CLARA NEYMAN'S LOGIC.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AS AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

An Eloquent and Exhaustive Discussion of the Status of German and American Women—Why the Franchise is not Sought by Ladies in the Fatherland.

"Why do Women in Germany Make no Demand for Suffrage?" was the text for an able and exhaustive address delivered by Madam Clara Neyman before the Woman Suffrage Convention Thursday. It is given below in full:

As I have often came before you a direct advocate of woman suffrage and have expressed my convictions at various times that woman's equality before the law is the next step to be taken in American liberty, I may be allowed to-day to swerve in the beginning from this specific theme and speak to you about woman's status in Germany.

There are so many Germans in this country who are either indifferent or opposed to our reform that an exposition of their early training may lead to a better understanding of their peculiar aversions.

In understanding more definitely why German women stand aloof, and what are the natural causes of their backwardness, we in this country may gain a stronger conviction of the propriety, importance, and necessity of our reform. Circumstances alter cases; our circumstances have all been favorable to this grand agitation, while the position and developments of Germany have been averse to it.

It has been my privilege this last year to visit again the old fatherland, to look with maturer insight into the condition and aspirations of German women. In using this universal term German women I mean, of course, only the comparatively small class of thinking, progressive women, who, I am sorry to say, form in all countries, and especially in Germany, only a small percentage of the women of the country. The average woman of every country is not interested—is thoughtless, dull, apathetic. Many of them are interested solely in the adornment of their own persons, differing in degree only from the Indian squaw, who paints and bedecks her body with bright colors. Others take pride also in the adornment of their houses, which is an improvement upon savage living, but the greatest number are so absorbed in work, in getting their daily bread, that from them no interest in new ideas, in new modes of thought, in woman suffrage can be expected. And it is on account of this dullness and apathy that we must hold conventions, stir up the public mind, and dare not rest until we have the majority on our side.

"The few," says Stuart Mill, "whose ideas, if adopted by others, would be an improvement on established practice, are the salt of the earth. Without the human life would become a stagnant pool." Through agitation and education the few become many; and then the few again go on to further works and progress. Right here let me say why the woman question in Germany is not so far advanced as it is here in England.

Because public agitation is considered odious in Germany, it is condemned by public opinion and suppressed by the state authorities. The cause of this aversion to public speaking and practical agitation is not difficult to trace. It lies in the peculiarity of Germany's political development. The German people, until of late, have not been noted for political independence and political sagacity. Their reputation was that of being excellent scholars, artists; steady, quiet, faithful workers.

The characteristics, which are developed by national contest and party strife found no field of action in Germany before the late wars.

It is only since the martial spirit of Bismarck and the Emperor Wilhelm has aroused and stimulated the ambition of the German people that political life has become of paramount importance. But deprived of public agencies to enlighten men and women, let us see what means German women have employed to rid themselves of the thraldom of ages of oppression; let us us see in what way they overcome the prejudices, the wrong conceptions of woman and her sphere. They had to use different tactics. They commenced at the opposite end; instead of speaking about rights, they took upon themselves larger duties; instead of agitating in public, they worked in private; by the slow process of education, by making women more competent and pecuniarily independent they hope to obtain their emancipation.

I concede that this is a hard, laborious way, and our sister workers need all the help and sympathy we, in our advanced position, can give to them. Inch by inch they have to gain their ground, but this is the German manner. They never jump at conclusions, but arrive there by a slow laborious roundabout way of reasoning. They never accept facts on presentation; these facts have to be tested from all sides, for the Germans are born skeptics, and hypercritical. Another characteristic of theirs is their overcautiousness. They fear to run any risks, and just what great risks they would run in extending to women the same privileges as to men. Who knows what will become of it? May not men be obliged to take care of the babies, to stay at home and cook the dinners, spend their evenings in mending their clothes instead of sitting in the barroom, beer saloon, or club house smoking their cigars and having a good easy time among themselves. Just consider all these changes. Why the whole creation would be reversed, and man, hitherto the lord of creation, would have to take a rear seat in this great theater of life. This is actually the fear of those petty men and women who cannot look further than their church steeple, who are so indifferent that they will take no pains to gain a clearer insight, and are too self-conceited to listen to truth and common sense, which would free them from this bugbear. Equal privileges for women mean simply an extension of their present duties and opportunities, so they can use and develop all their God given faculties and innate qualities of heart, of intellect, and soul.

And whence comes this opposition to an enlargement of woman's sphere of action? It comes from those men whose sense of state duty is circumscribed; being themselves unaspiring and unpatriotic in the true sense of this word, they cannot see why woman should not be satisfied with her limited sphere of action.

Show me a man who is imbued with the true republican spirit, whose instinct of freedom is keenly developed, who believes in the sacredness of human rights, and it will take very little to make him a warm defender and a zealous co-worker in woman's enfranchisement. Most all the men who have aided our cause were either men of superior minds, of larger hearts, or of nobler characters; their keen intellect realized the importance; their high sense of justice, and their love for humanity, saw the righteousness of our demand. A good head and strong heart are essential to become a good and true woman suffragist. And if you hear a man or woman arguing against it you may either doubt the one or the other. The principles upon which our cause rests are those which every American born youth ought to have learned in school; they are based upon equity, universal justice, civil liberty, and equal rights. There is no excuse for the antagonism of the American-born citizen to our reform. Either universal suffrage is wrong and has injured our growth, or it is right and has made our nation what it is to-day. The American people on the whole are so sure of its benefits, and stand so firm on their feet, that it can test its soundness in the further practice of woman suffrage.

This is the country for political experiments. We have tested many and have succeeded, and we will succeed again, for justice, this all-powerful and supreme goddess, is on our side. If unjust it will not find harbor for itself or continue to have footing in the universe; for justice was ordained from the foundation of the world and will last with the world, and longer. And because we trust so implicitly to this higher goddess, we are not concerned if we should fall at first, for every great success has been achieved through a series of failures. We are not unhappy or mortified if we make mistakes. The Germans, on the contrary, are very fearful and easily discouraged. They do not enter upon any reform until they are sure that they have chosen the right course. They do not care to make a step forward until they are convinced that they have not to retrace it again. This over-cautiousness has its benefit only in this, that whenever anything is adopted, and is carried through successfully and ardently, there is no such thing as failure if once begun. Since the year 1865 the reform work of the German women has steadily advanced, has gained larger influence every year, and has shown tangible results.

The movement abroad is restricted to educational measures. But do not think, friends, for a moment that the German reformers rest content with these restrictions. I have met them personally, and I know from their own expressions that they are sad at heart and often despondent; only necessity could make them submit to this one-sided reform. In that department, however, wonderful progress has been achieved. In every town industrial schools have been established, societies have been formed for the assistance and encouragement of women workers; philanthropic and benevolent measures are instituted and introduced by and through women, and their activity is remarkable when we consider the pressure under which they work. Everywhere new organizations spring up, which show clearly that even the German woman does no longer limit herself to her home sphere alone, but gradually assumes her rightful place in the humanitarian work going on outside, and which man can no longer master himself.

But, though he accepts her help, he does not believe in the compensation, and still restricts her in everything but in hard, unremitting labor.

The German women do not enjoy the benefits and advantages our women do possess already, and yet the most civilizing work of our age—the new method of education expounded by Froebel—is principally in the hands of women. This new method is slowly working a revolution in the school room, and gives a new sanctity to the holy office of motherhood and to the responsibility of her position.

Although the facilities for public discussion are very feeble and few, the influence of the German women I have everywhere observed. A distinguished woman in Berlin, who has a high admiration of what we are doing here, said to me: "You have commenced to build the roof first. We begin with the foundations; in time we shall meet. We have to learn from you and you will have to adopt some of our measures."

And so it is. While we have the educational measures and methods Germany possesses, they lack the independence, the free institutions which have made us so powerful and great. But if independence has made America so powerful and great, is it not safe to prophesy that a further extension of it will make it still greater and more powerful? For, if life has a meaning at all, it means progress, evolution, advancement.

America has from its start been famous for its free spirit, its love for innovation, its adherence to the principles of justice. Will you, then, at this early date, go back upon your traditions and say: "Thus far we have believed in freedom in suffrage, but we no longer have faith in its principles. Woman must remain fettered, dependent, unrepresented?" No; you cannot thus betray the sacred trust bequeathed to you by your noble forefathers, who have freed and conquered this continent for you. No true-hearted American, no liberty-loving man can utter or think such thoughts. You will open wide the gates of American freedom and ask your wives, your sisters, your mothers to come in and take their place at your side, neither above nor below, but right beside you.

The difference between the German and the American is simply this: That Germans believe in monarchism, in the rule of the emperors and Prince Bismarck, while Americans believe in the government of all the people, high or low, rich or poor.

You have conferred the blessings of free citizenship upon the negro; you invite the humblest, the lowest man to cast his vote. you make them feel that they are sovereign human beings; you place those men above the most virtuous intelligent women; you set them above your own daughters. Yes, your own child, if born a girl on this free soil, is not free, for she stands outside the pale of the constitution, she and only she is deprived of her rightful heritage.

Oh shame upon the shortsightedness, the delinquency of American statesmen, who will quietly look on and suffer such an injustice to exist. Nowhere in the world is woman so highly respected as in free America, and nowhere does she feel so keenly and deeply her degradation. The vote—you know it full well—is the insignia of power, of influence, of position. And from this position the American woman is still debarred.

Do you wonder at the low estimate of American politics? The exclusion of women means the exclusion of your best men. Not before the husband can take his wife, the brother his sister, the father his daughter to the primary meeting, to the political assembly, and to the polls will he himself become interested and fulfil his duty as a voter and a citizen. At present he must see that his neighbor who keeps the grog-shop deposits his opinion in the shape of a vote, but his finely-educated daughter and his accomplished wife have no such prerogative. When he realizes that the influence of the meanest, dullest man in the district is more potent than his, his own interest flags, and he turns his back upon a system which is in itself so unjust, so irrational, and so unwise. You will, no doubt, refer me to the remonstrants who openly declare that they do not desire that which by right and justice belongs to them, who oppose it on the ground that they do not need to be burdened with new duties and obligations. They would rather leave these obligations in the hands of the rumseller and the party schemer. They would rather that the ignorant emigrant, the uninstructed negro, should govern the country than that they should be burdened with the uninteresting affairs of politics. I ask you, friends, do these remonstrants represent the spirit of the fathers of this country? Is their opposition in sympathy with that noblest of documents, the declaration of independence? They rather coincide with the conservative German notion that subordination to an established power is a normal and healthy state of existence. In Germany the remonstrants might be appreciated and understood; here their action is simply unpardonable, out of harmony with the past, the present, and the future. If all women would adopt the views of the remonstrants we would surely return to the state of barbarism out of which we have slowly and gradually evolved.

Throughout the civilized world the idea of head and mastership is falling into disrepute. The one-man rule, the man power in the state is no longer accepted by thinking, progressive minds. Rather do we favor the poet's idea:

Two heads in council—two besides the heart;
Two in the tangled business of the world,
Two in the liberal offices of life;
Two plummets dropt, for one to sound the abyss
Of science and the secrets of the mind,
And everywhere the broad and bounteous earth
Should bear a double growth of those rare souls
Whose thoughts enrich the world.

If the world is to be enriched by woman's participation in public life, why then did the founders of this republic make no provision in the constitution they drew up? Because the time for it had not come, the conditions were unfavorable, and the women of that period made no such demand. In the early days of the republic the progressive, thinking women had other work to do; they had to encourage and assist their husbands in the great struggle for independence; they had to enliven their spirits and their courage to hold out during the days of adversity; besides they had to toil from early morn until late at eve, for there were then no machinery, no such facilities for doing the work in the home, in the field, in the factory. Then there was the education of their children; without kindergartens, district schools, or nurses, the mother had to do all that herself. When and how could she and time to give expression to a reform measure so deep in its bearings, so broad in its principle, so sweeping in its changes.

A great amount of luxury and comfort has to be obtained before woman's emancipation can be thought of. With luxury and comfort woman gains time for thought and for reading. Civilization softens the manners of man, and woman learns to assert her rights and to mingle her voice with the voice of men.

In the military stage her interposition would hinder the objects to be attained, but in the industrial age her sympathy, her sense of right, her gentleness and kindness of heart are necessary and essential for the good of the whole. With the decrease of the coercive element in society the persuasive power of woman assumes a larger proportion. To make her persuasion sweet, healthful, strong, she must be clothed with the responsibility of her position, with full and direct power for good, with the right of her opinion, and the freedom to express it in public.

That eternal vigilance is the price of liberty is almost forgotten. And we know no other remedy than that of making woman the partner of man, not only in his pleasure, in his works, but also in his highest duty toward the state. A joint interest of both sexes will revive politics from the dearth in which it has fallen. It is not good for man to be alone. Never was a truer word spoken; he remains barbarous when left to himself. The sentimentality of woman is the best offset to the vulgarity of man. Look at the election farces, the bad taste, and the coarse language used. Listen to the speeches, nothing but words, phrases to prick the ears. If you want to hear true patriotism you have to come to the woman's suffrage conventions, for here it is where the eternal principles of justice and righteousness are again expounded. And it is the success of our cause which will, in time, make American politics the noblest occupation of the noblest minds.

Politics, now the occupation of scheming egotistical, unprincipled men will become the life work of morally inspired men, and women: of persons who will look upon this occupation as being sacred, intrusted to them not for their own benefit or aggrandizement, but for the good and the welfare of the community. That politics has a moral bearing upon the community, and that the whole nation will become contaminated if the source from which it draws its life is impure—this truism has to be reiterated time and again until it is diffused and understood by all the voters and all the applicants. It is high time indeed that our best, our ablest men should again take part in public debate, in Congress, in the state legislatures. It is high time that character, fitness, capacity, morality should be considered in the elevation of officers.

Friends, of what concern is it to the improvement and welfare of the people how a man stands in his party; how much influence he exerts; how many votes he can poll? But, alas, these are the measures of his ability, the more subtle his character the better he understands the business of treating and drinking; the more friends he can make in the barroom, in the slums, the surer is he to be appointed and elected. There is no more disgusting affair in this life than the manner and methods by which men are ushered into the political arena. No wonder that educated men keep away; no wonder that they feel an abhorrence of having their wives mixed up in such a crowd. But will we follow the rough, coarse ways and manners men have instituted and try to perpetuate? Will we not make a clean sweep of all the dirt and filth that has accumulated? Do you not trust women with the power and gift of making all these places clean, healthful, orderly, decently, and even beautiful?

What is this continuous prattle we hear so often repeated of woman's moral influence if she cannot carry it with her wherever she goes? It seems to me that those who are so anxious that woman might lose her peculiar attractiveness have little faith in it. That which is a part of my own nature I can never lose; in fact, opportunity will bring it forth more distinctly and beautifully. The spirituality of woman is a divine gift, and no earthly power can rob her of this possession. American men may boast that they possess wealth, immense resources, energy, and many worldly goods. But, alas, they cannot boast of their honesty, their integrity, not even of their wisdom in those who represent their interests.

Now, I am as good a republican as any man or woman born in this country. I believe in freedom; I have faith in democracy, in our institutions; faith in the government of the people, by the people, and for the people. But I have an equally strong faith in the aristocracy of talent and the aristocracy of character. Men are not equal in these attributes. We are not born equal in talent and ability, and we must chose our representatives, our responsible officers, from the highest aristocracy. We need men who are learned and wise; who have large sympathies; who are generous, and yet have the heart to say no when duty demands it. Keep up the mischievous policy of place-hunters, of favoritism, of bribery, of lobbying as it exists to-day, and in a hundred years from now our republic must be doomed. No nation can prosper for any length of time which does not consider morality, strict conscientiousness, an integral part of the body politic. No nation can be saved from ruin when the voice of conscience is stifled and the claims of honor are ignored.

Look to Germany. Notwithstanding the despotisms under which the people groan and suffer, see how they prosper and gain new laurels every year.

Do you know the secret of this seemingly unwarranted success? It is the integrity and honesty which is made a rule throughout the administration of the government. It is the scrutiny with which public officers are chosen, the severe task they are put to, the rigidity and severity of the discipline.

The emperor and the chancellor alike conform to the strict discipline of their positions, and a high sense of duty directs all their actions. The German believes yet in the old proverb: "Opportunity makes thieves." Consequently the state watches closely over its officials. Temptations are put out of their way, and strict obedience is everywhere exacted. You probably have no faith in honesty so closely guarded. I myself think not well of it, for we in America do no longer believe in a military regime, in a brutalizing, coercive obedience.

Obedience, restraint, control there must be in every government. In Germany the restraining power is the crown; the police in free America. It must come through the power and influence of woman; it is she who represents the conservative element in the state. Woman more than man is adapted to conserve, to keep intact that which is good and pure. It is she who has the courage to raise her voice against that which is bad, pernicious, and destructive. Look at our women suffragists, how their forces increase with every year, how they have aroused by their example the noblest and purest women of the country. And thus will our foremost women, when once in the possession of the suffrage, use all rightful means to guide and instruct their less apt and educated sisters to use their ballots nobly and well. They will investigate our present system and by their active experience they will learn its defects and how to remedy them.

There is one vast difference which explains the different attitude between German and American women fully. The German girl is brought up from early childhood with the idea that she is inferior to her brother. While she is restrained in all her movements and actions, he is free to go and travel about wherever his fancy takes him, while she is made conscious all the while that she is the lesser of the two. She learns to rate his importance constantly higher, while his educational advantages are superior to hers. The gulf widens. For him no sacrifice is too great to afford him a thorough and substantial education; for her the merest trash is good enough. Thus habit, public opinion, institutions—all work together to convince the girl that she is by nature designed to be man's subordinate.

The American girl receives different impressions. She has everything better than her brother. While he must go out early to work and earn money, she is indulged in all her whims and fancies. In many instances she has a better education, longer years for study, and grows up to find herself when she is 21 years of age the superior of her brother and her male friends.

Now the distinction commences. The state, the law, steps in and says: "All your training, your superior knowledge, counts for naught henceforth. You are by statute, by the laws of the United States, the inferior, the subordinate of your brother and of every other man in the country. He and they will decide for you in everything that pertains to your happiness." You say you have no faith in their judgment; that they cannot represent your wishes and your ideas. "Well, you may flatter, you may bribe, you may coax, you may beguile them, you may use threats, you may use your sweetest smiles—everything is allowed and pardonable. Only the simple expression of your condition candidly, openly at the polls we must deny you, for this is against the letter of the constitution, and of the wishes of Mrs. Grundy and her host of admirers."

I ask you, friends, dare you bring such flimsy arguments before the tribunal of justice? A gentleman, a physician with whom I spoke the other day about the woman question, said to me: "Your demand is just enough, but look how bold our women are in comparison to your German women, how pernicious their doctrines that women ought to do the same work as man. Look at the homes of the wealthy, or even of the large middle class; what shallowness and pretense among the women; how they shrink from the responsibility of motherhood; how they spend their days in idle gossip, in hollow amusements; how they waste their hours in frivolities; see what extravagant, unhallowed lives they lead!" Sad and true enough! For there is no aristocracy so pernicious as a moneyed aristocracy. There is no woman so dangerous as she who has privileges and no corresponding duties. There is nothing so wasteful as wasted energies, nothing so harmful as powers wrongfully directed; and the gifts and powers of our wealthy, well-to-do women are wrongfully directed.

They are employed in the interest of vanity, of worldly ambition, of public display, of sense gratification. And from whence arises this misdirected ambition? The harm is caused by the false standard man holds up to woman. Would men no longer admire the shallowness of such women they would undoubtedly aim higher. Woman craves for sympathy and admiration, and as long as men bow before a beautiful, heartless coquette, so long will we have them. On the one side man subordinates himself to woman's whims and caprices, and on the other side she is made conscious all the while of her dependence and subordination in all that pertains to the higher interests of life. And, while he makes a slave of her, she revenges herself and makes a slave of him. See how these women hold men down to their own low level; for women who have no higher aspirations than their own immediate pleasure will induce men to do the same. There is an even-handed justice that rules this world. For every wrong society permits to exist, society must suffer. Look what fools men are made of by foolish women; women who were brought up with the idea that they must be ornamental, a beautiful toy for man to play with. See how they turn around and make a toy of him, an instrument to play upon at their leisure.

What we ask in place of all this indulgence is simple justice, a recognition of woman's higher endowment. In giving her higher duties to perform, nobler aims to accomplish; in making her a responsible human being you will not only benefit her, but regenerate the manhood of America.

Woman's influence upon man is more potent than she herself fathoms, and when the law has clothed her with the regal power of suffrage—for this is the only regal power in our country—she will devote herself to the former duties of life, and, hand in hand with man, she will tear away the parasitic form that seems to keep her up, but drags her down.

To make our suffragists responsible, as this physician has done, for the sins of American women, is simply atrocious. For it is from these that every reform for and among woman has started; it is they who search and preach and provide simplicity, purity, devotion, and who would gird all womanhood with the armor of self-respect and true womanliness.

What a sad spectacle our country would represent if it were not for the moral inspiration, the ardor, the enthusiasm, the deep abiding love for all that is just and pure among our suffragists.

The examples of Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Howe, and others, has collected a type of womanhood broader in their sympathies, grander in their aspirations, nobler in their deeds than the most heroic women of antiquity.

That such women have to come before the public, before the legislatures and pray for such rights as are freely given to every uninstructed and unenlightened foreigner is a burning shame, and reflects badly upon the intelligence, the righteousness of our legislatures and our people.

If German women would petition, the German parliament would be justified in saying: "Prepare yourself and then come again, and we will consider your claims." But no such answer will do for American women, for they are often better prepared than the male voters, and the average intelligence of woman stands on a par with man.

Thus justice, reason, common sense, tradition, inheritance—all conspire together to convince us that we must move onward with American alacrity. Other nations have taken the lead already, and yet the proclamation of man's rights a little more than a hundred years ago created a new hope and faith throughout the civilized world. Make that hope complete in proclaiming the rights of woman, and a civilization such as the world has never seen before will rise on our horizon, and we may then sing with the poet:

Hail! great republic of the world,
Which reared her empire in the west.

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THE COSSACK'S LOVE SONG.

O'er Siberian steppes and desert plain,
My gallant steed, with maddening brain,
Urged forward with impatient haste,
Through many a wild and dreary waste
To come to thee.

O'er mountains tall, with dark ning sky,
With whirlwind speed I onward fly;
The wintry blasts I laugh to scorn,
For, long before the break of morn,
I'll be with thee.

Still nearer yet to that loved goal,
Where all wild longings of the soul
And deep throbbings of the breast
Forever more will be at rest
When I'm with thee.

'Tis midnight and I'm standing here
Beside thy latticed window near.
With ardor fervent, but resentment,
For thy slumbers' sweet contentment
Keeps me from thee.

In Kismet's book of many pages,
It tells of love for countless ages,
And there 'tis written that our fate,
Beloved, is that we shall mate,
Loved one, with thee.

By all the stars above us shining,
By the sweet moon's pale, silver lining,
By all my throbbing, bursting heart,
I never more from thee will part,
But die with thee.

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1t

HIGH LICENSE—MRS. HELEN M. GOUGAR, of Ind., will speak at the Church of Our Father (Universalist), THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7:30, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Subject: "High License." Public cordially invited. 1t

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MASS Meeting at Foundry Church SUNDAY (TO-MORROW) AFTERNOON, at 3 p. m. Addresses by Gov. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, and Mary T. Lathrop, of Michigan. Good music. Public cordially invited. 1t

THE IRISH QUESTION.—ALL WHO are interested in the freedom of Ireland are most respectfully invited to attend a free meeting of the Robert Emmet Branch of the Nat'l Irish League of America at the Clan-na-Gael Hall, cor. G st. and Pa. ave., SUNDAY, FEB. 21, 1886, at 5 o'clock p. m.
fe20-1t GEO. KILLEEN, Secretary.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED BOOT and shoe dealers, in order to assist in the early closing movement, and also to shorten the hours of labor for our employes, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business on and after MARCH 1, at 6 o'clock p. m. (Saturdays excepted), and all day on legal holidays.
WINDSOR & CO., 1123 N. Y. ave.
EDMONSTON & CO., 1339 and 1341 F st. N. W.
DALTON & STRICKLAND, 959 Pa. ave.
EDMONSTON & CO., 919 Pa. ave., Vernon Row.
MRS. W. H. RICH, 717 Market Space.
fe20-1w

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Northern Liberty Market Company will be held at the office of said company MARCH 3, at 12 o'clock m.
H. P. HOWARD, Sec.

The annual election for Directors of the Northern Liberty Market Company will be held at the office of said company MARCH 8. Polls open from 1 to 3 p. m. Transfer books closed Feb. 26; opened March 9.
fe20-wstu1md8 H. P. HOWARD, Sec.

ORDER OF IRON HALL.—PAYS $25 per week in case of sickness; $500 total amount of disability, or $1,000 at end of seven years; no death benefits; $375,000 has been paid for relief. A branch of this order will organize on the evening of 23d instant, at 7 o'clock, at St. Cloud Building, 9th and F sts. Examiners: Dr. S. N. Bogan, 421 4½ st. N.W., and Dr. A. H. McKim, 5th and A sts., S. E.; or see Mr. Fred. A. Grant, at E. Cap. P. O., or John T. Freeman, at the hall. fe15-m,w,s-3t

SPECIAL NOTICE—I WISH TO INFORM the Public that I have no AGENTS or PARTNERS, and that I am not responsible for any engagements not made DIRECT by me.
Leader Krause's Orchestra,
fe18-1m 621 South Carolina Ave. S. E.

COL. H. A. SELIGSON, WHOLESALE dealer in Wines and Liquors, and sole agent for White, Hentz & Co.'s old "Trimble Whiskies," has removed to 1330 Pa. ave. N. W. All heavy freights must be delivered at the D st. entrance. fe2

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
All ladies in this city who favor the establishment by Congress of a Bureau of Labor for Women, to be managed by women for their own interest; and all those in favor of building up an Industrial Exchange for women, where articles made by them shall be offered for sale; and all others who have any grievances to relate of wrongs committed against them, either morally or pecuniarily, will call at No. 1103 F st. N. W.
Our desire is to help women who wish to help themselves. CHARLOTTE SMITH,
President Woman's National League.
fe10-1m

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FOR SALE—Great Bargains; Retiring from Business; Stock and Fixtures, consisting of Safes, Show Cases, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Clothing, &c. C. A. SMITH, Broker,
de10-tf 314 9th st.

REAL ESTATE.
BUILDING LOTS.
Catalogue Now Ready for Spring Trade.
L. M. SAUNDERS & BRO.,
1103 F Street. fe11-1w

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS J. FISHER & CO., Real Estate Auct's.
CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, BEING HOUSES NO. 1004 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND NO. 234 TENTH STREET NORTHWEST.
By virtue of a decree, passed on the 6th day of February, 1886, in the cause of Ritz vs. Ritz et al., in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, numbered 9939, Equity Docket 24, we shall, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH THIRD, 1886, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the premises, subdivisions lettered C and E, in square numbered Three hundred and forty-nine (349), said lots being improved by houses No. 1004 Pennsylvania avenue and 236 10th street northwest.
Terms of sale as prescribed by decree: Nine-third cash; the balance in one, two, and three years from the day of sale, purchaser to give for the deferred payments his promissory notes, bearing interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by deed of trust on the property sold. A deposit of one hundred dollars will be required on each purchase at the time of sale. If the terms of sale are not complied with within seven days, the Trustees reserve the right to resell at the risk of the purchaser. All conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.
WILLIAM B. WEBB, } Trustees.
B. RANDALL WEBB, }
fe10-m&sads 605 5th st. N. W.

PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN IN THE CLASSIFIED Railway Service desires to exchange places, on account of ill-health, with a clerk in the Department. Address C. O. D., Republican Office. fe20-3t

NO MONOPOLY—LET THE CLERKS stand firm. Remedy the 46-hour street car system. In a free country let the people elect their senators. The cost is only a cent and still continues. Flexible cashmere and silk high hat, $3.50, value $5; 300 fine soft, 100 boys' derby hats, and men's winter underwear to be slaughtered. Saxony wool jackets, $3.25, value $5; extra length pinfed bosom shirts, 75c., 2for $1; linen collars, 10c.; linen cuffs, 20c.; 5 pairs seamless socks, $1; double heel socks, 10c.; our 65c. shirt is good value at $1. Men's fine Derby Hat, $3.25, value $4.50. HILL YARD'S, 434 7th st. fe19-3t

PRIVATE LESSONS IN SHORTHAND given by a thoroughly reliable stenographer of eighteen years' experience; terms unusually moderate. 407½ 1st st. fe19-3t

I WILL GIVE $50 TO ANY ONE SECURING me a permanent position—one of trust—in Washington or elsewhere, paying $15 or $18 weekly; references given and required. Address EARNEST, Dawsonville, Md. fe18-3t

OUR BOARDING HOUSE FOR CHILDREN from 1 to 10 years of age; open the year round. MRS. GARRISON, Falls Church, Fairfax county, Va. fe11-12t

"JUSTICE OLD STAND," No. 619 D St. N. W., buys Gents' Second-Hand Clothing. Note by mail promptly attended to.

THE VIENNA OPTICIAN COMPANY, No. 609 Pa. av. N. W., marks every article in plain figures.

THE CALIGRAPH.
ALL KINDS OF TYPE-WRITING MATERIAL. EXPERT COPYING. CALIGRAPH OFFICE, 933 F ST. se25-tf

CLOCKS—ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND American, repaired by JAMES G. BATES, 608 Pa. av. east; send postal and he will call; perfect work guaranteed. no19-1y

THE REMINGTON TYPE-WRITER
NEW DROP CABINETS.
STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES.
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
Corner 8th and F Streets N. W.

PROFESSIONAL.

TEETH INSERTED WITHOUT PLATES, and Cocaine used to obtund pain in filling teeth; also pure aluminum cast plates for artificial teeth. DR. E. S. CARROLL, Dentist, 434 12th st. N. W. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. fe5-tf

S. G. BANCROFT, D. M. D., HAS REmoved his Dental Office to 934 F st. N. W. Gas administered. Dentistry in all its branches. Prices reasonable.

MEDICAL.

DR. AND MME. SELDEN, 323 4TH ST. N. W. Established 1856. Special treatment for ladies; remedies prompt and reliable; advice free and confidential; terms reasonable. Call or write. fe3-1m

LADIES—JUST PUBLISHED, "TREATISE on Self-Development of the Female Race and Form." Colored Anatomical plates, full explanation, medical opinions, &c.; mailed (sealed) for 25 cents. Address P. O. DRAWER 179, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK DESIRES A situation after March 1; 3½ years' experience; one term at College of Pharmacy; can give best of references; possesses certificate of qualification. Address 35 North 20th st., Philadelphia. 1-22

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man, a situation as messenger or janitor; can do anything that he is called upon to do. Address R. M. D., 1456 Madison st. N. W. 1-22

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Apply 1336 14th st. N. W. 1-22

THE DORRANCE, NO. 933 D ST., HAS THE extra pale Bohemian Beer in bottles. F. H. FINLEY, 1296 D st. N. W. fe2-tf

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—FEMALES OF ALL AGES AND sizes to buy French Villa Soap and save the wrappers; 20,000 valuable presents given away.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A FIRST-class cook; must bring good references; good wages. Apply after 7 p. m. at 514 13th st. n. w. 2-20

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO DESIRES to learn the patent business who can write shorthand from dictation, and who is willing to work for a nominal salary at first, may find a position by addressing PATENT LAWYER, Republican Office. 2-21

THE BOHEMIAN BEER IS FAST BECOMing a prime favorite and taking the lead over all other beers sold. Every family should try a case. Tell your grocer to order it for you, or send your order by mail or telephone to F. H. FINLEY, 1296 D st. fe2-tf

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—A MEMBER DESIRES A FURnished house, about 10 rooms; terms for the year at not to exceed $900. Address MEMBER, Republican Office. 3

WM. JACKSON, 912 LA. AVE., SELLS the Bohemian Beer. Try it. F. H. FINLEY, 1296 D st. fe2-tf

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WISHES ROOM and board with a respectable family; references exchanged if desired; terms must be moderate; state terms. Address HARRY, Republican Office. 1-22

TELL YOUR GROCER TO ORDER YOU A case of Bohemian Beer, or order direct from F. H. FINLEY, 1296 D st. fe2-tf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—OLD PICTURES TO COPY; any size or style; prices reduced; large crayons, $10. LARDNER, 937 Pa. ave. ja19-1m

RODIER & GALLAGHER, OPERA HOUSE Saloon, 9th and La. ave., have the Bohemian Beer. Give them a call. F. H. FINLEY, 1296 D st. N. W. fe2-tf

W. H. SCHLEUTER, 413 13th ST., STARTS his new venture in a sure way to success by selling the celebrated Bohemian Beer. Call for it. F. H. FINLEY, 1296 D st. fe2-tf

WANTED—LADIES, BOSTON INDUSTrial Company, 10 Pearl st., are furnishing pleasant and easily-learned work, mailed to any address; good wages given; no canvassing; all materials furnished. Send your address to P. O. Box 5078, Boston, Mass. ja29-2tt

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

GRAY & CLARKSON, BOOK AND JOB Printers, 339 Pa. ave. (Globe Building). fe19-tf

L. ALEXANDER, THE EXPERT OPTICIAN, 1012 F st. N. W., cor. 11th ja9-1m

CHAS. A. HARKNESS,
ARCHITECT,
1429 New York ave., Washington, D. C. ja22-1m

JAMES KELEHER,
LIVERY AND HIRING STABLES,
423, 425, 427 8th st.,
East Side, between D and E streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES