical tastes and the dissemination of such facts and information as will be of value to them.

"What college life is to young women," said Mrs. Clymer, "such is club life to women of maturer years. The club is a sort of training school for the broader life that is inevitably coming to women. Sorosis was not founded for this purpose, but the founder builded wiser than she knew. The club idea represents woman's desire to be rather than to do. All things are conspiring to give her more freedom and she is no longer satisfied with domestic life simply or a round of useless gaiety. Hence the club is a boon to domestic women. Eligibility to membership is worth and moral standing, and not the extraneous condition of wealth.

CONDUCTED ON THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE.

"Women's clubs are almost invariably conducted on economic principles, and the experience that comes from the care of the ways and means is by no means one of the least advantages that comes from club life. It has been said that the only thing necessary to make a woman a miser is to elect her treasurer of a Sorosis. Sorosis is by no means the extravagant institution that it has sometimes been considered. The annual dues are $5 and most of the members are professional and wage-earning women. It is always a satisfaction to women to know what other women are doing and what difficulties they are meeting with and overcoming.

"But I would be unfair did I not mention two important social organizations that have grown out of Sorosis, the Association for the Advancement of Women and the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This latter union now has ninety organizations represented in it in addition to our namesake, the Sorosis of Bombay.

"Woman is coming to her kingdom and establishing there the rule of love and peace."

Music by Prof. Bernays' orchestra added its charm at this stage of the proceedings, and the tuneful measures of "The Major" entertained the audience while a number of the late comers were finding their seats.

MRS. HESTER M. POOLE.

Mrs. Hester M. Poole of New York, also a member of Sorosis, made a few remarks on the matter of women's ability to work together. She cited but one example, that of Miss Willard, Miss Anthony and the other members and delegates from affiliated societies. Not a word has been spoken in the three years of the council's life, not a word has been spoken that would cause a single ripple of trouble or a pang of regret.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON BROWN.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown of Newark, N.J., president of the federation of woman's clubs, spoke interestingly on the subject, "The Moral Influence of Women's Associations."

"God in these later days is making all things new, and the new factors of civilization are changing civilization itself. In no way is this more clearly seen than in the marked progress made by women in recent years. Many colleges in this country are opening their doors to both sexes alike and education will soon be the rule. For a time there was opposition to woman's progress, but this change has come about with no disturbance. The victory is won, and women, equally with men, are on the highway to learning. Women's organizations are a result of the feeling that women are entitled to a high education as well as men. Woman's interest and sympathy should be as broad as the world, and women have banded together for the advancement of what they know is the best for them. These organizations develope women as the photographer's chemicals do the image on his sensitive plate, little by little out of the darkness and shadow, until the figure appears in its perfection.

"It is woman's place to form a healthy moral sentiment. Vice never flees away until a strong sentiment and feeling are brought to bear against it. It is her place to fight with evil and in organization she feels the consciousness of power. Not only do they feel this power, but they are exercising it for good. Hundreds of capable women, but undeveloped, have been awakened by these organizations into a knowledge of their own strength. They are clear and strong and against evildoers they are arrayed powerful as an army with banners.

"Woman's sphere has changed greatly in the past twenty-five years, and man's estimation of woman has changed fully as much as her estimation of herself. Men realize the influence of women and they know the need of women. Today men are stronger and better for what women are doing in their organizations. As for church building and missionary work men would give up in despair if it were not for the women who do the work. What women's organizations have done is but the promise and the prelude of what is yet to be."

MRS. FLORENCE BALGARNIE.

Mrs. Florence Balgarnie of London, of the British Woman's Temperance Society and the federation of trades unions, told of what organization has done for English women. "It has done," said she, "about what organization has done for women in America. And yet from what I have seen of American women I must say that organization has taught them more of religious toleration and sisterly love than it has with us across the water. As representing various societies, I must outline for you but four of them, temperance association, local government association, political organization and the federation of trades unions for the welfare of women, a movement which is nearest to my heart.

GREATER DRUNKARDS IN ENGLAND.

"As a nation I think we are greater drunkards than are you of America. This, I believe, is because we are under an aristocracy who have an interest in the maintenance of the liquor traffic. We are used to defeat and nothing succeeds like a good defeat. And if our bills for the enfranchisement of women are defeated they are brought forward every time with unerring certainty. Even as it is we women have all the rights of the ballot possessed by the men, save that of the parliamentary vote. In political organizations I will only speak of the liberal ones, which are small in numbers but big in brains, enthusiasm and enterprise. I am a thorough-going liberal and will not speak of the Primrose League, which has over half a million women in its ranks. We hold lectures, meetings and we are not ashamed to hold sewing meetings, and as a result an immense amount of clothing goes to the poor evicted tenants of Ireland. We think it extremely ridiculous that we women are expected to help in the parliamentary elections and yet are not given the parliamentary vote. We speak and we canvass. We are not bright enough to vote, but we are bright enough, it seems, to enlighten the men and to lead them to the polls. There is a certain element in parliament pledged to our cause.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNIONS.

"And now, last but not least, let me speak of the federation of women's trades unions. This, the care for the interest of the underpaid working women, is the most important work that devolves upon us. The condition of the unorganized working women in England is a most distressing one and starvation stares them in the face.

"The labor workers, such as John Burns and others, are on the side of the women, and right noble assistance are they giving us.

"I ask you, as I ask myself, to take the cause of the working women to heart. It is a noble cause. If there is any here who do not feel their hearts throbbing I ask you to join the organization and thereby to help yourself as you help others." Mrs. Balgarnie was greeted with enthusiastic applause as she finished her charming and earnest address.

An innovation was introduced here by the Philharmonic quartet, Misses Meads, Law, Shepherd and Stidham, four pretty young girls in evening dress, who sang the "Sparrow's Chatter" so delightfully that they were obliged to give an encore to satisfy their hearers.

MRS. POTTER PALMER.

The board of lady managers of the Columbian exposition, through its president, Mrs. Potter Palmer, told what the lady managers intended to do in connection with the world's fair. A magnificent site has been assigned to the women for a building, which is to be designed by a woman and which will remain as a permanent memorial. This building is to be devoted in every way to women, every facility will be accorded for their comfort, and there is to be an exhibition of their works as an object lesson to show their progress during the centuries. We wish the history of the fair to be a golden page in the records of woman's advance. Mrs. Palmer extended a hearty invitation to the council to hold its next meeting in Chicago.

VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH.

Virginia C. Meredith of the board was introduced by Mrs. Potter to speak on the industrial side of the question. She prophesied at the outset that the world's fair would be one of the masterful forces in bringing about the millenium. The real place of women in modern life is to consecrate money to its proper uses. The members of the board are practical women who are familiar with the interests of the wage earners. The opportunity to assist women in their work comes in from the article in the act that bids the board of lady managers give prizes for articles wholly or in part the product of women. All the entry blanks for exhibits at the fair contain the question as to whether the article is wholly or partly the work of women and out of the hundreds of thousands of entries being received at the Chicago office the question is answered almost always.

PLAN OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

"We shall try to provide in the woman's building for all possible wants of women, having in view a bureau of information, with interpreters and guides for strangers, parlors and baby-nies where ladies may rest and chat, an exhibitors' club room, a model kitchen where demonstration lessons may be given, we hope without charge, a loan exhibit of colonial, old Dutch, Scandinavian and other relics, recalling the early history of our country and the various nationalities from which we are sprung, and also of objects developed in the home by the taste of woman. One wing of the building will possibly be devoted to showing the reform and charitable organizations organized and carried on by women, and the other to the exhibit which will be sent by our auxiliary associations formed through the instrumentality of our foreign ministers in the countries to which they are accredited, and by means of which we shall be enabled to indicate the condition and attainments of women in every part of the world. We shall also have an administration room, committee rooms and an assembly room for all lectures, congresses and assemblies which may be desired by women. In the main gallery there will be probably shown some of the most brilliant achievements of woman's hand and brain. These will doubtless be, in many cases, duplicates of objects entered for competition in the general exhibit under the regular classification, the duplicates being placed in our building to emphasize the fact that they are the work of women.

"In reading a list of the organizations represented here it occurred to me that we might obtain also a most unusual exhibit from the missionary stations in the inaccessible and unfrequented parts of the earth, and I beg the ladies representing missionary societies to realize that they may aid both themselves and us by showing the life and work of women in heathen countries. If a child widow, for instance, from a Zenanna could be brought with her native dress and surroundings and the suffering and inhumanity to which she is subjected shown it would arouse such an interest in the subject as years of talk would not produce. The native weaving, pottery, ornaments, costumes, household utensils, &c., from these countries would also be of the greatest interest and value.

ASK NOTHING BUT CO-OPERATION.

"We are fortunate in thus being able to present our plans and to ask nothing from the ladies but their sympathetic co-operation and an expression of their views as to how the cause of women may best be served, our building and its facilities being offered free of charge to all the women of the country.

"For the first time in our history the mothers, wives and daughters of America have been permitted to assist in the management of an important national enterprise, and have been allowed the high but demoralizing privilege of slipping their fingers into the national purse in order that they might prepare an object lesson showing the progress of woman during the century in which educational and other privileges have been granted her. We wish to show that with the enlargement of her opportunities her sphere has extended and broadened until she now works successfully in almost every field heretofore given up exclusively to man, that she can do many things and do them all well, and that there are no intellectual heights she cannot scale. Hers are essentially the arts of peace and progress, and her best work is shown in the reforms she has had the courage and the ideality to inaugurate against time-honored wrongs, both legislative and social, and in the gradual elevation of the standard of morality.

"We feel the necessity of showing this beautiful influence and the advance which it has caused, but are handicapped by the fact that the most valuable part is spiritual, and that it is difficult to show progress in abstract things except by a mass of statistics, which become significant only when intelligently and sympathetically read. Will you not aid us with your experience and thought to show woman's work as a beautiful whole, with its animating spirit, and not as a mere mass of material? We wish the world's fair of 1893 to be memorable as a great exhibition, greater than any which ever preceded it, but we also wish its history to be a golden page in the annals of woman's advancement.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

"We urgently request, therefore, that each organization represented here appoint a committee of five of its most able women to consider the work we are trying to do for our sex at the fair and to present to us at an early day their suggestions and advice as to how we may best accomplish the great end we have in view, and to inform us in what manner their associations will be able to co-operate with our board in its work, and we ask that they send their suggestion, applications for space, &c., to our headquarters in Chicago, where they will be gladly received and most carefully considered and acted upon. The board of lady managers, in reciprocation of the hospitality and fraternal feeling shown it, has great pleasure in asking that when the members of this distinguished body and the many associations here represented visit the coming exposition, as, of course, they will, they at once make themselves known to the representatives of our board, who will be glad to receive and welcome them in the woman's building, where every convenience and facility for their comfort will be provided. The board also most cordially and pressingly invites this council to hold its international meeting in Chicago at the time of the Columbian exposition, when it will place at the service of the ladies the assembly room in the woman's building, and should it not prove large enough, through our congress auxiliary, the magnificent Auditorium can be secured for the meeting of the international council of women. [Applause.]

MRS. CHARLES M. HENROTIN.

Mrs. Charles M. Henrotin gave an encouraging account of the meetings of congresses, conferences and other organizations to be held in Chicago during the exposition, with the view that the great minds of the world may be brought in contact with the great workers. She explained the methods followed in making all arrangements and outlined the duties of the various committees and subcommittees in charge of this part of the immense work necessary in preparing for the exposition.

ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER.

"The Queen Isabella Association" was the theme of a little talk by "Queen Isabella Beecher Hooker," as Miss Willard dubbed her. She called Queen Isabella the woman who had made the Chicago fair a possibility. "And I am a member of that board of lady managers of the exposition, too, and I want to say that I have already been to Chicago and had my expenses paid by this government, per diem, just as if I had been a man." Mrs. Hooker said that she had chosen the place where she wanted the statue of Isabella to stand. It was right in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, where the statesmen of the land might look upon the features of the woman who had made it possible for them to be where they are. She showed and explained the plan for the building for women and introduced Miss Minerva Parker, the handsome young architect, who designed this noble structure.

DR. LUCY E. WAITE.

Dr. Lucy E. Waite had but a minute left her to speak on the same association, but she said that speaking after Isabella Beecher Hooker a minute was quite enough, for she only wished to accent the point of organization made by Mrs. Hooker in her address.

MRS. JUDITH W. ANDREWS.

"The Ramabai Association" was discussed by Mrs. Judith W. Andrews, chairman of the executive committee of the association. The association is composed of individuals of all denominations, but the executive committee is composed entirely of women. The association was formed by a Hindoo woman, Ramabai, who had wonderful success in this country and returned for school and missionary work in her native land rich in love and sympathy and with the means of carrying on her noble work. Ramabai has already formed a circle of the King's Daughters in India and Mrs. Andrews gave a graphic account of many of the kindly and Christian acts performed by that noble Hindoo woman.

MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

Mary Lowe Dickinson and Isabelle C. Davis of the King's Daughters talked briefly of that wonderful organization, which already has more than 200,000 members, with its silver emblem and motto, "In His Name," encircling the globe. It is for the purpose of breaking down the barriers that separate the people of God. It knows neither age nor race nor color. It takes children where it finds them and teaches them their heritage.

MRS. LUCY STONE.

Mrs. Lucy Stone came on from Boston yesterday and was at the meeting last night for the first time. She was introduced by Miss Willard and was greeted by the audience standing. Then the retiring and the new officers of the council were introduced. They stood up in a row behind the footlights, the two administrations side by side and in wonderful unanimity. Miss Willard spoke of the newcoming officers as young women. "All young. Susan and I are the only old ones in the number. I thought you might like to know the age of each of us. [Loud applause.] But instead I will tell you the total age. We retiring officers tally up 296 years, and I rather think Susan has the most of them and I come next. Those young girls, the new officers, add up to only 209." A few more remarks like this followed, and then Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, the new president, broke in to say some extremely pleasant things about Miss Willard. Mrs. Sewall was the recipient of a handsome basket of flowers from the White House this afternoon.

After this pleasant little break in the regular program Miss Willard resumed the gavel and announced that from this point on all addresses would be limited to five minutes.

FIVE-MINUTE TALKS.

"The National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty" was spoken upon briefly by Mrs. I. C. Manchester.

Mrs. Corinne S. Brown of Chicago spoke on the "Illinois Woman's Alliance," which was organized November, 1888, in response to a call issued by the members of a woman's labor union. The alliance is a delegated body of women, cosmopolitan in character. Men's organizations join by sending women as delegates. A Masonic chapter, O.E.S., a Christian Science Association, aid societies, suffrage, medical, temperance, ethical, hospital associations, with labor unions, are represented. The Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago, a delegated body of wage workers, men and women, send delegates, giving the alliance the support of a voting force of 25,000. Women of many beliefs sink their prejudices, bury their differences and unite to realize the motto, "Justice to children, loyalty to women."

Its objects are:

"1. To enforce all laws that have been enacted for the protection of women and children.

"2. To secure the enactment of such new laws as shall be found necessary.

"3. To investigate all business establishments and factories where women and children are employed and public institutions where women and children are maintained.

"4. To procure the appointment of women as health inspectors, as members of boards of education and to serve on boards of management of public institutions."

MRS. M. D. LINCOLN.

"The Powers and Possibilitics of the Press" was the subject of a clever and able paper by Mrs. M. D. Lincoln of this city, president of the National Woman's Press Association, and Dr. Helen O'Learey of Boston described the Ladies' Physiological Institute of that city. This was the last paper of the session, and after a few kindly remarks from Miss Willard "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" was sung, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop pronounced the benediction and the first triennial meeting of the Woman's National Council was a thing of the past.

THE COUNCIL INCORPORATED.

A certificate of incorporation of the "National Council of Women in the United States" was filed yesterday by Frances E. Willard of Illinois, Susan B. Anthony of New York, Mary F. Eastman of Massachusetts, May Wright Sewall of Indiana, M. Louise Thomas of New York, Rachel Foster Avery of Pennsylvania, Clara Barton, Jane H. Spofford, Ellen M. O'Connor, Alice C. Fletcher, Sarah J. LaFetra, Sophronia C. Snow and Stella B. Conger of the District of Columbia.

FOREIGN TOPICS OF INTEREST.

Mr. Parnell Considering the Advisability of Sending Envoys to America.

Mr. Parnell, in view of the fact that the McCarthyites are sending a deputation composed of members of the Irish parliamentary party to the United States to collect funds, is considering, upon the evidence of friends, the proposition to send a Parnellite delegation to the United States. The Parnellite delegates will represent Mr. Parnell's policy and will collect funds for its furtherance.

THE M'CARTHYITE DAILY.

Preparations have been completed for the publication in Dublin of a daily paper devoted to the interests of the McCarthy section. The paper will be entitled the *National Press* and the first number will be issued on March 7. The McCarthyites will begin a vigorous campaign in Ireland on March 8.

STEVEDORES SAID TO HAVE SURRENDERED.

The London stevedores are at work. The Sailors and Firemen's Union has determined to fight to the bitter end, and the shipworkers generally are furious at the surrender of the stevedores. They accuse the executive council of treachery. The members of the Shipping Federation are elated at the triumph of their cause and the unionists are proportionately disheartened. Three steamships manned with non-union crews sailed yesterday from Aberdeen.

EVICTED MINERS FIGHT THE POLICE.

The eviction of the families of striking coal miners from the houses they occupied on the Marquis of Londonderry's and other property in the coal districts near Durham, England, was continued yesterday. During the course of the day occupants of eight houses who were turned out of their homes returned to the scene of the evictions in a body and attacked the police who were on guard about the buildings. The evicted tenants pelted the police with stones and hooted and yelled at the officers until the latter made a charge upon the strikers.

THE POPE DISPLEASED.

The pope has informed the propaganda that he is exceedingly displeased with the last nominations for bishops made in the United States and sent to him for his approval. This explains the delay in making the appointments, which, according to a previous announcement, were to be made on Thursday, February 12. The pope was to have held a consistory on that day, when he was to have created two cardinals—Monsignor Piava, patriarch of Jerusalem, and Monsignor Sepiacci, a prelate of Toulouse, who has recently been a resident of Rome. Upon the same occasion the pope was to have appointed some Brazilian and some American bishops.

LIEBREICH'S CONSUMPTION REMEDY.

Prof. Liebreich's new method of treating tuberculosis was described by the discoverer at a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society yesterday. The substance used is cantharidate of potash, which is administered in solution by systematic injections under the skin. Clinical experiments made by Drs. Frænkel and Hermann seem to prove that the substance is remedial in tuberculosis and other diseases. Prof. Liebreich says that he is still carrying on his investigations and that the announcement of his discovery was made prematurely, under pressure from Minister Von Gossler, who is giving the matter much attention.

OPPOSITION TO EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The French organization known as the League of Patriots has violently denounced the visit of Empress Frederick of Germany to the palace of Versailles on Monday last. The league has decided to hold daily meetings of protest until the imperial visitor leaves the city. It was known in Paris that in Berlin it was expected the President Carnot would call upon the Empress, and a special cabinet meeting had been held and the question had been fully discussed it was decided that as the Empress Frederick was traveling incognito the French government could send the chief of President Carnot's military household, Gen. Brugere, and M. Ribot, the minister of foreign affairs, to call upon the ex-empress. This was accordingly done, Gen. Brugere and M. Ribot calling at the German embassy and inscribing their names in the visitors' book.

PROTECTING CHILD WIVES.

At an open-air meeting held in Calcutta yesterday 50,000 Bengalese protested against the government's bill, introduced January 10 in the legislative council, to protect child wives by increasing the minimum age of girls consenting from ten to twelve years, at which age they are to be given in marriage. The leading families and a number of rajahs and pundits were present. The Bengalese oppose the change, contending that the Hindoo Scriptures authorize that marriage be consummated before twelve years.

MASSACRE IN MADAGASCAR.

The captain of a steamship which has arrived at Marseilles from Madagascar reports that as a result of a revolt upon the part of the natives the governor of Nossi-Be, an island and French colony off the northwest coast of Madagascar, has caused the execution of over a hundred rebels and killed their wives and children.

PRESIDENT OF THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

Gen. De Fonseca, who was chosen provisional president of Brazil at the time of the overthrow of the empire, has been formally elected president of the republic.

NORWAY FOR HOME RULE.

The political situation in Norway is extremely grave. Of the 114 members of the Storthing who took part in Monday's division, in which the conservative ministry was defeated, the majority practically demand that Norway shall have control of her own foreign affairs. The moderate liberals and radicals are sinking their differences and present a united front. If the king follows the constitutional usage by choosing a new ministry from the majority it will tend to the rapid repeal of the Scandinavian union. If he appoints a ministry to combat the majority it will be certain to provoke a conflict which will threaten public peace and order.

MEISSONIER'S STUDIO TO BE SOLD.

The heirs of Meissonier have decided to sell the contents of the great painter's studio at auction.

BISMARCK ORDERED TO KEEP SILENT.

It is stated in a Berlin dispatch that the Emperor William has commanded Bismarck, as a major in the army, to preserve silence on political affairs. The emperor has also pointed out to the ex-chancellor the law, sanctioned by Bismarck himself, whereby state ministers are prohibited from publishing comments on state affairs without the consent of the sovereign, and he instances from the famous trial of Von Arnim in support of the law. The emperor also accuses Bismarck of exciting a quarrel with Russia.

ENGLAND IN DREAD OF OTHER POWERS.

Sir Charles Dilke, speaking last night at Glasgow, said that the empires of Europe were well armed, watching for whom they might devour. Notwithstanding an expenditure of fifty-seven millions annually for defense, England stood in dread of other powers, for the whole fabric of the British constitution rested on the avoidance of defeat. More than any other power, England maintained herself on prestige and was living out that prestige.

AMERICAN SCANDAL IN DRESDEN.

An elderly woman known as Mrs. Schmidt, from Chicago, has been living in Dresden in company with a supposed nephew. She was found lying in her house, beaten to insensibility. The nephew was arrested, charged with the crime, and, upon police inquiry, proved to be her lover. Mrs. Schmidt, who has evidently not lost her attachment for the fellow, notwithstanding the beating, says that he is innocent, but as she is in a dangerous condition the police are holding him to await the result of her injuries.

LATE ADVICES FROM CHILI.

Mail advices received from South America say the president, Balmaceda, of Chili has sent his family into the Argentine Republic for safety and that after the capture of Pisagua eighteen officers who were captured were shot in cold blood. President Balmaceda's decree, calling for a presidential election in March, declares that members of both chambers of congress are rebels and sentences them to deportation.

THE ENGLISH LABOR TROUBLES.

The trades unionists are trying to secure the appointment of John Burns or some other prominent member of the party on the labor commission. The trades union party will present to the commission for consideration the question of migration of labor from the country districts to towns. They claim that this migration, while detrimental to agricultural interests, gives the capitalist an unfair advantage in case of a strike by crowding the cities.

CELEBRATING THE MEMORY OF WESLEY.

The Wesleyans are eagerly anticipating the great events of the centenary of John Wesley's death, which occurred March 2, 1791. The program opens next Monday with the unveiling of a splendid bronze statue of Wesley in the city road. The great divine is represented wearing his Oxford gown and with the Bible in his hand, as he appeared while addressing some vast audience in his propagandist days. Hundreds of leading Wesleyan preachers have already arrived in London to assist in the preliminaries of the metropolitan celebration. Equally earnest work is going on all over the kingdom.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Deeds in fee have been filed as follows: Catharine V. Ridgway to Beckham and Middleton, subs 68 to 70, Peters sq., Georgetown; $2,250. Beckham and Middleton to W. A. Gaskins, subs 68 and 69, do.; $2,767.50. Virginia M. Muschett to H. T. Morgan, pt. 33, sq. 950; $1,600. W. Bryan to E. E. Hoge, lot 5, sq. 957; $—. E. Sutherland to O. C. Block, sub 59, sq. 748; $150. Washington R. E. Investment Co. to Mary A. R. K. Rose, sub 57, sq. 1034; $675. C. Meyer to C. Heurich, n. ½ lot 6, sq. 209; $—. Washington R. E. I. Co. to City Investment Co., subs 58 and 59, sq. 1034; $1,450. A. Fisher to Mary Lanahan, sub 25, sq. 777; $3,500. James Cardinal Gibbons to H. Quigley, sub 92, sq. 495; $1,724.61. A. C. Clark to C. A. Shields, sub 1, sq. 943; $1,997.60. W. M. Johnston to A. C. West, sub 77, sq. 363; $—. A. B. Newton to B. T. Welch, lot 5, blk. 7, Brookland; $—. F. A. Clavilous to Josephine L. Gillot, n. ½ 8, sq. 950; $750. Irene M. Lowe to J. W. Herbert, pt. 4, sq. 926; $—. Louisa S. Phillips to J. H. Ralston, lot C, Fletchell's Chance; $—. Annie V. Hagerty to Rosalie W. DuBois, sub 17, sq. 405; $2,000. E. Atkinson to J. S. Belt, sub 148, sq. 1003; $—. J. S. Belt to Ellen M. Holcombe, same property; $3,500. J. A. Harold to Edmonia Semmes, sub 209, sq. 155; $—. Edmonia Semmes to A. H. Semmes, same property; $—. J. G. Hutchins to W. H. M. Pearson, sub 231, C. and M.'s sub Mt. Pleasant; $2,600. Same to Anna V. Smith, sub 232, do.; $2,600. C. E. Barger to Joseph Sangiorgio, sub 17, sq. 970; $1,700. Jennie W. Holtzman to James E. Thornton, sub 8, sq. 1088; $800. G. J. Bessler to A. Fisher, subs 154 and 156, sq. 779; $—. Sisters of Charity to F. C. Mangan, lot 16, sq. 586; $—. F. C. Mangan to David Murphy, same property; $1,050.J. J. Lanchon to Florence J. Arrington, sub 47, sq. 933; $—. W. M. Stewart to Edith McA. Newlands, pts. "Resurvey Fellowship"; $—. Commissioners D.C. to J. H. Johnson, pt. 33, sq. 388; $—; sub 4, sq. 389; $—; pt. 6, do.; $—; pt. 1, sq. 414; $—. F. Colton to J. H. Smyth, 36 lots in Montello; $—. Ellen M. Guy to J. C. Davidson et al., pt. sq. 576; $—. Mattie Polk to G. F. Pyles, pt. 38, sec. 4, Barry Farm; $—. D. Birwell to C. H. Hancock, lot 7, blk. 7, Brookland; $825. J. B. Washington to J. E. Roller, lots 18 and 10, sq. 1028; $—. R. Hassler to R. Portner, pts. 13 and 14, sq. 299; $—. L. Brennan to same, pt. 14, do.; $—. C. T. Bride to C. W. O'Neill, pt. 8, sq. 1019; $—. W. P. Metcalf et al. to Ellen M. Gay, pts. 4 and 8, sq. 576; $—. E. J. Perry to Gertrude Wood, sub 28, sq. 723; $—. Anna W. Smith to F. V. Washington, pt. 3, sq. 370; $—. W. Nietzy to R. Portner, pt. 14, sq. 299; $—. Mary E. Freeman to S. Oppenheimer et al., subs 25 and 28, sq. 828; $—. Maria A. Myers to Helen V. Marten, pt. Wilson Ping's lots; $781.25.

"Uncle Jesse" Pinder, who died at the ripe old age of one hundred and nine years, was a prominent Mason of Fayette county, W.Va., and was buried with Masonic honors.

L. B. Imboden of Fort Worth was convicted Tuesday on the first of the charges of forgery against him and given three years in the penitentiary. The total amount of forgeries for which he stands indicted foot up over $50,000.

Bramant, one of the most famous race mares of her day, the dam of The Bard, died yesterday at Charles Reed's Fairview farm, in Tennessee, of a rupture.

Chicago is to have a new Sunday newspaper, to be issued from the new *Post* building and to be known as the *Sunday Post*.

The grip at Fort Logan, Col., is playing havoc with the soldiers. Eighty are in the hospital and four deaths have occurred this week from the disease.

The trial of James A. Simmons for abetting in embezzling and misappropriating the funds of the Sixth National Bank was resumed in New York yesterday.

The accounts of the village treasurer, F. A. Reuss of Cole Point, L. I., have been found nearly $9,000 short. The stealings cover a period of nearly seven years.

As A Rule

Your own feelings will tell you when you are in need of a tonic or Blood Purifier. A lack of energy, a tired feeling, depressed spirits are good indications that the blood is sluggish and your system is out of order.

"I HAVE USED S.S.S. FOR DEBILITY RESULTING FROM CHILLS AND FEVER, AND HAVE FOUND IT TO BE THE BEST TONIC AND APPETIZER THAT I EVER TOOK. IT ALSO PREVENTED THE RETURN OF THE CHILLS." A. J. ANYLIN, EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.

Books on Blood and Skin diseases free.

5 THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WHY Royal Baking Powder is Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder has been found to be the only baking powder that is absolutely free from lime, phosphates, and all injurious acids and impurities. Prof. Mott, U. S. Government chemist, has explained the cause of this absolute purity. It arises from the new methods of refining cream of tartar, perfected by the Royal Baking Powder Company and exclusively used in the manufacture of the Royal, and by which only can a chemically pure article be produced. Prof. Mott in his report says:

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. . . . I will go still further and state that because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D."
Late Chemist for U. S. Govt

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

HAIR-CLOTH PARLOR SUITE, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, PICTURES, ANTIQUE FRAME, RUGS, TOILET WARE, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, BEDDING, STOVES, &c. ALSO, SMALL LOT OF GROCERIES, &c